

APPENDIX VII.

Central Provinces and Berar.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

	Area in square miles.	Population.
British Territory with Berar*	90,823	13,916,308†
Deduct excluded areas :—		
(a) Sironcha Tahsil of the Chanda District	439	32,353
(b) The scheduled districts according to the Scheduled Districts Act of 1874 and 12 other zamindari estates of the Chhattisgarh division	16,627	1,162,404
(c) The Mandla district except Mandla town, and	5,057	305,855
(d) The Melghat taluq of the Amraoti district	1,609	56,058
BALANCE	76,041	12,269,638
Male adults of 20 years of age and over		3,757,932‡
Do. do. do. literate		356,257
Do. do. do. literate in English		33,113
Hindus—		
Brahmans	426,520	
Non-Brahmans	7,300,628	
Others†	3,769,338	11,496,486
Muhammadans		564,900
Animists		1,744,921
Indian Christians		24,106
Anglo-Indians		3,343
European British subjects		6,957
Others		75,586
TOTAL		13,916,308

* Berar is not technically British territory, but is represented in the present Council by members nominated after election, and will be similarly represented in the new Council.

† These and the following figures include the population of the excluded areas.

‡ i.e., castes which are denied access to a Hindu temple. *Vide* page 74, Part I. C. P. and Berar Census Report, 1911. These castes are generally described as "untouchables."

Total population of municipalities and cantonments included in—	
(a) urban constituencies	765,197
(b) rural constituencies	94,971
Total population of rural areas	11,409,470
Towns of over 50,000 population—	
Nagpur and Kamptee	118,570
Jubbulpore	100,651

CONSTITUTION OF THE EXISTING LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

<i>Ex-officio</i> member	1
Nominated members, of whom not more than 10 may be officials and 3 shall be non-official persons resident in Berar nominated after election by	
(1) Berar municipalities,	
(2) Berar district boards and	
(3) Berar landholders.	17
Elected members for the Central Provinces—	
(1) by municipal committees	3
(2) by the district councils	2
(3) by the landholders	2
	—
	7
TOTAL	25
	—

To which may be added one expert member.

NUMBER OF ELECTORS.

For the 4 municipal board seats	643
For the 3 district council seats	433

Scheme for the constitution of and elections to the Provincial Legislative Council.

A.—FRANCHISE QUALIFICATIONS.

[In cases where property is held or payments made jointly by the members of a joint family or partnership, the family or partnership shall be adopted as a unit for deciding whether the qualification exists; and the vote shall be exercised in the case of a Hindu joint family by the manager thereof and in other cases by the member or partner authorized in that behalf by the family or partnership concerned.]

GENERAL DISQUALIFICATIONS OF ELECTORS.

No person will be qualified to vote at any election, if such person

- (a) is a female, or
- (b) is under 21 years of age, or
- (c) is not a British subject or the subject of any State in India, or
- (d) has been adjudged by a competent court to be of unsound mind.

QUALIFICATIONS OF ELECTORS.

(i) *Urban Areas, i.e., municipalities, cantonments and notified areas.*

Every person will be entered in the electoral roll of the constituency who has a place of residence in the area or within two miles of the boundary thereof, and

- (a) owns or occupies a house or a building of the annual rental value of not less than Rs. 36, or
- (b) pays income tax, or
- (c) is a retired and pensioned officer (commissioned or non-commissioned) of the Indian army, or
- (d) holds a qualification within the area which would entitle him to be entered in the rural roll if the area were not a municipality, cantonment or notified area.

(ii) *Rural Areas.*

Every person will be entered in the electoral roll of the constituency, who has a place of residence in the area, and

- (a) owns land assessed or assessable at land revenue of not less than Rs. 100 per annum, or
- (b) holds, whether as owner, tenant, plowholder or raiyat, agricultural land assessed at rent or revenue of not less than the following :—

In the Raipur, Bilaspur, Drug, Chanda and Betul districts	Rs. 30
In the Bhandara, Balaghat, Nimar, Chhindwara, Seoni and Yeotmal districts	Rs. 40
In all other districts	Rs. 50, or

- (c) pays income tax, or
- (d) pays a local cess or school rate assessed on an income of not less than Rs. 500 per annum from non-agricultural sources,* or
- (e) is a lambardar or (in Berar) a watandar patel holding office or a registered deshमुख or deshपandia, or
- (f) is a retired and pensioned officer (commissioned or non-commissioned) of the Indian army.

In urban and rural constituencies two electoral rolls will be kept, one for Muhammadans and one for non-Muhammadans.

(iii) *Landholders' Constituencies.*

There will be three constituencies, as follows :—

1. The Jubbulpore and Nerbudda Divisions.
2. The Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Divisions.
3. Berar.

*NOTE.—This will be inoperative until the passing of the new Local Self-Government Bill.

Every landholder will be entered in the electoral roll of each constituency who has a place of residence in the constituency, and

- (a) in the Central Provinces holds land in proprietary right which is assessed to land revenue at not less than Rs. 3,000, or
- (b) in Berar holds land in other than tenancy right which is assessed to land revenue at not less than Rs. 1,000, or
- (c) holds the title recognized or conferred by Government of Rajah or Nawab, or any higher title.

Provided that no landholder shall have more than one vote in any one constituency though he may have more than one of the qualifications above described.

(iv) University Constituency.

The representative of the Nagpur University will be elected in accordance with regulations to be approved by the Governor General in Council when the university is constituted. For the present the seat will be in abeyance.

(v) Mining Constituency.

The representative of this constituency will be elected by the members of the Central Provinces and Berar Mining Association, voting in accordance with regulations to be approved by the Governor in Council. Provision should be made to enable the Governor in Council to revise the method of election for this constituency from time to time in order to meet any alteration in the position or constitution of this association.*

(vi) Commerce and Industry Constituency.

The representative of this constituency will be elected by persons whose qualifications will be as follows:—

- (a) being the owner, or a person appointed by the owner for the purpose of voting on his behalf, of a factory situated in the Central Provinces and Berar and subject to the provisions of the Indian Factories Act XII of 1911, no owner being entitled to more than one vote, or
- (b) being appointed for the purpose of voting by any company having a place of business in the Central Provinces and Berar and a paid up capital of not less than Rs. 25,000 and being a company as defined in section 2 of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.

* The term "member" will include any person entitled to exercise the rights and privileges of membership on behalf and in the name of any firm or joint stock company or corporation registered as a member.

B.—QUALIFICATIONS OF CANDIDATES.

No person will be eligible for election as a member of the Council, if such person

- (a) is not a British subject or a subject of any State in India, or
- (b) is an official, or
- (c) is a female or
- (d) has been adjudged by a competent court to be of unsound mind, or
- (e) is under 25 years of age, or
- (f) is an uncertificated bankrupt or an undischarged insolvent, or
- (g) has, in circumstances which, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, involve moral turpitude, been (i) dismissed from the service of Government, or (ii) sentenced by a criminal court to imprisonment (such sentence not having subsequently been reversed, or remitted, or the offender pardoned), or
- (h) has been dismissed or is under suspension from practising as a legal practitioner by order of any competent court, or
- (i) is not registered as a voter in the constituency for which he seeks election.

Provided that in cases (g) and (h) the disqualification may be removed by an order of the Governor in Council in this behalf.

PLURAL VOTING.

At each election to the Council no elector is to vote in more than one of the non-Muhammadan and Muhammadan constituencies, but an elector will be at liberty, in addition to voting in one of these constituencies, to exercise any votes to which he may be entitled for the landholders', university, mining, or commerce and industry seats.

D.—CONSTITUTION OF THE COUNCIL.

The Council will be constituted as follows:—

Non-Muhammadan urban seats	9	
Non-Muhammadan rural seats	31	
	—	40
Muhammadan urban seat	1	
Muhammadan rural seats	6	
	—	7
Landholders' seats		3
University seat		1
Mining seat		1
Commerce and industry seat		1
Representatives appointed by nomination		
(1) Mandla district, excluding Mandla town	1	
(2) Excluded zamindaris	1	
(3) Depressed classes	1	
(4) Europeans and Anglo-Indians	1	
(5) Others	1	
	—	5

Official seats		
<i>Ex-officio</i>	4	
Nominated	8	
		12
	TOTAL	70
To which may be added by the Governor not more than 2 experts (official or non-official)	2	
		72

The *ex-officio* members will be the Governor, two members of the Executive Council and the Legal Remembrancer.

E.—LIST OF CONSTITUENCIES.

NON-MUHAMMADAN URBAN SEATS.—9.

District.	Number of seats.	Male population in thousands.	Estimated number of electors in thousands.
Jubbulpore	1	43	3
Murwara, Damoh, Saugor, Seoni and Mandla	1	43	3½
Raipur, Dhamtari, Bilaspur and Drug	1	32	3
Hoshangabad, Harda, Seoni-Malwa, Khandwa, Burhanpur, Narsinghpur, Gadarwara, Chhindwara and Betul	1	39	6½
Nagpur and Kamptee	2	53	5½
Umrer, Wardha, Hinganghat, Arvi, Chanda, Warora, Bhandara, Gondia, Balaghat	1	44	5
Amraoti, Ellichpur and Yeotmal	1	28	5
Akola, Akot, Murtizapur, Karanja, Basim, Buldana, Malkapur, Khamgaon and Shegaon	1	42	6
TOTAL	9	324	37½

NON-MUHAMMADAN RURAL SEATS.—31.

Jubbulpore (A) (Jubbulpore and Patan Tahsils)	1	125	3
Jubbulpore (B) (remainder of district)	1	176	3
Damoh	1	154	3
Saugor	1	243	5½
Seoni	1	179	3
JUBBULPORE DIVISION	5	877	17½
Raipur (A) (Raipur and Baloda Bazar Tahsils)	1	241	2½
Raipur (B) (Dhamtari and Mahasamund Tahsils)	1	149	3½
Bilaspur	1	370	3
Drug	1	276	5
CHHATTISGARH DIVISION	4	1,036	14

District.	Number of seats.	Male population in thousands.	Estimated number of electors in thousands.
Hoshangabad	1	212	7
Nimar	1	167	4
Narsinghpur	1	149	4½
Chhindwara	1	204	3
Betul	1	188	2½
NERBUDDA DIVISION	5		920
			21
Nagpur A (Nagpur and Ramtek Tahsils)	1	135	3
Nagpur B (remainder of district)	1	193	5
Wardha A (Wardha Tahsil)	1	81	2½
Wardha B (remainder of district)	1	125	2½
Chanda	1	262	2½
Bhandara	1	369	3½
Balaghat	1	183	3
NAGPUR DIVISION	7		1,348
			22
Amraoti (A) (Amraoti Taluq)	1	69	2½
Amraoti (B) (Chandur and Morsi Taluqs)	1	172	4½
Amraoti (C) (Ellichpur and Daryapur Taluqs)	1	119	5
Akola (A) (Akola and Murtizapur Taluqs)	1	111	4
Akola (B) (Balapur and Akot Taluqs)	1	108	3½
Akola (C) (Mangrul and Basim Taluqs)	1	120	3
Buldana (A) (Chikhli, Mehkar and Khangaon Taluqs)	1	169	4
Buldana (B) (Malkapur and Jalgaon Taluqs)	1	125	3½
Yeotmal (A) (Yeotmal, Kelapur and Wun Taluqs)	1	183	3
Yeotmal (B) (Darwha and Pusad Taluqs)	1	155	3
BERAR	10		1,331
			36
TOTAL	31		5,512
			110½

MUHAMMADAN URBAN SEAT.—I.

The municipalities of Berar	1	21	2
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MUHAMMADAN RURAL SEATS.—6.

Jubbulpore Division	1	53	2
Chhattisgarh Division	1	19	1
Nerbudda Division	1	49	2½
Nagpur Division	1	47	2
East Berar (Amraoti and Yeotmal Districts excluding municipalities)	1	51	1
West Berar (Akola and Buldana Districts excluding municipalities)	1	51	1
TOTAL	6	270	9½

Nagpur and Kamptee will be a two-member constituency.

The total number of electors for the above constituencies is estimated roughly as follows :—

Urban—	
Non-Muhammadan (9 seats)	37,500
Muhammadan (1 seat)	2,000
Rural—	
Non-Muhammadan (31 seats)	110,500
Muhammadan (6 „)	9,500
TOTAL	<u>159,500</u>

The urban electorate will amount to 11·4 per cent. of the male population in the urban constituencies, the rural electorate to 2 per cent. of the male population in the rural constituencies, and the total electorate to 2·6 per cent. of the total male population or 1·3 per cent. of the total population.

Explanatory Notes.

1. The province of Berar is held by the British Government under a permanent lease from His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and is not technically British territory. The representatives of this province are elected under a system similar to that in force in the Central Provinces, and the members so elected are then nominated by the Chief Commissioner.

2. The “lambardar” in the Central Provinces and “watandar patel” in Berar are hereditary village headmen, appointed by Government subject to certain rules. The “deshmukh” and “deshpandia” of Berar are hereditary headmen of the pargana or unit of administration under Maratha rule.

3. The qualifications for the landholders’ constituencies are those at present in force, the distinction in the prescribed amount of land revenue in the Central Provinces and in Berar being due to the fact that in the former the land is settled with village proprietors and in the latter with cultivators holding direct from Government under a raiyatwari system.