

MEMORANDUM

ON

THE INDIAN STATES

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SUBMITTED TO

MR. WILLIAM PHILLIPS

THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE HON'BLE

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

FOR HIS INFORMATION.

BY

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Member of the Indian States' People's Conference,

NEW DELHI

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APPENDIX A

Analysis of what are called Salute States

In all there are 120 Salute States according to the Memoranda on Indian States published by Government in 1938.

1. According to Area in Sq. miles

Area	Number of States
10 to 100 Sq. miles	2
100 to 1,000 Sq. miles	6
1,000 to 10,000 Sq. miles	49
10,000 and above	13
	120

2. According to population

Population	Number of States
Ten thousand to one lac	27
One lac to ten lacs	61
Over ten lacs	32
	120

3. According to Revenue

Rupees	Number of States
Ten thousand to one lac	2
One lac to ten lacs	38
Ten lacs to one crore	52
Above one crore	8
	120

Analysis of what are called Non-Salute States

There are in all 442 such States according to the Memoranda on the Indian States published by Government in 1938.

1. According to Area in Sq. miles

Area	Number of States
1 to 10 Sq. miles	167
10 to 100 Sq. miles	159
100 to 1,000 Sq. miles	70

1,000 to 10,000 Sq. miles	1
10,000 and above in Sq. miles	1
Area not given in the Memoranda	32

Analysis of what are called Non-Salute States

2. According to Population

Population	Number of States
Less than 10,000	154
10,000 to 10,000	174
Ten thousand to one lac	77
One lac to ten lacs	19
Population not given in the Memoranda	22

3. According to Revenue

Rupies	Number of States
Less than Rs. 1,000	28
1,000 to 10,000	149
Ten thousand to one lac	161
One lac to ten lacs	69
Revenue not given	1

3. According to Revenue

Number of States	Revenue
1	Ten thousand to one lac
2	One lac to ten lacs
3	Ten lacs to one crore
4	Above one crore

Analysis of what are called Non-Salute States

There are in all 442 such states according to the Memoranda in the Indian States published by Government in 1928.

1. According to Area in sq. miles

Number of States	Area in sq. miles
107	10 to 100 sq. miles
172	100 to 1,000 sq. miles
70	1,000 to 10,000 sq. miles

APPENDIX B

Extract from H.E. Lord Reading's letter dated March 27, 1926, to H.E.H. the Nizam of Hyderabad

"The internal no less than the external security which the Ruling Princes enjoy is due ultimately to the protecting power of the British Government and where Imperial interests are concerned, or the general welfare of the people of a State is seriously and grievously affected by the action of its Government, it is, with the Paramount Power that the ultimate responsibility of taking remedial action, if necessary must lie. The varying degrees of internal sovereignty which the Rulers enjoy are all subject to the due exercise by the Paramount Power of this responsibility."

APPENDIX C

From Aitchison's Treaties, Engagements and Sanads Vol. VI Page 162

No. XXXVIII

Memorandum of Articles, acquiescence in which was demanded from the Jam of Nowamggur on February 23, 1812, and which was unreservedly given by that Chief on the same day.

ARTICLE 1.

The pecuniary demands of His Highness Mirza Rao Roydhun, of Kutch, must be answered according to an equitable decision.

ARTICLE 2.

The whole of the port of Suryah, with its original boundaries must be given up to the Guikwar Government; the produce, whatever it is found to be, will be included in a lakh of rupees, to be added to your annual tribute. The revenue derivable by Khumbhalia to be still realised upon the merchants of that place as formerly and also upon goods sold by the Suryah people in Khumbhalia.

ARTICLE 3.

The fort of Morpore must be destroyed.

ARTICLE 4.

The Arab foreign sebundy must be discharged, and only 300 of the oldest servants retained.

ARTICLE 5.

As security for the Kutch corries and for the discharge of the sebundy, and their never being re-entertained, Fukeer Mohamad and Kurmeem Shah, the principal Sindars must be securities. Should there ever be occasion to entertain sebundy the permission of Government must be obtained.

ARTICLE 6.

For the expense of the army 15 lakhs of corries are requisite.

ARTICLE 7.

The people who killed a British Officer at Gope to be given up without reserve and the gun and horse carried away to be restored.

ARTICLE 8.

A fine of Rs. 5,000 to be paid for a breach of the infanticide

engagements, and Bhat Charun security given to prevent infanticide in Nuggur and its dependencies.

ARTICLE 9.

The pergunnah of Surufdar must be returned to the Dherol family when the Company's Bahaudary has expired; security given to this effect.

ARTICLE 10.

The Giras of any Girassia that may have been brought or forced from the owner without the permission of Government since the year 1864 (A.D. 1807) to be returned.

ARTICLE 11.

The pergunnah of Rampore, fort and town, in all twelve villages, must be given to Koonwar Sutajee, and the jumabundee payable to Government to be decided by the Guikwar. The expense attendant on Sutaji seeking the Guikwar's protection, reckoned at Rs. 8,000, with any property of Sutaji's mother in the Jam's possession, to be returned upon oath; also Kunwat Sutaji's property which may have been kept.

ARTICLE 12.

The Nuzzerana to His Highness Puteh Singh, amounting to Rs. 25,000, to be paid.

ARTICLE 13.

Fa'el Zamin of Bhat and Charun to be given to the satisfaction of Government.

ARTICLE 14.

One village to be given to Najee Zemadar in addition to his former one.

ARTICLE 15.

Any Baharwutias who may be in Nuggur to be sent to Camp, where their business will be settled, never to be protected again.

ARTICLE 16.

All property stolen from the allied army in Nuggur Talooka to be restored.

ARTICLE 17.

A fine of one lakh to the Guikwar Government for being compelled to erect batteries against Nuggur.

Sabce (Signature of the Jam).

APPENDIX D

From Aitchison's Treaties, Engagements and Sanads Vol. VI. Page 164

Translation of a Deed of Fa'el Zamin* executed by Bharote Meroo Mettah, Inhabitant of Vetrungaum, and Ramdass Nuthoo, Inhabitant of Julson, in the Petlaud Pergunnah, to the Sircar of Shreemunt Rao Shree Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsher Bahadoor, Falgoon Vud 2nd 1868, February 29, 1812.

We do of our own free will and pleasure become permanent Fa'el Zamin for Jam Jussajee, of Nowanuggar, as follows:—

ARTICLE 1.

He shall not enter into internal disputes, afford refuge to any Baharwutias Katty or Rajput; he shall not encourage quarrels or encroach upon others' boundaries, but shall permit them to remain as they may have been from ancient times. Should any of the Bayaud offer his land or village, he shall not accept of it; in any way he shall not offer any injury on account of former quarrels; he shall harbour no robbers, else he must do so with proper securities; no robberies are to be committed in the talookas or in the roads. Should any person from interested motives, offer his land or village for sale, it is not to be purchased or sold without the previous sanction of the Sircar.

ARTICLE 2.

He shall not write with any enemies of the Gulawat or Company's Government.

ARTICLE 3.

He shall permit no robberies, attacks, or plundering parties in the mahals of the Government of Shreemunt Punt Pordhan, the Gulwar and the Honourable Company. He shall allow of no injury being offered to merchants or travellers, to whom he is to give guides and escorts through his own districts. Any loss suffered by merchants, etc., shall be answered for by the village

* Separate security was taken for nearly every article of the engagement of February 23, 1812, but, with exception of the Fa'el Zamin, they were all temporary, and it has therefore been thought unnecessary to load this volume with them.

people in whose land it occurs, and the talookdar shall answer for the conduct of his villages or shall trace the robbers.

ARTICLE 4.

If he has possessed himself of any lands or village of an inferior Zemindar it shall be released, and a just accommodation take place and the dispute cease.

ARTICLE 5.

In the year 1868 (1812), he engaged with the Sircar not to entertain more than 300 Arabs as foreign sebandy. Should he require more, he shall ask the permission of Government, and if it is desired he is not to retain others.

These are upon our heads and we shall pay all Mohsuls.

The above is true.

Bharote Meroo Mettah	} their marks.
Muttoo X	
Bharote Ramdass Nuthoo	
Muttoo X	

List of Books and other publications for reference submitted herewith

1. Report of the Indian States Inquiry Committee known as the Butler Committee.
2. What are Indian States? published by the Indian States' People's Conference.
3. Indian Princes under British Protection by P. L. Chudgar, Bar-at-Law, with a preface by the late Colonel Josiah Wedgwood, M.P.
4. Status of Indian Princes with a foreword by Mahatma Gandhi.
5. Memorandum on the Indian States' people, published by the States' People's Conference.
6. Indian States' Problem by Mahatma Gandhi containing Mahatma Gandhi's speeches and writings on the States generally and also on individual States from time to time.
7. Work in England of the Deputation of the Indian States' People's Conference.
8. Future of Indian States—being a reprint of lectures delivered by the Right Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri at Cochin.
9. Indictment of Patiala—being the report of the Committee of Inquiry appointed by the Indian States' People's Conference to inquire into the allegations of atrocities committed in Patiala and the late Ruler's misconduct.
10. Report of the Enquiry Committee appointed to inquire into the tyrannical rule and barbarous practices prevailing in Orissa States.
11. Lawless Limbdi—being a pamphlet showing the terrible atrocities committed by the State to suppress the people's constitutional agitation for responsible government.
12. Indian Princes as their people see them—being an insid view of Nawanagar State in the time of the late Ruler. H. H. the present Jam Sahib, the Ruler of the State, is the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes.
13. Copy of the affidavit of one Pestonji Karanjia, who was arbitrarily put in prison with his son and deprived of about fifty lacs of rupees by the present Ruler of Nawanagar, the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, who is the loudest in saying that the rule of law prevails in the States.

14. Bikaner—a pamphlet by the States' People's Conference, which gives an inside view of the State and its administration, also the treaties so called which this State has with the British Government.

15. Ratlam—a report showing the oppressive rule in the State and how public workers are treated.

16. Jhabua Tragedy—shows the unlimited powers of the Police to terrorise the people.

17. Report of the Mansa (State) Khedut Satyagraha—shows the atrocities committed upon the cultivators to put down their lawful agitation for redress of grievances.

18. Mysore—A study showing how even in a State supposed to be advanced and progressive the people's movement for responsible government is ruthlessly suppressed.

19. Address of Ramananda Chatterji, Editor, *Modern Review*, President of the Third Session of the Indian States' People's Conference.

20. Address of N. C. Kelkar, M.L.A., President of the Fourth Session of the Indian States' People's Conference.

21. Address of Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Member of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress, President of the Fifth Session of the Indian States' People's Conference.

22. Address of K. Natamjan, Editor, *Indian Social Reformer*, President of the Special Session of the Indian States' People's Conference convened for the purpose of protesting against the passing of the Indian States Protection against Disaffection Act by the Indian Legislature.

23. Address of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Sixth Session of the States' People's Conference which met at Ludhiana.

24. Resolutions passed at the Ludhiana Session of the States' People's Conference.

25. Affairs in Indian States—containing resolutions adopted and the statement issued by the Standing Committee of the All India States' People's Conference in July, 1940.

The Hindustan

S, New Delhi