



PROPOSALS
FOR
INDIAN
CONSTITUTIONAL
REFORM

*White Paper
on India.*

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APPENDIX I.

COMPOSITION OF AND METHOD OF ELECTION TO THE BRITISH INDIA SIDE OF
THE FEDERAL COUNCIL OF STATE.

(See paragraph 18 of the Introduction and paragraph 26 of the Proposals.)

The British India seats in the Council of State will be filled in the following manner: 136 seats will be filled by election by means of the single transferable vote by the members of the Provincial Legislatures, the number of seats elected by each being as follows:—

Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces, Punjab and Bihar	...	...	...	...	...	18 each.
Central Provinces (with Berar)*	...	...	...	...	...	3.
Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Orissa...						5 each.

In Provinces where there is an Upper Chamber, its members will participate jointly with the members of the Provincial Assembly for the purpose of election to the Council of State.

Indian Christian, Anglo-Indian and European members of the Provincial Legislatures will not be entitled to vote in the elections for the above-mentioned seats in the Council of State. Ten non-Provincial communal seats will be reserved in the Council of State, 7 for Europeans, 2 for Indian Christians, 1 for Anglo-Indians, these seats being filled by election by three electoral colleges, consisting respectively of the European, Indian Christian and Anglo-Indian members of the above-mentioned Provincial Legislatures, voting for the European and Indian Christian seats being by the method of the single transferable vote.

One seat each will be provided in the Council of State for Coorg, Ajmer, Delhi and Baluchistan. Members of the Coorg Legislature will elect to the Coorg seat. Special provision will be made for election in the other three of these Chief Commissioners' Provinces. (It may be necessary to resort to nomination in the case of Baluchistan.)

*See paragraph 45 of Introduction.

APPENDIX II.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY: BRITISH INDIA SIDE

(See paragraph 17 of the Introduction and paragraph 29 of the Proposals.)

The British India side of the Federal Assembly will be composed as shown in the annexed table. The constituencies will all be provincial, except for the four seats shown in the table as non-provincial.

Election to the seats allotted to the Sikh, Muslim, Indian Christian, Anglo-Indian and European constituencies will be by voters voting in separate communal electorates. All qualified voters who are not voters in one of these constituencies will be entitled to vote in a general constituency.

Seats will be "reserved" for the Depressed Classes out of the general seats to the extent indicated in the table. Election to these seats will be by joint electorates in plural-member constituencies, subject to the following procedure: All members of the Depressed Classes registered in the general electoral roll of a constituency will form an electoral college, which will elect a panel of four candidates belonging to the Depressed Classes for each of such reserved seats by the method of the single vote, and the four persons getting the highest number of votes in such primary election will be the only candidates for election by the general electorate qualified for the reserved seat.

Election to the woman's seat in each of the provinces to which one is allocated will be by the members of the Provincial Legislature voting by means of the single transferable vote.

The special seats allotted to Commerce and Industry will be filled by election by Chambers of Commerce and other similar associations.

The special seats allotted to Landholders will be filled by election in special landholders' constituencies.

The special seats allotted to Labour will be filled from non-communal constituencies; the electoral arrangements have still to be determined.

APPENDIX II—(continued).

Composition of Federal Assembly (British India side)

Province (and Population in Millions).	Total.	General.	Number of General Seats Reserved for Depressed Classes.	Sikh.	Muslim.	Indian Christian.	Anglo-Indian.	Euro-pean.	Women, Special.	Com-merce and Industry, Special.†	Land-holders, Special.	Labour, Special.
Madras (45·6)	37	19	4	0	8	2	1	1	2	2	1	1
Bombay (18·0)	30	13	2	0	6	1	1	1	2	3	1	2
Bengal (50·1)	37	10	3	0	17	1	1	1	1	3	1	2
U. P. (48·4)	37	19	3	0	12	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
Punjab (23·6).	30	6	1	6	14	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
Bihar (32·4)	30	16	2	0	9	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
C.P. (with Berar§) (15·5)	15	9	2	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Assam (8·6)	10	4	1	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
N.-W. F. P. (2·4)	5	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sind (3·9)	5	1	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Oriasa (6·7)	5	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi (0·6)	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ajmer (0·6)	1*	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coorg (0·2)	1*	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baluchistan|| (0·5)	1*	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Provincial	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3†	0	1
Total (257·1)	250	105	19	6	82	8	4	8	9	11	7	10

* Non-communal seats.

† These 3 seats are to be filled by (1) Associated Chambers of Commerce, (2) Federated Chambers of Commerce, (3) Northern India Commercial Bodies.

‡ The composition of the bodies through which election to these seats will be conducted will not be statutorily fixed. It is accordingly not possible to state with certainty how many Europeans and Indians respectively will be returned. It is, however, expected that initially the numbers will be approximately 6 Europeans and 5 Indians.

§ See paragraph 45 of Introduction.

|| It may be necessary to resort to nomination in the case of Baluchistan.

APPENDIX III.

PART I.

Provincial Legislative Assemblies.

(See paragraph 49 of Introduction and paragraph 78 of the Proposals.)

1. Seats in the Legislative Assemblies in the Governors' Provinces will be allocated as shown in the annexed table.
2. Election to the seats allotted to Muhammadan, European and Sikh constituencies will be by voters voting in separate communal electorates covering between them the whole area of the Province (apart from any portions which may in special cases be excluded from the electoral area as "backward").
3. All qualified electors, who are not voters either in a Muhammadan, Sikh, Indian Christian (see paragraph 5 below), Anglo-Indian (see paragraph 6 below) or European constituency, will be entitled to vote in a general constituency.
4. Seats will be reserved for the Depressed Classes out of the general seats to the extent indicated in the table. Election to these seats will be by joint electorates, in plural member constituencies, subject to the following procedure: All members of the Depressed Classes registered in the general electoral roll of a constituency will form an electoral college which will elect a panel of four candidates belonging to the Depressed Classes for each of such reserved seats by the method of the single vote, and the four persons getting the highest number of votes in such primary election shall be the only candidates for election by the general electorate who are qualified for the reserved seats.
5. Election to the seats allotted to Indian Christians will be by voters voting in separate communal electorates. It seems almost certain that practical difficulties will, except possibly in Madras, prevent the formation of Indian Christian constituencies covering the whole area of the Province, and that accordingly special Indian Christian constituencies will have to be formed only in one or two selected areas in the Province. Indian Christian voters in these areas will not vote in a general constituency. Indian Christian voters outside these areas will vote in a general constituency. Special arrangements may be needed in Bihar, where a considerable proportion of the Indian Christian community belong to the aboriginal tribes.
6. Election to the seats allotted to Anglo-Indians will be by voters voting in separate communal electorates. It is intended, subject to investigation of any practical difficulties that may arise, that the Anglo-Indian constituencies shall cover the whole area of each Province, a postal ballot being employed.
7. The method of filling the seats assigned for representatives from backward areas is still under investigation, and the number of seats so assigned should be regarded as provisional.
8. The precise electoral machinery to be employed in the constituencies for the special women's seats is still under consideration.

9. The seats allotted to "Labour" will be filled from non-communal constituencies. The electoral arrangements have still to be determined, but it is likely that in most Provinces the Labour constituencies will be partly trade union and partly special constituencies.

10. The special seats allotted to Commerce and Industry, Mining and Planting will be filled by election through Chambers of Commerce and various Associations. The details of the electoral arrangements for these seats must await further investigation.

11. The special seats allotted to Landholders will be filled by election by special Landholders' constituencies.

12. The method to be employed for election to the University seats is still under consideration.

PART II.

Provincial Legislative Councils.

(See paragraph 49 of Introduction and paragraph 80 of the Proposals.)

The Legislative Councils (Upper Chambers) in the Provinces of Bengal, United Provinces and Bihar, will be constituted as follows:—

Bengal.—Total seats—65.

10 nominated by the Governor in his discretion.

(Serving officials will not be eligible for nomination.)

27 elected by method of the single transferable vote by the members of the Bengal Legislative Assembly.

17 directly elected from constituencies for which only Muslim voters will be qualified.

1 directly elected from constituencies for which only European voters will be qualified.

12 directly elected from general constituencies in which all qualified voters other than Muslims and Europeans will be entitled to vote.

The United Provinces.—Total seats—60.

9 nominated by the Governor in his discretion.

(Serving officials will not be eligible for nomination.)

17 directly elected from constituencies for which only Muslim voters will be qualified.

34 directly elected from general constituencies for which all qualified voters other than Muslims will be entitled to vote.

Bihar.—Total seats—30.

5 nominated by the Governor in his discretion.

(Serving officials will not be eligible for nomination.)

12 elected by method of the single transferable vote by the members of the Bihar Legislative Assembly.

4 directly elected from constituencies for which only Muslim voters will be qualified.

9 directly elected from general constituencies for which all qualified voters other than Muslims will be entitled to vote.

APPENDIX III (PART I)—(continued).
Composition of Provincial Legislative Assemblies (Lower Houses).

Province. (Population in Millions shown in brackets.)	General.	Number of General Seats Reserved for Depressed Classes.	Representatives from Backward Areas.	Sikh.	Muhamma- dau.	Indian Christian.	Anglo- Indian.	Euro- pean.	Commerce and Indus- try, Min- ing and Planting. Special (a).	Land- holders, Special.	Univer- sity, Special.	Labour, Special.	Total.
Madras (45·6)	152 (including 6 women)	30	1	0	29 (including 1 woman)	9 (including 1 woman)	2	3	6	6	1	6	215
Bombay (18·0)	119 (b) (including 5 women)	15	1	0	30 (including 1 woman)	3	2	3	7	2	1	7	175
Bengal (50·1)	80 (including 2 women)	30	0	0	119 (including 2 women)	2	4 (including 1 woman)	11	10	5	2	8	250
United Provinces (48·4)	144 (including 4 women)	20	0	0	66 (including 2 women)	2	1	2	3	0	1	3	228
Punjab (23·6)	43 (including 1 woman)	8	0	32 (including 1 woman)	86 (including 2 women)	2	1	1	1	5(c)	1	3	175
Bihar (32·4)	89 (including 8 women)	15	7	0	40 (including 1 woman)	1	1	2	4	4	1	3	152
Central Provinces [with Berar (c)] (15·5)	87 (including 8 women)	20	1	0	14	0	1	1	2	3	1	2	112
Assam (8·6)	48(d) (including 1 woman)	7	9	0	34	1	0	1	11	0	0	4	108
North-West Frontier Province (2·4)	9	0	0	3	36	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	50
Sind (3·9)	19 (including 1 woman)	0	0	0	34 (including 1 woman)	0	0	2	2	2	0	1	60
Orissa (6·7)	49 (including 2 women)	7	2	0	4	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	60

(a) The composition of the bodies through which election to these seats will be conducted, though in most cases either predominantly European or predominantly Indian, will not be statutorily fixed. It is accordingly, not possible in each province to state with certainty how many Europeans and Indians respectively will be returned. It is, however, expected that, initially, the numbers will be approximately as follows:—Madras, 4 Europeans, 2 Indians; Bombay, 4 Europeans, 3 Indians; Bengal, 14 Europeans, 5 Indians; United Provinces, 2 Europeans, 1 Indian; Punjab, 1 Indian; Bihar, 2 Europeans, 2 Indians; Central Provinces (with Berar), 1 European, 1 Indian; Assam, 3 Europeans, 3 Indians; Sind, 1 European, 1 Indian; Orissa, 1 Indian.

(b) Seven of these seats will be reserved for Mah rattas.

(c) One of these seats is a Tumandar's seat. The four Landholders' seats will be filled from special constituencies with joint electorates. It is probable, from the distribution of the electorate, that the members returned will be 1 Hindu, 1 Sikh and 2 Muhammadans.

(d) This woman's seat will be filled from a non-communal constituency at Shillong.

(e) See paragraph 45 of Introduction.

APPENDICES IV AND V.

FRANCHISE.

Introductory Note.

1. The qualifications proposed for the Franchise for the Provincial Legislatures and for the seats allotted to the provinces of British India in the Federal House of Assembly are set out in the Schedules which follow. It should be emphasised that the qualifications in question are necessarily subject to modification in details on the preparation of an electoral roll. They are essentially based on the existing franchise qualifications for legislative or municipal bodies.

2. *General qualifications.*—Apart from the qualification of race, community, or religion, in the case of certain seats, voters in respect of any of the qualifications shown in these schedules must be British subjects, must have attained the age of 21 years, and, save in the case of certain special constituencies, must reside in the constituency in which they claim to vote.

3. For the first two elections under the new constitution, and thereafter unless and until a local Government modifies this requirement in respect of the area under its control, claimants in respect of an educational qualification, or of property held by a husband, will be required to make application to be entered on the electoral roll to the returning officer. The proportion of women to men in the electorate will depend upon the number of women who are actually registered under the qualifications in question. There are practical difficulties in placing on returning officers the whole responsibility for the registration of those qualifications. But His Majesty's Government are very anxious to secure that the proportion of women electors should be adequate and further consideration of the above arrangements may be necessary.

4. *The Scheduled Castes (Depressed Classes).*—It is the intention of His Majesty's Government to make provision for the inclusion on the Electoral rolls for the Provincial Legislative Assemblies of approximately 10 per cent. of the population of the Depressed Classes (whom it is proposed in future to designate Scheduled Castes) in all Provinces save Bihar and Orissa (where the percentage will be in the neighbourhood of 7 per cent.) and the North-West Frontier Province and Sind, where the numbers of the Scheduled Castes are negligible. In the case of the Federal House of Assembly, the approximate general percentage aimed at is 2 per cent. (save in the case of Bihar and Orissa and of the North-West Frontier Province and Sind). Certain provinces are satisfied that it will be possible to attain these percentages under the operation of the general franchise qualifications. In certain other provinces it appears open to question whether this will be the case, and, if on the preparation of the Electoral Roll a marked deficiency is found to exist, special steps to make it up will be called for. The differential franchise contemplated in such circumstances by certain provinces is provisionally included in the Schedules which follow. The Scheduled Castes are enumerated by Provinces in Appendix VIII.

5. *The Educational Qualification.*—Owing to the marked differences in the educational system in different provinces, and the absence of records which could be used to support a claim to an educational qualification in certain cases, it has proved impossible to lay down any common educational standard for the provincial legislatures which would apply to the whole of India, and in certain provinces it has

been found necessary to fix a standard identical with that laid down for the Federal House of Assembly. His Majesty's Government, in accepting in these circumstances a high educational standard as an electoral qualification for certain provincial legislatures, do so with the reservation that it shall be open to the Local Governments concerned to lower it once the administrative difficulties involved are overcome. a

6. *Sind and Orissa*.—While it has been decided that Sind and Orissa shall be established as separate provinces, the framing of a detailed scheme for the franchise for the Provincial Legislative Assembly in those provinces has not yet been completed. While the franchises in question will probably closely resemble (allowance being made for the special conditions of the new provinces) those laid down in the Schedules which follow for Bombay and Bihar and Orissa respectively, it has been thought preferable at the present stage to make no specific provision for either Sind or Orissa in the Schedules.

7. *Special Constituencies*.—In the interest of presenting as complete a picture as possible of the franchise qualifications proposed, the Schedules which follow set out in detail the *existing* qualifications for the various Special Constituencies (representing Landholders, Commerce, Industry, Mining, Planting, Universities) in each province in the case of the Provincial and Federal Legislatures alike. The qualifications in question should, however, be regarded as provisional, pending the closer investigation of the existing electorates for these seats which is contemplated at the stage of the general delimitation of constituencies. Pending further investigation at the same stage no specific proposals are included in the Schedules in respect of the seats now for the first time assigned to Labour in the Provincial and Federal Legislatures and to Backward areas in certain provincial legislatures, or of certain other constituencies to be brought into being consequent on the Communal decision. Nor has any separate provision been made for the special seats reserved for women. Election to those seats in the Provincial Legislatures will be on the basis of the general franchise qualifications; while election in the case of the Federal Lower House will be by members of Provincial Legislatures.

APPENDIX IV.

Franchise for the British-Indian seats in the House of Assembly.

- I.—Madras.
- II.—Bombay.‡
- III.—Bengal.
- IV.—United Provinces.
- V.—Punjab.
- VI.—Bihar and Orissa.‡
- VII.—Central Provinces with Berar.¶
- VIII.—Assam.
- IX.—North-West Frontier Province.
- X.—Delhi.
- XI.—Ajmer-Merwara.
- XII.—Coorg.
- XIII.—British Baluchistan.
- XIV.—Non-Provincial Special Constituencies.

I.—MADRAS.

1.—*Qualifications* for Electors for Constituencies other than special constituencies.*

(a) Payment of not less than Rs. 3 per annum taxation in a municipality in respect of property, company, or profession tax.

(b) Holding of land of annual rental value of Rs. 10.

(c) *In urban constituencies—*

(i) payment of property tax, company tax, or profession tax (subject to a minimum of Rs. 3, save in the case of Madras City),

(ii) in Madras City only, occupation of a house of rental value of Rs. 60.

(d) Assessment to income tax.

(e) Having passed the examination for Matriculation or for the Secondary School Leaving Certificate or an examination accepted as its equivalent by the Local Government.

f) Being a retired, pensioned or discharged officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier of His Majesty's Regular Forces.

(g) The differential qualifications to be prescribed in order to produce an electorate of approximately 2 per cent. of the population of the Scheduled Castes are under consideration.

*Other than those referred to in paragraph 2 of the Introductory Note to Appendices IV and V.

‡See paragraph 6 of the Introductory Note to Appendices IV and V.

¶See Introduction, paragraph 45.

2. *Franchise for Special Constituencies.*

(a) *Landholders.*†—Registration on the electoral roll of any Landholders' constituency in the Madras Provincial Legislative Council.

(b) *Indian Commerce*† (South India Chamber of Commerce).—Every Indian, and one duly authorised representative of every Indian partnership, if he or the partnership, as the case may be, has been assessed to* income tax in the previous year on an income of not less than Rs. 10,000 derived from business within the meaning of the Indian Income Tax Act, 1922.

(c) *Madras Chamber of Commerce.*—Being a member of the Chamber with a place of residence in India.§

(d) *Labour.*—The question of the method of election and the franchise are under consideration.

II.—BOMBAY.

1.—*Qualifications* of Electors in Constituencies other than special constituencies.*(a) *In rural areas—*

(i) The ownership or occupation of land assessed at Rs. 32 land revenue (Rs. 16 in the Upper Sind Frontier, the Panch Mahals, and the Ratnagiri districts).

(ii) Occupation as owner or tenant in any municipal district, cantonment, or notified area in the constituency, of a building or part of a building separately occupied of an annual rental value of not less than Rs. 36 in Sind, or in any other constituency where tax is based on the annual rental value of houses or buildings of an annual rental value of not less than Rs. 24 in the Panch Mahals and Ratnagiri districts and Rs. 36 elsewhere, or, where no such tax is leviable, of a capital value of not less than Rs. 1,000 in the Panch Mahals and Ratnagiri Districts and Rs. 1,500 elsewhere.

(iii) Being the alienee of the right of Government to the payment of rent or land revenue, or a Khot or sharer in a Khoti village or a sharer in a bhagdari or narvadari village responsible for the payment of land revenue, subject in all cases to the minima set out in (i) and (ii) above.

(b) *In Bombay City and other urban areas.*—Occupation as owner or tenant of a building of the annual rental value of not less than Rs. 120 in Bombay, Rs. 60 in Karachi; and in any other urban constituency where any tax is based on the annual rental value of houses or buildings of an annual rental value of not less than Rs. 38 or, where no tax so based is levied, a capital value of not less than Rs. 1,500.

*Other than those referred to in paragraph 2 of the Introductory Note to Appendices IV and V.

†See paragraph 7 of the Introductory Note to Appendices IV and V. The qualifications shown are the existing qualifications, but, pending closer investigation in connection with the general delimitation of constituencies, they should be regarded as provisional.

§Provisional.

(c) Assessment to income tax.

(d) Having passed the examination for Matriculation or for the School-leaving Certificate or an examination accepted as the equivalent thereof by the Local Government.

(e) Being a retired, pensioned, or discharged officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of His Majesty's Regular Forces.

2. Franchise for Special Constituencies.

(a) *Landholders*†—

(i) Being a First or Second-Class Jagirdar in Sind, or a Zamindar, who, in each of the three revenue years preceding the publication of the electoral roll, has paid not less than Rs. 1,000 land revenue on land in Sind.

(ii) For the Deccan and Gujerat Sardars and Inamdars constituency, entry on the list for the time being in force under Bombay Government, Political Department, Resolutions 2363 of the 23rd July, 1867, and 6265 of the 1st April, 1909, or being the sole alienee of the right of Government to land revenue in respect of an entire village in the presidency of Bombay, excluding Sind and Aden, or being the sole holder on talukdari tenure of such a village.

(b) *Indian Commerce*.†—Members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau of the Bombay Millowners' Association, and of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, are qualified as electors respectively for the constituency comprising the Association of which they are members.

(c) *European Commerce*.††—Being a member of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce having a residence in India.

(d) *Labour*.—The question of the method of election and the franchise is under consideration.

III.—BENGAL.

1. Qualifications* of Electors in Constituencies other than Special Constituencies.

(a) Payment of not less than Rs. 1-8-0 per annum in Municipal or cantonment taxes (Rs. 3 in the Howrah Municipality).

(b) Payment of Re. 1 per annum or over as road or public works cess or Rs. 2 Chaukidari tax (under the Village Chaukidari Act, 1870), or Union rate (under the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919).

*Other than those referred to in paragraph 2 of the Introductory Note to Appendices IV and V.

†See paragraph 7 of the Introductory Note to Appendices IV and V. The qualifications shown are the existing qualifications, but, pending closer investigation in connection with the general delimitation of constituencies, should be regarded as provisional.

‡This constituency is at present a Council of State constituency, but will be transferred to the Lower House of the new Federal Legislature.

(c) In Calcutta—

- (i) Ownership and occupancy of land or building assessed at Rs. 150 per annum.
- (ii) Ownership or occupancy of land or building assessed at Rs. 300 per annum.
- (iii) Payment of Rs. 24 per annum or over as corporation tax.

(d) Assessment to Income tax (or, in Calcutta only, being a member of a firm assessed to income tax whose share of the firm's income on which income tax was so assessed is certified to have been not less than the minimum on which tax is leviable).

(e) Having passed the examination for Matriculation or for the School-leaving Certificate or an examination accepted by the Local Government as the equivalent thereof.

(f) Being a retired, pensioned, or discharged officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier of His Majesty's Regular Forces.

*2. Franchise for Special Constituencies.**(a) Landholders†—*

- (i) In the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions proprietorship of property assessed to land revenue of not less than Rs. 8,000, or road and public works cesses of not less than Rs. 1,500.
- (ii) In the Dacca, Rajshahi, and Chittagong Divisions proprietorship in own right, or tenure direct from such a proprietor, of property assessed to land revenue of not less than Rs. 4,000, or road and public works cesses of not less than Rs. 1,000.

(b) Commerce—

- (i) † Membership of Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, the Marwari Association or the Bengal Mahajan Sabha.
- (ii) Bengal Chamber of Commerce. †† Having a place of residence in India, and being a Chamber member of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, or a person entitled to exercise the rights and privileges of Chamber membership on behalf of and in the name of any firm, company or other corporation.
- (iii) Jute Mills Associations Constituency. The question of the method of election to and the franchise for the new seat to be created is under consideration.

(c) *Labour.*—The question of the method of election and the franchise is under consideration.

† See paragraph 7 of the Introductory Note to Appendices IV and V. The qualifications shown are the existing qualifications, but, pending closer investigation in connection with the general delimitation of constituencies, should be regarded as provisional.

†† This is at present a Council of State constituency, but will be transferred to the Lower House of the new Federal Legislature.

IV.—UNITED PROVINCES.

1. *Qualifications* of Electors in Constituencies other than Special Constituencies.*

(a) Ownership or tenancy of a building of rental value of not less than Rs. 36 per annum.

(b) Payment of Municipal tax on an income of not less than Rs. 200 per annum.

(c) Ownership of land paying or assessed to not less than Rs. 25 per annum land revenue.

(d) Payment of rent of not less than Rs. 25 per annum as a permanent tenure holder or a fixed rate tenant as defined in the Agra Tenancy Act, 1901, or an under-proprietor or occupancy tenant as defined in the Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

(e) In the hill patts of Kumaon ownership of a fee-simple estate or assessment to payment of land revenue or cesses of any amount, or being a Khaikar.

(f) Being a tenant (other than a sub-tenant), as defined in the Agra Tenancy Act, 1901, or the Oudh Rent Act, 1886, paying rent of not less than Rs. 50 per annum or its equivalent in kind, or over.

(g) Assessment to income tax.

(h) Having passed the Matriculation or School-leaving Certificate examination, or an examination accepted by the Local Government as the equivalent thereof.

(i) Being a retired, pensioned or discharged officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of His Majesty's Regular Forces.

2. *Franchise for Special Constituencies.*

(a) *Landholders.*—Land revenue of not less than Rs. 5,000 per annum.†

(b) *Labour.*—The question of the method of election and the franchise is under consideration.

V.—PUNJAB.

1. *Qualifications* of Electors in Constituencies other than Special Constituencies.*

(a) Ownership of immovable property, not being land assessed to land revenue, of a value of not less than Rs. 4,000 or an annual rental value of not less than Rs. 96, or tenancy of such property of an annual rental value of not less than Rs. 96.

(b) Payment of direct municipal or cantonment taxes of Rs. 50 or over.

(c) Ownership or tenancy with right of occupancy as defined in Chapter II, Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887, of land paying land revenue of Rs. 25 or over.

(d) Tenancy of Crown land on a lease of not less than 3 years rented at Rs. 25 per annum or over.

*Other than those referred to in paragraph 2 of the Introductory Note to Appendices IV and V.

† See paragraph 7 of the Introductory Note to Appendices IV and V. The qualification shown is the existing qualification, but, pending closer examination in connection with the general delimitation of constituencies, it should be regarded as provisional.

(e) Being the assignee of land revenue amounting to not less than Rs. 50 per annum.

(f) Being a village officer or headman (Zaildar, inamdar, sufedposh or lambardar) in the constituency.

(g) Assessment to income tax.

(h) Having passed the examination for Matriculation or for the School-leaving certificate or an examination accepted by the Local Government as the equivalent thereof.

(i) Being a retired, pensioned, or discharged officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of His Majesty's Regular Forces.

(j) *Scheduled Castes*.—The differential qualifications to be prescribed in order to produce an electorate of approximately 2 per cent. of the population of the Scheduled Castes are under consideration.

2. Franchise for Special Constituencies.

Landholders†—

(i) Ownership of land assessed to land revenue of not less than Rs. 1,000 per annum.

(ii) Being the assignee of land revenue of not less than Rs. 1,000 per annum.

VI.—BIHAR AND ORISSA.

1. Qualifications* of Electors for Constituencies other than Special Constituencies.

(a) In all Rural Areas of the province except the districts of Sambalpur and the Santal Parganas and the Khondmals sub-division of Angul, payment of Chaukidari tax at the rate [save in the case of the Scheduled Castes (see (h) below)] of not less than Rs. 2-8-0 annually.

(b) In Sambalpur and the Santal Parganas—

(i) holding of an estate or estates or portion or portions thereof for which a separate account has been opened, paying an aggregate amount of not less than Rs. 12 per annum local cess, or

(ii) tenure of land assessed for purposes of local cess to an aggregate amount of not less than Rs. 100 per annum, or

(iii) holding of land as a raiyat liable to an annual aggregate rent or local cess amounting respectively to Rs. 24 and to Rs. 12 in constituencies in the Santal Parganas, and to Rs. 48 and Rs. 1-8-0 respectively in Sambalpur, or

(iv) assessment to not less than Rs. 1-8-0 under § 118-C of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885, or § 47 of the Bihar and Orissa Village Administration Act, 1922.

—(c) *Khondmals Sub-division*.—The basis and method of enfranchisement is still under investigation.

*Other than those referred to in paragraph 2 of the Introductory Note to Appendices IV and V.

†See paragraph 7 of the Introductory Note to Appendices IV and V. The qualification shown is the existing qualification, but, pending closer examination in connection with the general delimitation of constituencies, it should be regarded as provisional.

(d) *Urban Areas*.—Save in the Jamshedpur urban area, for which a special franchise is under consideration, payment of municipal or cantonment rates or taxes to an aggregate amount of not less than Rs. 3.

(e) Assessment to income tax.

(f) Having passed the examination for Matriculation, or for the School-leaving Certificate, or an examination accepted by the Local Government as the equivalent thereof.

(g) Being a retired, pensioned, or discharged officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier of His Majesty's Regular Forces.

(h) *Scheduled Castes*.—Payment of Chaukidari tax of not less than Rs. 1-4-0 in rural areas.†

2. Franchise for Special Constituencies.

(a) *Landholders*†.—Assessment to land revenue or local cess to an aggregate annual amount of not less than Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 2,500 respectively.

(b) *Labour*.—The question of the method of election and the franchise is under consideration.

VII.—CENTRAL PROVINCES WITH BERAR. §§

1. Qualifications* of Electors for Constituencies other than Special Constituencies.

(a) *For classes other than the Scheduled Castes.*

(i) *Rural Areas*.—Payment of a rent or revenue of Rs. 20 or over.

(ii) *Urban Areas*.—Occupation of a house of rental value of Rs. 30 or payment of an equivalent Haisiyat.

(b) *For the Scheduled Castes.*

(i) In rural areas, payment of a rent or revenue of Rs. 10 or over.

(ii) In Urban areas, occupation of a house of a rental value of Rs. 18.

(c) Assessment to income tax.

(d) Having passed the examination for Matriculation or for the School-leaving Certificate or an examination accepted by the Local Government as the equivalent thereof.

(e) Being a retired, pensioned or discharged officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier of His Majesty's Regular Forces.

2. Franchise for Special Constituencies.

(a) *Landholders*†—

(i) Holder of a hereditary title recognised by Government, who holds agricultural land in proprietary right; or

*Other than those referred to in paragraph 2 of the Introductory Note to Appendices IV and V.

†See paragraph 7 of the Introductory Note to Appendices IV and V. The qualification shown is the existing qualification, but, pending closer examination in connection with the general delimitation of constituencies, it should be regarded as provisional.

‡Provisional.

§§See Introduction, paragraph 45.

- (ii) Being the owner of an estate as defined in § 2 (3) of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1917; or
 - (iii) Being the holder in proprietary right of land, the land-revenue or Kamil-jama of which is not less than Rs. 5,000.
- (b) *Labour*.—The question of the method of election and the franchise^o is under consideration.

VIII.—ASSAM.

1. *Qualifications* of Electors in Constituencies other than Special Constituencies.*

(a) Assessment to an aggregate of not less than Rs. 3 municipal or cantonment rates or taxes (Rs. 2 in the case of the Nowgong, and Rs. 1-8-0 in the case of the Sylhet, Municipality).

(b) Assessment to not less than Re. 1 per annum as union or chaukidari tax.

(c) Ownership of land assessed to or assessable at land revenue of not less than Rs. 15 per annum.

(d) Liability to local rate of not less than Re. 1 per annum.

(e) Assessment to Income Tax.

(f) Having passed the examination for Matriculation or for the School-leaving Certificate, or an examination accepted by the Local Government as the equivalent thereof.

(g) Being a retired, pensioned, or discharged officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier of His Majesty's Regular Forces.

(h) *Scheduled Castes*.—Necessity for any special franchise to bring the scheduled caste electorate up to 2 per cent. of the population is under investigation.

2. *Franchise for Special Constituencies.*

Labour.—The question of the method of election and the franchise is under consideration.

IX.—NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Qualifications of Electors.

(a) Ownership of immovable property, not being land assessed to land revenue, but including any building on such land, value Rs. 600 or over.

(b) Tenancy of immovable property of annual rental value of not less than Rs. 48.

(c) Payment of rate, cess, or tax to a District Board of not less than Rs. 4 per annum.

(d) Assessment to any direct municipal or cantonment tax of not less than Rs. 50.

(e) Income of Rs. 40 per mensem or over.

(f) Ownership, or occupancy as occupancy tenant or tenant or lessee under a written lease for a period of not less than three years, of land assessed to land revenue of Rs. 10 per annum or over.

*Other than those referred to in paragraph 2 of the Introductory Note to Appendices IV and V.

(g) Being an assignee of land revenue of not less than Rs. 20 per annum.

(h) Assessment to income tax.

(i) Having passed the examination for Matriculation or the School-leaving Certificate, or any examination accepted by the Local Government as the equivalent thereof.

(j) Being a zaildar, inamdar, village headman or chief headman in the constituency.

(k) Being a retired, pensioned, or discharged officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier of His Majesty's regular forces.

X.—DELHI.

XI.—AJMER-MERWARA.

XII.—COORG.

XIII.—BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

The electoral arrangements in respect of the seats allotted to these four provinces in the Federal House of Assembly are still under consideration.†

XIV.—FRANCHISE FOR NON-PROVINCIAL SPECIAL CONSTITUENCIES IN THE FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

(a) *Commerce*—

1. Associated Chambers of Commerce of India.
2. Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce.
3. Northern India Commercial Bodies.

(b) *Labour*—

1. All India Trades Union Federation.

The method of election to all the seats specified above is under consideration.

† It may be found necessary to resort to nomination in the case of British Baluchistan.

APPENDIX V.

PART I.

Franchise for the Provincial Legislative Assemblies.†

- I.—Madras.
- II.—Bombay.
- III.—Bengal.
- IV.—United Provinces.
- V.—Punjab.
- VI.—Bihar and Orissa.
- VII.—Central Provinces with Berar.‡
- VIII.—Assam.
- IX.—North-West Frontier Province.
- X.—Coorg.

I.—MADRAS.

1. *Qualifications* of Electors in Constituencies other than Special Constituencies.*

(a) Payment of tax under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act for the whole official year immediately before the electoral roll is prepared or revised; or

(b) Being a registered landholder, inamdar, ryotwari pattadar, or occupancy ryot under the Madras Estates Land Act; or

(c) Assessment to ground-rent payable to Government; or

(d) Payment of property tax for the two half-years immediately prior to the preparation or revision of the roll under the Madras City Municipality Act or the Madras District Municipalities Act or the Madras Local Boards Act; or

(e) Payment of profession tax for the two half-years immediately prior to the preparation or revision of the roll under the Madras City Municipality Act or the Madras District Municipalities Act; or

(f) Being during the whole of the previous *fasli* a kanamdar or kuzhikanamdar or the holder of a kudiyiruppu or a verampatamdar having fixity of tenure, each of these terms bearing the meaning defined in the Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929; or

(g) Being for the whole of the *fasli* immediately preceding the preparation or revision of the electoral roll a mortgagee with possession, lessee or tenant of immovable property (other than a house property) of an annual value of Rs. 100 in Madras City or a municipality and Rs. 50 elsewhere in the Presidency; or

*Other than those referred to in paragraph 2 of the Introductory Note to Appendices IV and V.

†See paragraph 6 of Introductory Note to Appendices IV and V.

‡See Introduction, paragraph 45.

(h) Being a guardian of a minor possessing one of the above property qualifications; or

(i) Occupying during the whole of the previous year as sole tenant house property on which property tax or house tax has been duly paid for the year; or

(j) Being a registered joint landholder, inamdar, pattadar, or occupancy ryot entitled to an additional vote on an application signed by a majority of the registered joint-holders, votes being allowed to joint holders on the following scale:

for landholders and holders of whole inam villages of Rs. 1,000 and above annual rental—one vote for every complete Rs. 500 of annual rental, and for joint holders of minor inams, ryotwari pattas and estate pattas of Rs. 100 and over—one vote for every complete Rs. 50 of assessment, rent or kist.

The additional votes will be given only to persons included among the registered joint holders, and the registration should have been made not later than the *fasli* previous to the one in which the rolls are under preparation or revision.

(k) Assessment to income tax;

(l) Literacy (*i.e.*, ability to read and write in any language) certified by village officers in certificates to be countersigned by the Tahsildars, or alternatively, the holding of the Elementary School Certificate issued by the headmaster of a school recognised by the Government;

(m) Being the wife of a person possessing the property qualifications at present entitling to a vote for the Provincial Legislative Council. One elector only to be enfranchised under a husband's property qualification, in addition to the husband himself, but a woman who is once placed on the roll in respect of a husband's property to continue on the roll during widowhood or until remarriage, when she will cease to be qualified in respect of her late husband.

(n) Being a retired, pensioned or discharged officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier of His Majesty's regular forces.

(o) *Scheduled Castes*.—If on the preparation of the electoral roll the electorate of the Scheduled Castes does not amount to approximately 10 per cent. of their population, special qualifications will be prescribed in order to make up the deficiency.

2 *Franchise for Special Constituencies.*

(a) *Landholders*.†—Being a zamindar, janmi, or malikanadar who—

(i) Possesses an annual income of not less than Rs. 3,000 derived from an estate within the Presidency of Madras.

(ii) Is registered as the janmi of land situated within the Presidency of Madras, and assessed at not less than Rs. 1,500.

(iii) Receives from Government a malikana allowance of not less than Rs. 3,000 per annum.

(b) *University*.†—Being a member of the Senate or an Honorary Fellow, or a graduate of over seven years' standing of the University of Madras.

†See paragraph 7 of Introductory Note to Appendices IV and V. The qualifications shown are the existing qualifications, but, pending closer investigation at the stage of the general delimitation of constituencies, they should be regarded as provisional.

(c) *Planters.* †—Being a member of one of the associations affiliated to the United Planters' Association of Southern India.

(d) *Madras Chamber of Commerce and Industry.* †—Being a member of the Madras Chamber of Commerce or of a Chamber affiliated to it.

(e) *Other Commerce Constituencies.* †—Members of the Madras Trades Association, the Southern India Chamber of Commerce and the Nattukottai Nagarathars' Association are qualified respectively as electors for the constituency comprising the Chamber or Association of which they are members.

(f) *Labour.*—The question of the franchise for these constituencies is under consideration.

II.—BOMBAY.

1. *Qualifications* of Electors in Constituencies other than Special Constituencies.*

(a) Payment of land revenue of Rs. 8 and over.

(b) Payment of house rent of Rs. 60 in Bombay City, Rs. 30 in Karachi, and Rs. 18 in other urban areas.

(c) Assessment to income tax.

(d) Being a Hari in Sind.

(e) Having passed an examination for Matriculation or the School-leaving Certificate, on an examination accepted by the Local Government as the equivalent thereof.

(f) Being the wife of a person possessing the property qualifications at present entitling to a vote for the Provincial Legislative Council. One elector only to be enfranchised under a husband's property qualification in addition to the husband himself, but a woman who is once placed on the roll in respect of a husband's property qualification, to continue on the roll during widowhood or until remarriage, when she will cease to be qualified in respect of her late husband.

(g) Being a retired, pensioned, or discharged officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, of His Majesty's regular forces.

(h) *Scheduled Castes.*—In the case of the Scheduled Castes literacy and being a village servant are proposed as differential qualifications. If on the preparation of the electoral roll the electorate of the scheduled castes does not come up to 10 per cent. of their population, a reduced property qualification sufficient to make up the deficiency will be prescribed for them in addition.

2. *Franchise for Special Constituencies.*

(a) *Landholders* †—

(i) *For the Deccan Sardars and Inamdars Constituency.*—Being a person entered in the list for the time being in force under Bombay Government Political Department, Resolution No. 2363, dated 23rd July, 1867, or being the sole

*Other than those referred to in paragraph 2 of the Introductory Note to Appendices IV and V.

†See paragraph 7 of Introductory Note to Appendices IV and V. The qualifications shown are the existing qualifications, but, pending closer investigation at the stage of the general delimitation of constituencies, they should be regarded as provisional.

alienee of the right of Government to the payment of rent or land revenue in respect of an entire village situate within the constituency.

(ii) *For the Gujarat Sardars and Inamdars Constituency.*—Being a person entered in the list for the time being in force under Bombay Political Department, Resolution No. 6265, dated 21st September, 1909, or being the sole alienee of the right of Government to rent or land revenue in respect of an entire village situate within the constituency, or being the sole holder on Talukdari tenure of such a village.

(iii) *For the (Sindi) Jagirdars and Zamindars Constituency.*—Being a jagirdar of the first or second class in Sind, or having in each of the three revenue years preceding the publication of the electoral roll, paid not less than Rs. 1,000 land revenue on land in Sind.

(b) *University of Bombay.* †—Being a member of the Senate, or an Honorary Fellow, or a graduate of seven years' standing, of the University of Bombay.

(c) *Commerce and Industry.* †—Being entered on the list of members for the time being in force of the association forming such constituency, or being entitled to exercise the rights and privileges of membership on behalf of and in the name of any firm or company or corporation entered in such list of members.

(d) *Labour.*—The question of the franchise for these constituencies is under consideration.

III.—BENGAL.

1. *Qualifications* of Electors in Constituencies other than Special Constituencies.*

(a) Payment of not less than 6 annas chaukidari tax or 6 annas Union Board rate, or 8 annas cess or 8 annas Municipal tax or fee.

(b) Having passed the examination for the Matriculation or the School-leaving certificate or an examination accepted by the Local Government as the equivalent thereof.

(c) Assessment to income tax.

(d) Being the wife of a person possessing the property qualification at present entitling to a vote for the Provincial Legislative Council. One elector only, in addition to the husband himself, to be enfranchised under the husband's property qualification, but a woman once placed on the roll in respect of that qualification to continue on the roll during widowhood or until remarriage, when she will cease to be qualified in respect of her late husband.

(e) Being a retired, pensioned, or discharged officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of His Majesty's regular forces.

*Other than those referred to in paragraph 2 of the Introductory Note to Appendices IV and V.

†See paragraph 7 of Introductory Note to Appendices IV and V. The qualifications shown are the existing qualifications, but, pending closer investigation at the stage of the general delimitation of constituencies, they should be regarded as provisional.

2. *Franchise for Special Constituencies.*(a) *Landholders*†—

(i) In the Burdwan Landholders' and the Presidency Landholders' constituency area, payment of land revenue of not less than Rs. 4,500, or road and public work cesses of not less than Rs. 1,125, in respect of estates held in own right.

(ii) In the Dacca Landholders', Rajshahi Landholders' and Chittagong Landholders' constituency area, payment of land revenue of not less than Rs. 3,000, or road and public work cesses of not less than Rs. 750, in respect of estates held as, or direct from, a proprietor.

(b) *Calcutta University*.†—Being a member of the Senate or an Honorary Fellow, or a graduate of not less than seven years' standing, of the University.

(c) *Dacca University*†—

(i) Being resident in Bengal and a member of the Court or a registered graduate.

(ii) Being a resident in the Dacca or Chittagong Divisions, who would be qualified to be registered as a graduate of the University if he had not, before the 1st April, 1920, been registered as a graduate of any other Indian University.

(d) *Commerce and Industry*†—

(i) Chamber members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and permanent members of the Indian Jute Mills Association, of the Indian Tea Association, and the Indian Mining Association, with a place of residence in India, are qualified respectively as electors for the constituency comprising the Chamber or Association of which they are such members.

(ii) Members of the Calcutta Trades Association, life and ordinary members of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce and the Bengal Mahajan Sabha, life, ordinary and Mofussil members of the Marwari Association, Calcutta, with a place of residence in India, are qualified respectively as electors for the constituency comprising the Association, Chamber, or Sabha of which they are such members.

(e) *Labour*.—The question of the franchise for these constituencies is under consideration.

IV.—UNITED PROVINCES.

1. *Qualifications* of Electors in Constituencies other than Special Constituencies.*

(a) Payment of land revenue of not less than Rs. 5.

(b) Payment of rent of not less than Rs. 10 in rural areas.

(c) Payment of rent of not less than Rs. 24 in urban areas.

(d) Assessment to income tax.

*Other than those referred to in paragraph 2 of the Introductory Note to Appendices IV and V.

†See paragraph 7 of Introductory Note to Appendices IV and V. The qualifications shown are the existing qualifications, but, pending closer investigation at the stage of the general delimitation of constituencies, they should be regarded as provisional

(e) Having passed the Upper Primary Examination, or an examination accepted by the Local Government as the equivalent thereof.

(f) Being the wife of a person possessing the property qualifications at present entitling to a vote for the Provincial Legislative Council. One elector only to be enfranchised under a husband's property qualification in addition to the husband himself, but a woman once placed on the roll in respect of a husband's property qualification to continue on the roll during widowhood or until remarriage, when she will cease to be qualified in respect of her late husband.

(g) Being a retired, pensioned, or discharged officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, of His Majesty's regular forces.

2. Franchise for Special Constituencies.

(a) *Landholders*†—

(i) *Taluqdars Constituency*.—Ordinary membership of British Indian Association of Oudh.

(ii) *Agra Landholders' Constituencies*.—Ownership of land in the Constituency assessed to land revenue of not less than Rs. 5,000.

(b) *Commerce and Industry*.†—Persons being ordinary full members of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce or of the United Provinces Chamber of Commerce with a place of business within the United Provinces, or being entitled to exercise the rights and privileges of such membership on behalf of and in the name of any firm, company, or other corporation, are qualified as electors for the constituencies comprising their respective Chambers.

(c) *Allahabad University*†—

(i) Residence in India and Membership of the Court of the Executive Council or Academic Council of the University.

(ii) Residence in the United Provinces, and being a graduate of not less than seven years' standing, a Doctor or a Master.

(d) *Labour*.—The question of the franchise for these constituencies is under consideration.

V.—PUNJAB.

1. Qualifications* of Electors in Constituencies other than Special Constituencies.

(a) Payment of land revenue of Rs. 5 and upwards.

(b) Tenancy of 6 acres irrigated or 12 acres unirrigated land.

(c) Being a zaildar, inamdar, sufedposh, or lambardar in the constituency.

(d) Payment of house rent of Rs. 5 or over in towns.

(e) Assessment to municipal or cantonment tax of not less than Rs. 50.

(f) Payment of Haisiyat tax at its minimum rate of Rs. 2; or in districts in which no such tax exists, of any other direct tax imposed under the Punjab District Board Tax, and not below Rs. 2.

*Other than those referred to in paragraph 2 of the Introductory Note to Appendices IV and V.

†See paragraph 7 of Introductory Note to Appendices IV and V. The qualifications shown are the existing qualifications, but, pending closer investigation at the stage of the general delimitation of constituencies, they should be regarded as provisional.

- (g) Assessment to income tax.
- (h) Having passed the primary educational standard or a standard accepted by the Local Government as the equivalent thereof.
- (i) Being the wife of a person possessing the property qualifications at present entitling to a vote for the Provincial Legislative Council. One elector only to be enfranchised under a husband's property qualification in addition to the husband himself, but a woman who is once placed on the roll in respect of her husband's property qualification to continue on the roll during widowhood or until remarriage, when she will cease to be qualified in respect of her late husband.
- (j) Being a retired, pensioned, or discharged officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of His Majesty's regular forces.
- (k) *Scheduled Castes*.—If, on the preparation of the electoral roll, the electorate of the scheduled castes does not come up to 10 per cent. of their population, the local government propose to meet the deficiency by the following differential franchise:—

- (i) Mere literacy.
- (ii) Ownership of immovable property not being land assessed to land revenue, or of malba of a house of the value of not less than Rs. 50.

2. Franchise for Special Constituencies.

(a) Landholders†—

- (i) *Baloch Tumandars Constituency*.—Being a Tumandar recognised by the Government or a person performing the duties of a Tumandar with the sanction of the Government.

- (ii) *Other Landholders' Constituencies*—

Ownership of land assessed to land revenue of not less than Rs. 500 per annum; or
Being the Assignee of land revenue of not less than Rs. 500 per annum.

- (b) *University*.†—Being a Fellow or Honorary Fellow or graduate of not less than seven years' standing of the Punjab University, resident in the Punjab.

(c) *Commerce*.‡—Being a member of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce or of the Punjab Trades Association having a place of business, or working for gain, in the Punjab.

(d) *Labour*.—The question of the franchise for these constituencies is under consideration.

VI.—BIHAR AND ORISSA.

1. Qualifications* of Electors in Constituencies other than Special Constituencies.

(a) Save in the districts referred to in (b), (c) and (d) below:—

- (i) In *rural areas* payment of Chaukidari tax at the minimum rate of 6 annas per annum, and
- (ii) In *urban areas* of a corresponding rate of municipal tax (Rs. 1/8/0).

*Other than those referred to in paragraph 2 of the Introductory Note to Appendices IV and V.

†See paragraph 7 of Introductory Note to Appendices IV and V. The qualifications shown are the existing qualifications, but, pending closer investigation at the stage of the general delimitation of constituencies, they should be regarded as provisional.

‡The previously existing Industry constituency was not retained in the Communal Decision, and the franchise for it is accordingly omitted.

(b) In the districts of Sambalpur and Santal Parganas, where chaudiari tax is not levied, the following qualifications:—

(i) *Sambalpur*.—Annual payment of not less than 1 rupee as rent or 9 pies as local cess.

(ii) *Santal Parganas*.—Status of resident jamabandi raiyat, paying annually not less than Rs. 2 as rent or 1 anna as local cess.

(c) *Khondmals Sub-division*.—Under consideration.

(d) *Jamshedpur City*.—A special franchise for this area is under investigation.

(e) Assessment to income tax.

(f) Having passed the examination for Matriculation or the School-leaving certificate or an examination accepted by the Local Government as the equivalent thereof.

(g) Being the wife of a person possessing the property qualifications entitling to a vote for the future Federal House of Assembly. One elector only to be enfranchised under the husband's property qualification in addition to the husband himself, but a woman who is once placed on the roll in respect of her husband's property qualification, to continue on the roll during widowhood or until remarriage, when she will cease to be qualified in respect of her late husband.

(h) Being a retired, pensioned, or discharged officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier of His Majesty's regular forces.

2. Franchise for Special Constituencies.

(a) *Landholders*.†—Liability to payment of not less than Rs. 4,000 land-revenue or Rs. 1,000 local cess in the Patna Division, Tirhut Division, and Bhagalpur Division Landholders' Constituencies, or of Rs. 6,000 land-revenue or Rs. 500 local cess in the Orissa Division and Chota Nagpur Division Landholders' Constituencies.

(b) *Patna University*.†—Being a member of the Senate or of the Syndicate or a registered graduate of the University, with a place of residence in Bihar and Orissa.

(c) *Planting*.†—Membership of the Bihar Planters' Association, Limited, entitled to vote as such, and for the time being resident in India.

(d) *Mining*.†—Membership of the Indian Mining Association and of the Indian Mining Federation entitles to a vote for the Association or the Federation Constituency respectively, provided that a person who is a member of both bodies shall be qualified as an elector for such one only as he may elect.

(e) *Labour*.—The question of the franchise for these constituencies is under consideration.

†See paragraph 7 of Introductory Note to Appendices IV and V. The qualifications shown are the existing qualifications, but, pending closer investigation at the stage of the general delimitation of constituencies, they should be regarded as provisional.

VII.—CENTRAL PROVINCES WITH BERAR. §§

1. *Qualifications* of Electors in Constituencies other than Special Constituencies.*

(a) *Rural Areas.*—Payment of Rs. 2 rent or revenue.

(b) *Urban Areas.*—Occupation of a house with a rental of Rs. 6 or the possession of an equivalent Haisiyat.

(c) Assessment to income tax.

(d) Being a Watandar Patel or a Watandar Patwari holding office, or a registered Deshmukh or Deshpande, or a Lambardar.

(e) Having passed the Matriculation examination, or an examination accepted by the Local Government as the equivalent thereof.

(f) Being the wife of a male voter with a rural property qualification of payment of Rs. 35 rent or revenue or over or occupying a house of rental value of Rs. 36 or over in an urban area. One elector only to be enfranchised under a husband's property qualification in addition to the husband himself, but a woman who is once placed on the roll in respect of her husband's property qualification to continue on the roll during widowhood or until remarriage, when she will cease to be qualified in respect of her late husband.

(g) Being a retired, pensioned, or discharged officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier of His Majesty's regular forces.

(h) Being a village servant (applicable in the case of the Scheduled Castes only).

2. *Franchise for Special Constituencies.*

(a) *Landholders.*†—Holding of agricultural land in the constituency in proprietary right and being:—

(i) Holder of a hereditary title recognised by Government; or

(ii) In the Central Provinces, owner of an estate as defined in § 2 (3) of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1917; or

(iii) In the Central Provinces, holder in proprietary right of land of which the land revenue or kamiljama is not less than Rs. 3,000 per annum.

(iv) In Berar, §§ a Jagirdar, Palampatadar, Izaradar, Inamdar, or a registered Deshmukh or Deshpande, holding in other than tenancy right land assessed or assessable to land revenue of not less than Rs. 500.

(v) In Berar, §§ a holder of land in other than tenancy right assessed or assessable to land revenue of not less than Rs. 1,000.

(b) *Nagpur University.*†—Being a registered graduate of the University resident in the Central Provinces or Berar. §§

*Other than those referred to in paragraph 2 of the Introductory Note to Appendices IV and V.

†See paragraph 7 of Introductory Note to Appendices IV and V. The qualifications shown are the existing qualifications, but, pending closer investigation at the stage of the general delimitation of constituencies, they should be regarded as provisional.

§§ See Introduction, paragraph 45.

(c) *Commerce and Industry.*††

- (i) Ownership of a factory situated in the Central Provinces or Berar§§ and subject to the provisions of the Indian Factories Act, 1911, or in which not less than 200 persons are ordinarily employed, or a person appointed by the owner of such a factory to vote on his behalf.
- (ii) A person appointed to vote by any company having a place of business in the Central Provinces or Berar,§§ and having a paid-up capital of not less than Rs. 25,000.

(d) *Labour.*—The question of the franchise for these constituencies is under consideration.

VIII.—ASSAM.

1. *Qualifications* of Electors in Constituencies other than Special Constituencies.*

(a) Payment of municipal or cantonment rates or taxes to an aggregate amount of not less than Rs. 2, or, in the case of Sylhet municipality, of not less than Rs. 1/8/0;

(b) Tax of not less than 1 rupee in a small town under Chapter XII of the Assam Municipal Act I of 1923;

(c) In the case of constituencies in the districts of Sylhet, Cachar and Goalpara, chaukidari tax of not less than 8 annas under the Village Chaukidari Act, 1873;

(d) In the case of any constituency other than those referred to in (c)—

(i) payment of land revenue, on periodic or annual lease, of not less than Rs. 7/8/0; or

(ii) payment of local rate of not less than 8 annas; or

(iii) in the districts of Lakhimpur, Sibsagar, Darrang, Nowgong, Kamrup, and in the plains mouzas of the Garo Hills and of the Mikir Hills, payment of rent to a landlord of not less than Rs. 7/8/0;

(e) Assessment to income tax;

(f) Successful completion of the educational course immediately below the old Upper Primary stage, or its equivalent;

(g) Being the wife of a person possessing the property qualifications at present entitling to a vote for the Provincial Legislative Council. One elector only to be enfranchised under a husband's property qualification in addition to the husband himself, but a woman who is once placed on the roll in respect of her husband's property qualification to continue on the roll during widowhood or until remarriage, when she will cease to be qualified in respect of her late husband.

* Other than those referred to in paragraph 2 of the Introductory Note to Appendices IV and V.

† See paragraph 7 of Introductory Note to Appendices IV and V. The qualifications shown are the existing qualifications, but, pending closer investigation at the stage of the general delimitation of constituencies, they should be regarded as provisional.

‡ The existing Mining seat has not been retained in the Communal Decision; the franchise for it is accordingly omitted.

§§ See Introduction, paragraph 45.

(h) Being a retired, pensioned, or discharged officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier of His Majesty's regular forces.

2. *Franchise for Special Constituencies.*

(a) *Planting.*†—Being the superintendent or manager of, or an Engineer or medical officer employed on, a tea estate in the Assam or the Surma Valley, as the case may be.

(b) *Commerce and Industry*†—

(i) Being the owner of a factory, other than a tea factory, situated in Assam and subject to the provisions of the Indian Factories Act, 1911, or a person appointed by the owner of such a factory to vote on his behalf, or

(ii) Being a person appointed to vote by any company other than a company principally engaged in the tea industry, having a place of business in Assam and a paid-up capital of not less than Rs. 25,000.

(c) *Labour.*—The question of the franchise for these constituencies is under consideration.

IX.—NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

1. *Qualifications* of Electors in Constituencies other than Special Constituencies.*

(a) Payment of land revenue of Rs. 5 and upwards;

(b) Tenancy of 6 acres irrigated or 12 acres unirrigated;

(c) Payment of house rent of Rs. 4 and upwards in towns;

(d) Being a zaildar, inamdar, sufedposh, or lambardar in the constituency;

(e) Assessment to municipal or cantonment tax of not less than Rs. 50.

(f) Payment of Haisiyat tax or District Board tax of not less than Rs. 2.

(g) Assessment to income tax.

(h) In urban areas the passing of the Middle School Examination; in rural areas of the Upper Primary Standard; or of an examination accepted by the Local Government as the equivalent of either.

(i) Being the wife of a person possessing the property qualifications at present entitling to a vote for the Provincial Legislative Council. One elector only to be enfranchised under a husband's property qualification in addition to the husband himself, but a woman who is once placed on the roll in respect of her husband's property qualification to continue on the roll during widowhood or until remarriage, when she will cease to be qualified in respect of her late husband.

* Other than those referred to in paragraph 2 of the Introductory Note to Appendices IV and V.

† See paragraph 7 of Introductory Note to Appendices IV and V. The qualifications shown are the existing qualifications, but, pending closer investigation at the stage of the general delimitation of constituencies, they should be regarded as provisional.

(j) Being a retired, pensioned, or discharged officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier of His Majesty's regular Forces.

2. *Franchise for Special Constituencies.*

Landholders.† Being—

- (i) Owner of land assessed to land revenue of not less than Rs. 250 per annum.
- (ii) Assignee of land revenue of not less than Rs. 250 per annum.
- (iii) The recipient of a muajib, inam, barat or pension sanctioned by orders passed in settlement operations amounting to not less than Rs. 250 per annum.

X.—COORG.

The question of the franchise for the Provincial Legislature is under consideration.

† See paragraph 7 of Introductory Note to Appendices IV and V. The qualifications shown are the existing qualifications, but, pending closer investigation at the stage of the general delimitation of constituencies, they should be regarded as provisional.

APPENDIX V.

PART II.*Franchise for the Upper House of the Provincial Legislature in Bengal, the United Provinces and Bihar.*

1. In so far as the seats in the Upper House in the three Provinces in question are to be filled by Proportional Representation (as in Bengal and Bihar) or by nomination (as in all three Provinces) no question of franchise arises.

2. The franchise for the seats to be filled by direct election is under examination and detailed proposals cannot yet be made. It is, however, intended that the franchise shall be based on high property qualifications somewhat lower than those for the existing Council of State, combined with a qualification based on service in certain distinguished public offices, such as High Court Judge, Minister, Member of an Executive Council, Vice-Chancellor of a University, &c.

APPENDIX VI.

(See Proposals, paragraphs 111, 112 and 114.)

LIST I—(Exclusively Federal.)

1. The common defence of India in time of an emergency declared by the Governor General.
2. The raising, maintaining, disciplining and regulating of His Majesty's naval, military and air forces in India and any other armed force raised in India, other than military and armed police maintained by local governments, and armed forces maintained by the Rulers of Indian States.
3. Naval, Military and Air Works.
4. The administration of cantonment areas by organs of local self-government, and the regulation therein of residential accommodation.
5. The employment of the armed forces of His Majesty for the defence of the Provinces against internal disturbance and for the execution and maintenance of the laws of the Federation and the Provinces.
6. (a) Chiefs' Colleges and Educational Institutions for the benefit of past and present members of His Majesty's Forces or of the children of such members.
(b) The Benares Hindu University and the Aligarh Muslim University
7. Ecclesiastical affairs including European cemeteries.
8. External Affairs, including International Obligations, subject to previous concurrence of the Units as regards non-federal subjects.
9. Emigration from and immigration into India and inter-provincial migration, including regulation of foreigners in India.
10. Pilgrimages beyond India.
11. Extradition and Fugitive Offenders.
12. (a) Construction of Railways in British India and with the consent of the State, in a State, but excluding light and feeder railways and extra-municipal tramways being wholly within a Province, but not being in physical connection with federal railways.
(b) Regulation of railways in British India and Federal railways in States.
(c) Regulation of other railways in respect of
 - (i) Fares.
 - (ii) Rates.
 - (iii) Terminals.
 - (iv) Interchangeability of traffic.
 - (v) Safety.
13. Air Navigation and Aircraft including the regulation of Aerodromes.

14. Inland Waterways, passing through two or more Units.
15. Maritime Shipping and Navigation including carriage of goods by sea.
16. Regulation of fisheries in Indian waters beyond territorial waters.
17. Shipping and Navigation on Inland Waterways as regards mechanically propelled vessels.
18. Lighthouses (including their approaches), beacons, lightships and buoys.
19. Port Quarantine.
20. Ports declared to be Major Ports by or under Federal legislation.
21. Establishment and maintenance of postal, telegraphic, telephone, wireless and other like services, and control of wireless apparatus.
22. Currency, Coinage and Legal Tender.
23. Public Debt of the Federation.
24. Post Office Savings Bank.
25. The incorporation and regulation of Banking, Insurance, Trading, Financial and other Companies and Corporations.
26. Development of Industries in cases where such development is declared by or under a federal law to be expedient in the public interest.
27. Control of cultivation and manufacture of opium and sale of opium for export.
28. Control of petroleum and explosives.
29. Traffic in arms and ammunition and, in British India, control of arms and ammunition.
30. Copyright, Inventions, Designs, Trademarks and Merchandise Marks.
31. Bankruptcy and Insolvency.
32. Negotiable instruments.
33. Control of motor vehicles as regards licences valid throughout the Federation.
34. The regulation of the import and export of commodities across the customs frontiers of the Federation including the imposition and administration of duties thereon.
35. Salt.
36. The imposition and regulation of duties of excise but not including duties of excise on alcoholic liquors, drugs or narcotics (other than tobacco).
37. Imposition and administration of taxes on the income or capital of corporations.
38. Geological Survey of India.
39. Botanical Survey of India.
40. Meteorology.
41. Census ; Statistics for the purposes of the Federation.

42. Central Agencies and Institutes for research.
 43. The Imperial Library, Indian Museum, Imperial War Museum, Victoria Memorial, and any other similar Institution controlled and financed by the Federal Government.
 44. Pensions payable out of Federal revenues.
 45. Federal Services and Federal Public Service Commission.
 46. Immovable property in possession of the Federal Government.
 47. The imposition by legislation of punishment by fine, penalty or imprisonment for enforcing any law made by the Federal Legislature.
 48. Matters in respect of which the Act makes provision until the Federal Legislature otherwise provides.
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49. Imposition and administration of taxes on income other than agricultural income or income of corporation but subject to the power of the Provinces to impose surcharges.
 50. The imposition and administration of duties on property passing on death other than land.
 51. The imposition and administration of taxes on mineral rights and on personal capital other than land.
 52. The imposition and administration of terminal taxes on railway, water or air-borne goods and passengers, and taxes on railway tickets and goods freights.
 53. Stamp duties which are the subject of legislation by the Indian Legislature at the date of Federation.
 54. The imposition and administration of taxes not otherwise specified in this List or List II, subject to the consent of the Governor-General, given in his discretion after consulting Federal and Provincial Ministers or their representatives.
 55. Naturalisation and status of aliens.
 56. Conduct of elections to the Federal Legislature, including election offences and disputed elections.
 57. Standards of weight.
 58. All matters arising in Chief Commissioners' Provinces (other than British Baluchistan) not having a legislature.
 59. Survey of India.
 60. Archaeology.
 61. Zoological Survey.
 62. The recognition throughout British India of the laws, the public Acts and records and judicial proceedings of the Provinces.
 63. Jurisdiction, powers, and authority of all courts in British India, except the Federal Court and the Supreme Court with respect to the subjects in this list.
 64. Matters ancillary and incidental to the subjects specified above.

LIST II—(*Exclusively Provincial*).

1. Local self-government, including matters relating to the constitution and powers of municipal corporations, improvement trusts, district boards, mining settlements and other local authorities in the Province established for the purpose of local self-government and village administration, but not including matters covered by item No. 4 in List I.
2. Establishment, maintenance and management of hospitals, asylums, charities and eleemosynary institutions in and for the Province (other than marine hospitals).
3. Public health and sanitation.
4. Pilgrimages other than pilgrimages beyond India.
5. Education, other than the Universities and institutions covered by item No. 6 in List I.
6. Public Works and buildings in connection with the administration of the Province.
7. Compulsory acquisition of land.
8. Roads, bridges, ferries, tunnels, ropeways, causeways and other means of communication.
9. Construction (query-regulation) and maintenance of light and feeder railways and extra-municipal tramways not being in physical connection with federal railways.
10. Tramways within municipal areas.
11. Water supplies, irrigation and canals, drainage and embankments, water storage and water power.
12. Land Revenue including—
 - (a) assessment and collection of revenue,
 - (b) maintenance of land records, survey for revenue purposes and records of rights.
13. Land tenures, title to land, and easements.
14. Relations of landlords and tenants and collection of rents.
15. Courts of Wards and encumbered and attached estates.
16. Land improvement and agricultural loans.
17. Colonisation, management and disposal of lands and buildings vested in the Crown for the purposes of the Province.
- * 18. Alienation of land revenue and pensions payable out of Provincial revenues (query-frontier remissions).
19. Pre-emption.
20. Agriculture, including research institutes, experimental and demonstration farms, introduction of improved methods, agricultural education, protection against destructive pests and prevention of plant diseases.
21. Civil veterinary department, veterinary training, improvement of stock and prevention of animal diseases.
22. Fisheries.
23. Co-operative Societies.
24. Trading, literary, scientific, religious and other Societies and Associations not being incorporated Companies.
25. Forests.

26. Control of production, manufacture, possession, transport, purchase and sale of alcoholic liquors, drugs and narcotics.

27. Imposition and regulation of duties of excise on alcoholic liquors, drugs and narcotics other than tobacco.

28. Administration of justice, including the constitution and organisation of all Courts within the Province, except the Federal Court, the Supreme Court and a High Court, and the maintenance of all Courts within the Province except the Federal Court and the Supreme Court.

29. Jurisdiction of and procedure in Rent and Revenue Courts.

30. Jurisdiction, powers, and authority of all Courts within the Province, except the Federal Court and the Supreme Court, with respect to subjects in this list.

31. Administrators-General and Official Trustees.

32. Stamp duties not covered by item No. 53 in List I.

33. Registration of deeds and documents other than the compulsory registration of documents affecting immovable property.

34. Registration of births and deaths.

35. Religious and charitable endowments.

36. Mines and the development of mineral resources in the Province, but not including the regulation of the working of mines.

37. Control of the production, supply and distribution of commodities.

38. Development of industries, except in so far as they are covered by Item No. 26 in List I.

39. Factories, except the regulation of the working of factories.

40. Electricity.

41. Boilers.

42. Gas.

43. Smoke nuisances.

44. Adulteration of foodstuffs and other articles.

45. Weights and measures, except standards of weight.

46. Trade and Commerce within the Province, except in so far as it is covered by any other subject in these lists.

47. Actionable wrongs arising in the Province.

48. Ports other than Ports declared to be Major Ports by or under a federal law.

49. Inland waterways being wholly within a Province, including shipping and navigation thereon, except as regards mechanically-propelled vessels.

50. Police (including railway and village police), except as regards matters covered by the Code of Criminal Procedure.

51. Betting and gambling.

52. Prevention of cruelty to animals.

53. Protection of wild birds and wild animals.

54. Regulation of motor vehicles, except as regards licences valid throughout the Federation.

55. Regulation of dramatic performances and cinemas.

56. Coroners.
57. Criminal tribes.
58. European vagrancy.
59. Prisons, Reformatories, Borstal Institution and other institutions of a like nature.
60. Prisoners.
61. Pounds and the prevention of cattle trespass.
62. Treasure trove.
63. Libraries (except the Imperial Library), Museums (except the Indian Museum, the Imperial War Museum and the Victoria Memorial) and other similar institutions controlled and financed by the Provincial Government.
64. Conduct of elections to the Provincial Legislature, including election offences and disputed elections.
65. Public Services in a Province and Provincial Public Service Commission.
66. The authorisation of surcharges, within such limits as may be prescribed by Order in Council, upon income tax assessed by the Federal Government upon the income of persons resident in the Province.
67. The raising of provincial revenue--
 - (i) from sources and by forms of taxation specified in the Annexure appended to this list and not otherwise provided for by these lists; and
 - (ii) by any otherwise unspecified forms of taxation, subject to the consent of the Governor-General given in his discretion after consulting the Federal Ministry and Provincial Ministries or their representatives.
68. Relief of the poor.
69. Health insurance and invalid and old-age pensions.
70. Money-lenders and money-lending.
71. Burials and burial grounds other than European Cemeteries.
72. Imposition by legislation of punishment by fine, penalty or imprisonment for enforcing any law made by the Provincial Legislature.
73. Matters with respect to which the Act makes provision until the Provincial Legislature otherwise provides.
74. The administration and execution of federal laws on the subjects specified in List III except No. 22.
75. Statistics for provincial purposes.
76. Generally any matter of a merely local or private nature in the Province not specifically included in the List and not falling within List I or List III, subject to the right of the Governor-General in his discretion to sanction general legislation on that subject.
77. Matters ancillary and incidental to the subjects specified in this list.

ANNEXURE.

(Compare Appendix IV of Report of Federal Finance Committee.—
Cmd. 4069.)

1. Revenue from the public domain, including lands, buildings, mines, forests, fisheries, and any other real property belonging to the Province.

2. Revenue from public enterprises such as irrigation, electric power and water supply, markets, slaughter houses, drainage, tolls and ferries, and other undertakings of the Province.

3. Profits from banking and investments, loans and advances and State lotteries.

4. Fines and penalties arising in respect of subjects administered by the Government of the Province.

5. Fees levied in the course of discharging the functions exercised by the Government of the Province and local authorities, such as court fees, including all fees for judicial or quasi-judicial processes, local rates and dues, fees for the registration of vehicles, licences to possess fire-arms and to drive automobiles, licensing of common carriers, fees for the registration of births, deaths and marriages, and of documents.

6. Capitation taxes other than taxes on immigrants.

7. Taxes on land, including death or succession duties in respect of succession to land.

8. Taxes on personal property and circumstance, such as taxes on houses, animals, hearths, windows, vehicles; chaukidari taxes; sumptuary taxes; and taxes on trades, professions and callings.

9. Taxes on employment, such as taxes on menials and domestic servants.

10. Excises on alcoholic liquors, narcotics (other than tobacco) and drugs and taxes on consumption not otherwise provided for, such as cesses on the entry of goods into a local area, taxes on the sale of commodities and on turnover, and taxes on advertisements.

11. Taxes on agricultural incomes.

12. Stamp duties other than those provided for in List I.

13. Taxes on entertainments and amusements, betting, gambling and private lotteries.

14. Any other receipts accruing in respect of subjects administered by the Province.

LIST III—(Concurrent).

1. Jurisdiction, powers and authority of all Courts (except the Federal Court, the Supreme Court and Rent and Revenue Courts) with respect to the subjects in this List.
 2. Civil Procedure, including the Law of Limitation and all matters now covered by the Indian Code of Civil Procedure.
 3. Evidence and Oaths.
 4. Marriage and Divorce.
 5. Age of majority and custody and guardianship of infants.
 6. Adoption.
 7. Compulsory registration of documents affecting immovable property.
 8. The law relating to—
 - (a) Wills, intestacy and succession, including all matters now covered by the Indian Succession Act.
 - (b) Transfer of property, trusts and trustees, contracts, including partnership, and all matters now covered by the Indian Specific Relief Act.
 - (c) Powers of attorney.
 - (d) Relations between husband and wife.
 - (e) Carriers.
 - (f) Innkeepers.
 - (g) Arbitration.
 - (h) Insurance.
 9. Criminal Law including all matters now covered by the Indian Penal Code, but excluding the imposition of punishment by fine, penalty or imprisonment for enforcing a law on a subject which is within the exclusive competence of the Federal legislature or Provincial legislature.
 10. Criminal Procedure including all matters now covered by the Indian Code of Criminal Procedure.
 11. Control of newspapers, books and printing presses.
 12. Lunacy, but not including Lunatic Asylums.
 13. Regulation of the working of Mines but not including mineral development.
 14. Regulation of the working of factories.
 15. Employers' liability and Workmen's compensation.
 16. Trade Unions.
 17. Welfare of labour including provident funds and industrial insurance.
 18. Settlement of labour disputes.
 19. Poisons and dangerous drugs.
 20. The recovery in a Province of public demands (including arrears of land revenue and sums recoverable as such) arising in another Province.
 21. Regulation of medical and other professional qualifications.
 22. Ancient and historical monuments including the administration thereof.
 23. Matters ancillary and incidental to the subjects specified in this list.
- NOTE.—The word 'now' in Nos. 2, 8, 9 and 10 is intended to refer to the date on which the list takes effect.

APPENDIX VII.

(See *Proposals, paragraphs 182 and 191*).

(PART I.)

List of principal existing rights of officers appointed by the Secretary of State in Council.

NOTE.—In the case of Sections the reference is to the Government of India Act, and in the case of Rules to Rules made under that Act.

1. Protection from dismissal by any authority subordinate to the appointing authority [Section 96 B (1)].
2. Right to be heard in defence before an order of dismissal, removal or reduction is passed (Classification Rule 55).
3. Guarantee to persons appointed before the commencement of the Government of India Act, 1919, of existing and accruing rights or compensation in lieu thereof [Section 96 B (2)].
4. Regulation of conditions of service, pay and allowances and discipline and conduct, by the Secretary of State in Council [Section 96 B (2)].
5. Power of the Secretary of State in Council to deal with any case in such manner as may appear to him to be just and equitable notwithstanding any rules made under Section 96 B [Section 96 B (5)].
6. Non-votability of salaries, pensions and payments on appeal [Sections 67 A (3) (iii) and (iv) and 72 D (3) (iv) and (v)].
7. The requirement that rules under Part VII-A of the Act shall only be made with the concurrence of the majority of votes of the Council of India (Section 96 E).
8. Regulation of the right to pensions and scale and conditions of pensions in accordance with the rules in force at the time of the passing of the Government of India Act, 1919 [Section 96 B (3)].
- 9.—(i) Reservation of certain posts to members of the Indian Civil Service (Section 98).
(ii) Appointment of persons who are not members of the Indian Civil Service to offices reserved for members of that service only to be made subject to rules made by the Governor-General in Council with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council (Section 99), or in cases not covered by these rules to be provisional until approved by the Secretary of State in Council (Section 100).
10. Determination of strength (including number and character of posts) of All-India Services by the Secretary of State in Council, subject to temporary additions by the Governor-General in Council or local Government (Classification Rules 24 and 10).
11. Provision that posts borne on the cadre of All-India Services shall not be left unfilled for more than three months without the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council (Classification Rule 25).
12. Appointment of anyone who is not a member of an All-India Service to posts borne on the cadre of such a Service only to be made with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, save as provided by any law or by rule or orders made by the Secretary of State in Council (Classification Rule 27).

13. Sanction of the Secretary of State in Council to the modification of the cadre of a Central Service, Class I, which would adversely affect any officer appointed by the Secretary of State in Council, to any increase in the number of posts in a Provincial Service which would adversely affect any person who was a member of a corresponding All-India Service on 9th March, 1926, or to the creation of any Specialist post which would adversely affect any member of an All-India Service, the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment, and the Indian Political Department.

(Provisos to Classification Rules 32, 40 and 42.)

14. Personal concurrence of the Governor required to any order affecting emoluments, or pension, any order of formal censure, or any order on a memorial to the disadvantage of an officer of an All-India Service (Devolution Rule 10).
15. Personal concurrence of the Governor required to an order of posting of an officer of an All-India Service (Devolution Rule 10).
16. Right of complaint to the Governor against any order of an official superior in a Governor's Province and direction to the Governor to examine the complaint and to take such action on it as may appear to him just and equitable [Section 96 B (1)].
17. Right of appeal to the Secretary of State in Council, (i) from any order passed by any authority in India, of censure, withholding of increments or promotion, reduction, recovery from pay of loss caused by negligence or breach of orders, suspension, removal or dismissal, or (ii) from any order altering or interpreting to his disadvantage any rule or contract regulating conditions of service, pay, allowances or pension made by the Secretary of State in Council, and (iii) from any order terminating employment otherwise than on reaching the age of superannuation (Classification Rules 56, 57 and 58).
18. Right of certain officers to retire under the regulations for premature retirement.

(PART II).

List of principal existing rights of persons appointed by authority other than the Secretary of State in Council.

NOTE.—In the case of Sections the reference is to the Government of India Act, and in the case of Rules to Rules made under that Act.

1. Protection from dismissal by any authority subordinate to the appointing authority [Section 96 B (1)].
2. Right to be heard in defence before an order of dismissal, removal or reduction is passed, subject to certain exceptions (Classification Rule 55).

3. Regulation of the strength and conditions of service of the Central Services, class I and class II, by the Governor-General in Council and of Provincial Services by local Government subject, in the case of the latter, to the provision that no reduction which adversely affects a person who was a member of the Service on the 9th March, 1928, should be made without the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council (Classification Rules 32, 33, 36, 37, 40 and 41).
4. Personal concurrence of the Governor required to any order affecting emoluments or pension, an order of formal censure, or an order on a memorial to the disadvantage of an officer of a Provincial Service (Devolution Rule 10).
5. Right of appeal from any order of censure, withholding of increments or promotion, reduction, recovery from pay of loss caused by negligence or breach of orders, suspension, removal or dismissal, and any order altering or interpreting to his disadvantage a rule or contract regulating conditions of service, pay, allowances or pension, and in the case of subordinate services the right of one appeal against an order imposing a penalty (Classification Rules 56, 57, 58 and 54).

(PART III).

*Non-votable salaries, etc. (Civil).**(See Proposals, paragraphs 49, item (vi) and 98, item (v)).*

The salaries and pensions of the following classes of persons are non-votable :—

- (a) Persons appointed by or with the approval of His Majesty, or by the Secretary of State in Council, before the commencement of the Constitution Act, or by a Secretary of State thereafter ;
- (b) Persons appointed before the first day of April 1924 by the Governor-General in Council, or by a local Government, to services and posts classified as superior ;
- (c) Holders in a substantive capacity of posts borne on the cadre of the I. C. S. ;
- (d) Members of any Public Service Commission.

The following sums payable to such persons fall also under item (vi) of paragraph 49 and item (v) of paragraph 98, namely :—

Sums payable to, or to the dependents of, a person who is or has been in the service of the Crown in India under any order made by the Secretary of State in Council, by a Secretary of State, by the Governor-General in Council, by the Governor-General, or by a Governor upon an appeal preferred to him in pursuance of rules made under the Constitution Act.

For the purpose of the proposals in this Appendix the expression "salaries and pensions" will be defined as including remuneration, allowances, gratuity, contributions, whether by way of interest or otherwise, out of the revenues of the Federation to any Provident Fund or Family Pension Fund and any other payments or emoluments payable to, or on account of, a person in respect of his office.

APPENDIX VIII.

(See paragraphs 21 and 50 of Introduction, and paragraph 4 of Introductory Note to Appendices IV and V.)

SCHEDULED CASTES.

I.—MADRAS.

Race, Tribe or Caste.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Adi-Andhra. | 44. Kudumban. |
| 2. Adi-Dravida. | 45. Kuravan. |
| 3. Adi-Karnataka. | 46. Kurichchan (also *P. T.). |
| 4. Ajila. | 47. Kuruman (also *P. T.). |
| 5. Aranadan (also *P. T.). | 48. Madari. |
| 6. Arunthuthiyar. | 49. Madiga. |
| 7. Baira. | 50. Maila. |
| 8. Bakuda. | 51. Mala. |
| 9. Bandi. | 52. Mala Dasu. |
| 10. Bariki. | 53. Malasar (also *P. T.). |
| 11. Battada. | 54. Matangi. |
| 12. Bavuri. | 55. Mavilan (also *P. T.). |
| 13. Bellara. | 56. Moger. |
| 14. Byagari. | 57. Muchi. |
| 15. Chachati. | 58. Mundala. |
| 16. Chakkiliyan. | 59. Nalakeyava. |
| 17. Chalavadi. | 60. Nayadi. |
| 18. Chamar. | 61. Pagadai. |
| 19. Chandala. | 62. Paidi. |
| 20. Cheruman. | 63. Painda. |
| 21. Dandasi. | 64. Paky. |
| 22. Devendrakulathan. | 65. Pallan. |
| 23. Dombo (also *P. T.). | 66. Pambada. |
| 24. Ghasi. | 67. Pamidi. |
| 25. Godagali. | 68. Panchama. |
| 26. Godari. | 69. Paniyan. |
| 27. Godda. | 70. Panniandi. |
| 28. Gosangi. | 71. Pano (also *P. T.). |
| 29. Haddi. | 72. Paraiyan. |
| 30. Hasla. | 73. Paravan. |
| 31. Holey. | 74. Pulayan. |
| 32. Jaggali. | 75. Puthirai Vannan. |
| 33. Jambuvulu. | 76. Raneyar. |
| 34. Kadan (also *P. T.). | 77. Relli. |
| 35. Kallaji. | 78. Samagara. |
| 36. Kanakkan. | 79. Samban. |
| 37. Karimpalan (also *P. T.). | 80. Sapari. |
| 38. Kattunayakan (also *P. T.). | 81. Semman. |
| 39. Kodalo. | 82. Thoti. |
| 40. Koosa. | 83. Tiruvalluvar. |
| 41. Koraga. | 84. Valluvan. |
| 42. Kudiya (also *P. T.). | 85. Valmiki. |
| 43. Kudubi (also *P. T.). | 86. Vettuvan. |

*P. T. = Primitive Tribe.

II.—BOMBAY.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. Asodi. | 21. Kotegar (North Kanara only). |
| 2. Bakads. | 22. Lingaders. |
| 3. Bhambi. | 23. Mahar or Mhar. † |
| 4. Bhangis. | 24. Mang and Madig ^f |
| 5. Chakrawadya-Dasar. | 25. Mang Garudi. |
| 6. Chambhar or Mochigar. | 26. Meghwal or Menghwar. |
| 7. Chelwadi. | 27. Mini-Madig. |
| 8. Chena-Dasaru. | 28. Mukris. |
| 9. Chuhar (Chuhra). | 29. Nadias. |
| 10. Dakleru. | 30. Samagars. |
| 11. Dhed. | 31. Shindawa or Shenwas. |
| 12. Dhegu-Megu. | 32. Shingdav. |
| 13. Dhors or Tanners. | 33. Sochi or (Mochi except
Gujerat where they are
touchables). |
| 14. Garoda. | 34. Timalis. |
| 15. Halleers. | 35. Turis or Drummers. |
| 16. Halsar (Haslars) Halsavars. | 36. Vitholia. |
| 17. Holiya. | 37. Wankars. |
| 18. Khalpas. | |
| 19. Koli Dhor. | |
| 20. Kolghas or Kolchas. | |

III.—BENGAL.‡

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| Agariya. | Jhalo Malo or Malo. | Mech. |
| Bagdi. | Kadar. | Mehtor. |
| Bahelia. | Khaira. | Muchi. |
| Baiti. | Kalwar. | Munda. |
| Bauri. | Kan. | Musahar. |
| Bediya. | Kandh. | Nagar. |
| Beldar. | Kandra. | Nagesia. |
| Berua. | Kaora. | Naiya. |
| Bhatiya. | Kapali. | Namasudra. |
| Bhuimali. | Kapuria. | Nath. |
| Bhuiya. | Karenga. | Nuniya. |
| Bhumij. | Kastha. | Oraon. |
| Bind. | Kaur. | Paliya. |
| Binjhia. | Khandait. | Pan. |
| Chamar. | Khatik. | Pasi. |
| Dhenuar. | Kichak. | Patni. |
| Dhoba. | Koch. | Pod. |
| Doai. | Konai. | Pundari. |
| Dom. | Konwar. | Rabha. |
| Dosad . | Kora. | Rajbanshi. |
| Garó. | Kotal. | Raju. |
| Ghasi. | Lalbegi. | Rajwar. |
| Gonchi. | Lodha. | Santal. |
| Hadi. | Lohar. | Shagirdpesha. |
| Hajang. | Mahar. | Sukli. |
| Halalkhor. | Maldi. | Sunri. |
| Hari. | Mal. | Tiyar. |
| Ho. | Mallah. | Turi. |
| Jalia Kaibartta. | Malpahariya. | |

‡Provisional.

IV.—UNITED PROVINCES.

<i>Lumya group</i> — Beldar. Kharot.	<i>Kolarian group</i> — (<i>contd.</i>) Kol. Korwa. Majhwar. Pankha. Parahiya. Patari.	<i>Vagrant Tribes</i> : <i>Habura group</i> — Habura. Bengali. Beriya. Bhantu. Kanjar. Karwal. Sansiya.
<i>Chamar group</i> — Chamar. Dabgar. Gharami.	<i>Bayar group</i> — Banmanus. Dhangar.	<i>Nat group</i> — Nat. Badi. Bajaniya. Bajgi. Gual. Kalabaz.
<i>Bhangi group</i> — Balmiki. Hari. Hela. Rawat. Dhanuk. Turaiha. Lalbegi.	<i>Dom group</i> — Balahar. Bansphor. Basor. Dharkar. Dom. Domar. Pasi.	<i>Badhik group</i> — Badhik. Barwar. Bawariya. Boriya. Saharya. Sanaurhiya. Kapariya.
<i>Kolarian group</i> — Agariya. Bhuiya. Chero. Ghasiya. Khairaha. Kharwar (excluding Benbansi).	<i>Hill Dom group</i> — Hill Dom or Shilpkar Saun.	

V.—PUNJAB.

Ad Dharmis. Bawaria. Chamar. Chuhra. Dagi and Koli. Dumna. Od. Sansi. Sarera.	Marija (Marecha). Bangali. Barar. Bazigar. Bhanjra. Chanal. Dhanak. Gagra. Gandhila.	Khatik. Kori. Nat. Pasi. Perna. Sapela. Sirkiband. Meghs. Ramdasis.
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VI.—BIHAR AND ORISSA.

*Bauri. *Bhogta. *Bhuiya. *Bhumij. Chamar. Chaupal. Dhobi. Dosadh. Dom. *Ghasi. Ghusuria.	Godra. Gokha. Halalkhor. Hari. Irika. Kandra. Kanjar. Kela. Kurariar. Lalbegi. Mahuria.	Mangan. Mochi. Mushahar. Nat. *Pan. Pasi. *Rajwar. Siyal. *Turi.
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*Scheduled castes in those localities which are not treated as "backward tracts" for the purpose of special representation of the aboriginals.

VII.—CENTRAL PROVINCES WITH BERAR.

(See Introduction, paragraph 45.)

- (1) Throughout the Central Provinces and Berar:—
 Mehra or Mahar (except in the Harda tahsil and Sohagpur tahsil of Hoshangabad district), Basor or Burud, Mehtar or Bhangi, Dom, Chamar, Satnami, Mochi, Ganda, Mang.
- (2) Throughout the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda divisions:—
 Kori (except in the Harda and Sohagpur tahsils of Hoshangabad district), Mala, Balahi.
- (3) Throughout the Nagpur and Berar divisions:—
 Balahi, Madgi, Pradhan (except in Balaghat district), Ghasia, Katia, Panka, Khatik, Kaikari (except in Balaghat district), Dohor.
- (4) Throughout the Chhattisgarh division:—
 Ghasia, Katia, Panka, Dewar.
- (5) Additional castes scheduled in the districts specified after their name:—
 Panka (Saugor, Damoh, Chhindwara).
 Katia [Saugor, Hoshangabad (only in Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malwa tahsils), Nimar, Betul, Chhindwara].
 Khatik [Saugor, Hoshangabad (only in Hoshangabad tahsil), Chhindwara].
 Dhobi [Saugor, Damoh, Hoshangabad (only in Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malwa tahsils), Bhandara, Raipur, Bilaspur, Buldana].
 Khangar [Saugor, Damoh, Bhandara, Buldana, Hoshangabad (only in Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malwa tahsils)].
 Chadar (Saugor, Damoh, Bhandara).
 Dhanuk (Saugor).
 Kumhar [Saugor, Damoh, Hoshangabad (only in Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malwa tahsil), Bhandara and Buldana].
 Dahayat (Damoh).
 Nagarchi (Mandla, Seoni, Chhindwara, Nagpur, Bhandara, Balaghat, Raipur).
 Ojha [Mandla, Hoshangabad (only in Hoshangabad tahsil), Bhandara, Balaghat].
 Pardhi (Narsinghpur).
 Rujjhar [Hoshangabad (only in Sohagpur tahsil)].
 Pradhan (Nimar, Chhindwara, Raipur).
 Holiya (Bhandara, Balaghat).
 Kori (Bhandara, Balaghat, Raipur, Amraoti, Buldana).
 Audhelia (Bilaspur).

Chauhan (Drug).
 Koli (Chanda, Bhandara).
 Jangam (Bhandara).
 Bedar (Amraoti, Akola, Buldana).
 Bahna (Amraoti).
 Dhimar (Bhandara, Buldana).
 Mala (Balaghat).

VIII.—ASSAM.

1. *Assam Valley*—

Namasudra.

Hira

Kaibarta.

Sweeper.

Bania (Brittial-Bania).

2. *Surma Valley*—

Mali (indigenous).

Sutradhar.

Dhupi (Dhobi),

Muchi.

Dugla or Dholi

Patni.

Jhalo and Malo.

Namasudra.

Yogi (Jogi or Nath)

Kaibarta (Jaliya).

Mahara.

Sweeper,

3. The inclusion of the Suts (Borias) and Naths (Jogis or Katonis) of the Assam Valley in the scheduled castes is under investigation.