

APPENDIX II.

Bombay Presidency including Sind.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

	Area in square miles.	Population.
British territory (other than Aden)	122,899	19,580,312
Deduct excluded areas	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>
BALANCE	122,899	19,580,312

NOTE.—Aden is excluded from the scheme.

Male adults of 20 years of age and over	5,578,257
Do. do.	915,044
Do. do.	131,940
literate	
literate in English	

Hindus—	
Brahmans	722,339
Marathas and allied castes	5,194,072
Lingayets	1,064,955
Other non-Brahmans	7,359,641
Others*	577,216
	14,318,223
Muhammadans	3,950,480
Animists	170,351
Indian Christians	190,903
Anglo-Indians	8,871
European British subjects	25,235
Others	316,260
TOTAL	19,580,312

Total population of municipalities, cantonments and notified areas included in—	
(a) urban constituencies	1,683,194
(b) rural constituencies	789,568
Total population of rural areas	17,107,550

**i.e.*, castes which are ordinarily denied access to a Hindu temple. *Vide* page 66, Part I, Bombay Census Reports, 1911. These castes are generally described as "untouchables."

Towns of over 50,000 population—

Bombay*	979,445
Ahmedabad	216,777
Poona	158,856
Karachi	151,903
Surat	114,868
Hyderabad (Sind)	75,952
Hubli	61,440
Sholapur†	61,345
Shikarpur	53,944

CONSTITUTION OF EXISTING LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

<i>Ex-officio</i> members, including the Governor	5
Nominated members of whom not more than 14 may be officials	21
Elected members—	
(1) by the municipal corporation of Bombay City	1
(2) by the university of Bombay	1
(3) by the sardars of the Deccan	1
(4) by the sardars of Gujarat	1
(5) by the jagirdars and zamindars of Sind	1
(6) by municipal commissioners	4
(7) by district local boards	4
(8) by the Muhammadan community	4
(9) by the Indian commercial community through the Indian Merchants' Bureau and the Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association	1
(10) by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce	1
(11) by the Karachi Chamber of Commerce	1
(12) by the millowners' associations of Bombay and of Ahmedabad alternately	1
	21
TOTAL	47

To which may be added two expert members.

NUMBER OF ELECTORS.

Municipal corporation of Bombay city	72
University of Bombay	193
Sardars of the Deccan	111
Sardars of Gujarat	39
Jagirdars and zamindars of Sind	950
Municipal commissioners	272
Members of district local boards	200
Muhammadan community	5,613
Indian commercial community	20
Bombay Chamber of Commerce	127
Karachi Chamber of Commerce	56
Millowners' associations	151

* It is estimated that the present population of Bombay City is 1,200,000.
 † It is estimated that the present population of Sholapur is 90,000.

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 building paying in Bombay city an annual rental of not less than Rs. 120, or in Karachi city of not less than Rs. 60, or
- b) in all other municipalities, cantonments and notified areas of the presidency proper,
 - (1) where a house-tax is levied on the estimated annual rental value, owns or occupies a house or building of which the annual rental value is not less than Rs. 36, or in the districts of Panch Mahals or Ratnagiri Rs. 24; or, where a house tax is levied on the estimated capital value, owns or occupies a house or building of which the capital value is estimated at not less than Rs. 1,500 or in the districts of Panch Mahals and Ratnagiri Rs. 1,000, or
 - (2) where a house tax is not levied, pays municipal rates other than octroi or toll of not less than Rs. 3 per annum, or
- (c) in the municipalities, cantonments and notified areas of Sind other than Karachi city, owns or occupies a house or building of the annual rental value of not less than Rs. 36, or
- (d) pays income-tax, or
- (e) is a retired and pensioned officer (commissioned or non-commissioned) of the Indian army, or
- (f) 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) holds, either in his own right or as tenant, alienated or unalienated land assessed at or of the assessable value of
 - (i) not less than Rs. 16 land revenue in the districts of Panch Mahals and Ratnagiri, or
 - (ii) not less than Rs. 32 land revenue elsewhere in the presidency proper, or
- (b) holds land in the province of Sind otherwise than as a tenant, on which, during any one of the five years preceding the preparation of the electoral roll, an assessment of not less than Rs. 32 land revenue has been paid, or in the Upper Sind Frontier district Rs. 16, or
- (c) pays income-tax, or
- (d) 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 will be entered in either roll.

(iii) *European Constituencies.*

Every person will be entered in the electoral roll of each constituency who, being a European, has a place of residence in the constituency and has any of the qualifications for an elector in an urban or rural constituency. One seat will be allotted to Bombay city, and the other to the rest of the presidency.

(iv) *Landholders' Constituencies.*

There will be three constituencies, one for the sardars of the Deccan, the second for the sardars of Gujarat, and the third for the jagirdars and zamindars of Sind.

The election to the first seat will be made by the sardars of the Deccan whose names appear in the list for the time being in force under the resolution of the Government of Bombay (Political Department) No. 2363, dated the 23rd July 1867.

The election to the second seat will be made by the sardars of Gujarat whose names appear in the list for the time being in force under the resolution of the Government of Bombay (Political Department) No. 6265, dated the 21st September 1909.

The election to the third seat will be made by

- (a) jagirdars of the first or second class in Sind, and
- (b) zamindars in Sind who, for the three years preceding the preparation of the electoral roll, have paid not less than Rs. 1,000 per annum as ordinary land revenue.

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.

(v) *University Constituency.*

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

(vi) *Commerce and Industry Constituencies.*

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

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

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

One representative will be elected by the members of the Bombay Millowners' Association.

One representative will be elected by the members of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association.

One representative will be elected by the members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau.

One representative will be elected to represent the cotton trade as soon as the Governor in Council is satisfied that a central association has been formed which adequately represents the trade and to which the right of election may properly be given. Until then the representative of this trade should be appointed by nomination.

The election will be conducted in each case 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 these constituencies from time to time, in order to meet any alteration in the position or constitution of these bodies.*

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

*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.

- (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.

C.—PLURAL VOTING.

At each election to the Council no elector is to vote in more than one of the non-Muhammadan, Muhammadan and European 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 landholders, university or commerce and industry seats.

D.—CONSTITUTION OF THE COUNCIL.

The Council will be constituted as follows:—

Non-Muhammadan urban seats	11	
Non-Muhammadan rural seats	35	
	—	46
Muhammadan urban seats	5	
Muhammadan rural seats	22	
	—	27
European seats	2	
Landholders' seats	3	
University seat	1	
Commerce and industry seats—		
Bombay Chamber of Commerce	2	
Karachi Chamber of Commerce	1	
Bombay Trades' Association	1	
Bombay Millowners' Association	1	
Ahmedabad Millowners' Association	1	
Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau	1	
Cotton trade	1	
	—	8
Representatives appointed by nomination—		
(1) Anglo-Indians	1	
(2) Indian Christians	1	
(3) Depressed classes	1	
(4) Labour	1	
(5) Others	2	
	—	6

Official seats—	
<i>Ex-officio</i>	4
Nominated	14
	18
TOTAL	111
To which may be added by the Governor not more than two experts (official or non-official)	2
	113

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—11.

	Number of seats.	Male population in thousands.	Estimated number of electors in thousands.
Bombay City	6	521	61½
Ahmedabad	1	93	16
Karachi	1	49	13
Poona	1	74	15
Surat	1	47	7
Sholapur	1	24	6½
	11	808	119

NON-MUHAMMADAN RURAL SEATS—35.

District.	Number of seats.	Male population in thousands.	Estimated number of electors in thousands.
Ahmedabad	2	291	20
Broach	1	123	15½
Kaira	2	337	26
Panch Mahals	1	154	8
Surat	2	253	21
Thana	2	434	21
NORTHERN DIVISION	10	1,592	111
Ahmednagar	2	452	19
East Khandesh	3	471	33½
West Khandesh	1	277	20
Nasik	2	431	17
Poona	2	442	16½
Satara	3	520	18½
Sholapur	1	338	13
CENTRAL DIVISION	14	2,931	137½

District.	Number of seats.	Male population in thousands.	Estimated number of electors in thousands.
Belgaum	2	441	22
Bijapur	1	383	14
Dharwar	3	451	33
Kanara	1	206	13
Kolaba	1	281	16
Ratnagiri	1	517	12½
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SOUTHERN DIVISION	9	2,270	110½
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Hyderabad	} 1	253	21
Thar and Parkar			
Nawabshah			
Karachi	} 1	185	25½
Larkhana			
Sukkur			
Upper Sind Frontier			
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SIND*	2	438	46½
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TOTAL	35	7,240	406

MUHAMMADAN URBAN SEATS—5.

Bombay City	2	119	13½
Karachi	1	42	6½
Ahmedabad and Surat	1	37	6
Poona and Sholapur	1	19	4
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	5	217	30

MUHAMMADAN RURAL SEATS—22.

Ahmedabad	} 3	142	17
Broach			
Kaira			
Panch Mahals			
Surat			
Thana			
<hr/>			
NORTHERN DIVISION	3	142	17
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Ahmednagar	} 3	173	8
East Khandesh			
West Khandesh			
Nasik			
Poona			
Satara			
Sholapur			
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CENTRAL DIVISION	3	173	8

* The number of electors in Sind is only roughly estimated.

District.	Number of seats.	Male population in thousands.	Estimated number of electors in thousands.	
Belgaum	} 3	224	9	
Bijapur				
Dharwar				
Kanara				
Kolaba				
Ratnagiri				
SOUTHERN DIVISION		3	224	
Hyderabad	2	239	13	
Karachi	2	177	6½	
Larkhana	3	303	14	
Sukkur	2	227	5	
Thar and Parkar	2	139	14	
Nawabshah	1	196	6½	
Upper Sind Frontier	1	130	5	
SIND*		13	1,411	64
TOTAL		22	1,950	98

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. In Bombay city the voting will be on the cumulative principle as at present.

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

Urban—		
Non-Muhammadan (11 seats)	119,000	
Muhammadan (5 „)	30,000	
Rural—		
Non-Muhammadan (35 „)	406,000	
Muhammadan (22 „)	98,000	
TOTAL		653,000

The urban electorate will amount to 14·5 per cent. of the male population in the urban constituencies, the rural electorate to 5·5 per cent. of the male population in the rural constituencies, and the total electorate to 6·4 per cent. of the total male population or 3·3 per cent. of the total population.

Explanatory Notes.

1. The term “ notified area ” denotes a small town with a simplified form of municipal self-government.

2. A house-tax is levied in all towns in the presidency proper except five of minor importance. In Sind on the other hand a house-tax is levied in only three.

* See note on previous page.

municipalities and in the remaining six no tax is levied at all except octroi. We recommend, therefore, that the urban franchise should be based generally on the annual rental value of houses.

3. In the districts of Panch Mahals and Ratnagiri, a lower qualification of land revenue and a lower urban qualification is proposed in view of the fact that the assessment is light owing to their backward condition.

4. Separate qualifications for rural areas are necessary in the province of Sind, as the land revenue is fluctuating, the amount paid being dependent on the area actually cultivated each year, which varies largely with the supply of water available from irrigation canals. For this reason, it is proposed to base the qualification on the payment made during any one of the five years preceding the preparation of the electoral roll. A lower rate of land revenue payment is recommended in the case of the Upper Sind Frontier district to correspond with the difference in the incidence of assessment.

5. The qualifications proposed for the landholders' constituencies are the same as those at present in force.

6. The Bombay and Karachi Chambers of Commerce and the Bombay Trades Association represent interests mainly European. The Bombay and Ahmedabad Millowners' Associations and the Indian Merchants' Bureau and Chamber represent interests mainly Indian.