

## APPENDIX I.

### Madras Presidency.

#### STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

	Area in square miles.	Population.
British Territory . . . . .	142,330	41,405,404
Deduct excluded areas :—		
The Agency Tracts in the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and Godavari.	19,781	1,577,519
BALANCE . . . . .	122,549	39,827,885
Male adults of 20 years of age and over . . . . .		10,264,748
Do. do. do. . . . .	literate . . . . .	2,098,216
Do. do. do. . . . .	literate in English	179,388
Hindus—		
Brahmans . . . . .	1,221,907	
Non-Brahmans . . . . .	27,716,306	
Others* . . . . .	6,377,168	35,315,381
Muhammadans . . . . .		2,735,673
Indian Christians . . . . .		1,137,208
Anglo-Indians . . . . .		25,965
European British subjects . . . . .		12,692
Others . . . . .		600,966
TOTAL . . . . .		39,827,885
Total population of municipalities and cantonments included in—		
(a) urban constituencies . . . . .		969,232
(b) rural constituencies . . . . .		1,667,246
Total population of rural areas . . . . .		37,191,407

\* *i.e.*, the main "Punchama" or untouchable castes, for instance the Paraiyas, Pallans and Valluvas in the Tamil districts; the Malas and Madigas in the Telugu districts, the Cherumans of Malabar and Holeyas of S. Canara.

Towns of over 50,000 population—

1 Madras . . . . .	518,660
2 Madura . . . . .	134,130
3 Trichinopoly . . . . .	123,512
4 Calicut . . . . .	78,417
5 Kumbakonam . . . . .	64,647
6 Tanjore . . . . .	60,341
7 Negapatam . . . . .	60,168
8 Salem . . . . .	59,153
9 Cuddalore . . . . .	56,574
10 Cocanada . . . . .	54,110
11 Conjeeveram . . . . .	53,864

CONSTITUTION OF EXISTING LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Ex-officio members, including the Governor . . . . .	5
Nominated members, of whom not more than 16 may be officials, and one shall be a non-official person selected from the Indian commercial community . . . . .	21
Elected members—	
(1) by the corporation of Madras . . . . .	1
(2) by the university of Madras . . . . .	1
(3) by the non-official members of municipal councils and district and taluk boards . . . . .	9
(4) by zamindars . . . . .	2
(5) by landholders other than zamindars . . . . .	3
(6) by the Muhammadan community . . . . .	2
(7) by the Madras Chamber of Commerce . . . . .	1
(8) by the Madras Trades Association . . . . .	1
(9) by the planting community . . . . .	1
	21
	—
TOTAL	47
	—

To which may be added 2 expert members.

NUMBER OF ELECTORS.

Members of municipal councils and district and taluk boards.	2,675
Zamindars . . . . .	201
Other landholders . . . . .	2,398
Muhammadans . . . . .	1,329

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 authorised in that behalf by the family or partnership concerned.]

## GENERAL DISQUALIFICATIONS OF ELECTORS.

No person will be qualified to vote at an 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 and cantonments.*

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

- (1) in the case of Madras city
  - (a) owns or occupies a house or a building of the annual rental value of not less than Rs. 120, or
  - (b) pays property or profession tax or both to the aggregate annual amount of Rs. 8, or
  - (c) pays income-tax, or
  - (d) is a retired and pensioned officer (commissioned or non-commissioned) of the Indian army, or
- (2) in the case of places other than Madras city
  - (a) pays property or profession tax or both to the aggregate annual amount of not less than Rs. 3, 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 or cantonment.

### (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) is a registered pattadar or inamdari of lands either on raiyatwari or inamdari tenure with an annual rental value as calculated under section 64 of the Madras Local Boards Act of 1884 of not less than Rs. 20, or
- (b) is a landholder as defined in section 3 (5) of the Madras Estates Land Act of 1908, whose estate bears the annual rental value as calculated under section 64 of the Madras Local Boards Act of 1884 of not less than Rs. 20, or
- (c) is a tenant under a landholder as defined in section 3 (5) of the Madras Estates Land Act of 1908, the annual rental value of whose holding as evidenced by his patta or lease is not less than Rs. 20, or a kanomdar in Malabar the Government assessment on whose holding is of like amount, or

- (d) pays income tax, or
- (e) 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. No European, Anglo-Indian or Indian Christian will be entered in either roll.

(iii) *European Constituency.*

Every person will be entered in the electoral roll of this constituency, who, being a European, has a place of residence in the presidency and has any of the qualifications for an elector in an urban or rural area.

(iv) *Anglo-Indian Constituency.*

Every person will be entered in the electoral roll of this constituency who, being an Anglo-Indian, has a place of residence in the presidency and has any of the qualifications prescribed for an elector in an urban or rural area.

(v) *Indian Christian Constituencies.*

Every person will be entered in the electoral roll of the constituency who, being an Indian Christian, has a place of residence in the constituency and has any of the qualifications prescribed for an elector in an urban or rural area.

(vi) *Zamindars' Constituencies.*

There will be four constituencies, constituted as follows :—

1. Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari.
2. Kistna, Guntur, Nellore, North Arcot, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur.
3. Madras, Chingleput, Salem, Coimbatore, South Canara, Malabar, the Nilgiris and South Arcot.
4. Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevely.

Every zamindar holding an estate and every person in receipt of a malikana allowance from Government will be entered in the electoral roll of each constituency, if he has a place of residence in the constituency and

- (a) possesses an annual income of not less than Rs. 3,000 derived from an estate situated within the presidency, or
- (b) receives from Government a malikana allowance, the annual amount of which is not less than Rs. 3,000.

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

In each case income will be calculated in accordance with rules to be approved by the Governor in Council.

(vii) *Landholders' (other than Zamindars) Constituencies.*

There will be three constituencies constituted as follows :—

1. Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Nellore, North Arcot, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur.
2. Madras, Chingleput, Salem, Coimbatore, the Nilgiris, South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Ramuad and Tinnevelly.
3. Malabar (including Anjengo and Tangasseri) and South Canara.

Every landholder (not being a zamindar or tenant or sub-tenant) will be entered in the electoral roll of each constituency who has a place of residence in the constituency and possesses an annual income, derived from land situated within the presidency and not forming an estate, of not less than Rs. 1,000, to be calculated in accordance with rules to be approved by the Governor in Council.

(viii) *University Constituency.*

The representative of Madras University will be elected by the members of the senate and honorary fellows of that university, having a place of residence in India.

(ix) *Planting Constituency.*

The representative of this constituency will be elected by the members of the United Planters' Association of Southern India through its affiliated Planters' Associations 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.\*

(x) *Commerce and Industry Constituencies.*

One representative will be elected by the members of the Madras Chamber of Commerce.

One representative will be elected by the members of the European Chambers of Commerce elsewhere than in Madras, *i.e.*, at Cocanada, Tuticorin, Cochin, Calicut, and Tellicherry.

Two representatives will be elected by the members of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce.

One representative will be elected by the members of the Madras Trades Association.

The election will be conducted in each case in accordance with regulations to be approved by the Governor in Council.

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\* 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.

Provision should be made to enable the Governor in Council to revise the methods of election for these constituencies from time to time in order to meet any alteration in the position or constitution of the electing bodies.\*

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### 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 (1) dismissed from the service of Government or (2) 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 :

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

No person shall be eligible for election as a member of the Council to represent

- (1) an urban or rural constituency, unless such person is registered as an elector in an urban or rural constituency within the presidency, or
- (2) a European, Anglo-Indian, Indian Christian, zamindars', landholders' (other than zamindars), university, planting or commerce and industry constituency, unless such person is registered as an elector in the constituency for which he seeks election.

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### C.—PLURAL VOTING.

At each election to the Council no elector is to vote in more than one of the non-Muhammadan, Muhammadan, Indian Christian, European and Anglo-Indian 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 university, zamindars', landholders' (other than zamindars), planting or commerce and industry seats.

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\* See footnote on preceding page.

## D.—CONSTITUTION OF THE COUNCIL.

The Council will be constituted as follows :—

Non-Muhammadan urban seats . . . . .	9	
Non-Muhammadan rural seats . . . . .	52	61
	—	
Muhammadan urban seats . . . . .	2	
Muhammadan rural seats . . . . .	11	13
	—	
European seat . . . . .		1
Anglo-Indian seat . . . . .		1
Indian Christian seats . . . . .		3
University seat . . . . .		1
Zamindars' seats . . . . .		4
Landholders' (other than zamindars) seats . . . . .		3
Planting seat . . . . .		1
Commerce and industry seats—		
Madras Chamber of Commerce . . . . .	1	
Other European Chambers of Commerce . . . . .	1	
Southern India Chamber of Commerce . . . . .	2	
Madras Trades Association . . . . .	1	5
	—	
Representatives appointed by nomination—		
(1) Depressed classes . . . . .	2	
(2) Excluded tracts . . . . .	2	
(3) Others . . . . .	2	6
	—	
Official seats—		
<i>Ex-officio</i> . . . . .	4	
Nominated . . . . .	15	19
	—	
TOTAL . . . . .		118
To which may be added by the Governor not more than 2 experts (official or non-official) . . . . .		2
		120

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

## E.—LIST OF CONSTITUENCIES.

### NON-MUHAMMADAN URBAN SEATS—9.

	Number of seats.	Male population in thousands.	Estimated number of electors in thousands.
Madras city . . . . .	5	220	12
Madura city . . . . .	1	59	10
Trichinopoly and Srirangam . . . . .	1	57	3½
Calicut . . . . .	1	23	1½
Tinnevely and Palamcottah . . . . .	1	31	3
	—		—
TOTAL . . . . .	9	390	30
	—		—

NON-MUHAMMADAN RURAL SEATS—52.

District.	Number of seats.	Male population in thousands.	Estimated number of electors in thousands.
Ganjam . . . . .	2	865	17
Vizagapatam . . . . .	3	1,038	24
Godavari . . . . .	3	691	31
Kistna . . . . .	4	934	55
Guntur . . . . .	4	734	43
Nellore . . . . .	2	602	20
Cuddapah . . . . .	1	392	14
Chittoor . . . . .	1	596	11
Bellary . . . . .	1	440	15
Anantapur . . . . .	1	451	8
Kurnool . . . . .	1	389	14
Chingleput . . . . .	2	674	22
North Arcot . . . . .	3	897	29
South Arcot . . . . .	3	1,106	21
Salem . . . . .	3	847	21
Coimbatore . . . . .	3	1,064	15 <sup>3</sup>
The Nilgiris . . . . .			
Malabar . . . . .	2	957	11
South Canara . . . . .	1	401	11
Tanjore . . . . .	4	1,023	35
Trichinopoly . . . . .	1	893	9
Madura . . . . .	3	820	29
Ramnad . . . . .	2	700	11
Tinnevelly . . . . .	2	703	15
TOTAL . . . . .	52	17,237	481

MUHAMMADAN URBAN SEATS—2.

Madras . . . . .	1	31	1½
Madura, Trichinopoly and Srirangam	1	13	½
TOTAL . . . . .	2	44	2

MUHAMMADAN RURAL SEATS—11.

Ganjam . . . . .	1	62	2
Vizagapatam . . . . .			
Godavari . . . . .			
Kistna . . . . .			
Guntur . . . . .	1	133	1½
Nellore . . . . .			
Chittoor . . . . .			
Cuddapah . . . . .	1	202	2½
Kurnool . . . . .			
Bellary . . . . .			
Anantapur . . . . .			

\*Since this Appendix was passed by the Committee, it has been ascertained that this figure should be 25 instead of 15.



District.	Number of seats.	Male population in thousands.	Estimated number of electors in thousands.
North Arcot . . . . .	1	73	2½
Chingleput . . . . .			
South Arcot . . . . .	1	82	2½
Salem . . . . .			
The Nilgiris . . . . .			
Coimbatore . . . . .	1	57	2½
Tanjore . . . . .			
Madura . . . . .	1	56	2
Trichinopoly . . . . .			
Ramnad . . . . .	1	97	2½
Tinnevelly . . . . .			
Malabar . . . . .	3	546	5
South Canara . . . . .			
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>11</b>	<b>1,308</b>	<b>23</b>

INDIAN CHRISTIAN SEATS—3.

Ganjam . . . . .	1	154	1
Vizagapatam . . . . .			
Godavari . . . . .			
Kistna . . . . .			
Guntur . . . . .			
Nellore . . . . .			
Cuddapah . . . . .			
Kurnool . . . . .			
Anantapur . . . . .			
Bellary . . . . .			
Chittoor . . . . .			
Chingleput . . . . .	1	169	3
Madras . . . . .			
South Arcot . . . . .			
North Arcot . . . . .			
Salem . . . . .			
Coimbatore . . . . .			
The Nilgiris . . . . .			
Malabar . . . . .			
South Canara . . . . .			
Tanjore . . . . .			
Trichinopoly . . . . .			
Madura . . . . .			
Ramnad . . . . .			
Tinnevelly . . . . .			
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>3</b>	<b>556½</b>	<b>6</b>

Where more seats than one are assigned to a district, the Governor in Council may either maintain it as one plural member constituency or divide it into single member constituencies as may be found expedient. Madras city will be a plural member constituency.

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

Urban—			
Non-Muhammadian	( 9 seats)	.	30,000
Muhammadian	( 2 „ )	.	2,000
Rural—			
Non-Muhammadian	(52 „ )	.	481,000
Muhammadian	(11 „ )	.	23,000
Indian-Christian	( 3 „ )	.	6,000
		Total	512,000

The urban electorate will amount to 7·4 per cent. of the male population in the urban constituencies, the rural electorate to 2·7 per cent. of the male population in the rural constituencies, and the total electorate to 2·8 per cent. of the total male population or 1·3 per cent. of the total population.

#### *Explanatory Notes.*

1. The word “pattadar” used in the description of the franchise qualifications is the technical term for a cultivator holding land direct from Government under the raiyatwari system of settlement. Similarly the word “inamdar” means that he holds wholly or partially free of revenue. A “kanomdar” is the technical term for a peculiar class of landholder in Malabar.

2. The proposed qualifications for the zamindars’ and landholders’ (other than zamindars) constituencies are the same as those at present in force.

3. The European Chambers of Commerce and the Madras Trades Association represent mainly European commerce and trade, and the Southern India Chamber of Commerce represents Indian commerce and trade.

4. The districts grouped together in the first Indian Christian constituency represent a distinct language area which cannot conveniently be grouped with any other area.