

Supplementary Statistics required by the
Indian Franchise Committee.

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(Vide letter from the Government of Bombay, Reforms Office,
No. 117 dated 9th April 1932)

[For official use only]

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Returning Officer.	House rent qualification for urban areas if 20 per cent. of population therein is to be enfranchised.	Occupied	
		Urban.	
1			
		BRITISH DISTRICTS.	
Collector of Nasik ...	Rs. 18 at a guess.	Bombay City ...	...
		<i>Northern Division.</i>	
Collector of Sukkur ...	House rent qualification should be reduced to Rs. 12 per annum.	Ahmedabad ...	...
		Brosch ...	...
		Kaira ...	...
Dy. Commissioner, U. S. Frontier.	House rent qualification should be reduced to Rs. 8 per month.	Panch Mahals ...	...
		Surat ...	...
		Thana ...	...
		<i>Central Division.</i>	
Collector of Kaira ...	20 per cent. will be enfranchised if the present house rental qualification is reduced by half.	Ahmednagar ...	...
		East Khandesh ...	...
		West Khandesh ...	...
		Nasik ...	...
Collector of Dharwar ...	If the house rental qualification is reduced to any amount, however small, the franchise in urban areas would go to 20 per cent. of the population. The population in urban areas is 217,221 while the figures of house rent qualifications are 46,750 (both owners and tenants).	Poona ...	...
		Satara ...	...
		Sholapur ...	...
		Bombay Suburban District.	...
Collector of Surat ...	.....	<i>Southern Division.</i>	
		Belgaum ...	...
		Bijapur ...	...
Collector of Larkana ...	House rent qualification should be reduced from Rs. 36 to Rs. 18.	Dharwar ...	...
		Kanara ...	...
Collector of Poona ...	All persons paying qualifying taxes to the Municipalities and also all tenants paying rent, however small, should be enfranchised if 20 per cent. of the population is to be enfranchised.	Kolaba ...	...
		Ratnagiri ...	...
		<i>Sind.</i>	
		Hyderabad ...	...
		Karachi ...	...
Collector of Hyderabad ..	House rent qualification in urban areas may be reduced to half, i.e., Rs. 18.	Larkana ...	...
		Nawabshah ...	...
Collector of Ratnagiri ...	Rs. 6 as rent or Rs. 250 as capital value would enfranchise 20 per cent. of the population.	Sukkur ...	...
		Thar Parker ...	...
Collector of Karachi ...	In urban areas excluding Karachi house rent is not a qualification for Bombay Legislative Council hence details are not forthcoming and no guess can be hazarded.	U. S. Frontier ..	...
			Total ...
Collector of Thar Parker ...	If the present house rental qualification is lowered to Rs. 24 about 20 per cent. of the population will be enfranchised.		
Collector of East Khandesh ...	Information not available.		
Collector of West Khandesh ...	House rent qualification should be quartered.		
Collector of Thana ...	Under the present house rent qualification the number of voters is 40 per cent. of the population. There is, therefore, no necessity to reduce it.		

houses, i.e., commensal families.

							Rural.

2

URBAN FOR ALL COMMUNITIES.				RURAL FOR ALL COMMUNITIES.		TOTAL
32,930	...	...	...	.....	.....	32,930
114,074	...	...	...	.....	140,208	254,280
16,864	...	...	...	.....	87,943	84,807
29,954	...	...	...	.....	154,058	184,007
26,088	...	...	...	.....	81,188	87,376
35,654	...	...	...	.....	115,948	151,602
17,853	...	...	...	.....	149,886	167,189
20,405	...	...	...	.....	181,190	201,595
60,671	...	...	...	.....	179,041	239,712
19,242	...	...	...	.....	119,912	138,554
29,998	...	...	...	.....	165,894	195,892
69,981	...	...	...	.....	176,557	245,938
22,168	...	...	...	.....	298,704	268,832
39,880	...	...	...	.....	192,859	172,289
26,882	...	...	...	.....	15,219	42,101
24,339	...	...	...	.....	193,857	218,196
23,532	...	...	...	.....	162,742	186,274
59,448	...	...	...	.....	172,700	232,148
10,927	...	...	...	.....	76,856	87,283
9,020	...	...	...	.....	128,305	132,825
14,256	...	...	...	.....	244,542	258,808
26,645	...	...	...	.....	103,354	128,999
64,859	...	...	...	.....	71,008	135,867
11,627	...	...	...	.....	110,081	121,708
6,057	...	...	...	.....	84,803	90,860
82,679	...	...	...	.....	87,866	120,545
3,461	...	...	...	.....	91,858	95,314
3,144	...	...	...	.....	49,142	52,286
(a) 852,038	...	...	...	.....	(c) 3,464,999	(e) 4,317,037
				(b) Total urban population 4,826,150. Percentage of (a) to (b) 17.65.	(d) Total rural population 16,977,258. Percentage of (c) to (d) 20.40.	(f) Total population of the Presidency 21,803,888. Percentage of (e) to (f) 19.79.
(The above figures have been supplied by the Superintendent of Census.)						
Figures by communities and sex not available.						

Returning Officer.	House rent qualification for urban areas if 20 per cent. of population therein is to be enfranchised.	Occupied	
		Urban.	
1			
Collector of Bijapur	... Information not available.		
Collector of Kanara	... 20 per cent. of population would be enfranchised if no restriction is placed as regards the amount of house rent to be paid.		
Collector of Kolaba	... The house rent qualification will have to be reduced to $\frac{1}{2}$.		
Collector of Nawabshah	... The house rent qualification should be reduced to one rupee per mensem.		
Collector of Panch Mahals	... House rent qualification should be reduced to Rs. 8 per annum instead of Rs. 24 per annum as at present.		
Collector of Bombay Suburban District.	House rent qualification should be reduced to Rs. 18 per year.		
Collector of Ahmednagar	... Existing house-rent qualification should be halved.		
Collector of Ahmedabad	... Municipal voters in urban areas is already over 20 per cent. of the population (23.7 per cent).		
Collector of Broach	... House rent qualification should be reduced to Rs. 9 in urban areas.		
Collector of Satara	... The franchise should be lowered to $\frac{1}{2}$ i.e., Rs. 12.		

houses, i.e., commensal families.

						Rural.

2

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Returning Officer.	Payers of any tax to Government or to any local body.					Payers of land revenue or land		
	Muham- madans.	Depressed Classes.	Non-Muham- madans excluding Depressed Classes.	Total	Women of all communities.	Muham- madans.	Depressed Classes.	Non-Muham- madans ex- cluding Depressed Classes.
	8					4		
Collector of Nasik ...	Information is not available.			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Collector of Sukkur ...	40,000	500	48,800	84,300	368	24,000	240	16,500
Deputy Commissioner, U. S. F.	500	100	2,500	3,100	100	6,000	.....	2,000
Collector of Kaira ...	4,000	2,000	19,000	25,000	1,500	10,000	9,000	149,000
Collector of Dharwar ...	1,200	50	3,050	4,300	500	19,800	2,000	126,200
Collector of Surat ...	Figures not available.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Collector of Larkana ...	(Not possible to classify.)			21,428	.....	Figures not available.		
Collector of Poona ...	(Not possible to classify.)			18,676 in Urban constituency and 8,509 in Municipalities in Rural areas.	.....	Figures not available.		
Collector of Hyderabad ...	29,702	283	12,067	42,952	375	27,380	83	7,977
Collector of Ratnagiri ...	1,900	150	7,300	9,350	150	6,500	5,000	188,000
Collector of Karachi ...	1,032 (District). 17,654 (City).	(District) Nil 6,500 (City).	2,662 (District). 30,550 (City).	3,694 (District). 54,704 (City).	63 (District). 350 (City).	21,000 1,250	48 475	4,500 1,900
Collector of Thar-Parkar.	212	.....	745	957	.....	80,000	5,000	15,000
Collector of East Khandesh.	6,890	4,628	58,046	67,062	8,511	6,413	28,055	122,562
Collector of West Khandesh.	1,806	527	17,882	20,215	757	6,000	9,255	90,000
Collector of Thana ...	Figures supplied appear to be incorrect.			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Collector of Bijapur ...	*8,981 †2,509	3,140 518	114,100 10,987	126,221 14,009	6,259 1,409	8,931	3,138	112,500
Collector of Kanara ...	900	300	6,200	7,400	550	3,700	500	58,000
Collector of Kolaba ...	1,217 229	351 90	12,286 976	13,554 1,296	341 122	5,797 1,288	2,826 1,200	74,153 9,176
Collector of Nawabshah.	2,080	.....	1,680	3,760	288	18,941	.....	10,753
Collector of Panch Mshals.	3,838	210	4,092	10,635	502	1,975	907	39,789
Collector of Bombay Suburban District.	1,258	698	14,488	16,639	784	316	400	7,798

*Payers of tax to Government.

†Payers of tax to local bodies.

revenue cess however small.		Maximum number of voters who could be accurately polled, taking 750 as male voters with whom a presiding officer could deal in a day, if election is spread over			
Total.	Women of all communities	Two days.		Four days.	
		If 40 per cent. of voters are women. (i)	If 10 per cent. of voters are women. (ii)	If 40 per cent. of voters are women. (iii)	If 10 per cent. of voters are women. (iv)
		5			
.....	.....	These estimates cannot be accurately given as hardly 10 per cent. of the total number of voters will exercise their vote.			
40,740	206	Maximum number of voters at 750 per Polling Officer. 150,000		Maximum number of voters at 750 per Polling Officer. 300,000	
		Maximum number of voters at 750 per Presiding Officer. 60,000		Maximum number of voters at 750 per Presiding Officer. 120,000	
		100,000		400,000	
		on the assumption that there are 100 Presiding Officers and 200 Polling Officers available for the work.			
8,000	1,000	Firstly 50,000		70,000	
		Secondly 80,000	40,000	45,000	60,000
168,000	9,000	Firstly 150,000		250,000 or 300,000 at the most.	
		Secondly 80,000	180,000	160,000	20,000
		(400 voters per officer.)	(650 voters per officer.)	(400 voters per officer.)	(650 voters per officer.)
148,000	8,000	Firstly 60 per cent. of total voters. (?)		80 per cent. of total voters. (?) No material change if only 10 per cent are women.	
.....	.....	Secondly 450 males and 20 females per hour.		80,000 voters if election is spread over 2 or 4 days. It would not make much difference if the percentage of women voters is 40 or 10.	
52,500	.....	400,000		800,000	
2,06,438	.....	The proportion of women voters will certainly not be 40 per cent. If 10 per cent. of voters are women, the above are the figures.			
Figures by communities are not available.		The figures cannot be given, unless the number of presiding and polling officers available is first settled. In Urban areas there will be no difficulty in securing the services of the required number but in rural areas there will be difficulty.			
34,965	175	Total 46,000		92,000	90,000
152,000	2,500	Secondly 60,000 for 1 day and double the number for 2 days and over for the Non-Muhammadan Constituency. As regards the Muhammadan constituency all the voters can be polled in one day. There will be no difficulty in dealing with male and female voters as both are equally illiterate.		50,000	90,000
			In District.	70,000	
26,748	1,200 (District).	40,000			
3,789	164 (City).	80,000		140,000	
50,000	1,300	750 voters per officer is excessive. 250 per polling booth if 40 per cent. are women. 400 if 10 per cent. are women. The District is much too sparsely populated to admit of 750 voters being recorded at any place except a few towns. The very basis of calculation suggested will hardly give any true idea of the approximate number of voters. There is a sufficiency of Presiding and Polling officers. The proportion of women at 40 per cent. or 10 per cent. will not make much difference.			
152,080	8,111	1½ lakhs could be polled in one day. No polling officer could deal with an electorate of whom 40 per cent. are women as 40 per cent. women voters can never be expected. If 10 per cent. of voters are women efforts could be made to find school mistresses as polling officers. It is to be noted that women are mostly illiterate and need guidance. But no woman voter would ask a male Presiding or Polling officer to help her to vote.			
105,355	4,200	(1) 210,000		420,000	
.....	.....	(2) 160,000	180,000	320,000	860,000
		(1) 70,000		140,000	
125,045	6,258	(b) There will be no appreciable difference whether 40 per cent. or 10 per cent. are women. 194,000 voters could be polled in one day. Even if 25 per cent. of population is enfranchised the total number of voters will be 217,500 and 80 per cent. of the electorate can be polled in one day.			
57,200	3,900	In the case of the Muhammadans all can be polled in one day, as the total population is 30,000. 65,000 per day if 40 per cent. are women and 76,000 per day if 10 per cent. are women (for Non-Muhammadans).			
82,776	3,514	46,000 voters could be polled in 3 days. It is not necessary to spread the election beyond 3 days. This holds good whether the number of women voters is 40 per cent. or 10 per cent.			
11,719	800	100,000 with 80 Presiding Officers and 80 Polling Officers.		100,000 with 40 Presiding Officers and 40 Polling Officers.	
29,694	1,056	Information not available.			
42,731	4,155				
8,515	765	The maximum number of voters who could be polled is 25,000 in two days and 50,000 in four days taking into account total number of officers and maximum accommodation. If 40 per cent. of these were female voters two additional days will be required, but if 10 per cent. no additional day will be required.			

Returning Officer.	Payers of any tax to Government or to any local body.					Payers of land revenue or land		
	Muham- madans.	Depressed Classes.	Non-Muham- madans excluding Depressed Classes.	Total.	Women of all communities.	Muham- madans.	Depressed Classes.	Non-Muham- madans ex- cluding Depressed Classes.
	3					4		
Collector of Ahmed- nagar.	3,753	19,186	169,852	194,741	15,235	4,323	18,306	153,936
Collector of Ahmedabad.	9,858	5,917	56,191	71,466	6,703	8,479	10,918	85,187
Collector of Broach ...	3,328	1,786	8,368	18,477	780	15,603	7,115	83,606
Collector of Bombay ...	No figures given.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Collector of Satara ...	8,400	27,000	255,000	290,400	87,500	5,307	23,600	290,000
Collector of Belgaum ...	Total number of voters would be 298,000 of whom about 40,000 would be women voters.							

revenue cess however small.		Maximum number of voters who could be accurately polled, taking 750 as male voters with whom a presiding officer could deal in a day, if election is spread over			
Total.	Women of all communities.	Two days.		Four days.	
		If 40 per cent. of voters are women. (i)	If 10 per cent. of voters are women. (ii)	If 40 per cent. of voters are women. (iii)	If 10 per cent. of voters are women. (iv)
		5			
176,570	13,128	<p>If election is spread over two days—one for Muhammadans and one for Non-Muhammadans—maximum number of voters who could be polled is 228,000. If voting is spread over four days number of voters would be 312,000. If 40 per cent. of the voters are women, maximum number of voters is 162,942 for two days and 244,415 for four days. If 10 per cent. of the voters are women, 207,328 could be polled in two days and 310,992 in four days.</p>			
103,979	10,475	<p>With the Presiding and Polling Officers available in the district the total number of voters who could be polled in one day would come to 134,400.</p>			
56,324	6,098	<p>Maximum number of voters who could be polled would be 60,000 for two days and 160,000 for four days. If 40 per cent. of the voters are women, a few more Presiding and Polling Officers would be necessary, but none if the women are not more than 10 per cent. of the voters.</p>			
.....	.....	<p>About 4,000 votes will be polled in one day at one polling station whether women voters are present or not. The total number of votes will depend on the number of polling stations that will be provided and the staff available. These in Bombay City are practically illimitable.</p>			
258,907	28,000	<p>The maximum number of voters who could be accurately polled in the district would be 69,000 per day.</p>			
.....	.....	<p>If the election is spread over two days—one for Hindus and one for Musalmans—the maximum number of voters who could be accurately polled is 800,000 male Hindus + as many Muslims as could be enfranchised. There is no necessity to spread the election over 4 days, so far as Belgaum District is concerned.</p>			
		<p>The number of votes that could be polled in a day if 40 per cent. of the voters are women is 250,000 and if 10 per cent. of the voters are women 285,714.</p>			

Returning Officer.	Is polling period longer than 2 or 4 days practicable or desirable; if so, what?	Should ballot papers be issued by polling clerks in twos or by presiding officer himself?	Can 1,000 voters be polled per day per polling unit?	Polling hours proposed.
	6	7	8	9
Collector of Nasik ...	No ... ..	.....	.....	The present hours are satisfactory.
Collector of Sukkur ...	Neither practicable nor desirable as it would mean absence of Government officers from duty and dislocation of Government work and also it would be difficult to arrange for safe custody of ballot boxes during the polling period.	By polling officers in twos.	Not possible. A presiding officer with two polling officers cannot record more than 750 votes per day (of 9 hours). Illiteracy of voters in Sind will hamper the speedy recording of votes. Allowances must also be made for the necessities of life and other contingencies.	8 a.m. to 12 noon and 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. as before. Any increase will mean hardship to Presiding and Polling Officers.
Deputy Commissioner, U. S. F.	Neither practicable nor desirable.	By polling clerks ...	Impossible because almost all voters would be illiterate.	8 a.m. to noon and 1 to 6 p.m.
Collector of Kaira ...	Polling period for more than four days practicable but not desirable. Longer period might give facilities to candidates but will increase difficulties of polling.	By polling officers in twos as at present. The presiding officer should keep general supervision and decide complicated questions on the spot.	1,000 votes can be conveniently polled if Presiding Officer is given the assistance of 4 or 6 Polling Officers, regard being had to the competition at the elections.	No change in the present hours is desirable.
Collector of Dharwar ...	Polling period from 2 to 4 days will be sufficient.	Ballot papers should be issued by Polling Officers under the supervision of the Presiding Officer.	Can be polled	8 a.m. to 12 noon and from 1 to 6 p.m.
Collector of Surat ...	Polling period of two days would do and would be unobjectionable.	Ballot papers should be issued by Polling Clerks as at present. The Presiding Officer who has to supervise and decide disputed points will have no time to do this.	Yes	8 a.m. to 12 noon and from 1 to 6 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 7 p.m. in summer.
Collector of Larkana ...	Should not be longer than two days as it is not desirable that Government Officers and School Masters should be kept away from their duties longer than is necessary.	Should be issued by polling clerks in twos or more if necessary according to the number of voters.	The maximum number of voters that can be polled on an average is 400 by one polling officer. It would be possible to poll 1,000 voters per polling unit if three polling officers are assigned to each unit.	8 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. in hot weather and 1-30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. in cold weather
Collector of Poona ...	There is no necessity to spread the period over two or four days.	Ballot papers should be issued by polling clerks in twos, threes or fours if the number of voters is large.	Yes	9 to 12 a.m. and 1 to 6 p.m. In rural areas the voters have to travel long distances; so the later the polling is started and the earlier it is finished the more convenient it would be to all concerned. Also it takes nearly two hours for the Presiding Officer to close the whole business of sealing the ballot box and preparing returns, etc.
Collector of Hyderabad.	In the case of heavy constituencies in this district such as Muhammadans, two days should be allowed and in the case of Non-Muhammadan Constituencies one day will suffice. It is not desirable or practicable to extend the polling period for over four days.	Ballot papers should be issued by polling clerks so as to expedite disposal. Presiding Officers should only do the necessary supervision.	If by polling unit is meant a polling station more than 1,000 can be polled at a polling station in view of the fact that the number of polling booths at a polling station can be increased to meet the amplified electorate.	8 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.
Collector of Ratnagiri.	Neither practicable nor desirable. It is better to shorten the period as far as possible by increasing the number of polling stations.	Polling clerks in twos should issue ballot papers; the Presiding Officer being left free to supervise.	No, chiefly on account of the illiteracy of the electorate who do not even give their names correctly. The polling officers take time to find out their names. Not more than 540 voters can be polled in a day.	8 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.
Collector of Karachi ...	Period in excess of two or four days is not desirable.	Polling officers should issue ballot papers.	1,000 voters per day per polling booth is excessive. In the districts and in the City 500 voters can be polled per booth.	8 a.m. to 12 noon and 1 to 6 p.m.
Collector of Thar Parkar.	It would quite suffice, if the election is spread over two days. Four days will be too long. Longer period not desirable.	.....	.....	Present polling hours are convenient and no change appears to be necessary.

Returning Officer.	Is polling period longer than 2 or 4 days practicable or desirable; if so, what?	Should ballot papers be issued by polling clerks in twos or by presiding-officer himself?	Can 1,000 voters be polled per day per polling unit?	Polling hours proposed.
	6	7	8	9
Collector of East Khandesh.	.....	No remarks ...	Maximum number polled per day is 750.	No remarks.
Collector of West Khandesh.	Neither practicable nor desirable.	Should be issued by polling clerks.	Not possible. About 400 to 500 voters is the maximum which a set of one Presiding Officer and 2 or 3 Polling Officers can deal with in a day.	8 a.m. to 12 noon and 1 to 6 p.m.
Collector of Thana ...	More than one day is not desirable. It may create difficulties in securing fair polling. There might arise a number of cases of personation. Polling for more than two days will be administratively impracticable. It would mean suspension of the work of the whole district.	May be issued by polling clerks. In fact this is being done at present.	Possible, but it depends upon the number of polling officers who can be detailed for the unit.	8 a.m. to 12 noon and from 1 to 6 p.m.
Collector of Bijapur ...	The elections can be finished in two to four days.	Ballot papers may be issued by the Polling Officers as at present leaving Presiding Officers to supervise.	It is possible, but it depends on the voters coming in good time.	7-30 to 11-30 a.m. and 1 to 5 p.m. as Presiding Officers take some time after the poll to seal ballot boxes and to prepare the prescribed returns.
Collector of Kanara ...	Practicable but not desirable ...	By clerks in twos under the supervision of the Presiding Officer.	No. About 700 to 800 is the maximum.	8 to 12 a.m. and 1 to 6 p.m. as at present.
Collector of Kolaba ...	Need not be longer than 3 days.	If 1,000 voters are to be polled per day per unit, one Presiding Officer and 3 Polling Officers will have to issue ballot papers simultaneously.		8 a.m. to 12 noon and 1 to 6 p.m.
Collector of Nawabshah.	2 days will be quite sufficient ...	By polling officers as at present.	Yes. If 2 or 3 booths are arranged at each polling station.	8 to 12 a.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. in summer and 9 to 12 a.m. and 1 to 5 p.m. in winter.
Collector of Panch Mahals.	Not desirable to extend it beyond two days.	By polling officers in twos.	500 voters can be polled per day per unit.	7 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. to 6 p.m.
Collector of Bombay Suburban District.	Practicable if a largo staff is secured to work in batches on alternate days, but not desirable.	By polling officers as hitherto.	Yes.	8 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.
Collector of Ahmednagar.	Four days may be held to be the maximum possible polling period.	No remarks	No remarks	No remarks.
Collector of Ahmedabad.	Though it may be practicable, polling period longer than 2 days is not desirable as it might dislocate work in all Government offices.	By polling clerks as usual, since it is impossible for the Presiding Officer to issue so many ballot papers during the whole day.	Yes	8 a.m. to 12 noon and 1 p.m. to 6 p.m.
Collector of Broach ...	Neither practicable nor desirable, as it is not possible to keep all officers away from their duties for a period longer than 4 days.	By polling clerks under the supervision of the Presiding Officer.	Not possible as the bulk of voters is illiterate.	The present polling hours, i.e., 8 to 12 and 1 to 6 p.m. are convenient and no change is required.
Collector of Satara ...	Neither desirable nor practicable since— (i) Officers of Government and local bodies cannot be kept away from their routine duties for days together; (ii) strain to the workers would be too much; (iii) Police guards will have to be detained longer which is undesirable in the interests of peace and order; (iv) even for voters longer period would divert them from their usual pursuits and may go to create an undesirable atmosphere.	By polling clerks under the supervision of the Presiding Officer.	Yes	Do. do.

Returning Officer.	Maximum personnel which could be used as				
	Government officers (i).				Total Pensioned Government officers (ii).
	Gazetted.	Non-gazetted.	Ministerial.	Total.	

Collector of Nasik	...	Not possible to	give the information as	Heads of Departments whose	staff could be used
Collector of Sukkur	.....	.....	.....	300	115
Dy. Commissioner, U. S. Frontier	.....	.....	.....	40 Presiding officers and 200 Polling officers.	.....
Collector of Kaira	20	50	300	370	50
Collector of Dharwar	.....	.....	.....	250	50
Collector of Surat	55 (Not all will be	80 available for	278 election work).	408	400 (City). 581 (District).
Collector of Larkana	7	67	171	245	61
Collector of Poona	.....	A sufficient number of officers would be available, if required.			
Collector of Hyderabad	76	267	.....	343	80
Collector of Ratnagiri	.....	150	400	550	100
Collector of Karachi	.....	.....	.....	250 (District). 200 (City).	50 (District). 100 (City).
Collector of Thar Parkar	36	408	.....	442	119
Collector of East Khandesh	.....	.....	.....	1,200 (including School-masters).	300
Collector of West Khandesh	11	394	100	505	50
Collector of Thana	20	87	300	407	16
Collector of Bijapur	11	80	270	361	100
Collector of Kanara	.....	.....	.....	810	100
Collector of Kolaba	.....	.....	.....	326	89
Collector of Nawabshah	31	29	170	230	100
Collector of Panch Mahals	.....	.....	.....	105	24
Collector of Bombay Suburban District	.....	.....	.....	80	12
Collector of Ahmednagar	.....	.....	.....	440	250
Collector of Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad 99	City. 218	433	744	28
Collector of Broach	Ahmedabad 75	District.	218	288	.....
Collector of Bombay	15	286	.....	301	198
Collector of Satara	350	800	.....	1,150	1,100
Collector of Satara	.....	.....	.....	500	250
Collector of Belgaum	.....	.....	.....	288	72

presiding and polling officers under

Court of Wards officers (iii).			Members of Local Bodies.	Presidents and Members of Union Bench Courts.	Honorary Magistrates and other honorary workers.	Non-officials (School-masters, etc.).
Superior.	Ministerial.	Total.				
10						
are outside the District		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No such officers in the District		.....	285	11	4	Their appointments as polling officers are not desirable. At present they are employed merely as identifiers. 100 Polling officers.
.....	.....	.....	Members of Local Bodies and rates : 120		Honorary Magist.	
.....	.....	.....	100	.....	10 10	800 (School-masters).
.....	.....	.....		Total ...		1,240 School-masters. 110 School-mistresses.
.....	.....	.....	50 (City) 199 (District).	518	15 (City). 17 (District).	City. District. 885 Males 1,027 76 Females 72 189
.....	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	100
3	15	18	245	18	.....	A number of primary teachers also.
.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	150 (District). 300 (City).
.....	.....	.....	100 (District). 80 (City).	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	{ 35 208 }	.....	2	Doubts whether any need for their employment will arise. Approximate number of these 200.
2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	8	4	75	.....	.....	400
.....	.....	.....	{ 86 88 174 }	.....	25	917
.....	1	.....	.....	180	.....	1,011 (males). 87 (females).
.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	1,079
.....	8	.....	185	.....	.....	503
1	8	4	{ 187 12 }	.....	4	800
.....	.....	6	.....	108	.....	Not desirable to engage school-masters.
.....	.....	2	85	.....	12	170 males. 40 females.
None available.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,400	.....
None available.	.....	.....	140	.....	4	Male School teachers ... 501 Municipal Servants ... 461 District Local Board Servants ... 18 Male School teachers (Municipal) ... 180 Other Municipal Servants ... 50 860
.....	Nil.	4	254	.....	5	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	156	.....	.....
.....	Nil	.....	.....	.....	189	Employees of Bombay Municipality, City Improvement Trust, Port Trust, G. I. P. and B. B. & O. I. Railways—Numbers not given.
.....	.....	8	209	.....	.....	2,100 (2,000 School-masters and 100 school-mistresses) of the Local Boards and Municipalities. 1,080 (School-masters, etc.).

Returning Officer.	Total of all sub-columns in column 10.	Would any objection be raised for using non-officials?	Extent to which provision could be made for	
			Separate polling booths for women and women presiding officers and clerks.	Separate entrances and compartments for women voters.
	11	12	13	
Collector of Nasik ...	.....	Objects to the employment of non-officials for election work as they would be certain to be members of one party or another and could not be trusted.	.....	.....
Collector of Sukkur ...	715	Municipal Commissioners, Members of District and Taluka Boards, Honorary Magistrates and Presidents and Members of Union Bench Courts may be excluded from election work as they are more or less directly or indirectly interested in elections.	Separate polling booths for women can be arranged. No women presiding or polling officers can be had in the district except at Sukkur, Shikarpur and Rohri.	This can be conveniently arranged.
Dy. Commissioner, U. S. Frontier.	460	No objection to using them ...	Separate polling booths for women can be arranged. No women are available as Presiding Officers or Clerks.	Separate entrances and compartments could be provided for women voters.
Collector of Kaira ...	840	Local bodies will raise no objection if normal conditions prevail.	Separate booths for women voters could be put up in urban areas. As no English-knowing mistresses are available in the district it is impracticable to provide women presiding officers and clerks. Recording of a vote of a woman would occupy at least double the time of the polling officer than that for an illiterate individual.	Separate entrances and compartments for women voters could be arranged without difficulty.
Collector of Dharwar ...	2,168	They would have no objection to do the election work.	Separate polling booths in the same polling stations can be provided. Women presiding officers and clerks will be available only in urban areas and Taluka Headquarter places in rural areas. But men officers will have to be added to each female polling station until females become experts in the work.	Separate entrances and compartments can be arranged.
Collector of Surat ...	3,180	It will not be advisable to use them at all as they are canvassing for one party or other.	Separate booths will not be available at all stations in the rural areas. It will not be possible to get an adequate number of presiding and polling officers.	Separate entrances and compartments can be arranged at most of the polling stations.

Franchise qualifications which would enfranchise maximum electorate considered administratively possible in column 5.	Number of women in the electorate given in column 14.	Number of women who would be enfranchised if present house-rent qualification is halved in urban areas and land revenue assessment qualification quartered in rural areas.	Direct adult suffrage in towns.		
			Returning Officer's views on possibility of establishing it in towns (i).	How many days would it take to poll adult population (ii).	Approximate estimate of expenditure involved (iii).
14	15	16	17		
.....	.....	.....	It is not merely polling but the preliminary census of 58,000 people which is a great difficulty without large expense.	The municipal bodies would have to be made responsible for the management of elections. If so, the polling could be managed in 1 day. The Revenue Department could not do the work.	No estimate can be given.
.....	.....	.....	If half the population of towns is taken to be adult there will be about 76,000 voters. But it will not be practicable to introduce this in towns as it will involve expenditure and inconvenience in going through all the stages of election.	Fifty presiding officers and 100 polling officers could manage this in 2 days and 25 presiding officers and 50 polling officers in 4 days.	Do.
Extending franchise to : (1) All payers of taxes to Government or Local Bodies. (2) All payers of land revenue. (3) All tenants of agricultural land.	250	1,000	Could be established in the district as there is sufficiency of polling stations and personnel. Moreover percentage of actual voters will be very small.	Four days ...	Roughly Rs. 1,000 as there is only one town.
(1) Reducing the present land revenue qualification to $\frac{1}{2}$. (2) Halving the present house rental qualification. This would bring in between 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of voters.	About 11,000 to 16,000.	About 11,000 to 16,000.	Possible in municipal towns where public are accustomed to methods of polling, but in towns not constituting urban areas it is doubtful whether the public will exercise the privilege of franchise with care.	Two days at the most if sufficient number of polling officers can be secured.	Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 5,000 approximately.
If the present franchise qualification is reduced to house tax, however small, in urban areas and to assessment of Rs. 4 in rural areas, the electorate will be nearly 141,000 which will be administratively possible.	8,000	6,000	Can be established in the towns of Dharwar, Hubli and Gadag, but considering the degree of ignorance or illiteracy, the step would be rather premature.	Four days will be required for polling if direct adult suffrage is introduced.	Rs. 2,000 will be required for the 8 towns taken together.
(1) The present assessment qualification in the rural areas should be quartered. (2) The vote should be given to all payers of municipal taxes in urban areas.	Not given ...	(1) 2,714 (2) 8,893	The introduction of adult suffrage would cause confusion and it will be difficult to get trained staff to manage the electorate especially in Surat City. Therefore recommends a gradual introduction.	In Surat City it will take at least 8 days and dislocation will be caused by closing public offices for so many days.	No estimate given.

Returning Officer.	Total of all sub-columns in column 10.	Would any objection be raised for using non-officials?	Extent to which provision could be made for	
			Separate polling booths for women and women presiding officers and clerks.	Separate entrances and compartments for women voters.
	11	12	13	
Collector of Larkana ...	605	No objection is anticipated ...	Arrangements for separate booths can be made to any extent, but it will be very difficult to get women presiding officers and clerks.	Arrangements can be made to provide separate entrances and compartments for women voters.
Collector of Poona ...	.....	Objections due to possible abuse of local influence may be obviated by appointing officers and teachers in areas outside their sphere of employment. No objection is anticipated if non-official agency is partially used.	In the urban constituencies separate polling booths could be arranged and services of women polling officers could be secured. But in rural areas this will not be possible.	Separate entrances and compartments can be arranged in rural areas also.
Collector of Hyderabad ...	754	No objection to using their services.	It will be difficult to make a separate provision for women voters except in urban areas as the number of women voters at other stations will be small. Owing to the existence of pardah, women will not come to vote unless special arrangements are made for them which would require female presiding officers. These will be difficult to find in the mofussil.	.....
Collector of Ratnagiri ...	Over 800	No objection is likely to be raised.	Separate polling booths can be arranged for women but women presiding officers cannot be secured. This however would be expensive and does not appear to be necessary.	Separate compartments and entrances side by side with those for males can be arranged.
Collector of Karachi ...	1,230	No objection anticipated ...	Separate polling booths could be provided but it is difficult to obtain women presiding officers and clerks except in Karachi City.	.....
Collector of Thar Parkar ...	806	There appears to be no objection.	Owing to backwardness and illiteracy of women there will be great difficulty if separate booths are arranged for women. On account of the backwardness and illiteracy of women it will be impossible to obtain the requisite number of women presiding and polling officers. Women should vote along with men as at Municipal elections and special facilities should be provided to them at the polling stations.	.....

Franchise qualifications which would enfranchise maximum electorate considered administratively possible in column 5.	Number of women in the electorate given in column 14.	Number of women who would be enfranchised if present house-rent qualification is halved in urban areas and land revenue assessment qualification quartered in rural areas.	Direct adult suffrage in towns.		
			Returning Officer's views on possibility of establishing it in towns (i).	How many days would it take to poll adult population (ii).	Approximate estimate of expenditure involved (iii).
14	15	16	17		
<p>The only franchise system which would do this is adult suffrage. But the figures in column 5 merely show the largest possible expansion of the electorate.</p> <p>Reduction of land revenue qualification to Rs. 4 in rural area. If so, the total number of voters will be 121,000. In the urban constituency, the present rental qualification should be continued. The possible number of voters may be 58,000.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Voters.</p> <p>(1) Rental qualification if reduced to half. 32,319</p> <p>(2) Land revenue qualification quartered. 22,029</p> <p>(3) Hairs if considered as tenants. 61,684</p> <p>(4) Educational qualification if introduced as suggested by Franchise Sub-Committee of Round Table Conference. 7,282</p> <p>From this, if 25 per cent. is deducted as doubly represented, the net total will be 92,486.</p> <p>An electorate of 120,000 will be created by quartering the existing land revenue qualification and halving the rental qualification. The same number can also be enfranchised by halving the present rental and land revenue qualifications and enfranchising widows and wives of voters with additional educational qualifications for both men and women.</p> <p>Refers to his letter to the Secretary, Franchise Committee, and states that time will be required for fuller information.</p> <p>Extend the franchise to (1) All holders of agricultural land; (2) Include service in Auxiliary Territorial forces in military service; (3) House occupation qualification to be extended to all Taluka Headquarters and all villages having Sanitary Committees; (4) All persons who have reached Vth Standard Vernacular class if male and IVth if female; (5) Wife of a man who is qualified to vote; (6) Widow of a man who was a voter at the time of his death.</p>	<p>The enfranchisement of women will serve no purpose in the Muhammadan constituencies as they will not go to the poll; the same is true to a large extent in the Non-Muhammadan constituencies. Answers are not</p> <p>9,249</p> <p>3,000</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>The number of women who would be enfranchised is 1,016.</p> <p>to the point.</p> <p>(1) 1,915 (2) 175</p> <p>.....</p> <p>800 (Urban) 800 (Rural)</p> <p>If (1) is done there will be an appreciable increase in the number of women voters. If (2) is done about 1,000 women will be enfranchised.</p>	<p>If adult suffrage is introduced the elections will be a complete farce. Considers that the time is not yet ripe for adult suffrage but even if it is introduced it should be in Municipal Towns only, viz. Larkana, Kambar and Ratodero.</p> <p>Direct adult suffrage is practicable in the urban area of Hyderabad Town including Cantonment area. The number of voters will be about 40,000.</p> <p>The towns are no better than big villages and the population is as ignorant as their village brethren. The introduction of adult suffrage is not desirable at this stage.</p> <p>Direct adult suffrage will be possible in towns though administratively difficult.</p> <p>The Collector is against it as town-dwellers should not be given greater rights than the rural population. It would suffice if the franchise is extended to 20 per cent. of the population.</p>	<p>One day if a sufficient number of polling officers is appointed.</p> <p>No information given.</p> <p>The election will take 4 days in all.</p> <p>If it is spread over a day, a larger number of polling stations will be required.</p> <p>One day per constituency will suffice.</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>About Rs. 5,000.</p> <p>The cost will be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 10,000.</p> <p>No estimate can be given.</p> <p>Possible expenditure is Rs. 5,000.</p> <p>.....</p>

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Returning Officer.	Total of all Sub-columns in column 10.	Would any objection be raised for using non-officials ?	Extent to which provision could be made for	
			Separate polling booths for women and women presiding officers and clerks.	Separate entrances and compartments for women voters.
	11	12	13	
Collector of East Khandedsh.	1,404	Not desirable to use private persons.	.....	Separate compartments could be provided but it is doubtful whether they will be used by women. The experiment may be tried in City Municipalities.
Collector of West Khandedsh.	1,034	Could be used as polling officers, but responsible Government officers should be appointed as presiding officers to avert a large number of post election disputes.	There does not seem to be any necessity for separate booths for women. Sufficient number of women Presiding Officers will not be available.	.....
Collector of Thana ...	1,688	It is not advisable to use services of school masters and members of local bodies as they are interested in one candidate or other.	Not possible to arrange separate booths for women. Women Presiding Officers and clerks can be had at Thana where there is a Girls' School with one or two graduates and some Matriculated Lady Teachers. In no other place in the district can they be had.	Separate compartments can be arranged.
Collector of Bijapur ...	1,700	No objection is anticipated ...	Separate booths can be arranged for women. But only 67 women can be found as Polling Officers and it will be difficult to find any to work as Presiding Officers. It would also be expensive and undesirable.	Separate compartments and entrances can be arranged.
Collector of Kanara ...	1,060	Not likely ...	Separate polling booths can be arranged. But women polling officers and clerks will not be available at all polling stations.	These can be arranged at all polling stations.
Collector of Kolaha ...	908	Services could be utilized with previous consent of school boards concerned.	Difficult and expensive to provide separate booths for women. The difficulty could be obviated by setting apart one day exclusively for women in which case the elections will take 4 days. It is doubtful whether women Presiding Officers and clerks would be available in sufficient numbers.	If the system about a separate day for women is adopted, the question of separate entrances and compartments for them will not arise.
Collector of Nawabshah ...	487	Not desirable to use them as they might influence the voters.	.....	.....
Collector of Panch Mahals.	243 Figure could be supplemented to any extent by using non-officials.	No objection would be raised ...	Separate booths could be provided for women. There would be no difficulty in securing female Presiding Officers and female clerks in urban areas.	Separate entrances and compartments for women voters could conveniently be provided.

Franchise qualifications which would enfranchise maximum electorate considered administratively possible in column 5.	Number of women in the electorate given in column 14.	Number of women who would be enfranchised if present house-rent qualification is halved in urban areas and land revenue assessment qualification quartered in rural areas.	Direct adult suffrage in towns.		
			Returning Officer's views on possibility of establishing it in towns (i).	How many days would it take to poll adult population (ii).	Approximate estimate of expenditure involved (iii).
14	15	16	17		
If land revenue qualification is fixed at Rs. 8, 25 per cent. of the population will be enfranchised.	Perhaps 2 per cent. of them will be women.	(1) 2,865 (2) 10,374	.....	.....	.....
Land Revenue Assessment to be reduced to Rs. 8 and house-rent to Rs. 18 per annum.	2,000	(1) 1,420 (2) 2,000	There will be at least 200,000 voters if adult suffrage is granted and it will be absolutely unmanageable.	Four days ..	Rs. 10,000
The franchise qualification should be based on ownership or tenancy of land assessed at Rs. 8 in rural areas and on occupation of a house of the value of Rs. 250 or payment of house-rent of Rs. 12 per year in Municipal areas.	3,000	2,700	Adult suffrage will not present any difficulties as regards enrolment or polling arrangements except that extra staff will be necessary. But there will be a serious difficulty about identification of voters and cases of personation are likely to occur.	One day ...	About Rs. 600.
Answer is not to the point.	.....	(1) 600 (2) 2,900	Is possible in towns. Not in favour of giving adult franchise to towns to the exclusion of villages. Is in favour of giving to both.	Two to four days ...	About Rs. 37,000.
If election is spread over 2 days, all payers of any tax to Government or to local body or payers of land revenue, however small, can be enfranchised. If spread over 4 days all Non-Muhammadan adult population can be enfranchised.	(1) 4,500 (2) 100,000	2,100	Possible.	Two to three days according to the number of polling stations fixed.	No reliable figure can be given.
To enfranchise the maximum electorate administratively possible, the existing franchise qualification will have to be quartered.	2,700	3,500	There are no towns of sufficient importance in this district where direct adult suffrage could be established.	.....	The cost of preparing and printing electoral roll alone would be about Rs. 2,000.
.....	.....	(1) 140 (2) 650	.....	About a week to complete the poll.	About Rs. 400 for each town.
Not given	.....	(1) 400 (2) 500	Not stated	Two days will be required.	Not possible to form an estimate of expenditure.

Returning Officer.	Total of all Sub-columns in column 10.	Would any objection be raised for using non-officials?	Extent to which provision could be made for	
			Separate polling booths for women and women presiding officers and clerks.	Separate entrances and compartments for women voters.
	11	12	13	
Collector, Bombay Suburban District.	401	No objection would be raised ...	Sufficient provision can be made, but it is not possible to obtain sufficient number of women presiding officers.	.....
Collector of Ahmednagar...	2,090	No objection is likely to be raised.	Not feasible to provide separate polling booths for women and still more difficult to provide so many women presiding and polling officers.	Arrangements could be made for separate entrances and compartments for women voters.
Collector of Ahmedabad ...	2,682	Local bodies will not object, but candidates might object.	Not conveniently possible, as women Presiding Officers and clerks will not be sufficiently available everywhere.	Impossible ...
Collector of Broach ...	1,019	It is hoped that the local authorities would co-operate.	Separate polling booths for women could be provided.	There will be little difficulty in making provision for this.
Collector of Bombay ...	8,539+ Municipal and railway employees (number not given).	Does not think that any objection would be raised.	There is no need for providing separate polling booths for women or women presiding officers and clerks.	These can be provided ...
Collector of Satara ...	2,118	None, so far as school masters of local bodies are concerned because they are usually employed in Council and Local Boards elections.	Provision for about 100 women as Presiding and Polling Officers and clerks can be made, mostly from the School Mistresses.	Can be arranged without much difficulty and inconvenience and also without much cost at all polling stations.
Collector of Belgaum ...	1,587	No objection ...	Separate polling booths and separate entrances and compartments can be provided for women voters in towns and big villages only. But it would not be possible to secure the requisite number of women as Presiding and Polling Officers.	Separate entrances and compartments for women voters in towns and big villages only. But it would not be possible to secure the requisite number of women as Presiding and Polling Officers.

Franchise qualifications which would enfranchise maximum electorate considered administratively possible in column 5.	Number of women in the electorate given in column 14.	Number of women who would be enfranchised if present house-rent qualification is halved in urban areas and land revenue assessment qualification quartered in rural areas.	Direct adult suffrage in towns.		
			Returning Officer's views on possibility of establishing it in towns (i).	How many days would it take to poll adult population (ii).	Approximate estimate of expenditure involved (iii).
14	15	16	17		
Enfranchisement of 20 per cent. of adult population administratively possible; to achieve this rental qualification in urban areas should be reduced to Rs. 18 per annum and assessment qualification to Rs. 8 per annum.	1,074	1,074	No objection to introduction of adult suffrage in towns.	About three days ...	Rs. 5,000 exclusive of cost of preparation, printing and publishing of the rolls.
Payment of land revenue or any tax to Government, however small, or to any local body.	10 per cent.	6,192	No remarks.		
All municipal voters should be enfranchised in addition to a land revenue assessment qualification of Rs. 4.	.....	.....	Not impossible to introduce it in the towns of the district.	One day in small towns; More than 2 days in Ahmedabad City.	Rs. 50,000.
The present rural qualification should be lowered to Rs. 4 assessment and in urban areas Rs. 500 house value.	6,076	4,000	Though there are people who doubt the wisdom of introducing it at one bound, the difficulties are not insuperable.	Four days, if the local Municipalities co-operate.	About Rs. 4,000.
Present house-rent qualification should be halved in Bombay City and land revenue qualification reduced to the payment of land revenue, however small.	.....	Not available ...	The system will be administratively workable so far as the official machinery is concerned.	Two days, though the exact time taken would depend on the number of polling stations provided.	Between Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 60,000.
The franchise should be lowered to Rs. 4 as land revenue and Rs. 12 as annual rental in case of house property.	13,500	8,000	May be tried in district headquarters and other bigger towns, as the male population there is mostly literate and females can well follow the example of male voters.	No difficulty in finishing the election in a day.	About Rs. 5,000 for additional stationery and arrangements at the booths.
.....	.....	14,900	.....	.....	.....