

# In Loving Remembrance

OF

## PANDIT AJUDHIA NATH,

VAKIL OF THE HIGH COURT, ALLAHABAD,  
 MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE UNITED PROVINCES DURING THE  
 YEARS 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890,  
 FELLOW OF BOTH THE CALCUTTA AND ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITIES,  
 AND  
 JOINT GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Appeared, 8th April, 1840. Passed away, 11th January, 1892.

Death has no power th' immortal soul to slay,  
 That, when its present body turns to clay,  
 Seeks a fresh home, and with unlesened might  
 Inspires another frame with life and light.  
 —Dryden.

### TRIBUTES TO HIS MEMORY.

SIR JOHN EDGE, the Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court, said :—

"We feel that we ought not to allow this opportunity of our being assembled in Full Bench to pass without expressing our sorrow for the death, and paying our tribute of respect to the memory, of one who, for many years, has held a high position in this Court and in these Provinces as an advocate, and who was possessed of the highest legal and forensic attainments. On Monday last we received the sad news that Pandit Ajudhia Nath had been removed by death from amongst us, and we of the Bench felt that we had lost in him not only a personal friend, but one of the best lawyers and ablest advocates of the Court. We felt that the members of the Bar and the vakils practising in this Court had lost in him also a friend, and that the profession at large of these Provinces had suffered a still greater loss in losing in him a bright and living example of what an honourable advocate should be. Pandit Ajudhia Nath . . . had that sound and rare judgment which enables a great advocate, as we think he was, to discriminate between the important and the unimportant facts and incidents in a case. . . . In his arguments before us he was most scrupulous in avoiding even the semblance of a misstatement of facts, and thereby secured in our Judges a thorough reliance upon his honour as an advocate. I need scarcely say that he was thoroughly independent. . . ."

"This Court will be closed for the day, and also the office, on account of the death of Pandit Ajudhia Nath."

At one of the largest public meetings ever held in ALLAHABAD it was Resolved that :—

"This meeting hereby puts on record its emphatic expression of deep sorrow everywhere felt at the recent untimely death of Pandit Ajudhia Nath, who by his courageous, patriotic, and indefatigable labours in the cause of India's people had won the regard, esteem, and respect, of all good men throughout the country."

At a great public meeting at MADRAS it was Resolved—

"That this meeting desires to place upon record its high sense and appreciation of the splendid and disinterested services rendered by the late Hon. Pandit Ajudhia Nath, Pleader of the High Court of Allahabad, to the cause of the Indian National Congress, and to record its deep and lasting regret for the loss of a leader who, in his own person, combined so many and brilliant qualifications for command."

Again, at NAGPUR, it was—

"Resolved—That this General Public Meeting of the inhabitants of Nagpur does hereby put on record an expression of the universal sorrow with which all persons in these Central Provinces have received the sad intelligence of the untimely and deplorable death of Pandit Ajudhia Nath, late Joint General Secretary of the Indian National Congress. In Pandit Ajudhia Nath all felt that they had amongst them a most earnest, able, and thoroughly upright, champion of the people's cause, and one who commanded the unqualified respect of all classes of the community; and they now feel that in losing him that cause has sustained a grievous and almost irreparable loss."

At a public meeting held in the Town Hall, CALCUTTA, it was Resolved—

"That this Meeting desires to place on record its sense of the great and irreparable loss which the country has sustained by the death of Pandit Ajudhia Nath. His courage, devotion, and self-sacrifice in the discharge of his public duties entitle his memory to the respectful gratitude of his countrymen."

At a public meeting at LAHORE it was Resolved—

"That this meeting expresses its sense of deep and sincere sorrow at the untimely death of the Honourable Pandit Ajudhia Nath, Joint General Secretary, Indian National Congress, and of the great loss which the country has thereby sustained."

In a speech by the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, that functionary remarked—

"In Pandit Ajudhia Nath we have lost another distinguished colleague, a man 'of whom,' as the Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University has justly remarked, 'any country and race might be proud.' His earnest exertions and immense self-sacrifice to promote the good of his country made him loved and respected by the educated classes all over India, and Bengal mourns his loss as deeply as his native province."

Resolutions, similar in purport to those above quoted, were passed at public meetings held at—

Aligarh.	Belaspur.	Durbhangah.	Lucknow.	Nasik.	Trichengode.
Ahmednager	Mellary.	Elichpur.	Meerut.	Ongole.	Triplicane.
Amraoti.	Berhampur.	Fureedpore.	Multan.	Palghat.	Udumalpet.
Benares.	Bhandara.	Furukhabad.	Muzzuferpore.	Poona.	Vizagapatam.
Bombay.	Cawnpur.	Guntur.	Bangrat Pir.	Rajnandgaon.	Wardha.
Bankipore.	Chingleput.	Gooly.	Mayavaram.	Sholsapur.	
Bhusawal.	Coconada.	Gauhati.	Manickdaho.	Saharumpur.	And many other
Bezwada.	Coimbatore.	Howrah.	Madura.	Srivilliputur.	places.
Barisal.	Delhi.	Inchikaranji.	Masulipatam.	Secundarabad.	
Bogra.	Dhulea.	Jalpaiguri.	Moradabad.	Tanjore.	

# TABLE OF CONTENTS.

---

	PAGE.		PAGE.
The Sixth Indian National Congress. An Introductory Article .. .. .	i	<b>THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.</b>	
Summary of Resolutions passed by the Seventh Congress' .. .. .	xv	Telegrams of Sympathy .. .. .	53
<b>FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.</b>		General Booth's Telegram and Reply thereto ..	53
Address by the Chairman of the Reception Committee .. .. .	1	Annual Indian Sessions of the Congress ..	54
President, Election of .. .. .	3	Forest Laws .. .. .	54
President's Inaugural Address, The .. .. .	3	British Committee .. .. .	62
Subjects Committee, Election of a .. .. .	9	Late Mr. Charles Bradlaugh .. .. .	63
The Expediency of Temporarily Discontinuing the Annual Meetings of the Congress in India .. .. .	11	Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji .. .. .	66
Adjournment of the Assembly .. .. .	12	Postponement of the English Session ..	66
<b>SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.</b>		Assignment of Funds for Organisation ..	70
Mr. Gladstone's 83rd Year .. .. .	13	Re-election of General and Joint General Secretaries .. .. .	71
Legislative Councils, Reform of .. .. .	13	Eighth Congress to be held at Allahabad ..	71
Grievous Distress amongst the People of India	17	Thanks to the President .. .. .	72
Rules under the Arms Acts .. .. .	38	President's Concluding Remarks .. .. .	72
Simultaneous Examinations in India and England .. .. .	42	<b>APPENDIX I.</b>	
Salt Tax, Reduction in the, and other Taxes	44	The List of Delegates who attended the Seventh Indian National Congress, held at Nagpur, December, 1891, printed, with all details, in the Indian Edition, is not reprinted in the English Edition.	
Reforms in the Judicial and Police Administration .. .. .	46	<b>APPENDIX II.</b>	
Diminution of Educational Grants; the Industrial Condition of the Country .. .. .	49	RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE FIRST, SECOND, THIRD, FOURTH, FIFTH, AND SIXTH CONGRESSES .. .. .	
			77

# DETAILED CONTENTS.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
THE SEVENTH INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, an introductory article .. .. .	i	Speech of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya ..	29
SUMMARY OF RESOLUTIONS passed at the Seventh Congress .. .. .	xv	„ Mr. K. G. Deshpande .. .. .	31
DETAILED REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS of the Congress .. .. .	1	„ President .. .. .	34
		„ Mr. Gopal Hari Bhide .. .. .	34
FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.		„ Mr. Sadashiva Row .. .. .	35
Speech of Mr. C. Narain Swami Nayadu (Chairman of the Reception Committee)		„ Mr. Sabapathi Mudliar .. .. .	36
Election of President .. .. .	1	„ Mr. Kali Charan Banerji .. .. .	37
Speech of Pandit Ajudhia Nath (pro- posing Rai Bahadur P. Ananda Charlu as president) .. .. .	3	„ President .. .. .	37
„ Mr. Pherozshah Mehta .. .. .	3	THIRD RESOLUTION, in regard to the grievous distress among the people of India, and the reforms needed for its removal—carried unanimously .. .. .	38
„ Mr. C. Narayan Swami Nayadu (declaring Rai Bahadur P. Ananda Charlu duly elected)..	3	Speech of Mr. B. G. Tilak (proposing Fourth Resolution, as to the modification of the rules under the Arms Act, and measures needful to qualify the people to defend their homes and Government) .. .. .	38
Inaugural Address of the President, Rai Saheb P. Ananda Charlu .. .. .	3	„ Mr. Ali Mohammed Bhimji .. .. .	40
Appointment of a Subjects Committee ..	9	„ Mr. Rama Chandra Pillai .. .. .	40
Speech of Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee (proposing First Resolution in regard to the appointment of a Sub-Com- mittee to consider the advis- ability of the discontinuance or otherwise of the Annual Session of the Congress till after the British Session) .. .. .	11	„ Mr. C. S. Nayadu .. .. .	41
„ Pundit Prannath Saraswati .. .. .	12	„ Mr. Nala Swami Pillai .. .. .	42
FIRST RESOLUTION, appointing Sub-Com- mittee—carried unanimously .. .. .	12	FOURTH RESOLUTION, praying for the modi- fication of the rules under the Arms Act and measures needful to qualify the people to defend their homes and govern- ment—carried unanimously .. .. .	42
Assembly adjourned .. .. .	12	Speech of Pandit Pran Nath Saraswati (proposing simultaneous ex- aminations in India and Eng- land for all civil branches of the Indian public service) .. .. .	42
SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.		„ Mr. N. Subba Rao .. .. .	43
Speech of President (proposing birthday cheers for Mr. Gladstone) .. .. .	13	FIFTH RESOLUTION, advocating simulta- neous examinations in India and Eng- land for all civil branches of the Indian public service—carried by acclamation	44
„ Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee (pro- posing Second Resolution, in regard to Legislative Councils)	13	Speech of Pandit Ajudhia Nath (propos- ing Sixth Resolution advoca- ting the reduction of the Salt Duty, raising the Income-tax taxable minimum and honest adherence to Government's own declared excise policy) .. .. .	44
„ Rev. R. C. Bose .. .. .	16	„ Mr. M. V. Joshi .. .. .	45
„ President .. .. .	16	„ Munshi Sheikh Husein, <i>vld.</i> Sheik Chand .. .. .	46
SECOND RESOLUTION, in regard to the Re- form of the Legislative Councils—carried by acclamation .. .. .	16	SIXTH RESOLUTION, praying for a reduction of the Salt Duty, raising of the Income- tax taxable minimum, and honest ad- herence to Government's own declared excise policy—carried unanimously .. .. .	46
Speech of Mr. Pringle Kennedy (proposing Third Resolution, regarding the grievous distress among the people of India, and the reforms needed for its removal)	17		
„ Mr. Mudholkar .. .. .	19		
„ Mr. Murlidhur .. .. .	20		
„ Mr. D. E. Wacha .. .. .	22		

DETAILED CONTENTS.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Speech of Mr. Poornendu Narayan Singh (advocating certain reforms in the Judicial and Police Administrations) .. .. .	46	Speech of Mr. Pherozshah Mehta (proposing Thirteenth Resolution, expressing universal gratitude for the services rendered by the late Mr. C. Bradlaugh to India and grief at his untimely death) .. .. .	63
„ Mr. Okhoy Chunder Dass .. .. .	48	„ Mr. K. P. Kaviabisharad .. .. .	64
„ The President .. .. .	48	„ Munshi Sadruddin Ahmed .. .. .	65
SEVENTH RESOLUTION, advocating certain reforms in the Judicial and Police Administrations—carried unanimsly .. .. .	49	„ Moulvi Abdula Aziz Saheb .. .. .	65
Speech of Mr. Herambo Chandra Moitro (deprecating diminution of educational grants and advocating enquiry into the industrial condition of the country) .. .. .	49	THIRTEENTH RESOLUTION—carried unanimously in solemn silence .. .. .	66
„ Mr. G. K. Gokhale .. .. .	51	Speech of Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee (proposing Fourteenth Resolution, in re services rendered by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji) .. .. .	66
EIGHTH RESOLUTION, protesting against the diminution of educational grants and advocating enquiry into the industrial condition of the country—carried by acclamation .. .. .	51	„ Honourable Mr. Sankara Nair .. .. .	66
THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.		FOURTEENTH RESOLUTION—carried by acclamation .. .. .	66
Speech of the President .. .. .	53	Speech of Mr. C. N. Nayadu (proposing Fifteenth Resolution, regarding the postponement of the English Session till after the British General Election) .. .. .	66
„ Mr. A. O. Hume (proposing Ninth Resolution regarding General Booth's telegram and reply thereto) .. .. .	53	„ Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu .. .. .	67
„ The President .. .. .	53	„ Mr. A. C. Parthasaradhi Naidu .. .. .	68
NINTH RESOLUTION—carried by acclamation .. .. .	53	„ Swami Ala Ram .. .. .	68
Speech of Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee (proposing Tenth Resolution to continue the Annual Sessions of the Congress until all necessary reforms are conceded) .. .. .	54	„ Pandit Shyam Narayan Masaldan .. .. .	69
„ Pandit Ajudhia Nath .. .. .	54	FIFTEENTH RESOLUTION—carried <i>nomine dissentiente</i> .. .. .	70
„ The President .. .. .	54	Speech of Mr. J. Ghosal (proposing Sixteenth Resolution in regard to assignment of funds for British Committee and General Secretary's Office) .. .. .	70
TENTH RESOLUTION—carried by acclamation .. .. .	54	„ Mr. Vira Raghava Chariar .. .. .	70
Speech of Mr. Paul Peter Pillai (proposing Eleventh Resolution, respecting the necessity for mitigating the harshness of the practical administration of the Forest Laws) .. .. .	54	SIXTEENTH RESOLUTION—carried unanimously .. .. .	70
„ Mr. R. P. Korandikar .. .. .	57	Speech of Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee (proposing the re-election of General and Joint General Secretaries) .. .. .	71
„ Mr. S. B. Bhate .. .. .	58	SEVENTEENTH RESOLUTION—carried by acclamation .. .. .	71
„ Mr. J. R. Nimbkar .. .. .	58	Speech of Mr. A. O. Hume (proposing Eighteenth Resolution in regard to holding the next or Eighth Congress at Allahabad) .. .. .	71
„ Mr. V. N. Apte .. .. .	60	„ Honourable Pandit Ajudhia Nath .. .. .	72
„ Mr. K. B. Mullick .. .. .	61	EIGHTEENTH RESOLUTION—carried by acclamation .. .. .	72
„ Mr. Vira Raghava Chariar .. .. .	61	Speech of Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee (proposing vote of thanks to President President's concluding Address .. .. .	72
ELEVENTH RESOLUTION—carried unanimously .. .. .	62	APPENDIX I.—LIST OF DELEGATES WHO ATTENDED THE SEVENTH CONGRESS .. .. .	75
Speech of Mr. K. G. Natu (proposing Twelfth Resolution, thanking British Committee and urging them to extend the scope of their labours) .. .. .	62	APPENDIX II.—SUMMARY OF RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE 1ST, 2ND, 3RD, 4TH, 5TH AND 6TH CONGRESSES .. .. .	77
„ Mr. Girisha Chandra Sett .. .. .	63		
TWELFTH RESOLUTION—carried by acclamation .. .. .	63		

## **APPENDIX I.**

The LIST of DELEGATES who attended the SEVENTH INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, held at Nagpur, December, 1891, printed, with all details, in the Indian Edition, is not reprinted in the English Edition.

## APPENDIX II.

# SUMMARY OF RESOLUTIONS

PASSED AT THE

## FIRST, SECOND, THIRD, FOURTH, FIFTH, & SIXTH CONGRESSES.

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### RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE FIRST CONGRESS.

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#### RESOLUTION I.

RESOLVED—That this Congress earnestly recommends that the promised inquiry into the working of the Indian Administration, here and in England, should be entrusted to a Royal Commission, the people of India being adequately represented thereon, and evidence taken both in India and in England.

#### RESOLUTION II.

RESOLVED—That this Congress considers the abolition of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, as at present constituted, the necessary preliminary to all other reforms.

#### RESOLUTION III.

RESOLVED—That this Congress considers the reform and expansion of the Supreme and existing Local Legislative Councils, by the admission of a considerable proportion of elected members (and the creation of similar Councils for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and also for the Punjab) essential; and holds that all Budgets should be referred to these Councils for consideration, their members being moreover empowered to interpellate the Executive in regard to all branches of the administration; and that a Standing Committee of the House of Commons should be constituted to receive and consider any formal protests that may be recorded by majorities of such Councils against the exercise by the Executive of the power which would be vested in it, of overruling the decisions of such majorities.

#### RESOLUTION IV.

RESOLVED—That, in the opinion of this Congress, the competitive examinations now held in England for first appointments in various civil departments of the public service should henceforth, in accordance with the views of the India Office Committee of 1860, "be held simultaneously, one in England and one in India, both being as far as practicable identical in their nature, and those who compete in both countries being finally classified in one list according to merit," and that the successful candidates in India should be sent to England for further study, and subjected there to such further examinations as may seem needful. Further, that all other first appointments (excluding peonships, and the like) should be filled by competitive examinations held in India, under conditions calculated to secure such intellectual, moral, and physical qualifications as may be decided by Government to be necessary. Lastly, that the maximum age of candidates for entrance into the Covenanted Civil Service be raised to not less than twenty-three years.

#### RESOLUTION V.

RESOLVED—That, in the opinion of this Congress, the proposed increase in the military expenditure of the Empire is unnecessary, and, regard being had to the revenues of the empire and the existing circumstances of the country, excessive.

#### RESOLUTION VI.

RESOLVED—That, in the opinion of this Congress, if the increased demands for military expenditure are not to be, as they ought to be met, by retrenchment, they ought to be met, firstly, by the re-imposition of the Customs duties; and, secondly, by the extension of the license-tax to those classes of the community, official and non-official, at present exempted from it, care being taken that in the case of all classes a sufficiently high taxable minimum be maintained. And, further, that this Congress is of opinion that Great Britain should extend an imperial guarantee to the Indian debt.

#### RESOLUTION VII.

RESOLVED—That this Congress deprecates the annexation of Upper Burma, and considers that if the Government unfortunately decide on annexation, the entire country of Burma should be separated

from the Indian Viceroyalty and constituted a Crown Colony, as distinct in all matters from the Government of the country as is Ceylon.

#### RESOLUTION VIII.

RESOLVED—That the Resolutions passed by this Congress be communicated to the Political Associations in each province, and that these Associations be requested, with the help of similar bodies and other agencies, within their respective provinces, to adopt such measures as they may consider calculated to advance the settlement of the various questions dealt with in these resolutions.

#### RESOLUTION IX.

RESOLVED—That the Indian National Congress re-assemble next year in Calcutta, and sit on Tuesday, 28th of December, 1886, and the next succeeding days.

### RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE SECOND CONGRESS.

#### RESOLUTION I.

RESOLVED—That this Congress of Delegates from all parts of India do humbly offer its dutiful and loyal congratulations to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, on the approaching completion of the first half century of her memorable, beneficent, and glorious reign, and heartily wish her many, many more, and happy years of rule over the great British Empire.

#### RESOLUTION II.

RESOLVED—That this Congress regards with the deepest sympathy, and views with grave apprehension, the increasing poverty of vast numbers of the population of India, and (although aware that the Government is not over-looking this matter and is contemplating certain palliatives) desires to record its fixed conviction that the introduction of Representative Institutions will prove one of the most important practical steps towards the amelioration of the condition of the people.

#### RESOLUTION III.

RESOLVED—That this Congress do, emphatically, re-affirm the third Resolution of the Congress of 1885, and distinctly declare its belief that the reform and expansion of the Council of the Governor-General for making laws and of the Provincial Legislative Councils, therein suggested, have now become essential alike in the interests of India and England.

#### RESOLUTION IV.

RESOLVED—That this Congress is of opinion that, in giving practical effect to this essential reform, regard should be had (subject to such modifications as, on a more detailed examination of the question, may commend themselves to the Government) to the principles embodied in the following tentative suggestions:—

- (1.)—The number of persons composing the Legislative Councils, both provincial and of the Governor-General, to be materially increased. Not less than one-half the members of such enlarged Councils to be elected. Not more than one-fourth to be officials having seats *ex-officio* in such Councils, and not more than one-fourth to be members official or non-official, nominated by Government.
- (2.)—The right to elect members to the Provincial Councils to be conferred only on those classes and members of the community *prima facie*, capable of exercising it wisely and independently. In Bengal and Bombay the Councillors may be elected by the members of Municipalities, District Boards, Chambers of Commerce, and the Universities, or an electorate may be constituted of all persons possessing such qualifications, educational and pecuniary, as may be deemed necessary. In Madras the Councillors may be elected either by District Boards, Municipalities, Chambers of Commerce, and the University, or by Electoral Colleges, composed of members partly elected by these bodies and partly nominated by Government. In the North-West Provinces and Oudh, and in the Punjab, Councillors may be elected by an Electoral College composed of members elected by Municipal and District Boards, and nominated, to an extent not exceeding one-sixth of the total number, by Government, it being understood that the same elective system now in force where Municipal Boards are concerned will be applied to District Boards, and the right of electing members to these latter extended to the cultivating class. But whatever system be adopted (and the details must be worked out separately for each province) care must be taken that all sections of the community and all great interests are adequately represented.
- (3.)—The elected members of the Council of the Governor-General for making laws, to be elected by the elected members of the several Provincial Councils.
- (4.)—No elected or nominated member of any Council to receive any salary or remuneration in virtue of such membership, but any such member, already in receipt of any Government salary or allowance, to continue to draw the same unchanged during membership, and all members to be entitled to be reimbursed any expenses incurred in travelling in connection with that membership.
- (5.)—All persons resident in India to be eligible for seats in Council, whether as electees or nominees, without distinction of race, creed, caste or colour.
- (6.)—All legislative measures and all financial questions, including all budgets, whether these involve new or enhanced taxation or not, to be necessarily submitted to and dealt with by these Councils. In the case of all other branches of the administration, any member to be at liberty, after due notice, to put any question he sees fit to the *ex-officio* members (or such one of these as may be specially charged with the supervision of the particular branch concerned) and to be entitled (except as hereinafter provided) to receive a reply to his question, together with copies of any papers requisite for the thorough comprehension of the subject, and on this reply the Council to be at liberty to consider and discuss the question, and record thereon such resolution as may appear fitting to the majority. Providing that if the subject in regard to which the inquiry is made involves matters of foreign policy, military dispositions or strategy, or is otherwise of such a nature that, in the opinion of the Executive, the public interests would be materially imperilled by the

communication of the information asked for, it shall be competent for them to instruct the *ex-officio* members, or one of them, to reply accordingly, and decline to furnish the information asked for.

- (7.)—The Executive Government shall possess the power of overruling the decision arrived at by the majority of the Council, in every case in which, in its opinion, the public interest would suffer by the acceptance of such decision; but whenever this power is exercised, a full exposition of the grounds on which this has been considered necessary, shall be published within one month; and in the case of local Governments they shall report the circumstances and explain their action to the Government of India, and in the case of this latter, it shall report and explain to the Secretary of State; and in any such case on a representation made through the Government of India and the Secretary of State by the overruled majority, it shall be competent to the Standing Committee of the House of Commons (recommended in the third Resolution of last year's Congress, which this present Congress has affirmed) to consider the matter, and call for any and all papers or information, and hear any persons on behalf of such majority or otherwise, and thereafter, if needful, report thereon to the full House.

RESOLUTION V.

RESOLVED—That this Congress do invite all Public Bodies and all Associations throughout the country, humbly and earnestly, to entreat His Excellency the Viceroy to obtain the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to the appointment of a Commission, to inquire exhaustively into the best method of introducing such a tentative form of Representative Institutions into India as has been indicated in Resolutions III of the past, and IV of the present, year's Congress.

RESOLUTION VI.

RESOLVED—That a committee composed of the gentlemen named in the margin\* be appointed

*Honourable Dadabhai Naoroji ( <i>Bombay.</i> )	Mr. Guru Prasad Sen ( <i>Patna.</i> )	to consider the
"    S. Subramania Iyer ( <i>Madras.</i> )	Pundit Prannath ( <i>Lucknow.</i> )	Public Service
"    Peary Mohun Mookerjee ( <i>Calcutta.</i> )	Munshi Kashipershad ( <i>Allahabad.</i> )	Question and re-
Mr. G. Subramania Iyer ( <i>Madras.</i> )	Nawab Reza Ali Khan ( <i>Lucknow.</i> )	port thereon to
Babu Motilal Ghose ( <i>Calcutta.</i> )	Mr. Hamid Ali ( <i>Lucknow.</i> )	this Congress.
Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee ( <i>Calcutta.</i> )	Lala Kanhyalal ( <i>Amritsar.</i> )	
"    Gungapershad Varma ( <i>Lucknow.</i> )	Rao Sahib Gungadhar Rao ( <i>Madhaw</i>	
"    Ramkali Chaudhuri ( <i>Benares.</i> )	Chitnavis ( <i>Nagpur.</i> )	
	Mr. Rahimatulla M. Sayani ( <i>Bombay.</i> )	

RESOLUTION VII.

RESOLVED—That this Congress approves and adopts the report\* submitted by the Committee appointed by Resolution VI.

RESOLUTION VIII.

RESOLVED—That, in the opinion of this Congress, the time has now arrived when the system of trial by jury may be safely extended into many parts of the country where it is not at present in force.

RESOLUTION IX.

RESOLVED—That, in the opinion of this Congress, the innovation made in 1872 in the system of trial by jury depriving the verdicts of juries of all finality, has proved injurious to the country, and that the powers then, for the first time, vested in Sessions Judges and High Courts, of setting aside verdicts of acquittal, should be at once withdrawn.

RESOLUTION X.

RESOLVED—That, in the opinion of this Congress, a provision, similar to that contained in the Summary Jurisdiction Act of England (under which accused persons in serious cases have the option of demanding a committal to the Sessions Court), should be introduced into the Indian Code of Criminal Procedure, enabling accused persons, in warrant cases, to demand that, instead of being tried by the Magistrate, they be committed to the Court of Sessions.

RESOLUTION XI.

RESOLVED—That this Congress do place on record an expression of the universal conviction that a complete separation of executive and judicial functions (such that in no case the two functions shall be combined in the same officer) has become an urgent necessity, and that, in its opinion, it behoves the Government to effect this separation without further delay, even though this should, in some Provinces involve some extra expenditure.

RESOLUTION XII.

RESOLVED—That, in view of the unsettled state of public affairs in Europe, and the immense assistance that the people of this country, if duly prepared therefor, is capable of rendering to Great

\*REPORT.

We, the Members of the Committee appointed by the Congress to submit a statement in connection with the Public Service Question, have the honour to report that the following resolutions were unanimously adopted by us at a meeting held yesterday:—

- 1.—That the open Competitive Examination be held simultaneously both in India and in England.
- 2.—That the simultaneous Examinations thus held be equally open to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects.
- 3.—That the classified lists be prepared according to merit.
- 4.—That the Congress express the hope that the Civil Service Commissioners will give fair consideration to Sanskrit and Arabic among the subjects of examination.
- 5.—That the age of candidates eligible for admission to the open Competitive Examination be not less than nineteen nor, as recommended by Sir C. Aitchison, more than twenty-three years.
- 6.—That simultaneous examinations being granted, the Statutory Civil Service be closed for the first appointments.
- 7.—That the appointments in the Statutory Civil Service, under the existing rules, be still left open to the Members of the Uncovenanted Service and to professional men of proved merit and ability.
- 8.—That all appointments requiring educational qualifications, other than covenanted first appointments, be filled by Competitive Examinations held in the different Provinces, and open in each Province to such natural-born subjects of Her Majesty only as are residents thereof.

These Resolutions, it is hoped, cover the main principles which underlie the questions set by the Public Service Commission. For a more detailed consideration there was no time.

(Sd.) DADABHAI NAOROJI,  
President of the Committee.



Britain in the event of any serious complications arising, this Congress do earnestly appeal to the Government to authorise (under such rules and restrictions as may to it seem fitting) a system of Volunteering for the Indian inhabitants of the country, such as may qualify them to support the Government effectively in any crisis.

#### RESOLUTION XIII.

RESOLVED—That Standing Congress Committees be constituted at all important centres.

#### RESOLUTION XIV.

RESOLVED—That the Third Indian National Congress assemble at Madras on the 27th of December, 1887.

#### RESOLUTION XV.

RESOLVED—That, copies of these Resolutions be forwarded to His Excellency the Viceroy-in-Council, with the humble requests that he will cause the first Resolution to be submitted in due course to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, that he will cause all the Resolutions to be laid before Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, and that he himself will be graciously pleased, in consultation with his colleagues, to accord them his best consideration.

### RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE THIRD CONGRESS.

#### RESOLUTION I.

RESOLVED—That a Committee is appointed, consisting of the gentlemen (marginally enumerated\*)

\* Messrs. Namjoshi Chandavaker, Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur, Hajee Mahomed Abdul Shakoor Sahib, S. Subramania Iyer, W. S. Gantz, Rangiah Naidu, Surendra Nath Banerjee, Trailokhyanath Mitra, Kali Charan Banerjee, Guru Prasad Sen, Saligram Singh, Ram Kali Chaudhuri, Hafiz Abdul Rahim, Rampal Singh, Pandit Madan Mohun, Ganga Prasad Varma, Bishan Narayan Dar, Hamid Ali, Murlidhur, Satyanand Agnihotri, H. H. Dhruva, W. C. Bonnerjee, Norendranath Sen, Eardley Norton, Joy Govind Shome, Iswari Lal Sircar, G. Subramania Iyer, D. A. Khare, S. A. Saminada Iyer, Subapathy Mudaliar, A. O. Hume, C. Vigiya Raghava Chariar, Govind Buksh, Karandikar.

to consider what rules, if any, may now be usefully framed in regard to the constitution and working of the Congress, with instructions to report thereon to the Congress, on the 30th instant.

#### RESOLUTION II.

RESOLVED—That this Congress re-affirms the necessity for the expansion and reform of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws, and the Provincial Legislative Councils, already set forth in Resolutions III. of the Congress of 1885 and 1886, and expresses the earnest hope that the Government will no longer delay action in the direction of this essential reform.

#### RESOLUTION III.

RESOLVED—That this Congress once again places on record an expression of the universal conviction that a complete separation of the Executive and Judicial functions (such that in no case the two functions shall be combined in the same officer) has become an urgent necessity, and declares that, in its opinion, it behoves the Government to effect this separation without further delay, even though this should, in some Provinces, involve some extra expenditure.

#### RESOLUTION IV.

RESOLVED—That, in view of the loyalty of Her Majesty's Indian subjects, this Congress considers it desirable that the Queen's Proclamation should be given effect to; that the Military Service in its higher grades should be practically opened to the natives of this country; and that the Government of India should establish Military Colleges in this country, whereat the natives of India, as defined by Statute, may be educated and trained for a military career as officers of the Indian Army.

#### RESOLUTION V.

RESOLVED—That, in view of the unsettled state of public affairs in Europe, and the immense assistance that the people of this country, if duly prepared, therefor, are capable of rendering to Great Britain, in the event of any serious complications arising, this Congress once again earnestly appeals to the Government to authorize (under such rules and restrictions as may to it seem fitting) a system of Volunteering for the Indian inhabitants of the country, such as may qualify them to support the Government, effectively, in any crisis.

#### RESOLUTION VI.

RESOLVED—That, as the administration of the Income-Tax, especially as regards incomes below Rs. 1,000, has proved extremely unsatisfactory, it is essential, in the opinion of the Congress, that the taxable minimum be raised to Rs. 1,000, the loss of revenue thus involved being made good, and further financial difficulties, if any, met by reductions in the existing public expenditure, or, should this prove impossible, by the re-imposition of an import duty on the finer classes of cotton goods.

#### RESOLUTION VII.

RESOLVED—That, having regard to the poverty of the people, it is desirable that the Government be moved to elaborate a system of Technical Education, suitable to the condition of the country, to encourage indigenous manufactures by a more strict observance of the orders, already existing, in

regard to utilizing such manufactures for State purposes, and to employ more extensively, than at present, the skill and talents of the people of the country.

RESOLUTION VIII.

RESOLVED—That, in view of the loyalty of the people, the hardships which the present Arms' Act (XI. of 1878) causes, and the unmerited slur which it casts upon the people of this country, the Government be moved so to modify the provisions of Chapter IV., and, if necessary, other portions of the said Act, as shall enable all persons to possess and wear arms, unless debarred therefrom, either as individuals or members of particular communities or classes, by the orders of the Government of India (or any local authority empowered by the Government of India on that behalf) for reasons to be recorded in writing and duly published.

RESOLUTION IX.

RESOLVED—That the rules drafted by the Committee appointed under Resolution I. stand over for consideration till next Congress, but that, in the meantime, copies be circulated to all Standing Congress Committees, with the request that they will, during the coming year, act in accordance with these rules, so far as this may seem to them possible and desirable, and report thereon to the next Congress, with such further suggestions as to them may seem meet.

RESOLUTION X.

RESOLVED—That the Fourth Indian National Congress assemble at Allahabad on the 26th December, 1888.

RESOLUTION XI.

RESOLVED—That copies of these Resolutions be forwarded to His Excellency the Viceroy-in-Council, with the humble request that he will cause all these Resolutions to be laid before Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, and that he himself will be graciously pleased, in consultation with his colleagues, to accord them his best consideration.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE FOURTH CONGRESS.

RESOLUTION I.

RESOLVED—That this Congress affirms the necessity for the expansion and reform of the Council of the Governor-General for making laws and regulations, and of the existing Provincial Legislative Councils, already set forth in Resolutions III. of the Congress of 1885 and 1886, and Resolution II. of the Congress of 1887 (a tentative scheme for which expansion and reform was suggested in Resolution IV. of the Congress of 1886); and further urges that a Legislative Council (of the same character as those which have been suggested for Provinces where Legislative Councils already exist) be established for the Punjab.

RESOLUTION II.

RESOLVED—That this Congress, while appreciating the concessions proposed in the Report of the Public Service Commission, yet feels it necessary to put distinctly on record its opinion that full justice will never be done to the people of this country until the open competitive examination for the Civil Service of India is held simultaneously in England and in India.

RESOLUTION III.

RESOLVED—That this Congress, having read and considered Resolution XI. of the Congress of 1886, to wit—

“ That this Congress do place on record an expression of the universal conviction that a complete separation of the executive and judicial functions (such that in no case the two functions shall be combined in the same officer) has become an urgent necessity; and that, in its opinion, it behoves the Government to effect this separation without further delay; even though this should, in some provinces, involve some extra expenditure ”—

and Resolution III. of the Congress of 1887, to the same effect, does now, hereby, affirm the same respectively.

RESOLUTION IV.

RESOLVED—That this Congress, having read and considered Resolution VIII. of the Congress of 1886, to wit—

“ That, in the opinion of this Congress, the time has now arrived when the system of trial by jury may be safely extended into many parts of the country where it is not at present in force ”—

Resolution IX. of the Congress of 1886, to wit—

“ That, in opinion of this Congress, the innovation made in 1872 in the system of trial by jury, depriving the verdicts of juries of all finality, has proved injurious to the country, and the powers then for the first time vested in Sessions Judges and High Courts of setting aside verdicts of acquittal should be at once withdrawn ”—

and Resolution X. of the Congress of 1886, to wit—

“ That in the opinion of this Congress, a provision similar to that contained in the Summary Jurisdiction Act of England (under which accused persons in serious cases have the option of demanding a committal to the Sessions Court) should be introduced into the Indian Code of Criminal Procedure, enabling accused persons, in warrant cases, to demand that, instead of being tried by the Magistrate, they be committed to the Court of Sessions ”—

does now, hereby, affirm the same respectively.

## RESOLUTION V.

RESOLVED—That, as it is the general belief of the people of this country that the existing system of police administration in India is highly unsatisfactory in itself and oppressive to them, the Government be respectfully urged to appoint a commission, consisting of official and non-official members, to investigate the entire question as speedily as possible.

## RESOLUTION VI.

RESOLVED—That this Congress having read and considered Resolution IV. of the Congress of 1887, to wit—

“That in view of the loyalty of Her Majesty’s Indian subjects, the Congress considers it desirable that the Queen’s Proclamation should be given effect to; that the Military services in the higher grades should be practically opened to the natives of this country; and that the Government should establish Military Colleges in the country whereat the natives of India, as defined by Statute, may be educated and trained for a Military career as officers of the Indian Army.”

Resolution XII. of the Congress of 1886, and Resolution V. of the Congress of 1887, to wit—

“That in view of the unsettled state of public affairs in Europe, and the immense assistance that the people of this country, if duly prepared therefor, are capable of rendering to Great Britain in the event of any serious complications arising, the Congress once again earnestly appeals to the Government to authorize (under such rules and restrictions as to it may seem fitting) a system of Volunteering for the Indian inhabitants of the country, such as may qualify them to support the Government effectually in any crisis:”

and Resolution VIII. of the Congress of 1887, to wit—

“That in view of the loyalty of the people, the hardships which the present Arms Act (XI. of 1878) causes, and the unmerited slur which it casts upon the people of this country, the Government be moved so to modify the provisions of Chapter IV., and, if necessary, other portions of the said Act, as shall enable all persons to possess and wear Arms unless debarred therefrom, either as individuals, or members of particular communities or classes, by the orders of the Government of India (or any local authority empowered by the Government of India on that behalf), for reasons to be recorded in writing and duly published;”

does now, hereby, affirm the same respectively.

## RESOLUTION VII.

RESOLVED—That, having regard to the fact that a serious increase in the consumption of intoxicants has taken place under the systems of Abkari and Excise now prevailing in India, the Government be respectfully urged to adopt some such improved system as shall tend to discourage insobriety.

## RESOLUTION VIII.

RESOLVED—That, as the administration of the Income-Tax, specially as regards incomes below Rs. 1,000, has proved extremely unsatisfactory, it is essential, in the opinion of the Congress, that the taxable minimum be raised to Rs. 1,000.

## RESOLUTION IX.

RESOLVED—That this Congress being of opinion that it is the first duty of the British Government in India to foster and encourage education, as well general as technical, in all its branches, and that the declaration made in the recent resolution of the Government of India on the subject of education is calculated to encourage the tendency to reduce imperial expenditure on education, and to withdraw from the control of it, respectfully urges upon Government the extreme importance of increasing, or at any rate of not decreasing, the present expenditure on education, and of the Government continuing to control the Educational Institutions of all kinds now existing.

## RESOLUTION X.

RESOLVED—That, having regard to the poverty of the people, the importance of encouraging indigenous manufactures, and the difficulty of practically introducing any general system of technical education with the present imperfect information, Government be moved to delay no longer the appointment of a mixed Commission, to inquire into the present industrial condition of the country.

## RESOLUTION XI.

RESOLVED—That the foregoing Resolutions be submitted for the favourable consideration of His Excellency the Viceroy, and for transmission by him to Her Majesty’s Government, with the humble request of this Congress that the reforms suggested in the said Resolutions (based as most of these are on Her Gracious Majesty’s Proclamation of 1858) may now be effected; and that should it be deemed necessary first to institute any enquiry into any of the matters forming the subjects of these resolutions, such enquiry may be made, as speedily as possible, by a Parliamentary Committee.

## RESOLUTION XII.

RESOLVED—That this Congress, having watched with interest and sympathy the exertions that are being made in England for the total abrogation of laws and rules relating to the regulation of prostitution by the State in India, places on record its appreciation of the services thus rendered to this country, and its desire to co-operate by all means in its power in the attainment of this laudable object.

## RESOLUTION XIII.

RESOLVED—That no subject shall be passed for discussion by the Subject Committee or allowed to be discussed at any Congress by the President thereof, to the introduction of which the Hindu or Muhammadan Delegates as a body object, unanimously or nearly unanimously; and that if, after the discussion of any subject which has been admitted for discussion, it shall appear that all the Hindu or all the Muhammadan Delegates, as a body, are unanimously, or nearly unanimously, opposed to the Resolution which it is proposed to pass thereon, such Resolution shall be dropped, provided that this rule shall refer only to subjects in regard to which the Congress has not already definitely pronounced an opinion.

## RESOLUTION XIV.

RESOLVED—That the question of the introduction of a Permanent Settlement of the Land Revenue Demand into the Madras and Bombay Presidencies and other provinces be referred to the several Standing Congress Committees, with instruction to report upon the same, in so far as it affects their respective circles, to the Congress of 1889.

## RESOLUTION XV.

RESOLVED—That this Congress puts on record its disapproval of the recent enhancement of the Salt Tax, as involving a perceptible increase to the burthens of the poorer classes, as also the partial absorption, in a time of peace and plenty, of the only Financial Reserve of the Empire.

## RESOLUTION XVI.

RESOLVED—That the Fifth Indian National Congress do assemble in the Bombay Presidency (either at Bombay itself or at Poona, as may be settled hereafter) on the 26th of December, 1889.

## RESOLUTION XVII.

RESOLVED—That Mr. A. O. Hume be re-appointed General Secretary for the ensuing year.

## RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE FIFTH CONGRESS.

## RESOLUTION I.

RESOLVED—That an address be presented to Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, M.P., on behalf of this Congress here assembled, and that Messrs. Adam, Pherozshah Mehta, and W. C. Bonnerjee are appointed a Committee to settle the wording of the said address.

## RESOLUTION II.

RESOLVED—That the following skeleton scheme for the reform and reconstitution of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations, and the Provincial Legislative Councils, is adopted, and that the President of this Congress do submit the same to Charles Bradlaugh, Esq., M.P., with the respectful request of this Congress that he may be pleased to cause a Bill to be drafted on the lines indicated in this skeleton scheme and introduce the same in the British House of Commons :

## SCHEME.

- (1) The Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils to consist respectively of members not less than one-half of whom are to be elected, not more than one-fourth to sit *ex-officio*, and the rest to be nominated by Government.
- (2) Revenue districts to constitute ordinarily territorial units, for electoral purposes.
- (3) All male British subjects above twenty-one years of age possessing certain qualifications and not subject to certain disqualifications (both of which will be settled later) to be voters.
- (4) Voters in each district to elect representatives to one or more electoral bodies, according to local circumstances at the rate of twelve per million of the total population of the district, such representatives to possess certain qualifications and not to be subject to certain disqualifications, both of which will be settled later.
- (5) All the representatives thus elected by all the districts included in the jurisdiction of each electoral body to elect members to the Imperial Legislature at the rate of one per every five millions of the total population of the electoral jurisdiction, and to their own Provincial Legislature at the rate of one per million of the said total population, in such wise that whenever the Parsees, Christians, Muhammadans or Hindus are in a minority, the total number of Parsees, Christians, Muhammadans or Hindus, as the case may be, elected to the Provincial Legislature shall not, so far as may be possible, bear a less proportion to the total number of members elected thereto, than the total number of Parsees, Christians, Hindus or Muhammadans, as the case may be, in such electoral jurisdiction, bears to its total population. Members of both legislatures to possess certain qualifications and not to be subject to certain disqualifications, both of which will be settled later.
- (6) All elections to be by ballot.

## RESOLUTION III.

RESOLVED—That this present Congress does hereby ratify and confirm the resolutions passed by previous Congresses as to—

- (a) the urgent necessity for the complete separation of executive and judicial functions, such that, in no case shall the two functions be combined in the same office ;
- (b) the expediency of extending into many parts of the country, where it is not at present in force, the system of trial by jury ;
- (c) the necessity of withdrawing from the High Courts the powers, first vested in them in 1872, of setting aside verdicts of acquittal by juries ;
- (d) the necessity of introducing, into the Code of Criminal Procedure a provision enabling accused persons in warrant cases, to demand that, instead of being tried by the magistrate, they be committed to the Court of Sessions ;
- (e) the highly unsatisfactory character of the existing system of Police Administration in India, and the absolute necessity of a fundamental reform therein ;
- (f) the expediency of both establishing Military Colleges in India, whereat the natives of India, as defined by Statute may be educated and trained for a military career as officers of the Indian Army, and of authorising, under such restrictions as may seem necessary, such a system of volunteering for the Indian inhabitants of the country as may qualify them to support the Government in any crisis ;
- (g) the extremely unsatisfactory character of the Income Tax Administration, especially as regards incomes below rupees one thousand, and the expediency of raising the taxable minimum to this amount ;
- (h) the extreme importance of increasing, instead of diminishing, as the present tendency appears to be, the public expenditure on education in all its branches, and the necessity, in view to the promotion of one of the most essential of these branches, the technical, of the appointment of a mixed commission to enquire into the present industrial condition of the country ;

- (i) the impolicy and injustice involved in the late increase of the Salt Tax in a time of profound peace, and the urgent necessity for an immediate reduction of this tax, and the reimposition, to balance the deficit thus caused, of light *ad valorem* import duties;
- (j) the necessity for the reduction of, instead of the continual increase to, the military expenditure of the country.

## RESOLUTION IV.

RESOLVED—That this Congress hereby tenders its sincere thanks to Messrs. Caine and Smith, and the members who voted with them, in connection with the debate on the Indian Excise Question in the House of Commons; and, while fully appreciating what has been done by some of the local Governments towards the improvement of their systems of Excise and Abkari, desires to express the earnest hope that no further time may be lost in giving full effect to the Resolution of the House of Commons.

## RESOLUTION V.

RESOLVED—That this Congress, while thanking Her Majesty's Government for raising the age for the Indian Civil Service Competitive Examination from 19 to 23, does hereby put on record an emphatic expression of the universal disappointment which has been created by the rest of that Government's orders in regard to the Public Service Question, (the net result of which orders is to place the people of India in a worse position than they previously held), and reiterates the national conviction that no real justice will be done to India, in this matter until the simultaneous holding in India, and in England, of all examinations, for all Civil branches of the Public Service in India, at present held only in England, be conceded.

## RESOLUTION VI.

RESOLVED—That, in view of the loyalty of the people, the hardships that the Arms Act (XI of 1878), as at present administered, entails, and the unmerited slur which it casts upon them, the Government be moved so to modify the rules made under this Act that all restrictions to the possession and bearing of arms shall apply equally to all persons residing in or visiting India; that licences to possess and bear arms shall be liberally and generally distributed wherever wild animals habitually destroy human life, cattle or crops; and that these and all licenses issued under the rules shall be granted once for all, shall operate throughout the Provincial jurisdiction within which they are issued, be only revocable on proof of misuse, and shall not require yearly or half-yearly renewals.

## RESOLUTION VII.

RESOLVED—That the Government be urged to take the subject of a Permanent Settlement once more under consideration in view to practical action thereon, such that fixity and permanency may be given to the Government Land Revenue demand without further delay, at any rate, in all fully populated and well-cultivated tracts of country.

## RESOLUTION VIII.

RESOLVED—That in view of the fall that has already occurred in the price of silver and in the exchange value of the Indian Rupee, it is impolitic on the part of the British Government to maintain any hindrances whatever to the consumption of silver for manufacturing purposes; and that this Congress strongly urges upon Her Majesty's Government that, not only as an act of justice to India (a matter which has been repeatedly brought to the notice of Her Majesty's Ministers), but also as an act of expediency in the interests of Her Majesty's British as well as Indian subjects, the plate duties should be immediately abolished, and hall-marking be made a voluntary institution.

## RESOLUTION IX.

RESOLVED—That this Congress respectfully expresses the earnest hope that, in the interest of the people of India, the House of Commons will forthwith restore the right, formerly possessed by members of that Honourable House, of stating to Parliament any matter of grievance of the natives of India, before Mr. Speaker leaves the Chair, for the presentation in Committee of the Indian Budget statement, and earnestly trusts that the House of Commons will, in future, take into consideration the Annual Indian Budget statement at such a date as will ensure its full and adequate discussion; and further authorises the President, Sir William Wedderburn, Bart., to sign a petition in the name and on behalf of this Congress for presentation to the House of Commons in accordance with the terms of this Resolution.

## RESOLUTION X.

RESOLVED—That, in view to his approaching departure, this Congress puts on record an expression of the high sense entertained, not only in the Bombay Presidency, but throughout India, of the ability, integrity, and impartiality that have characterised Lord Reay's administration, as also of the gratitude which the whole country feels to be his due for the sympathy that he has ever extended to Indian aspirations and efforts.

## RESOLUTION XI.

RESOLVED—That the Subjects Committee be instructed to settle the question (left open in the skeleton scheme for the reconstruction of the councils, embodied in Resolution II.), of the qualifications requisite for, and the disqualifications which should debar from, becoming—

- (a) a Voter;
- (b) a Representative;
- (c) a Member of a Provincial Legislative Council; and
- (d) a Member of the Imperial Legislative Council;

and to submit their Report thereon to Charles Bradlaugh, Esq., M.P., for the purposes of the Bill which he has been requested to have drawn.

## RESOLUTION XII.

RESOLVED—That Mr. A. O. Hume, C.B., be re-elected General Secretary of the National Indian Congress for the ensuing year.

## RESOLUTION XIII.

## RESOLVED—

- (a) That in view of the large number of delegates this year assembled, and the probability arising from past experience, of their number continuing to increase year by year, henceforth the number of delegates to be allowed from each Congress circle be limited to five per million of the total population of the circle; the Standing Committee of each circle allotting the number which their jurisdiction, as a whole, is entitled to elect, amongst their several electoral divisions, as may seem most expedient.
- (b) That from the date of Mr. Hume's departure for England, the Honourable Pandit Ajudhia Nath be appointed Joint General Secretary, and that Rs. 5,000 be assigned for the payment by him of such Assistant Secretaries as he may find it necessary to employ, clerical assistance, postage, telegraphs and printing; and further that Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee be appointed Standing Counsel for Bengal, Mr. Pheroze Shah Mehta, Standing Counsel for Bombay, and Mr. Ananda Charlu, Standing Counsel for Madras, to the Joint General Secretary.
- (c) That the tentative rules for the constitution and working of the Congress, which were first considered at Madras, and in regard to which various addenda have from time to time been circulated, be thoroughly considered during the coming year by the several Standing Congress Committees, and definitely dealt with by the Congress at its next session.
- (d) That this Congress does hereby confirm the appointment of Sir W. Wedderburn, Bart., and Messrs. W. S. Caine, M.P., W. S. Bright Maclaren, M.P., J. E. Ellis, M.P., Dadabhai Naoroji, and George Yule, as a Committee (with power to add to their number) to guide and direct the operations and control the expenditure of the National Congress Agency in England, and does further tender its sincere thanks to these gentlemen, and to Mr. W. Digby, C.I.E., the Secretary, for the service which they are rendering to India.
- (e) That this Congress does formally appoint Mr. George Yule, Mr. A. O. Hume, Mr. Adam, Mr. Eardley Norton, Mr. J. E. Howard,\* Mr. Pheroze Shah Mehta, Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee, Mr. Mono Mohun Ghose, Mr. Shurufuddin, Mr. R. N. Mudholkar, and Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee to represent its views in England and press upon the consideration of the British Public the political reforms which the Congress has advocated.
- (f) That a sum of Rs. 45,000 be raised for the expenses of the Congress work in this country and in England during the ensuing year, and that the different Standing Committees do send their respective apportioned amounts to the General Secretary, the one half in three, and the balance in six months.

## RESOLUTION XIV.

RESOLVED—That the Sixth Indian National Congress do assemble at some City in Bengal, the exact place to be fixed hereafter, on the 26th of December, 1890.

## RESOLUTION XV.

RESOLVED—That the Fifth Indian National Congress hereby tenders its heartfelt thanks to its President, Sir William Wedderburn, as well for his ready sacrifice of personal and political considerations involved by his journey from England to India, as for that courtesy, impartiality, and never-failing sympathy, which, characteristics of his long and honourable career as an official of this country, have marked his control of the proceedings of this assembly.

## RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE SIXTH CONGRESS.

## RESOLUTION I.

RESOLVED—That this Congress, having considered the draft Bill recently introduced into Parliament by Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, entitled "An Act to amend the Indian Councils Act of 1861," approves the same as calculated to secure a substantial instalment of that reform in the Administration of India, for which it has been agitating, and humbly prays the Houses of Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to pass the same into law; and further that its President, Mr. Pheroze Shah Mehta, is hereby empowered to draw up and sign, on behalf of this assembly, a petition to the House of Commons to the foregoing effect, and to transmit the same to Mr. Charles Bradlaugh for presentation thereto, in due course.

## RESOLUTION II.

RESOLVED—That this present Congress does hereby ratify and confirm the resolutions passed by previous Congresses as to—

- (a) the urgent necessity for the complete separation of executive and judicial functions, such that, in no case, shall the two functions be combined in the same officer;
- (b) the expediency of extending into many parts of the country, where it is not at present in force, the system of trial by jury;
- (c) the necessity of withdrawing from the High Courts the powers, first vested in them in 1872, of setting aside verdicts of acquittal by juries;
- (d) the necessity of introducing into the Code of Criminal Procedure, a provision enabling accused persons in warrant cases to demand that, instead of being tried by the Magistrate, they be committed to the Court of Sessions;
- (e) the highly unsatisfactory character of the existing system of Police Administration in India, and the absolute necessity of a fundamental reform therein;
- (f) the expediency of both establishing Military Colleges in India, whereat the natives of India, as defined by Statute, may be educated and trained for a military career as officers of the Indian Army, and of authorising, under such rules and restrictions as may seem necessary, such a system of volunteering for the Indian inhabitants of the country, as may qualify them to support the Government in any crisis;

\* By some oversight, this gentleman's name was omitted when the Resolution was read to the Congress; the error has been rectified with the consent of the several Standing Congress Committees.

- (g) the extremely unsatisfactory character of the Income Tax Administration, especially as regards incomes below rupees one thousand, and the expediency of raising the taxable minimum to this amount;
- (h) the extreme importance of increasing, instead of diminishing, as the present tendency appears to be, the public expenditure on education in all its branches, and the necessity, in view to the promotion of one of the most essential of these branches, the technical, of the appointment of a mixed commission to enquire into the present industrial condition of the country;
- (i) the necessity for the reduction of, instead of the continual increase to, the military expenditure of the country;
- (j) the necessity, if any real justice is to be done to the people of India, of holding, simultaneously in India and England, examinations, at present held only in England, for the Civil branches of the Public Service in India;
- (k) the expediency of so modifying the rules made under Act XI of 1878 (the Arms Act) that all restrictions as to the possession and bearing of arms shall apply equally to all persons residing in or visiting India; that licenses to possess and bear arms shall be liberally and generally distributed wherever wild animals habitually destroy human life, cattle or crops; and that these and all licenses issued under the rules shall be granted once for all, shall operate throughout the Provincial jurisdiction within which they are issued, be only revocable on proof of misuse, and shall not require yearly or half-yearly renewals.

## RESOLUTION III.

RESOLVED—That this Congress respectfully expresses the earnest hope that in the interest of the people of India, the House of Commons will forthwith restore the right formerly possessed by members of that Honourable House, of stating to Parliament any matter of grievance of the natives of India before Mr. Speaker leaves the chair, for the presentation in Committee of the Indian Budget statement, and earnestly trusts that the House of Commons will, in future, take into consideration the Annual Indian Budget statement at such a date as will ensure its full and adequate discussion, and further authorizes its President to sign a Petition, in the name and on behalf of this Congress, for presentation to the House of Commons, in accordance with the terms of this Resolution.

## RESOLUTION IV.

RESOLVED—That, while recognising the action taken, in response to its previous prayers, in the matter of Excise Reform by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India and the Supreme Government here, and noting with pleasure the increase to the import duty on spirits, the taxation imposed on Indian-brewed malt liquors, the decision of the Bengal Government to abolish the outstill system, and the closing of over 7,000 liquor shops by the Madras Government in 1889-90, this Congress regrets that it is still necessary to urge the Government of India to insist on *all* Provincial administrations carrying out in their integrity the policy in matters of Excise enunciated in 103, 104, and 105 of the despatch published in the *Gazette of India* of March 1st, 1890, especially as to subsection 4 of para. 103, viz.—

“That efforts should be made to ascertain the existence of local public sentiment, and that a reasonable amount of deference should be paid to such opinion when ascertained.”

## RESOLUTION V.

RESOLVED—That the condition of the Finances of India having materially improved, and those special circumstances on which the Government relied to justify the recent enhancement of the Salt Tax having practically ceased to exist, this Congress considers it essential that the enhancement referred to should be remitted at an early date, and empowers its President to submit a special memorial on the subject in its name and on its behalf to His Excellency the Viceroy in Council.

## RESOLUTION VI.

RESOLVED—That having reference to the expectations created throughout the country by the despatch of Her Majesty's Secretary of State in 1862, the principles of which were re-affirmed in a subsequent despatch of 1865, promising the extension of a Permanent Settlement to all temporarily settled tracts in which certain conditions were fulfilled, and to the fact that throughout large portions of the country those conditions have long since been fulfilled, this Congress respectfully submits that the Government of India is now in honour bound to take up this question of Permanent Settlement, without further delay, in view to practical action thereon, such that fixity and permanency may be given to the Government Land Revenue demand as explicitly promised, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State, more than a quarter of a century ago.

## RESOLUTION VII.

RESOLVED—That this Congress, having observed with surprise a notice, apparently official, in various Calcutta newspapers which runs as follows:—

## THE CONGRESS.

“The Bengal Government having learnt that tickets of admission to the visitors' enclosure in the Congress pavillion have been sent to various Government officers residing in Calcutta, has issued a circular to all secretaries and heads of departments subordinate to it, pointing out that under the orders of the Government of India the presence of Government officials, even as visitors at such meetings, is not advisable, and that their taking part in the proceedings of any such meetings is absolutely prohibited;”

and having also considered a letter addressed by the Private Secretary of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to the Secretary of the Reception Committee, of which the following is an exact copy:—

BELVEDERE, 26th December, 1890.

“DEAR SIR,—In returning herewith the seven cards of admission to the visitors' enclosure of the Congress pavillion, which were kindly sent by you to my address yesterday afternoon, I am desired to say that the Lieutenant-Governor and the members of his household could not possibly avail themselves of these tickets, since the orders of the Government of India definitely prohibit the presence of Government officials at such meetings.

“To  
J. GHOSAL, Esq.,  
Secretary Congress Reception Committee.”

Yours faithfully,  
P. C. LYON,  
Private Secretary.

authorizes and instructs its President to draw the attention of His Excellency the Viceroy to the declaration embodied in these papers that Government servants are prohibited from attending any meetings of this Congress even as spectators, and to enquire, most respectfully, whether his His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has, or has not, correctly interpreted the orders of the Government of India.

## RESOLUTION VIII.

RESOLVED—That the best thanks of this Congress be tendered to Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, M.P., for the invaluable services rendered by him during the past year, as also to Sir W. Wedderburn, Mr. W. S. Caine, Mr. J. Bright Maclaren, M.P., Mr. J. Ellis, M.P., Mr. George Yule, and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji for the unselfish zeal and ability with which they have presided over the British Agency of the Congress; further that they put on record an expression of their high appreciation of the manner in which Mr. Digby, C.I.E., Secretary of the Agency, and Messrs. Surendra Nath Banerjee, R. N. Mudholkar, W. C. Bonnerjee, Eardly Norton, and A. O. Hume, delegates to England, respectively, discharged the onerous duties imposed upon them, and of their gratitude to all those members of the British public who so kindly welcomed and so sympathetically gave audience, in over fifty public and a far larger number of private meetings, to one or more of these delegates.

## RESOLUTION IX.

RESOLVED—That a vote of thanks be recorded to Kumar Debendra Mullick and brothers, proprietors of the Tivoli Gardens, Mr. N. C. Bose and Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose, proprietors of Mohan Bagan Villa, and to the Hon'ble Sir Romesh Chandra Mitra, Mr. T. N. Palit, Babus Janokee Nath Roy, Gopee Mohan Roy, Harendra Nath Roy, Kissory Mohan Roy, Ramanath Ghose, and Jamadar Ghasiram, owners of houses kindly lent for the use of delegates.

## RESOLUTION X.

RESOLVED—That the Seventh Indian National Congress do assemble on the 26th December, 1891, at either Madras or Nagpur, as may be hereafter settled in consultation between the Madras, Central Provinces and Berar Committees and the Joint General Secretary.

## RESOLUTION XI.

RESOLVED—That provisional arrangements be made to hold a Congress, of not less than 100 delegates, in England, all things being convenient, in 1892, and that the several Standing Congress Committees be directed to report, at the coming Congress, the names of the delegates that it is proposed to depute from their respective circles.

## RESOLUTION XII.

RESOLVED—That of the funds now in the Joint-General Secretary's hands and about to be received, a further sum of twenty thousand rupees be added to the Permanent Fund and placed in fixed deposits, and that the rest of the funds accruing on account of this current year, 1890, be held by him available for the immediate purposes of the British Committee of the Indian National Congress, but to be replaced as the subscriptions for 1891 are received, and, ultimately, also added to the Permanent Fund.

## RESOLUTION XIII.

RESOLVED—That the sum of Rs. 40,000, exclusive of individual donations, is assigned for the expenses of the British Committee of the Congress, and Rs. 6,000 for the General Secretary's Office and Establishment, and that the several circles and districts do contribute as arranged in Committee.

## RESOLUTION XIV.

RESOLVED—That Mr. A. O. Hume and Pandit Ajudhia Nath are re-elected General and Joint-General Secretaries for the ensuing year.

## RESOLUTION XV.

RESOLVED—That this Congress does formally appoint Messrs. G. Yule, Pherozshah Mehta, W. C. Bonnerjee, J. Adam, Mono Mohan Ghose, A. O. Hume, Kali Charan Banerjee, Dadabhai Naoroji, D. A. Khare, and such other gentlemen as may volunteer for the duty with the sanction and approval of the Standing Congress Committees of their respective circles, to represent its views in England, and press upon the consideration of the British Public the reforms which the Congress has advocated.

PHEROZSHAH MEHTA,  
*President of the Sixth Indian National Congress.*

CALCUTTA,  
December 31st, 1890.