
THE OUTLINE
OF
The Dominion Constitution for India.
1930.

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BENODE BEHARI BONERJEE,

B.A., M.A., M.D., P.A.D., LL.D. (H.C.), R.C., F.G.S., F.R.I.P.H. LON. CONSUL FOR HONOLULU

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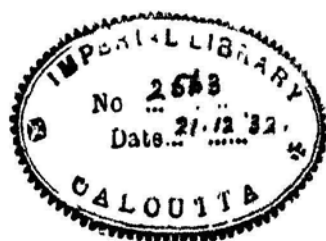
10, P. K. Tagore Street, CALCUTTA.

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Published by—

HARENDRA NATH BHATTACHARJEE, M.SC., B.L.

ADVOCATE.

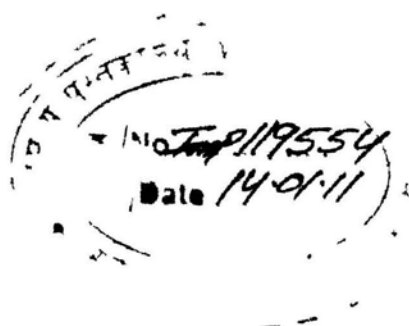


Printed by P. P. Mukherjee at THE MINERVA PRESS
26/2/1A, Prasanna Kumar Tagore, Street, Calcutta. (India.)

1930.

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PREFACE.

This humble brochure is a modest attempt to outline the broad principles on which a Constitution of Dominion Status may stand and endure. This cannot claim to be the first one of its kind—but it may be humbly stated that it is the only one which has been drawn by a man who views the thing from the standpoint of a Citizen of India and is quite free from any party colour.

A constitution, however, carefully it may be drawn, will have its defects, which can only be removed gradually by practical application and necessary amendments. This constitution has been drawn with an eye to the welfare both of the Government and the Governed and as such its success demands sincerity on the part of both the Government and the people.

The author will be glad to entertain all shades of opinion regarding its merits and demerits.

INTRODUCTION.

INDIA.

DESCRIPTION OF INDIA.

India forms a great irregular triangle, stretching southwards from Mid Asia into the Sea. Its northern base rests upon the Himalayan ranges, the chief part of its Western side is washed by the Arabian Sea and the chief part of its Eastern-side by the Bay of Bengal.

India has an Area and a Population about equal to the Area and Population of the whole of Europe and Half of Asiatic Russia.

BOUNDARIES.

India is shut off from the rest of Asia on the north by a vast Mountainous Region, known in the aggregate as the Himalayas. Among their southern ranges lie the Independent States of Bhutan, and Nepal, the great table land of Tibet stretches northward behind, the Principality of Kashmeer occupies their western corner. At this North western angle of India an allied mountain system branches southwards.

Its lofty Offshoots separate India on the west, by the well marked ranges of the Safed keh and the Sulaiman from Afghanistan, and by southern continuation of lower Hills, from Beluchistan the southern-most part of the western land frontier of India is the River Hab and the boundary ends with Cape Menze, at the mouth of its Estuary. India is bounded along the west and south west by the Arabian Sea and Indian Ocean, turning northwards from its southern extremity at Cape Comorin. The Bay of Bengal forms the main part of its eastern boundary.

Area of British India		1094,300 Sq. M.
Indian States area		711,032 " "
		<hr/>
		1,805,332 " "
Population in British India	...	247,003,293
" of Indian States	...	71,939,187
		<hr/>
TOTAL	...	318,942,480

PROVINCES.

India is divided into 15 Provinces, namely 1. Bengal
2. Behar and Oriassa. 3. Assam. 4. Burma. 5. Beluchistan.
6. Bombay including Sind and Aden. 7. Central Provinces.
8. Ajmeer-Merwara. 9. Coorg. 10. Delhi 11. Madras.
12. Punjab. 13. N. W. F. Provinces. 14. United Provinces
of Agra and Oudh. 15. Andaman and Nicobars.

DISTRICTS.

There are 273 districts in British India and each district is divided into Sub-Divisions or Tahasils. Class of people according to Religion ... Hindus, Mahomedans, Buddhists, Christians, Sikhs, Jains, Parsees, etc.

CASTE.

Among the Mahomedans there are two distinct Sects or Castes called Sia and Sunni.

Among the Hindus, there are many sects or castes such as Brahman, Kayastha, Baidya, Chamar, Ahir, Rajput, Marhattas, Burmese, etc.

LANGUAGE.

There are 222 vernacular languages of extraordinary variety, the principal amongst them being Western Hindi, Bengali, Telugu, Marathi, Tamil, Punjabi, Rajsthani, Oria, Kanarese, Burmese, Malayalam, etc.

SEASON.

There are six Seasons running in the whole year round namely Spring, Summer, Rainy-season, Autumn, Hemanta and Winter. There is not a single country equal to India, in the whole world, New and Old.

SOIL.

Produces all sorts of necessities of life from insignificant straw to precious stones such as Diamond, Ruby, etc, which are rarely found in any other country in the world.

Special characteristics of India with reference to a suitable constitution for Her.

It is transparent from the above particulars, that India holds a unique position among the countries of the world not only in respect of her natural excellences and resources, but in respect of a proper constitution for the Government of the land also. It has been stated above that India is equal in Area to the whole of Europe plus Half of Asiatic Russia. Now imagine a constitution for the Government of the whole of Europe plus Half of Asiatic Russia by a single Government. Consider how wide and complex representation such a Government would require. Again take up the constitution for India, and it will be found that a wider and a more complex representation would be required for proper administration of the affairs of the people. Because the people of India are more Heterogeneous in sect and religion than the whole of Europe and half of Asiatic Russia taken together.

The justification for the above statement will appear from a few details given below of the countries of Europe and of certain Self-governing Dominions of the British Empire.

Difference between India and other Countries in Europe.

France Area.....the present area of France exclusive of Algeria.

212895 Sq. Miles.

Population.....By the census dated the 6th March, 1926 40743851 including Alsace and Lorraine.

Races.....France has always been attractive to Foreigners of whom in 1926,-2498230 were resident there including in 1921,-470873, Italians-415546. Belgians,-303141 Spanish; 55456 British, 3427 Russians, and 30948 Americans.

GERMANY.

Area.....By census 16th June, 1925.....182.200.
Sq. Miles.

Population.....62,592,575 excluding (Sarrar Deshi)

Religiens.....Protestants, 40, 314.677.

Roman Catholic.....20193334

Jews 564.379

Others 1, 631229

Provinces 7, Viz. Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria
Baden and Hesse, Warttemberg and Brunswick,

There are 45 towns with about.....100,000 inhabitants.

GREECE.

Area.....49086 Sq. Miles by census of 1925

Population.....6,374,000.

AUSTRIA.

Area.....32, 175 Sq. Miles by census 1927, 31st
December.

Population.....6. 678527.

Provinces..... 8,

HUNGARY.

Area.....36179 Sq. Miles

Population.....8160,000 by the census of December,
1924.

ITALY.

Area.....by census, December and June 30th 1927
119, 743 Sq. miles.

Population40,601,000

NORWAY.

Area.....124,924 Sq. miles by census, 1927

Population.....2797,820.

RUSSIA.

Area.....9251,795 Sq. miles by census January 1st
1928. Population..... 146. 964. 365.

It consists of fifty Governments,

BELGIUM.

Area.....11. 750 Sq. miles by census 31 Dec. 1921

Population.....7, 874,601,

BRITISH DOMINIONS.

CANADA.

Area.....35,47230 Sq. miles

Population by census 1921.....8,788,483

Provinces and Capitals 12.

AUSTRALIA.

Area... ..2. 974,581 Sq. miles

Population.....5, 435,754 States with Capitals.....9

SOUTH AFRICA.

Area.....794,547, Sq. miles

Population.....7,217,496 Provinces.....5

NEW-ZEALAND.

Area.....105,005 Sq. miles

Population.....1,468,278 Islands... ..15

NORTH IRELAND.

Area.....3,351,446 Sq. miles

Population.....1, 256, 322.

Countries with Capitals.....6

Thus it is quite clear that the present councils and legislatures, consisting of an insignificant number of so-called representatives of the people have hardly any representative capacity at all and have hardly any right to legislate for this vast country. Still greater is the absence of Representative character in the present legislatures, owing to the fact that those who contest the election for admission to the legislatures and other public bodies in India, are people whose mind has been thoroughly westernised and who can hardly be said to belong to any community or society of the Indian people at all. Those that come into the legislatures as Representative of the Hindus are not Hindus at all, Because they do not follow the commands of the Hindu Religion and they are ready to throw the Hindu Sastras into the waste paper basket. Those that come into the legislatures as Representative of the Mahomedans are not Mahomedans at all because they consider it utter barbarity to follow the Koran, In the state of things an attempt at representation of the Indian people must be a very up-hill one. Hence the proper formation of a constitution for India must be a very difficult task and if, undertaken, must be done with the greatest possible care and precision,

Method of Representation.

NOMINATION AND ELECTION.

Representation is the soul of every constitution for the Government of a people by the people themselves. A tyrant does not require the voice of the people to modulate the tone of his Government. He has got his sword and so long as he can successfully flourish it, his Government lasts. But the Government of a people by the people themselves partakes of a different character. Here the Government rests upon the voice of the people which must come through properly selected Representatives.

There are two methods of Representation in the world namely Nomination and Election, Let us discuss the comparative advantages and disadvantages of the two methods.

Nomination means the appointment of particular persons for the discharge of certain duties, without reference to the people concerned in the discharge of those duties. The only defect of this method is that unworthy individuals may influence those invested with the powers of appointment and get themselves appointed.

But the defects of Election are numerous ; To begin with, it involves a huge waste of money and energy for the purpose of securing votes. Secondly, it is so troublesome that no gentleman of position and dignity can afford to incur the trouble. Thirdly, the mean tricks which are often applied specially in India, for the purpose of winning Election have a distinctly demoralising effect on the mind of the people concerned. So it follows that Nomination is preferable to Election. It may be said that Election is in vogue in almost all the civilized people in the world. The answer to this argument is a very simple one. There is no country poorer than India in the world and it is impossible that the poor villager of India would ever be able to contest an expensive election at all. The result will always be, as it is now, that only title-seekers and fortune-hunters who through their knowledge of the English language, can easily communicate with the Government and carry on propaganda in the Press, will come forward and contest the election and all chances of real representation will be entirely baffled.

The mischief which this method of election has already worked in India, ought to discourage its continuation any longer. There have been quarrels and riots. There have been numerous legal proceedings civil and criminal as offshoots of elections. People have misappropriated public funds to contest election. Wicked people have started public funds in the sacred name of national work and have misapplied the same towards an election contest.

In fact, it is so pernicious a method, that it should never be allowed to continue in this poor and peaceful land.

The worst mischief worked by election in India is the creation of the Communal trouble, to the ruin of India. Before the Introduction of the Reform, and hence of election in India, Hindus and Mahomedans were living side by side peacefully as brothers. But what is the condition now, ? The two communities are at daggers drawn. Each looks upon the other as an Enemy. Formerly, there was no ill-feeling between the upper and the lower strata of the Hindu Society. Each stratum was great in its own place and was ungrudgingly discharging its duties in perfect Peace and Harmony. But now this sect requires a separate Representation, that caste requires a greater Representation. The whole country has been set on fire by this nefarious method of election. The sooner, it be abolished the better for the land.

EDUCATION AND FRANCHISE.

A false cry has been raised in India by Anglicised Indians and the Government that a vast majority of the Indian people are uneducated and are thus incapable of exercising the franchise, if any be given to them.

A total misconception of the meaning of the term "Education" lies at the bottom of this erroneous view. Those people in India, who have got English education, think that any Indian, who does not know English, is uneducated. This idea is absurd. The real test as to whether a man has got Education is whether he has got sufficient Intellectual Equipments to discharge his duties in life. Applying this test to the case of every Indian, It will be found that every Indian whatever his position in life may be, is sufficiently educated and he is quite able to exercise the Franchise if the same be given to him.

The fact that a vast number of Indians do not know how to read and write does not take away from them their educated character. Reading and writing constitute the luxurious part of education and should not be expected of every body in any land

Besides it is distinctly injurious to the Society to ask every body to attend to reading and writing. Thus if the son of a cultivator, well-versed in the practical science of agriculture, be asked to sit down with books and learn to read and write, his cultivation will certainly suffer. Similar is the case with those engaged in many other pursuits in life. In fact, in modern time, an undue importance is being attached to that part of education, consisting in learning how to read and write.

Even considered from the standpoint of the so-called Education, consisting in reading and writing, Indians are not at all backward, as will appear from the chapters dealing with the Provinces.

Now one may proceed further and examine the subject of English education in India "An exotic never flourishes in a foreign land" says Lord Macaulay. This has been exactly the case with English education in India. People having English education, have begun to hate their own Religion and Society. They have begun to dis-respect their Parents and Superiors, on account of their ignorance of the western culture. The sacred family tie has slackened.

Teachers and Professors are being treated with scanty respect. The Indian ideal of manhood has totally disappeared. Besides, there have been greater evil springing from English education in India and eating into the very vitals of the British Indian Empire. The westernised Indian, through his education has become thoroughly acquainted with materialistic aspect of the western culture and he can hardly resist the temptation for material pleasures "Two of a trade can never agree"; you want wine, if I also want it, we shall certainly quarrel with each other. This noxious attraction for material happiness is the root of all troubles in India. An Englishman comes out to India. He wants a big post to live in affluence and drive a first class motor car. I, an Indian youth, come forward and raise a hue and cry that I should get the post, being an Indian in preference to an Englishman. Hence the trouble arises.

India was a land of spirituality and so long as India was allowed to pursue her own path, with her own Education and Culture, there was no clash between the Indian Spiritualist and the European Materialist. Because you did require wine and I did not want it,

But now the position has changed and both are struggling in the same field of materialism. This is the whole trouble in India. Leave the Indian with his culture, do not encroach upon his Rights and Privileges and do not take away his simple Dish, nobody objects to your Rule being continued for ever. You are coiling the Serpent to uncoil itself perforce and bite you at the vital part of your body. Still there is time to stop foreign education and save India and the British Indian Empire

The above discussion which has got a definite reference to the future constitution for India is this that the constitution must be modelled after the system of Government, existing in ancient India. The Secretarian Laws of India should be retained in tact. All proceedings should be in Hindi and the common dialect for the whole country should be "HINDI" Every Institution, which was non existent in India, before the commencement of British rule, should be abolished, every Sect or Class of people whether they be able to read and write or not, should be allowed to have a hand in the administration of the affairs of the land and a few Political agitators should not be considered as the Guardians for the vast mass of Humanity in India. These are the main principals which should be kept in view drafting a proper Constitution for India.

PERMANENCE OF AN EMPIRE.

. . The Permanence of an Empire depends upon the Love and Good-will of its subjects. The Love and Good-will of the subjects can be secured only by providing for a direct contact of the Masses with the Government, when the Masses realise that they have a hand in the administration of their Land, no amount of persuasion by political agitators can alienate their sympathy from the Government. But when the Masses are left poor, miserable and uncared for, very little persuasion is necessary to make them rise against the Government. The position to-day in India represents a state of total isolation of the Masses from the Government. The introduction of English education into India is mainly responsible for the existence of this state of affairs. Only those people, who have got some wealth and who have got English education can directly come in contact with the Government. Thus it will be seen that only a small section of the Indian people know the Government and the Government also know only a small section of the Indian people. It is for this ignorance as to the condition and views of the Masses, that the Government have often adopted mistaken policies and undertaken unsound measures. These policies and measures, directly opposed to the welfare and views of the Masses, are about to ruin the British Indian Empire. If the British authorities want to protect their Indian Empire, they should at once establish a direct contact between the Government and the Masses according to the principles, enunciated in this Constitution,

SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Constitutions of some of the Self governing Dominions of the British Empire are given below :—

It will appear from these Constitutions that each Dominion has moulded its Constitution according to its own Needs and Requirements. Similarly for the welfare of India, India should be allowed by the benign British Indian Government to mould

Her own Constitution according to Her own Needs. If a Constitution, of foreign origin be forced upon India against Her Will it will not satisfy Her Needs and disgrace will come upon the British authorities as a result of failure of such Constitution.

Now the whole question is whether the British authorities can believe Indians in the matter of granting Self-Government to them. India is a land devoted to God and Religion and even to day, Indians look upon the King as the Incarnation of God on the Earth. In this state of things if the British Parliament award Self-Government to Indians, there is absolutely no chance of the British Indian Empire being snatched away from the British authorities. The grateful Indian will keep up a permanent Cordial Relationship with England and the English people as a result of such Liberality.

The following is a List of the Dominions to which the the Liberality and Magnanimity of the benign British Government have prompted them to grant Responsible Self-government

THE CONSTITUTION OF NEW-ZEALAND GOVERNMENT.

The Executive Authority is entrusted to His Excellency the Governor-General appointed by the Crown and aided by an Executive Council with a Legislature of two Houses.

Parliament consists of a general Legislative council appointed by the Governor-General, at present consisting of 40 Members ; and a House of Representatives consisting of 80 Members elected for three years.

Four of the Members are Maoris elected by the Natives. Women are enlisted to vote and to be elected Members of the House of Representatives.

Members of the Upper House receive £ 315/- per Annum and of the Lower House £ 450/- per Annum in each case with travelling expenses and deductions for non-attendance.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief :—

Prime Minister, Minister of Railways, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Native affairs, Minister in-charge of Public Trusts, Native Trust and Scientific and Industrial Research.

Minister of Marine :—

Minister-in-charge of Inspection of Machinery Department, and Leader of the Legislative Council.

Minister of Finance :—

Minister of Stamp duties, Minister of Customs, Minister-in-charge of Lands and Income-tax and State advances department.

Post-Master-General.

Minister of Telegraphs, Minister of Emigration, Minister-in-charge of Legislative, Tourists and Health Resorts, Government Life Insurance, State, Fire and Accident Insurance and Public Service superannuation Departments.

Minister of Labour and Mines :—

Minister-in-charge of Pension, Printing and Stationery. Publicity department.

Members of the Executive Council without Port-folio :—

Depty-Leader of the Legislative Council

Minister of Lands :—

Minister of Industries and Commerce, Minister-in-charge of Electoral, Valuation, Land for Settlement discharged Soldiers-Settlement and Scenery Preservation Department.

Minister of Internal affairs :—

Minister of Cook Islands, Minister-in-charge of High Commissioner, Audit, Museum, Registrar-General, Census, Statistics, Laboratory and Advertisement Departments and Member of Executive Council representing the Native Race.

Minister of Agriculture :—

Commissioner of State Forest.

Attorney-General :—

Minister of Justice and Minister of Defence, Minister in-charge of Police, Prisons and War, Pensions Departments.

Minister of Health :—

Minister-in-charge of Mental Hospital Department.

Minister of Education :—

Minister-in-charge of Friendly Societies and National Provident Fund Department.

Minister of Public Works :—

Minister-in-charge of Roads and Public Buildings.

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON.

Office :—

High-Commissioner,
Secretary.

THE UNION OF SOUTH=AFRICA.

The Union of South Africa is constituted under the South Africa Act passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom in terms of that Act, Self-Governing colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony become united, in a Legislative Union under one Government under the name of the Union of South Africa, those colonies becoming original provinces of the Union under the names of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange Free State respectively.

The Union Government is seized of all State property and the Railways, Ports, Harbours and Customs are administered by Union Commissioners for the benefit of a Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The former debts of the Provinces are administered by and form a first charge upon the Funds of the Union. Provision is made, for the admission of the Union of Rhodesia and for the transfer to the Union Government of the administration of Protected and other Native Territories.

The Executive is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Sovereign and aided by an Executive Council with a legislature of two Houses :

STAFF

Governor-General.

Secretary.

Private-Secretary.

Controller.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

1. The Governor-General presides, Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs, Minister of Native Affairs, (2) Minister of Interior and of Public Health and Education (3) The Minis-

ter of Defence, (4) Minister of Mines and Industries, (5) Minister of Finance, (6) Minister of Justice, (7) Minister of Post and Telegraphs and of Public Works, (8) Minister of Agriculture, (9) Minister of Railways and Harbours, (10) Minister of Lands (11) Minister of Labour.

High Commissioner in London.

Trade Commissioner in other Foreign Countries.

LEGISLATURE.

The Senate consists of 40 members for ten years, after the establishment of Union, 8 were nominated by the Governor-General in Council and 32 were elected, 8 for each Province.

The first election was made before the establishment of the Union by the two Houses of each of the Colonial Legislature sitting as one body, and a vacancy was filled by the choice of the Provincial Council, in respect of whose Province a vacancy occurred. Since 1921 the Provincial element has been elected according to the system of proportional representation with the single transferable vote, by the Members of the House of Assembly and of the Provincial Council for each Province sitting together and presided over by the Administrator of such Province.

Vacancies amongst elected Senators are filled in the same manner, but only for the period which the Senators in whose place the new Senator is elected would have held his seat.

In 1926, Act 54, the provision was amended that the nominated Senators are now required to vacate their seats on the dissolution of the Senate or upon a change of Government. Of the 8 nominated Senators, 4 are selected on the ground of their thorough acquaintance, by reason of their official experience or otherwise, with the reasonable wants and wishes of the coloured races.

THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

House of Assembly consists of 135 elected members, 51 of whom represent the Cape of Good Hope, 17 Natal, 50 Transvaal, and 17 Orange Free State. Members of both Houses must be British Subjects of European descent.

The 5th Delimitation Commission, appointed on July 19th 1927 has divided the Country into following constituencies Cape of Good Hope 58, Natal 17, Transvaal 55, Orange Free State 18.

President of the Senate, the Speaker of House of Assembly.

LOCAL-GOVERNMENT.

A Provincial Council in each Province has power to legislate by Ordinance on certain subjects specified in the Act; and on such other subjects as may be delegated to it. All Ordinances passed by a Provincial Council are subjected to the vote of the Governor-General in Council. Members of the Provincial Council are elected on the same system as Members of the Parliament but the restriction as to European descent does not apply. Provincial Administration is in the case of each Province vested in an administrator with an Executive Committee of four Members. The Provincial Council in each case consists of the same number of elected Members as there are electoral divisions of such Province for the House of Assembly, unless that number is less than 25 (as in the cases of Natal and the Orange Free State) when the Member is 25, each council exists for a period of 3 years. Direct taxation is permitted for Provincial purposes and legislation is authorised on certain specified subjects.

AUSTRALIA.

The Government is that of a Federal Commonwealth within the British Empire. The Executive power being vested in the Sovereign through the Governor-General, assisted by a federal Ministry of ten Ministers of State and such Honorary Ministers who may be appointed thereto (there are at present two Honorary Ministers). The Commonwealth was constituted by an Act of the Imperial Parliament dated July 9, 1900 and was inaugurated January 1st 1901, Under the Constitution the Federal Government has acquired and may acquire certain defined powers as surrendered by the States, residuary legislative power remaining with the States. Trade and Customs passed under the Federal control immediately on the establishment of the Commonwealth, Posts, Telegraphs, Naval and Military defence, Light-houses and Quarantine on proclaimed dates. The Commonwealth also now controls such matters as old age pensions Patents and Copy rights, Naturalization, Navigation etc. The right of a state to legislate is not abrogated except in connection with matters exclusively under Commonwealth control, but where a state law is inconsistent with a law of the Commonwealth the latter prevails to the extent of the inconsistency.

STAFF.

1. Governor—General.
2. Military—Secretary.
3. Chamberlain.
4. A. D. C.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

1. Prime Minister.
2. Minister for External Affairs.
3. Minister for Trade and Customs.

4. Treasurer,
5. Vice-President.
6. Minister for Home and Territories for Health and in-charge-of Reperations.
7. Attorney-General.
8. Post-Master-General.
9. Minister for Defence.
10. Minister for Works and Railways.
11. Minister for Markets.
12. Honorary Ministers.

Commonwealth Offices in London :—

High Commissioner in London.

1. Official Secretary in Great—Britain of the Commonwealth of Australia.
2. Assistant Secretary.
3. Chief Clerk.
4. Financial Adviser.
5. Military Representative.
6. Naval Representative.
7. Director of Migration and Settlement.
8. Deputy Director of Migration and Settlement.

Commissioner for Australia in America.

1. The Official Secretary.

LEGISLATURE.

The Federal Parliament consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Senate contains 36 members, six from each of the original States elected for six years by Universal Suffrage. The House of Representatives elected for a maximum of three years contains members proportionate to the population with a minimum of 5 Representatives for each State.

The House of Representatives 1926 is made up of 28 for New-South-Wales, 20 for Victoria, 10 from Queensland, 7 from South Australia, 5 each from Tasmania, and Western Australia and one from the Northern Territory. Members of the Upper and Lower Houses receive £1,000 per annum with travelling expenses.

1. President of the Senate &
2. The Speakers, House of Representatives.

IRISH—FREE—STATE.

Constitution and Government :

Under the Irish Free State Agreement Act 1922, the Irish Free State is a co-equal member of the Community of Nations forming the British Commonwealth of Nations.

1. The co-equality of the Irish Free State.
2. Power of Government derived from the people, in accordance with the Constitution.
3. Irish domicile for seven years or Irish Parentage on either side conferring Irish Nationality, and men and women having equal rights as citizens.
4. Irish the national language, English being recognised as an official language.
5. No Titles or Honours may be conferred on any citizen except with the approval or advice of the executive Council.
6. Liberty of the person inviolable.
7. Dwelling of each citizen inviolable.
8. Freedom of conscience and profession and practice of religion, and no law establishing or prohibiting religion may be passed.

9. Free speech and right of lawful assembly.

10. Free education for all citizens.

11. National resources of the State inalienable.

12. Section II provides for a Legislature of the King and two Houses, the Chamber of Deputies, and the Senate, the former elected by secret ballot and by direct vote of all citizens, above the age of 21 years, who comply with the existing electoral laws and consisting of not less than one member for each 30,000, of the population and not more than one member for each 20,000 of the population.

The latter consisting of 56 Senators and of two Senators from each University elected by all citizens above the age of 30 years who comply with the existing electoral laws. Every citizen who has reached the age of 21 years is eligible for the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate is composed of citizens who have reached the age of 35 years and have done honour to Nations by reason of useful public service or who are specially qualified as representing important aspects of the Nation's life.

Parliament shall hold at least for once a year. Provision is made for the "Initiative" of proposals for laws or constitutional amendments on a petition of 50,000 voters on the Register and for the submission of any bill passed by both Houses to a "Referendum" for the decision of the people.

In this Sec. Article No. 45 declares that the Parliament has the exclusive right to regulate the raising and maintaining of such armed forces.

Every such force shall be subject to the control of the Parliament.

Save in the case of national invasion, the Irish Free State shall not be committed to active participation in any war without the assent of the Parliament.

The Executive authority vests in the King and provides for its exercise as in the Dominion of Canada, by the representative of the Crown.

The Executive Council is responsible to the Chamber and consists of not more than 12 Ministers, appointed by the Representative of the Crown, of whom 4 Ministers, shall be members of the Chamber, and a number, not exceeding 8 chosen from all citizens, eligible for election to the Chamber, who shall not be members of the Parliament, during their term of office, and who if at the time of their appointment, they are members of Parliament, shall by virtue of such appointment vacate their seats, provided that the Chamber may from time to time on the motion of the President of the Executive Council, determine that a particular Minister or Ministers not exceeding three (3,) may be members of the Parliament in addition to the four (4) members of the Chambers above mentioned.

EXECUTIVE—COUNCIL.

1. President of the Executive Council.
2. Vice-President.
3. Minister for Finance.
4. Minister for Posts and Telegraphs.
5. Minister for Justice.
6. Minister for External Affairs.
7. Minister for Industry and Commerce.
8. Minister for Agriculture.
9. Minister for Local Government and Public Health.
10. Minister for Defence,
11. Minister for Lands and Fisheries.
12. Minister for Education.
13. Attorney-General.

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the U. S. A. and other Foreign Countries.

CANADA.

Canada is a Self-Governing Dominion within the British Empire, its Constitution resting on the British North America Act of 1867.

The Executive power is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Sovereign and aided by a Privy Council.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL & STAFF.

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief designated by one person.

Secretary to the Governor-General.

Controller of the House-Hold.

Assistant Secretary to the Governor-General.

Aid-de-Camp (2)

Hon-Aid-de-Camp about (10)

Hon-Physician.

THE EXECUTIVE.

The Executive Government and Authority are vested in the King and in his name by the Governor-General, aided by a Privy Council.

DOMINION-CABINATE.

Prime Minister.

Secretary of State.

For External Affairs and the President of the Privy Council.

Minister for Finance.

Minister for National Defence.

Minister without Port-folio.

Post-Master-General.

Minister of Soldiers Civil Re-Establishment, and the Minister-in-Charge of and to administer the Department of Health.

Minister of Justice and Attorney-General.

Minister of Customs and Excise.

Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Solicitor-General.

Minister of Trade and Commerce.

Secretary of State.

Minister of Railways and Canals.

Minister of the Interior.

Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

Minister of Mines.

Minister of Agriculture.

Minister of Labour.

Minister of Immigrations and Colonisation,

Minister of Public Works.

Leader of the opposition.

EXTERNAL-AFFAIRS.

Canadian Legation to the U. S. A.

Canadian Legation in France and other Countries.

HIGH-COMMISSIONER IN LONDON.

All Foreign Countries in the World.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a Senate and a House of Commons.

The Senate consists of 96 members, nominated for life by the Governor-General, distributed between the various Provinces, 24 for Ontario, 24 for Quebec, 10 for Nova-Scotia; 10 for New-Brunswick, 4 for Prince Edward Island, 6 for British Columbia, 6 for Manitoba, 6 for Alberta and 6 for Saskatchewan, each Senator must be thirty years old, a resident in the Province for which he is appointed, a natural born or naturalised subject of the King and the owner of a property qualification amounting to 4,000 \$ \$.

The speaker of the Senate is chosen by the Government of the day.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

House of Commons is elected every five years at longest and the Parliament consists of 245 members, elected as follows :—

- 82.....for Ontario.
- 65.....for Quebec.
- 14.....for Nova Scotia.
- 11.. ...for New Brunswick.
- 17.....for Manitoba.
- 14.....for British Columbia.
- 4.....for Prince Edward Island
- 16.....for Alberta.
- 21.....for Saskatchewan.
- 1...?...for Yukon.

The House of Commons is composed of natural born or naturalised subjects of the King, no property qualification is necessary, its members are elected upon a very wide suffrage and at the general election in December 1921, women exercised the franchise on the same terms as men for the first time in a Federal Election.

For Electoral purposes each Province is divided into districts, returning a member on a majority of votes taken by ballot.

The members of the House themselves elect their Speaker and twenty, including the Speaker form a quorum.

Members of the Upper and Lower Houses receive 4,000 \$ per Session, with travelling expenses and deductions for non-attendance.

THE SENATE.

Speaker of the Senate.

Clerk of the Senate.

Clerk of the Parliament.

Clerk-Assistant.

Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

Law-Clerk.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Speakers of the House of Common.

Deputy Speakers of the same.

Clerks.

Assistant Clerk.

Surgeant-at-Arms.

UNITED-STATES-OF-INDIA.

THE CENTRAL-GOVERNMENT.

THE EXECUTIVE-GOVERNMENT.

The Executive authority of the Central Government shall be vested in His Majesty the King Emperor, exercisable through the Governor-General assisted by an Executive Council with a Legislature of two Houses

The Governor-General will be appointed by His Majesty the King-Emperor, on such terms regarding pay, as His Imperial Majesty may think fit, the Salary being payable by His Imperial Majesty out of the revenues of India to be paid to him at an Annual Sum, to be fixed by the Central Government of India.

The Governor-General will discharge a Two-fold Function namely the Duties of the Governor-General, and the Commander-in-Chief of India and Governor-General will be styled the Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of India.

The House Hold-Staff of the Governor-General

1. Secretary to the Governor-General.
2. Controller of the House-Hold.
3. Assistant Secretary to the Governor-General.
4. Aides-de-Camp.
5. Hony. Aides-de-Camp.

Only Natives of India will be eligible for any of the Post, mentioned above.

Formation of the Executive-Council of the Governor-General.

The Executive Council of the Governor-General will consist of the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of

India, the Provincial Governors, Prime Minister and the Other Ministers of the Central Government.

The Central Legislature.

The Central Legislature will consist of two Branches viz :

1. The Legislative Assembly.
2. The Senate

The Legislative Assembly of the Central-Government.

The Legislative Assembly will consist of the Members of the Senate of all the Provinces.

The Legislative Assembly will elect their own President and Deputy President from amongst themselves.

The Office of the President and the Deputy President of the Legislative Assembly will be Honorary

THE SENATE.

Senate will consist of the Provincial Prime Ministers and the Provincial Military Commanders, and the Presidents of the Common Assembly of Each Province.

The Senate will elect their own President, who will also discharge the Duties of the Prime Minister to the Central Government and Deputy President from amongst themselves.

THE SECRETARIAT.

The Governor-General in Council will appoint such Staff for the Secretariat of the Council, as may be necessary for the purpose:

Appointments shall be made after having the applications of Candidates from the Public, selecting amongst them the successful Candidates in order of qualifications.

Provided 1. That no Person who is not a Native of India, would be appointed to any office under the Government of India.

2. That no Person either Men or Women, who is not married would be eligible for any post under the Government of India.

3. That no Person either Men or Women, who is married but has got no Issue or Issues would be eligible for any post under the Government of India.

4. That no Person either Men or Women, below the Age of 40 years would be entitled to get any post of Executive and Responsible High Officials under the Government of India.

The Legislative Assembly of India.

The President of the Legislative Assembly will appoint such Staff for the Secretariat of the Assembly, as may be necessary for the purpose.

Appointments will be made in accordance with the Rules, as laid down in the case of the Secretariat of the Executive Council of the Governor-General.

The Senate of the Central Government.

The President of the Senate will appoint such Staff for the Secretariat of the Senate, as may be necessary for the purpose.

Appointments will be made in accordance with the Rules, as laid down in the case of the Legislative Assembly.

Relations of the Three Branches of the Central Government.

The Relations of the Three Branches of the Central Government would be identical with those in the case of the Provincial-Government.

Proceedings in the Executive Council.

The Proceedings in the Executive Council of the Governor-General would be conducted in Hindi and the proceedings would be in accordance with the same Rules as in the case of the Provincial Executive-Council.

Proceeding in the Legislative Assembly.

The Proceedings in the Legislative Assembly would be conducted in Hindi, according to the Rules, as laid down in the case of the Common Assembly of a Province.

Senate of Central-Government.

The Proceedings in the Senate shall be conducted in Hindi according to the Rules as laid down in the case of Provincial Senate.

THE MINISTRY.

Ministers to the Central Government will be selected from amongst the Members of the Legislative Assembly of the Central Government and the selection would be made by the Legislative Assembly themselves.

An offer to serve without pay as a Minister will be always acceptable.

In addition to the Prime Minister, there shall be the following Ministers attached to the Central Government.

1. Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Duties...Political matters generally Relations with Foreign Countries. Relations with Native States and with Feudatory States within the Limits of India. Control of the Administration of Frontier Districts and Relations with Frontier and Hill Tribes. Political Prisoners, (Pension) Extradition and Extra-Territorial Jurisdiction.

Recognition of Foreign Consuls-Ceremonials and Indian Foreign Troops under Native Chiefs and Cadate Corps.

Minister of Finance.

Duties...Public-Accounts, including Estimates, Banks, and Alienations of Revenue,-Public Expenditure, Public Ways and Means including Loans,-Public-Funds, Mints-Paper-Currency &c., The Exchequer, and Audit Department.

Accountant-General, Audit-General or Inspector-General of Account, Superintendent of Accounts, Registrar, Accountants, Account-Clerk and Others.

“The Secretary of State”

or Secretary of Treasury,

Keerper of Indian Purse.

Deputy, Assistant, Superintendent, Inspector, Registrar, Clerks and others.

3. Minister of National Defence.

He is to shield from attack or Injury and to resist an Attack. He is to guard against Attack, Violence, Danger or Injury by Force of Arms, protect the country, and to form a Safe Guard against the Attack of the Others.

Relating to the Order and Management to be observed in the Management of an Army Land Forces, Naval, Air-Forces etc., whatever development of the Science has been made up to date. The composition fabrication of Warlike Machine in Military Engineering for Offences and Defensive Works for the protection of Army, City or a Country.

This branch also comprises the Topoguphical Survey and other Bridges, the Protection and Construction of Roads, Telegraph Lines, Railroads, Bridges Cannal etc., necessary to the Operations of Army in the Fields.

4. Minister of Justice.

Duties :—Judicial appointments, both Civil and Criminal. Generally all matters, connected with the administration of Justice.

5. Minister of Marine :—

Shipping Control, Merchant Shipping, Lascar Seamen, Navigation, Fishery etc., Posts and Lighting.

“Before the advent of the English in India, Goods used to be imported into and exported from India. These Goods used to be carried by Ships belonging to India.

But after the establishment of British Rule in India things have become Otherwise. The British Government have either directly or indirectly brought about a total Extinction of the Indian Shipping business. The result is that Foreign Shipping companies have Monopolised in India.

The Information may be clearly understood by a Reference to the following List, whereas it will be found that Countries, Immensely Smaller than India have got their own Ships and in that in large Numbers.

LIST OF MERCHANT SHIPS.

	No.	Ton.
Great-Britain and Ireland ...	8204	19875350
British-Dominions	2479	2907223
U. S. A. ...	4435	14633,402
Argentina ...	292	287614
Belgium ...	233	492609
Brazil ...	388	559468
Chile ...	130	170864
China ...	218	317279
Danyig ...	33	127,568
Denmark ...	713	106,7539

Finland	...	354	280,581
France	...	1682	3344,465
Germany	...	2080	3777251
Italy	...	515	1187508
Japan	...	1429	3428817
Netherland	...	2048	4139815
Norway	...	1290	2816705
Portugal	...	1787	2968207
Russia	...	270	246126
Spain	...	354	376819
Sweden	...	884	1164272
Turkey	...	1383	1447470
Yugoslavia	...	179	159836
Other Counrrles	...	145	260912
Country not recorded	...	804	798574
"	...	79	118385
Total No.	...	32,408	66,954,659

Besides each country is adding to the number by building new ships every year.

6. Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.

All the Posts and Telegraphs Departments under this Minister.

7. Minister of Customs & Excise.

Customs duties including Cotton, Excise, Internal and Foreign Trade and Measure. Duties on Goods of Telegraphs, Telephone, Mineral Resources, Explosives, Stationary, Printing, Salt, Salt-Peter, Import and Export, Regulation and Restriction etc.

8. Minister of Trade and Commerce.

Merchandise marks, Commercial Intelligence, Internal and Foreign Trades, Indian Factories Acts, Weights, and

Measures, Statistics, Excise Opium, Salt-petre, all sorts of Excise Import and Export, Regulation. Purchased schemes connected with Indian Trades, Coal, Post Office Telegraphs, Telephone, Indian Life Assurance.

9. Minister of Interior.

10. Minister of Mines.

Coal, Geology, Mineral Resources, Mines Regulations, Golds Silver, Copper etc., Rules and Regulations, Appointments, Reference, Information. Accounts etc.

11. Minister of Agriculture.

Land Revenue, Land Survey, Co-operation, Agriculture, Forests and Arboriculture. Meteorologist Civil Veterinary, Administration, Agriculture Statistics.

12. Minister of Labour.

All sorts of labour in the Province. Rules and Regulations Factory Acts, Age, Time of Labour, Education, Sanitation, Wages etc. under this Minister. Controller of Labour of the Province, Statistics, (Tea garden.)

13. Minister of Public Works.

14. Minister of Health.

Sanitation, Air, Light, Food, Place Roads, Canals, water, Forests, Markets, etc.

15. Minister of Education.

Civil and Military both.

16. Minister of Railways and Irrigation.

DUTIES OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The Central Government will deal with all matters, which concern the whole Country of India.

DUTIES OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

The Provincial Government will deal with such matter, in which the Province is directly concerned.

No Interference with Religion and Social Customs.

Neither the Central Government nor the Provincial Government will have the power to interfere with the Religion or Social Customs of Indian people by Legislation or Otherwise. No Interference with Freedom of Speech. Neither the Central Government nor the Provincial Government will have the power to interfere with the freedom of Speech of the Indian people, unless such Freedom be used for the purpose of persuading the people to overthrow the Government established by Law in India.

Preservation of Local and Sectarian Laws, Usages and Customs.

No Court in India will have Jurisdiction to decide a case against the Sectarian Laws Usages and Customs of the Indian People.

Agents of India for Foreign Countries.

The Agents will be appointed in all the Foreign Countries, out side of India.

The Duties of Such Agents will extend over all Matters Concerning the Relations of India with Foreign Countries.

Administration of Justice.

The Court of Final, Appeal in Each Province shall be named the High Court.

The High Court will have Appellate Jurisdiction only. The Provincial Government will appoint as Many Judges for the High Court from amongst the practising Lawyers of the High Court of Ten Years standing as may be necessary for a proper

Administration of Justice of the Judges. So selected, One will be made the Chief Justice.

The Office of Judge of the High Court shall be tenable for Five Years.

An Offer to serve as such Judge without pay would be Always Acceptable.

The Provincial Government will also appoint all other Judicial Officers, both Civil and Criminal.

Qualification for Judicial Officers.

Only practising Lawyers would be eligible for Posts involving discharge of Judicial Duties, Civil and Criminal.

THE SUPREME COURT

The Court of Final Appeal in India will be named the Supreme Court of India.

The Supreme Court will be located under the Central Government.

The Supreme Court of India will hear Appeals from the Decision of the High Courts.

The Chief Justices of all the High Courts will be Judges of the Supreme Court and the Oldest amongst Them will be made the Chief Justice.

Formation of New or Additional Provinces.

The Central Government will have power to form New or Additional Provinces, for the purpose of Expediency of Administration.

Local people to be given the First Place. In making Appointments, under the Government, both Central and Provincial, Preference shall always only be given to Local Candidates.

MILITARY.

The Constitution of the Military Department will, for the present, remain the same, as it is under the British Indian Government.

The only Change in the Department would be that Native Officers will be gradually substituted in the place of Foreign Officers, according as Efficient Native Officers become available.

THE FUTURE MILITARY.

The Future Constitution of the Department would be as follows ;—

The Highest Military, Authority in India will be the Commander-in-Chief.

The Highest Military Authority in the Province would be the Provincial Commanding Officer.

The Commander-in-chief, with the Approval of the Central Government will keep up a Standing Army in the Seat of the Central Government and such other Army or Armies in the Frontier or Frontiers, as may be necessary for the Permanent Defence of the Land against Invasions.

The Expenditure to be incurred for the purpose, must be passed by the Central Government, before it is so incurred.

The Provincial Commanding Officer, will with the approval of the Provincial Government, keep up a Standing Army in the Seat of the Provincial Government.

The Expenditure to be incurred for the purpose, must be passed by the Provincial Government, before it is so incurred.

In Each District, there will be a Military Station or Cantonment, in charge of an Officer, named the District Cantonment Officer.

The Office staff of the Commander-in-chief will be appointed by the Governor-General in Council.

The Office-staff of the Provincial Commanding Officer and District Cantonments will be appointed by the Governor in Council.

The Rules regarding Appointments will be the same as those in the case of other Appointments under the Government.

MILITARY EDUCATION,

In all Schools and Colleges for general Education, there will be a Department, for Military Training.

Besides, in Each district there will be a Military school and a Military College under the Supervision of the District Cantonment Officer.

The General Military Education for Soldiers would be finished in the District.

In the Seat of the Provincial Government there shall be a Provincial Military College for Special Military Training under the Supervision of the Provincial Commanding Officer.

Soldiers of proved Ability will be admitted to the Provincial Military College, to qualify themselves for the Posts of Officers.

In the Seat of the Central-Government, there will be a Central Military College for special Military Training under the Supervision of the Commander-in-chief.

Officers of proved Ability will be admitted to the Central Military College, for acquiring Training for the Office of Generals and Commanders.

None but Experienced Military Officer would be eligible for the Posts of Teachers in any Military Institution.

COMPULSARY MILITARY TRAINING.

All Indians, with the Exception of the Priestly Class shall acquire the Military Training imparted in the District Military Institutions.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEER.

All Indians, who have got compulsory Military Education shall enlist themselves as Volunteers and shall be ready to Fight, when their Services are Requisitioned for the Defence of India.

The Commander-in-chief shall from time to time with the Approval of the Central Government make Rules for the Administration of the Military Department.

TRIALS OF THE MILITARY.

In the Seat of the Central Government there shall be constituted a Court-Martial for the Trial of the Military as Occasion arises.

The Court-Martial shall consist of One or More Judges, according to the Gravity of the case to be disposed of. None but Persons of Vast Practical Experience in the Military would be eligible for being appointed Judges in a Court-Martial.

The Law to be administered in such Court-Martial would be the Law for the time being in force in British India.

THE FLAG.

The British Flag will fly above, and underneath will fly the Indian National Flag to be devised by the Central-Government.

SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

The Central Government shall have power to constitute a Special Tribunal for the trial of Offences in respect of which any of the Officials named below, would be thus occasioned.

1. The Governor-General and Commander-in-chief.
2. The Members of the Central-Executive-Council.
3. The Governor of a Province.
4. The Members of Governor's Council.
5. The President and Deputy President of the Legislative Assembly.
6. The President and Deputy President of the Senate of India.
7. The Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Common Assembly.
8. The President and the Deputy President of the Senate. The Trial of Civil Suits connected with these Officials would be in the High Court.

From the Decision of the High Court, there will be an Appeal to the Supreme Court.

NATIVE STATES.

The Government of India shall not interfere with the Internal Administration of a Native State.

All Native Princes will carry on their Administration as under the British Indian Government.

In the Seat of the Central Government, the Governor General, all Provincial Governors, and all Native Chiefs will Assemble in an Assembly called the Federal Council of Princes of India.

The Governor-General of India will be the President of the Federal Council. In his absence in any meeting of the Council the Members present will elect their own President.

The Function of the Council will be mainly to devise means for the Advancement of Native States in various Directions.

The Council will make Rules for their meetings, without any interference from any out-side Authority in India.

If there arise any Dispute between the Government of India and any Native States, the Dispute would be settled by a Tribunal to be constituted according to the Common Consent of the Federal Council and the Government of India.

If there be made any charge of Mal-administration against a Native Prince by any person, the Government of India will have power to direct an enquiry into the matter and after such enquiry, to constitute, if necessary a Special Tribunal for the Trial of the Princes concerned.

·Provided that such Tribunal will have at least two Judges, who are Native Princes.

The Law to be administered in such Tribunal is to be a Code to be enacted for the purpose by the Federal Council, with the Approval of the Government of India.

The Central Government will keep a Political Agent in Each of the Native States, at their Own Expense.

Provided that in a Native State in any Province, the Provincial Government may keep a Political Agent at their Own Expense, in preference to the Central Government.

GENERAL APPOINTMENT.

All Appointments under the Government of India shall be made after selecting the Candidates for the propose, by in Order of Merit.

None but Natives of India will be eligible for any Post Under the Government of India.

No person who is not married or who is married but without Issue or who is below the age of 40 years, will be eligible for any Responsible Post under the Government of India.

Provincial Appointments would confirm to the same Rules with the difference that such Appointments will be made by the Provincial Government.

MATTERS, NOT PROVIDED FOR.

Any Matter, not provided for, in this Constitution, shall be decided according to the Principles of Justice Expediency of Administration and Welfare of India.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Comparative study of the Fiscal Policy of the Mahamedan Rulers of India and that of the British-Government.

During Mahamedan Rule, India was in very affluent circumstances, there was no Famine, no Poverty, no Want.

The Secret of this Happy Condition of the people during the Mahamedan Government lies in the fact that there was no Pressure of Taxation upon the people than the only Revenue payable by the people was the Land Revenue and that also was payable in case of success of Cultivation to the extent of fourth part of the Produce.

The world to-day will be surprised to hear that with this single Source of Revenue, the Mahamedan Government was in Supremely Solvent Condition. The Various Immortal Monuments of Mahamedan time, which still Adorn various parts of India, Testify to the Solvency of Mahamedan Rulers.

The Secret of this Solvency lies in the fact that the Cost of Administration of Mahamedan Ruler was very Small as compared to the Unscrupulous Expenditure incurred by the

British Indian Government. During Mahamedan Rule the Government was for the benefit of India and not India for the benefit of the Government, for Mahamedan Rulers looked upon India, as their Native Land and Hence preferred the general Welfare of India, to the Vicious Policy of providing as many Mahamedans, as possible, with high salaried public Offices.

After the Advent of the English in India, Circumstances have changed Excessive Expenditure has been incurred by the Benign British Indian Government, for the Prosperity and Welfare of India. Besides frequent Wars and Revolutions have always put unusual Stress upon the Purses of the Government. As a Result of such pressure, Sum increase in Taxation may be justifiable. But in the matter of Taxation, the British Indian Government have exceeded this Limit of Justification. Besides, to meet the Heavy Cost of admistration, the British Indian Government often incurred Huge Loans, thus adding to this National Debt of India.

The Numerous Character of the Terms will be obvious from the List given below of the various sources of Revenue of the British Government.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

The following Lists show the differences of the Revenues and Expenditures of India between the Mahamedan Rulers and the Present.

Provinces of Delhi Empire under the Emperor Akbar. 1580. Land Tax in Rupees.

1. Allahabad	...	...	5310677
2. Agra	...	...	13656257
3. Oudh	...	...	5043954
4. Ajmeer	...	...	7153449
5. Gujrat	...	...	10924122
6. Bihar	...	...	5547985

7. Benga	...	...	14971482
8. Delhi	...	...	15040388
9. Lahore	...	...	13986460
10. Multan	...	...	9600764
11. Malwa	...	...	6017376
12. Berar	...	...	17376117
13. Khandesh	...	...	7563237
14. Ahmadnagar	...	(only nominally a province yield no revenue)	
15. Tatta (Sind)	...	...	1656284
16. Kabul	...	...	8071024
Grand total			141909576

Income in 1594 A. D. ... 16½ Millions Sterling.

Income in 1605 „ ... £ 17450000

Aggregate Taxation of Emperor Akbar was 32 Millions Sterling with 10 millions for Militia Cess total 42 millions sterling, but net Income of Akbar was £50 Millions sterling.

Emperor Jahangir's nett Income of Land Tax.

	...	...	£17450000
Shah-jahan	...	...	£22000000
Auranzeb	...	...	£80000000
Including other tax	...	...	77438800
Saha Alam Nett land Tax	...	...	34506640

Provinces of the Delhi Empire under the Emperor

Shah-Jahan.

Land Tax in Rupees.

1. Delhi	...	...	25000000
2. Agra	...	...	22500000
3. Lahore	...	...	22500000
4. Ajmeer	...	...	15000000
5. Daulatabad	...	...	13750000
6. Berar	...	...	13750000

7.	Ahmadabad	...	...	13250000
8.	Bengal	...	...	12500000
9.	Allahabad	...	...	10000000
10.	Bihar	...	...	10000000
11.	Malwa	...	...	10000000
12.	Khandesh	...	...	10000000
13.	Oudh	...	...	7500000
14.	Telingona	...	...	7500000
15.	Multan	...	...	7000000
16.	Orissa	...	...	5000000
17.	Tatta (Sind)	...	...	2000000
18.	Baglana	...	...	500000
19.	Kashmeer	...	...	3750000
20.	Balkh	...	...	2000000
21.	Kabul	...	...	4000000
22.	Kandahar	...	...	1500000
23.	Badakhashu	...	...	1000000

Total ... 220,000,000

Land Revenue of Auranzeb in 1697.

1.	Delhi	...	...	12550000
2.	Agra	...	...	22203550
3.	Lahore	...	...	23305000
4.	Ajmeer	...	...	21900002
5.	Gujrat	...	...	23395000
6.	Malwa	...	...	9906250
7.	Bihar	...	...	12150000
8.	Multan	...	...	5025000
9.	Tata (Sind)	...	...	6002000
10.	Balkh	...	...	2400000
11.	Orissa	...	...	5707500
12.	Allahabad	...	...	7738000
13.	Deccan	...	...	16204750
14.	Berar	...	...	15807500
15.	Khandesh	...	...	11105000
16.	Boglanoh	...	...	6885000
17.	Nande (Nandair)	...	...	7200000

18.	Bengal	...	...	40000000
19.	Ujjani	...	...	20000000
20.	Rajmahal	...	...	10050000
21.	Bijapur	...	...	50000000
22.	Golconda	...	...	5000000

	Total	...	...	379534552
23.	Kashmeer	...	...	3505000
24.	Kabul	...	...	3207250

Grand Total	...	386246802
		or £ 38624680

Land Revenue of Auranzab in 1707

1.	Delhi	...	...	30548753
2.	Agra	...	...	22203550
3.	Ajmeer	...	...	16308634
4.	Allahabad	...	...	11413581
5.	Punjab	...	...	20653302
6.	Oudh	...	...	8058195
7.	Multan	...	...	5361073
8.	Gujrat	...	...	15196228
9.	Behar	...	...	10179025
10.	Sind	...	...	2295420
11.	Daulatabad	...	...	25873627
12.	Malwa	...	...	10097541
13.	Berar	...	...	15350625
14.	Khandesh	...	...	11215750
15.	Bidar	...	...	9324359
16.	Bengal	...	...	13115906
17.	Orissa	...	...	3570500
18.	Hyderabad	...	...	27834000
19.	Bijapur	...	...	26957625

	Total	...	...	292023147
20.	Kashmeer	...	...	5747734
21.	Kabul	...	...	4025983

Gtand Total	...	301796864
		or £ 30179686

British Revenue and Expenditure in 1882-83 in £.

1.	Land Revenue	...	...	£21876047
2.	Opium	...	...	9499594
3.	Salt	...	...	6177781
4.	Stamps	...	...	3379681

5.	Excise	...	...	3609561
6.	Customs	...	...	1296119
7.	Provincial	...	...	2683015
8.	Assessed Taxes	...	...	517811
9.	Forest	...	...	938228
10.	Registration	...	...	285829
11.	Tributes from Native states	...	...	689945
12.	Post Offices	...	...	977797
13.	Telegraphs	...	...	545315
14.	Mint	...	...	185882
15.	Law and Justice	...	...	656934
16.	Police	...	...	227642
17.	Marine	...	...	22422
18.	Education	...	...	198558
19.	Medical	...	...	36010
20.	Scientific and minor dept.	...	...	75680
21.	Interest	...	...	693864
22.	State and Guaranteed Railway	...	...	10829661
23.	Irrigation Navigation, and Canals	...	...	1394439
24.	Non-Production Public Works	...	...	430582
25.	Military	...	...	1592183
26.	Superannuation Funds	...	...	305260
27.	Miscellaneous	57858
28.	Stationery and Printing	321533

Total Revenue	...	<u>£70125231</u>
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Nett Expenditure.

£69,418,598

Present Income of India...1926-27.

Nett Revenue in Lacs of Rupees.

PRINCIPAL HEAD OF REVENUE.

1.	Custom	...	...	47381
2.	Taxes on Income	...	...	15650
3.	Salt	...	...	6698

4. Opium	...	...	3327
5. Other Heads	...	...	2175
			<hr/>
			75231

COMMERCIAL UNDERTAKING.

1. Railway	...	...	6011
2. Irrigation	...	...	52
3. Post and Telegraphs	...	...	52
			<hr/>
Total			5907

CURRENCY AND MINT.

1. Currency	...	...	3462
2. Mint	...	...	71
Miscellaneous	...	...	181
Extraordinary	...	...	2391
			<hr/>
Total nett Revenue	...		87451

The Income of India in 1926-27.

Was Rs. 87451,

NETT EXPENDITURE.

Debt Services	...	...	12659
Military Services, Army	...	...	52178
Marine	...	...	495
Military Engineers Services	...	...	3301
			<hr/>
			55969
Collection of Revenue	...		
Civil Administration	...		
Miscellaneous	...		
Civil Charges	...		
Civil Works	...		

Salt and Other Capital ...

Out-lay Charged to Revenue ...

Total nett Expenditure ... 87451

Debt and Assets

on March 31, 1928 the Public Debt of the Central and
Provincial Governments amounted to Rs. 8873645000.
(2665523000)

MISCELLANEOUS OBLIGATIONS.

(Savings Banks Balances etc)

Amounted to about Rs. 119 Crores

Its advances to Indian States,
Corporations, Agriculturists, etc.,

Stood at Rs. 140 Crores

Other Assets were the Gold

Standard Reserve of £40000000)

and the cash balances in England and India

£5627000 and

Rs. 92 Crores, respectively.

..... × ×

HOW TO AMELIORATE THE CONDITION OF THE INDIAN PEOPLE.

Indians have got the main Responsibility in the matter of Amelioration of the Condition of India. Why is there frequent Famine and Starvation, why is there so much Distress in India ? Every Indian should know how to adjust his Expenditure according to his Income. The Positions of Indians in the Field of Trade, Commerce, Industry, and Manufacture is very low. Indians have to pay more attention to these Avenues of Income. India is an Agricultural Land.

But unfortunately, the Poor Cultivator has hardly the Means to purchase grain to sow. The present helpless condition of the Cultivator has to be improved. Every Inch of the Soil of India produces Gold, if it be properly cultivated, Mother India will suckle Her children ably, if Her children take proper

care of Her. You are dying in Thousands and Tens of Thousands from Malaria, Kalazar and a Hundred other Mortal Diseases, and why? Because you are Indifferent to Mother India. Every Inch of Uncultivated and Jungly land is a Hot-Bed of Diseases, so if Indians want to live a Healthy and Happy life, They should not only devote themselves to the Improvement of Trade, Industry and Commerce in the Land but to the Improvement of Agriculture also.

NO CASTE DISTINCTION,

All Appointments under the Government of India from the Governor to the Clerk of Lowest grade would be made Irrespective of Caste and Creed.

PASS-PORT.

With Certain Exceptions :—

No person over 15 years is permitted to land, unless in possession of a Pass-Port. issued by a Competent Foreign-Authority Out-side of India.

Replacement of the Present System of Government by a New One.

For the purpose of Replacing the Present System of Government by a New One, the Officials of the Present Government are to be kept fixed in their Respective Places, discharging the duties attached to their Respective Offices, untill Officials of the New Government duly appointed take charge of these Duties.

For the same purpose, the Division of the Country into Provinces, Divisions, Districts, Sub-divisions and Villages under the Present Government is to be kept in tact and any Reference in the New Constitution, to Provinces, Divisions, Districts, Sub-divisions, and Villages, would mean a Reference to the Provinces, Divisions, Districts, Sub divisions and Villages, Existing under the Present Government.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

The Provincial Government will consist of Three Branches, viz.—The Governor in Council, The Common Assembly, and The Senate.

The Executive Authority in the Province will be vested in the Governor in Council.

THE GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL

The Governor's Council will consist of The Governor as President, The Prime Minister, The Ministers in charge of The Various Departments of the Provincial Government and the Provincial Military Commander.

Meetings of the Governors Council

In the Absence of the Governor, The Members present will select One from amongst them, as President.

Not less than One-Third of the Total Strength of the Council, will form a Quorum.

Every Decision would follow the Opinion of the Majority as usual.

In Case of an Equal Division of Opinion The President would be entitled to give a Casting Vote.

The Legislative Authority in the Province will be vested in a Lower House called the Common Assembly and an Upper House called the Senate.

Formation of The Common Assembly.

Members of the Common Assembly will be nominated, as follows ;—

The Officer-in-charge of Every Police-Station, will select One Representative from Each Clases, Sect, Caste and Sub-Caste of People, resident within his Jurisdiction, prepare a List of the Names and Addresses of such Persons and send it to the Sub-Divisional Officer. In Making the Selection the said Officer has to keep in view the Principal that the Person Selected must Command the Respect and Confidence of the Section of People which He is intended to represent.

The Sub-Divisional Officer, on getting such Lists, shall Summon all the Representatives, so Selected to assemble on a Particular Date at a Particular Place, such date not falling within two weeks of the Date of Service of the Summons.

From amongst the Representatives so Assembled, the Sub-Divisional Officer shall select One Representative from Each Class or Section of the People present, prepare a List of the Persons so Selected and send it to the District Magistrate.

If a Result of such Selection, by the Sub-Divisional Officer, any Class or Section or the People remain Unrepresented, due to any Cause whatsoever, the Same Porcess is to be repeated by the Officer-in-charge of Every Police-Station and Sub-Divisional Officer, as aforesaid, so far as that Particular Section of the People is Concerned.

The District Magistrate on getting the Lists, prepared by the Sub-Divisional Officer of his District, send the Same to the Governor of the Province.

If at any time after Selection, due to any cause whatsoever, any Class or Section of the People, remain Unrepresented, the Same Process is to be repeated, so far as that Section is Concerned.

The Absence of a Member of the Common Assembly in Three Consecutive Meetings will amount to Voluntary Resignation on his part.

Before Voting on any Question, every Member of the Common Assembly shall take the Opinion of his Section in the matter and vote according to such opinion.

A Representation made to the Governor by a decided Majority of any Section of the People against their Representative would make him Liable to Eviction from his Office, as such Member.

The Governor on getting the List of Representatives, prepared by the District Magistrate, shall Summon the Representatives, to Assemble on a Particular Date in the Assembly Chamber, such date, not falling within two weeks of the Date or Service of the Summons.

The Representatives so Assembled in the said Date, will sit in as many Groups, as there are Divisions in the Province, Each Group consisting of the Members belonging to One such Division.

In the Assembly and in Each of these Groups, the Rule of Decision would be the Rule of Decision by Majority.

In the Assembly and in each of these Groups, not less than One-Third of the whole Strength shall form a quorum.

The Members having sat in Groups as aforesaid, Each Group will Elect a Speaker and Deputy Speaker from amongst the Group.

Any Matter to be discussed or put before the Assembly shall be first discussed in the Group or Groups as the Case may be and any Representation to be made in the Assembly on behalf of a Group, shall be made by the Speaker or in his Absence by the Deputy Speaker and in the Absence of Both, by a Member, Selected by the Group for the purpose.

The House thus sitting in Groups will then Select the Speaker as a Deputy Speaker for the Common Assembly. The Speaker will preside over the Deliberations of the Assembly in the absence of the Speaker, the Deputy Speaker will preside and in his Absence, and in the Absence of Both, the House will select a President from amongst the Members present.

In the First Sitting of the Assembly, thus convened, The Members present will Select a Chairman from amongst themselves, to preside over the Meeting, and no other business except those, mentioned above shall be undertaken.

Only Males and Females living married life and having Issues would be entitled to be Members of the Common Assembly.

No One who is below the Age of 21 years or above the Age of 60 years is entitled to become a Member of the Common Assembly.

No One who is not a Native of India will be eligible for Membership of the Common Assembly.

Whether a Person is a Native of India or not, is a Question of Fact and is to be determined with reference to all the Circumstances of a Case, including the Existence of a Permanent Residence in India and the Absence of such Residence in any other Land.

Formation of the Senate or The Upper House.

Within Two Weeks of the Date of the first Sitting of the Common Assembly, the Assembly will be summoned again by the Governor to sit on a date such date not falling within Two Weeks of the date of Service of Summons.

The Common Assembly thus summoned will Select one Representative from amongst themselves for each Class or Section of the People, to be a member of the Senate and Such Member on his appointment to the Membership of the Senate will cease to be a Member of the Common Assembly.

If a Result of such Selection for the Senate, any Class or Section of the People become unrepresented in the Common Assembly, the Same Process of selection for the Common Assembly is to be repeated, so far as that Section of the People is concerned.

The Assembly in this sitting will undertake no other business.

Within Two Weeks of the date of Selection of the Members of the Senate The Governor will summon the Senate to sit in the Senate House on a date, not falling within Two Weeks of the date of Service of the Summons.

The Senate thus assembled will sit in as many Groups as in the Case of the Common Assembly each Group appointing their Speaker and Deputy Speaker, as in the Case of the Common Assembly.

The Speaker or in his absence the Deputy Speaker and in the absence of both, the Member of the Group selected as in the Case of the Assembly will discharge the same Functions as in the Case of the Common Assembly.

The Senate so Assembled will select One Member from amongst themselves to be the President and One other Member to be the Deputy President.

The Deputy will preside over the deliberation of the Senate and in his absence, the Deputy President and in the absence of both, the Senate assembled will select One Member to be the President of the Meeting.

The Rule of Decision of the Senate shall be the Rule of Decision by Majority.

Not less than One Third of the total Strength of the Senate will form a Quorum,

If due to any Cause or Causes whatsoever, any Class or Section of the People become unrepresented in the Senate, the Same Process of Selection, as afore said will be repeated so far as that Section of the People is concerned.

The Absence of a Member in three Consecutive Meetings of the Senate will amount to Voluntary Resignation on his part.

A Representation made to the Governor by a decided Majority of any Class or Section of the people against their Representative in the Senate, would make him liable to Eviction from his Office as such Member.

Only Males and Females leading married life and having Issues would be entitled to be Members of the Senate.

No One, who is below the Age of 40 years and above the the Age of 60 years would be entitled to become a Member of of the Senate.

No One who is not a Native of India, will be eligible for Members of the Senate.

Whether a Person is a Native of India or not, is a Question of Fact and is to be determined with reference to all the Circumstances of a Case, including the Existence of a Permanent Residence in India and in the absence of such Residence in any other land.

Appointment of The Governor and Formation of The Governor's Council.

The Governor of the Province will be appointed by the Senate from amongst the Members of that Body.

The President of the Senate will act as the Prime Minister.

The Other Ministers will also be appointed by the Senate from amongst the Members of that Body.

The Provincial Military Commander will be appointed by the Governor with the Approval of the Senate and the Common Assembly.

THE SECRETARIAT.

Each Branch of the Provincial Government, namely The Executive Government, The Common Assembly and The Senate will have its own Secretariat.

The Staff of the Secretariat will be determined by each branch of the Government, for Itself.

The Appointment of the Secretariat Staff of the Executive Government will be made by The Governor in Council, after having publicly invited applications for each post to be filled up.

The Appointment of the Secretariat staff of the other two branches of the Government will be made by the Same Process, by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the Common Assembly respectively.

Each Branch of the Government will make such Rules regarding the Appointment, Qualifications and Salaries of the Secretariat staff, as they think fit.

No One who is not a Native of India would be eligible for Appointment to any Office under the Provincial Government.

The Question as to whether particular Person is a Native of India or not would be a Question of Fact and will be decided in the manner as aforesaid.

Duration of Service of the Members of the Executive Government.

The Post of the Government would be tenable for Five Years only.

The Post of the Prime Minister would be tenable for Five Years only.

The Post of a Minister would be tenable for Five Years only.

THE COMMON ASSEMBLY AND THE SENATE.

The Duration of the Office of the Common Assembly would be Five Years from the date of the first sitting of the Assembly.

The Duration of the Office of the Senate would be Five Years for the date of the first sitting.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.

The Proceedings of the Governor's Council shall be conducted in Hindi. The Governor-in-Council will make such Rules for the conduction of Proceedings in the Council, as may be necessary for the purpose.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE COMMON ASSEMBLY.

The Proceedings in the Common Assembly will be conducted in Hindi.

The Speaker will make such Rules for the conduction of proceedings in the Assembly, as may be necessary for the purpose.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

The Proceedings in the Senate will be conducted in Hindi.

The President will make such Rules for the conduction of proceedings in the Senate, as may be necessary for the purpose.

Powers and Relations of the three branches of the Government.

The Three Branches of the Provincial Government would be theoretically co-ordinate in Power and Authority.

Provided that the Executive Government would be always bound to carry out the Recommendations of the Common Assembly and the Senate.

Any Measure, Emanating from any particular branch of the Government would be submitted to the other two branches for consideration in the Cyclical Order Represented by the Common Assembly, Governor in Council, Senate ; and no Measure, which would not be passed by both the Common Assembly and the Senate, would be carried into Effect.

Any Measure, undergoing any Amendment, in course of Discussion in any of the Governor's Council, the Common Assembly and the Senate, would be submitted again in the same Cyclical Order to the other two branches of the Government for consideration and the same process would be repeated with respect to every Amendment, put upon the Motion or the amended Motion, as the case may be, before the Measure is finally passed and carried into Effect.

Meetings of the Governor's Council, the Common Assembly and the Senate shall be called by the Governor on a Requi-

sition being made by any Minister, or a Member of either the Common Assembly or the Senate.

Each Session of the Governor's Council, the Common Assembly or the Senate will continue until the whole Programme of business is finished.

Departments of the Provincial Government.

The Provincial Government will consist of the following Departments or so many of them, as may be necessary for the Administration of a Particular Province.

1. Foreign Affairs in-charge of the Minister for Foreign Affairs.
2. Finance.
Minister of Finance.
3. National Defence.
Minister of National Defence.
4. Justice,
Minister of Justice.
5. Defence.
Minister of Defence.
6. Marine.
Minister of Marine.
7. Posts and Telegraphs.
Minister for Posts and Telegraphs.
8. Customs and Excise.
Minister for Customs and Excise.
9. Trade and Commerce.
Minister for Trade and Commerce.

10. **Railway and Irrigation.**
Minister for Railways and Irrigation
 11. **Mines.**
Minister of Mines.
 12. **Revenue and Agriculture.**
Minister for Revenue and Agriculture.
 13. **Interior.**
Minister of Interior.
 14. **Labour.**
Minister for labour.
 15. **Public Works.** ~~the~~
Minister of Public Works.
 16. **Public Health.**
Minister of Public Health.
 17. **Education.**
Minister for Education.
 18. **Treasure.**
Secretary of Treasure.
 19. **Prime Minister, the President of Senate.**
 20. **President of Common Assembly.**
 21. **Revenue.**
Minister of Revenue.
-

UNITED STATES OF INDIA.

DESCRIPTION OF BENGAL.

The Presidency of Bengal contains a Population of 46,305,642 and extends over 84092 Square Miles. Though somewhat smaller than Great Britain, it contains a Population, nearly A Million more than the whole of British Isles.

BOUNDARY.

It is bounded on the North by Nepal and Bhuttan, On the East by Assam, and by an unexplored mountainous region which separates it from China and Northern Burma; On the South by the Bay of Bengal, Madras, and the Central Provinces, On the West by the plateau of the Central India Agency, and by an imaginary line running between it and the adjoining place of North-Western Provinces. A better Idea of the Respective Size of the different Territorial Divisions of Bengal, which is now divided by two Governorship called The Governor of Bengal and The Governor of Behar and Orissa including Chota-Nagpur, but formerly it was under One Lt. Governor of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, but as it was under One Lieutenant Governorship the area including the Feudatory states and the tiger-haunted swamps of the Sundarbans is very little less than that of Spain and a good deal more than Half as large again as England and Wales.

It exceeds the aggregate area of five European States viz ; Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and Greece. One of its Four provinces, Bihar is nearly as extensive as the new Kingdom of Rumania, or the Ancient Kingdom of Poland. Chota-Nagpur is a little Larger than Ceylon and a little Smaller than Bavaria.

Orissa (British) is of almost equal extent with Saxony and the Area of the Feudatory States is rather more than that of

Portugal. Taking the Nine Divisions.....their Average Area is somewhat Larger than that of Switzerland, while of the Largest Ones Patna and Bhagalpur, the former is almost exactly, Co-extensive with Belgium and the Netherlands, while the latter is considerably larger than Greece.

The Dacca Division is the Size of Denmark, and the combined area of Rajshahi and Burdwan Division equals that of Scotland.

The Large Districts exceed in extent any single country in the United Kingdom, and the largest of them Lohardaga, is Greater than that of Wales together with the County of York.

Hazaribagh is Larger than the Irish Province of Connaught. The Santal Pargonas and the Chittagong Hill Tracts are each about as extensive as Alsace-Lorraine, the smallest Bengal District the Suburban Howrah is nearly twice the Size of Middlesex, and not much Smaller than the Kingdom of Fife.

This however is an exceptionally small District and scarcely more extensive than the average Bengal Sub-division.

The next Smallest District to it, Hoogli, is nearly Four Times its Size and almost as Large as Gloucestershire

Each Sub-division of a Bengal District is, on the Average, exactly the Size of an Average English County, and the Average Thana or Police Circle is rather more than Twice the Size of Malta.

POPULATION :-

Comparing it with that of Other Countries, it will be seen that the Population, the differences, Rules over by the time of Lt. Governor and the present Governor exceeds the Population of any European Country except Russia.

It does not fall short of the total Population of France and the United Kingdom put together, it exceeds by 50% the Population of the German Empire and by 38 per cent that of the U.S.A.

The Population of One of its Four Provinces, Bengal proper falls short by only Half a Million of that of the whole of the United Kingdom. Another of its Four Provinces, Bihar, supports a population larger than that of Spain and Portugal and not much Less than that of England and Wales.

The Oriyas of Orissa are almost exactly as Numerous as the Inhabitants of Scotland, and the Mixed races dwelling in the Districts of Chota Nagpur are very nearly as Numerous as the whole population of Canada and the other British possessions in North America.

Patna is nearly Twice as many persons as the King of the Belgians, on the Khedive of Egypt.

Chittagong Division, which is the smallest in Bengal in point of numbers, has a population equal to twice that of Norway, and the total of the Feudatory States is just that of the continent of Australia.

The Other Divisions contain populations which take Intermediate Place between European Turkey and Belgium.

The average Bengal district has a Population equal to that of the Grand-Duchy of Baden, the Irish Province of Lienster, the English County of Surrey, of the state of Virginia. Among the larger districts Mymensing has its counterpart in the great states of Illinois and Ohio, or the county of Lancashire, with its commercial cities and swarming Manufacturing population

CAUSE AND JUSTIFICATION

The Presidency of Bengal contains a Population of 46, 305, 642 and extends over 84, 092 Square Miles. Bengal is divided into 5 Divisions.

West, East, Central, North and Presidency.

DIVISIONS.

Burdwan, Presidency, Dacca, Chittagong, Rajashai.

Districts in West Bengal.

1. Burdwan. (2) Berbhum, (3) Bankura, (4) Midnapur,
(5) Hoogli, (6) Howrah,

Districts in Central Bengal.

- (1) 24 Pargonas, (2) Calcutta, (3) Nadia, (4) Murshidabad
(5) Jessore, (6) Khulna.

DISTRICTS IN NORTH BENGAL.

- (1) Rajshahi, (2) Dinajpur, (3) Jalpaiguri, (4) Darjeeling
(5) Rangpur, (6) Bogra, (7) Pabna, (8) Maldah.

DISTRICTS IN EAST BENGAL.

- (1) Dacca, (2) Mymensingh, (3) Faridpur, (4) Bakargunj,
(5) Tipperah, (6) Hill Tippera, (7) Noakhali,
(8) Chittagong (9) Hill Tracts.

BURDWAN

SUB-DIVISIONS 4.

- (1) Sadar Sub-division Burdwan, (2) Asansol,
(3) Katwa (4) Kalna.

THANA IN SADAR-SUB-DIVISION.

- (1) Burdwan (2) Shahebganj, (3) Khandaghosh,
(4) Raina (5) Satgachia, (6) Jamalpur, (7) Galsi,
(8) Ausgram.

THANA IN SUB-DIVISION ASANSOL

- (1) Asansol, (2) Raniganj (3) Kaksa.

THANA IN SUB-DIVISION KATWA.

- (1) Kengaon, (2) Katwa, (3) Mangalkat.

THANA IN SUB-DIVISION KALNA.

- (1) Kalna, (2) Purbasthali, (3) Manteshwar.

West Bengal.....6 Districts 17 Sub-divisions 84 P. Stns.

Central Bengal	6	„	21	„	135	„
North Bengal	9	„	20	„	90	„
East Bengal	9	„	26	„	116	„
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
	30		87		425	

THE CITIZENS.

It Means Natural born in India or Hereditary natural Born in India (i.e.) who is not Born and Naturalised as a Citizen in any Other Country out side of India. It applies to both Men and Women of the Country.

LEGISLATURE,

It will be divided into Two Branches,

- 1. The Common Assembly.**
- 2. The Senate.**

FORMATION OF THE ABOVE TWO HOUSES.

THE COMMON ASSEMBLY.

The Common Assembly will approximately consist of 4735 Members without Property Qualifications among the Citizens of the Province, who will be chosen as follows.

There are 55 Educated Sections of People in the Province of Bengal, So from every Sub-division, 55 Members will be selected from those Sections, One from Each Section and there are 87 sub-divisions in Bengal.

The above 55 Educated sections of People include Hindus, Mahamedans, Christians, Buddhists, Sikhs, Jains, Jews, and other communities.

The Cause of taking the above Process is that by its adoption there will be no Agitation, no Murmur and no Trouble from any Sect or Caste of People of the country.

The Common Assembly will be divided into 5 Groups, as Bengal is divided into 5 Divisions.

Each Group will have One Speaker and One Deputy Speaker

Amongst the Members of Common Assembly including 10 Speakers, One Person will be selected as President.

The Age of a Representative must be from 21 to 60 years.

THE SENATE.

The Senate will approximately consist of 1650 Members. There will be 55 Representatives on an Average from Each District and there are 29 Districts. The Age of Representatives

must be 40 years or upwards, both for Male and Female. The Senate will be divided into 5 Groups. Members of each Group will select from amongst themselves. One speaker and one Deputy Speaker. There will be thus 10 Speakers.

APPOINTMENT OF GOVERNOR, PRIME MINISTER, AND MINISTERS.

The President of the Senate will act as President as well as the Prime Minister.

GOVERNOR.

Natural Born Indian Senate Member of the Province will be appointed and selected as Governor by the members of the Senate of the province for five years

QUALIFICATION OF GOVERNOR.

Caste.....No Distinction of Caste and Creed for this appointment.

Age.....From 40 to 60

Designation.....Noted Learned, no restriction for any specific Language.

APPOINTMENT OF GOVERNOR.

The appointment of Governor made by the Senate and approved by the Common Assembly shall be forwarded to the Governor-General for confirmation

PERSONAL STAFF OF THE GOVERNOR.

1. Secretary
2. Assistant Secretary.
3. Controller of the house hold
4. Private Secretary.
5. A. D. C.
6. Physician and Surgeon.

APPOINTMENT OF MINISTERS.

Each Group of the Senate will select 4 Ministers from amongst themselves the selection made by the group shall be forwarded to the Governor for confirmation. The Governor will distribute the Duties amongst the Ministers.

OFFICIAL STAFF OF THE GOVERNOR.

1. Prime Minister, the President of the Senate.
2. President of the Common Assembly.
3. Minister for Foreign Affairs.
4. Minister of Finance
5. Minister of National Defence.
6. Minister of Justice.
7. Minister of Marine,
8. Minister of Post and Telegraphs.
9. Minister of Customs and Excise.
10. Minister of Trade and Commerce.
11. Minister of Interior.
12. Minister of Mines,
13. Minister of Agriculture
14. Minister of Labour.
15. Minister of Public Works.
16. Minister of Health.
17. Minister of Education.
18. Minister of Railways and Irrigation.
19. Secretary for Treasure.
20. Minister of Revenue.
21. Solicitor-General.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

The Executive Council will consist of :

1. The Governor
2. The Prime Minister
3. All Other Ministers
4. Provincial Military Commander

The Governor will be the President of the Executive Council.

In the absence of the Governor, the Members Present will select one from amongst them as President.

The constitution of the Provincial Executive Council shall be communicated to the Central Executive Council.

HIGH COURT.

The Court of final appeal in Each Province shall be named the High Court.

The High Court will have appellate jurisdiction only the High Court from amongst the practising lawyers of the High Court of 10 years Standing, as may be necessary for a proper Administration of Justice.....Of the Judges so elected one will be made the chief justice of the High Court, the office of a Judge of the High Court shall be tenable for 5 years.

Provided an offer to serve as a judge without pay would be always acceptable.

The Provincial Government will also appoint all other Judicial Officers, both Civil and Criminal.

QUALIFICATION FOR JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

Only practising lawyers would be eligible for posts involving discharge of judicial duties, civil and criminal.

HILL TRACTS.

Hill Tracts will be Governed by a Lt. Governor Appointed by the Central Government.

PORT.

The port will be administered by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, the Minister of Defence, the Minister for Health, the Minister of Customs.

For the development of Trade and Commerce, there shall be constituted a Port-Council, consisting of the following members.

1. The Minister of Trade and Commerce as the President
2. The Minister of Defence
3. The Minister for Health
4. The Minister of Customs

One Member of each Chamber of Commerce existing in the Province.

DEFENCE OF THE PORT.

UNDER THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE OF THE PROVINCE.

AGENT-GENERAL.

It is called the Agent-General for Bihar and Orissa and Chhota Nagpur in London to observe Trades and Politics.

QUALIFICATION OF THE AGENT-GENERAL.

Name.....

Age.....40 years and Upwards.

Caste.....No Caste Restriction.

Designation.....Learned, Sound Knowledge
in English with Commercial Prudence.

COMMERCIAL AGENT.

Throughout the Independent Countries in the world.

UNITED STATES OF INDIA.

The Province of Bihar and Orissa.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROVINCE

BOUNDARY.

AREA AND POPULATION.

It extends over.....111829.....Square Miles and the Province contains a Population of 38435293 People.

CAUSE AND JUSTIFICATION.

The Province of Bihar and Orissa contains a Population of 38435293 and extends over 111829 Square Miles,

There are 4 Divisions and 21 Districts and 60 Sub-Divisions in the Province of Bihar, Orissa and Chota-Nagpur.

BIHAR AND ORISSA.

1. SOUTH BIHAR.

DISTRICTS.	SUB-DIVISIONS.
Patna	5
Gaya	4
Shahabad	4
Monghyr	3

2. NORTH BIHAR.

Saran	3
Champaran	2
Muzaffarpur	3
Darbhangha	3
Bhagalpur	4
Purnea	3

3. ORISSA.

DISTRICTS.	SUB-DIVISIONS.
Cuttack	3
Balasore	2
Puri	2

4. CHOTA-NAGPUR—PLATEAU.

Hazaribag	2
Ranchi	3
Palamow	1
Manbhum	2
Singbhum	1
Santhal Parganas	6
Angul	2
Sambalpur	2

60 Sub-Divisions

THE CITIZEN.

It means Natural Born in India or Hereditary Natural Born in India (i.e.) who is not Born, and Naturalised as a Citizen in any Other Country out side of India. It applies to both Men and Women of the Country.

LEGISLATURE.

IT WILL BE DIVIDED INTO TWO BRANCHES.

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FORMATION OF THE ABOVE TWO HOUSES.

THE COMMON ASSEMBLY.

The Common Assembly will approximately consist of 3900 Members, without Property Qualifications among the Citizens of the Province, who will be chosen as follows :—

There are 65 Educated Sections of the People in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

So from Every Sub-division 65 Members will be selected from those Sections, One from Each Section and there are 60 Sub-divisions in Bihar and Orissa.

The above 65 Educated Sections of People include Hindus Mahomedans, Christians, Buddists, Siks, Jains, Jews and other Communities.

The Cause of taking the above Process is that by its Adoption, there will be no agitation, no Murmur, and no Trouble from any Sect or Caste of People of the Country.

The Common Assembly will be divided into 4 Groups as the Province is divided into 4 Divisions.

Each Group will have One Speaker and One Deputy Speaker. There will be 4 Speakers, and 4 Deputy Speakers.

Among the Members of Common Assembly including 8. Speakers, One Person will be selected as the President of the Common Assembly.

The Age of a Representative must be from 21 Years to 60 Years.

THE SENATE.

The Senate will approximately consist of 1365 Members. There will be 65 Representatives on an Average from Each District and There are 21 Districts

The Age of Representatives must be 40 Years or Upwards, Both For Male and Female.

The Senate will be divided into 4 Groups. Members of Each Group will Select from amongst Themselves One Speaker and One Deputy Speaker.

There will be thus. 8. Speakers amongst the Members of the Senate Including 8 Speakers One Person will be selected as a President of the House.

APPOINTMENT OF GOVERNOR, PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTERS.

The President of the Senate will act as President as well as Prime Minister,

GOVERNOR.

Natural Born Indian Senate Member of the Province will be Appointed and Selected as Governor by the Members of the Senate of The Province for Five Years.

QUALIFICATION OF GOVERNOR.

Caste.....No Distinction of Caste and Creed for this Appointment.

Age.....From 40 to 60 Years.

Designation.....Noted Learned, no Restriction for any Specific Language,

APPOINTMENT OF GOVERNOR.

The Appointment of the Governor made by the Senate and Approved by the Common Assembly shall be Forwarded to the Governor-General for Confirmation.

PERSONAL STAFF OF THE GOVERNOR.

1. Secretary
2. Assistant Secretary
3. Controller of the House-Hold
4. Private Secretary
5. Aides-de-Camp
6. Physician and Surgeon

APPOINTMENT OF MINISTERS.

Each Group of the Senate will select 5 Ministers from Amongst themselves, the Selection made by the Group shall be forwarded to the Governor for Confirmation.

OFFICIAL STAFF OF THE GOVERNOR.

1. Prime Minister, the President of the Senate
2. President of the Common Assembly
3. Minister for Foreign Affairs
4. Minister for Finance
5. Minister for National Defence
6. Minister for Justice

7. **Minster for Marines.**
8. **Minister for Post and Telegraphs**
9. **Minister for Customs and Excise**
10. **Minister for Trade and Commerce**
11. **Minister for Interior**
12. **Minister for Mines**
13. **Minister for Agriculture**
14. **Minister for Labour**
15. **Minister for Public-Works**
16. **Minister for Health**
17. **Minister for Education**
18. **Minister for Railways and Irrigation**
19. **Secretary for Treasure**
20. **Minister for Revenue**
21. **Solicitor-General**

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF GOVERNOR.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL WILL CONSIST OF :—

1. **Governor**
2. **The Prime Minister**
3. **All other Ministers**
4. **Provincial Military Commander**

The Governor will be the President of the Executive Council ; In the Absence of the Governor, the Members present will select One from amongst them as President

The Constitution of the Executive Council shall be communicated to the Central Executive Council.

HIGH COURT.

The Court of ; Final Appeal in Each Province shall be named The High-Court.

The High Court will have Appellate Jurisdiction only.

The Provincial Government will appoint as Many Judges for the High-Court from amongst the Practising Lawyers of the High Court of 10 Years Standing, as may be necessary for a Proper Administration of Justice of the judges so elected One will be made The Chief Justice of the High Court, the Office of Judges of the High Court shall be tenable for 5 Years.

An Offer to serve as a Judge without pay would be always acceptable.

The Provincial Government will also appoint all other Judicial Officers both Civil and Criminal.

QUALIFICATION FOR JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

Only Practising Lawyers would be eligible for Posts involving discharge of Judicial Duties, Civil and Criminal.

HILL TRACTS.

Hill Tracts will be governed by A Lt. Governor appointed by the Central Government.

PORT.

The Port will be administered by The Minister of Trade and Commerce, The Minister for Defence, The Minister for Health and The Minister of Customs.

For The Development of Trade and Commerce, there shall be constituted a Port Council consisting of the following Members.

1. Minister of Trade and Commerce as the President
2. The Minister of Defence
3. The Minister for Health
4. The Minister of Customs.

One member of each Chamber of Commerce existing in the Province.

DEFENCE OF THE PORT.

Under The Minister of Defence of The Province.

AGENT-GENERAL.

It is called the Agent-General for Bihar, Orissa and Chotanagpur in London to observe Trades and Politics.

QUALIFICATION OF THE AGENT-GENERAL.

Name.....

Age.....40 Years and Upwards

Caste... ..No Caste Restriction

DesignationLearned, Sound Knowledge in English with Commercial Prudence

COMMERCIAL-AGENT.

Throughout the Independent Countries in the world.

UNITED STATES OF INDIA.

Province of the Punjab.

Description of Punjab.

BOUNDARY.

It is bounded on the North by Kashmeer and the Hill States of Swat and Boner. On the East by the River Jumna, the United Province, Agra and Oudh and the Chinese Republic, on the South by Sind, the River Sutlej and Rajputana, on the West by Afghanistan and Kelat.

AREA AND POPULATION.

The Province of the Punjab contains a Population of 20,685,024 and extends over 998882 Sq. miles.

CAUSE AND JUSTIFICATION.

The Province of the Punjab contains a Population of 20685024 and extends over 998882 Sq. Miles. This Province is divided in 5 Divisions.

29 DISTRICTS AND 114 TAHASILS.

AMBALA DIVISION.

Districts	Tahasils
Hissar	... 7
Rohtak	... 4
Gurugaon	... 6
Karnal	... 4
Ambala	... 5
Simla	... 2

JULUNDER DIVISION.

Districts	Tahasils.
Kangara	... 6
Hosiharpur	... 4
Julundar	... 4
Ludhiana	... 3
Ferozapore	... 5

LAHORE DIVISION.

Districts	Tahasils.
Lahore	... 3
Amritsar	... 3
Gurudaspur.	... 4
Sialkot	... 5
Gurjanwala	... 3

RAWALPINDI DIVISION.

Districts	Tahasils.
Sheikhupur	... 2
Guzrat	... 3
Shapur	... 4
Jhelum	... 3
Rawalpindi	... 4
Attock	... 4
Mainwali	... 3

MULTAN DIVISION.

Districts	Tahasils
Montagoinery	... 5
Lyallpur	... 4
Jhang	... 3
Multan	... 6
Muzafargarh	... 4
Dehra Ghazi. Khan	... 5
29 Districts	114 Tahasils.

CITIZENS.

It Means Natural Born in India or Hereditary Natural Born in India (i.e.) who is not Born and Naturalised as a Citizen in any Other Country out side of India. It applies to both Men and Women of the Country.

LEGISLATURE.

It will be divided into Two Branches.

1. The Common Assembly,
2. The Senate.

FORMATION OF THE ABOVE TWO HOUSES.

THE COMMON ASSEMBLY.

The Common Assembly will approximately consist of 6612 Members without Property Qualifications among the Citizens of the Province, who will be chosen as follows:-

There are 58 Educated Sections of People in the Province of Punjab. So from every Sub-division, 58 Members will be selected from those Sections, One from Each Section and there are 114 Sub-divisions in the Punjab.

The above 58 Educated Sections of People include Hindus, Mahamedans, Christians, Buddhists, Sikhs, Jains, Jews, and other Communities

The Cause of taking the above Process is that by its Adoption there will be no Agitation, no Murmur and no Trouble from any Sect or Caste of People of the Country.

The Common Assembly will be divided into 5 Groups as the Province is divided into 5 Divisions.

Each Group will have One Speaker and One Deputy Speaker.

There will be 5 Speakers, and 5 Deputy Speakers.

Among the Members of Common Assembly including 10 Speakers, One Person will be selected as the President of the Common Assembly.

The Age of a Representative must be from 21 to 60 years.

THE SENATE.

The Senate will approximately consist of 1682 Members. There will be 58 Representatives on an Average from each District and there are 29 Districts The Age of Representatives must be 40 years or Upwards, both for Male and Female. The Senate will be divided into 5 Groups. Members of each Group will select from amongst themselves. One speaker and one Deputy Speaker. There will be thus 10 Speakers, amongst the Member of the Senate including 10 Speakers One Person will be selected as a President of the House,

APPOINTMENT OF GOVERNOR, PRIME MINISTER, AND MINISTERS.

The President of the Senate will act as President as well as Prime Minister.

GOVERNOR.

Natural Born Indian Senate Member of the Province will be appointed and selected as Governor by the Members of the Senate of the Province for Five years.

QUALIFICATION OF GOVERNOR.

Caste.....No Distinction of Caste and Creed for this Appointment.

Age.....From 40 to 60 years.

Designation.....Noted Learned, no Restriction for any Specific Language.

APPOINTMENT OF GOVERNOR.

The Appointment of the Governor made by the Senate and approved by the Common Assembly shall be forwarded to the Governor-General for Confirmation

PERSONAL STAFF OF THE GOVERNOR.

1. Secretary
2. Assistant Secretary.
3. Controller of the House Hold
4. Private Secretary.
5. A. D. C.
6. Physician and Surgeon.

APPOINTMENT OF MINISTERS.

Each Group of the Senate will select 4 Ministers from amongst themselves the Selection made by the Group shall be forwarded to the Governor for Confirmation.

OFFICIAL STAFF OF THE GOVERNOR.

1. Prime Minister, the President of the Senate.
2. President of the Common Assembly.
3. Minister for Foreign Affairs.
4. Minister for Finance
5. Minister for National Defence.
6. Minister for Justice.
7. Minister for Marine,
8. Minister for Post and Telegraphs.
9. Minister for Customs and Excise.
10. Minister for Trade and Commerce.
11. Minister for Interior.
12. Minister for Mines,
13. Minister for Agriculture.
14. Minister for Labour.
15. Minister for Public Works.
16. Minister for Health.
17. Minister for Education.
18. Minister for Railways and Irrigation.
19. Secretary for Treasure.
20. Minister for Revenue,
21. Solicitor-General.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

The Executive Council will consist of :

1. The Governor
2. The Prime Minister
3. All Other Ministers
4. Provincial Military Commander

The Governor will be the President of the Executive Council.

In the Absence of the Governor, the Members Present will select One from amongst them as President.

The Constitution of the Executive Council shall be communicated to the Central Executive Council.

HIGH COURT.

The Court of Final Appeal in Each Province shall be named the High Court.

The High Court will have Appellate Jurisdiction only.

The Provincial Government will appoint as many Judges for the High Court from amongst the Practising Lawyers of the High Court of 10 years Standing, as may be necessary for a proper Administration of Justice. Of the Judges so elected One will be made the Chief Justice of the High Court, the Office of Judges of the High Court shall be tenable for 5 years.

An Offer to serve as a Judge without pay would be always acceptable.

The Provincial Government will also appoint all other Judicial Officers, both Civil and Criminal.

QUALIFICATION FOR JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

Only Practising Lawyers would be eligible for Posts involving discharge of Judicial duties, Civil and Criminal.

HILL TRACTS.

Hill Tracts will be Governed by A Lt. Governor Appointed by the Central Government.

PORT.

The Port will be administered by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, the Minister for Defence, the Minister for Health, and the Minister of Customs.

For The Development of Trade and Commerce, there shall be constituted A Port-Council, Consisting of the following Members.

1. The Minister of Trade and Commerce as the President
2. The Minister of Defense
3. The Minister for Health
4. The Minister of Customs

One Member of Each Chamber of Commerce Existing in the Province

DEFENCE OF THE PORT.

UNDER THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE OF THE PROVINCE.

AGENT-GENERAL.

It is called the Agent-General for Punjab in London to observe Trades and Politics.

QUALIFICATION OF THE AGENT-GENERAL.

Name.....

Age.....40 years and Upwards.

Caste.....No Caste Restriction.

Designation .. . Learned, Sound Knowledge
in English with Commercial Prudence.

COMMERCIAL AGENT.

Throughout the Independent Countries in the World.

UNITED STATES OF INDIA.

Province of Bombay.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROVINCE

BOUNDARY.

Bombay Presidency is bounded on the North-West and North-East by Beluchistan and Kelat, the British Province of the Punjab and the Native States of Rajputana on the East by the Native States of the Central India Agency, the Central Province West Berar and the Dominion of the Nizam of Hyderabad, On the South by Presidency of Madras and the State of Mysore and on the West by the Australian-Sea.

AREA AND POPULATION.

The Presidency of Bombay contains a Population of 26757648 and extends over 187074 Sq. miles.

CAUSE AND JUSTIFICATION.

The Presidency of Bombay contains a Population of 26757648 and extends over 187074 Squire miles.

Bombay is divided into 5 Divisions and consists of 28 British Districts and 259 Tahasils and Mohallas. (It is generally Divided into 3 Divisions—Bombay Divlsion, Sind Division, and Aden Division).

NORTHERN DIVISION :—3718765

Districts	Population.	Tahasils and Mohallas.
Ahmedabad	... 890911	9
Broach	... 307745	6
Kaira	... 710982	7
Punch-mahal	... 374860	5
Surat	... 674351	9
Thana	... 759916	7

CENTRAL DIVISION :—6059114.

Population.		
Ahmednagar	... 731552	12
Khandesh East	... 1075837	13
Khandesh West	... 641847	9
Nasik	... 832576	12
Poona	... 1000033	12
Satara	... 1026259	15
Sholapore	... 742010	7
		—
		80

SOUTHERN DIVISION—4905709.

Belgaum	... 952996	10
Bijapur	... 796876	9
Dharwar	... 1036924	13
Kanara	... 401727	11
Kolaba	... 562942	10
Ratnagiri	... 1154244	11
		—
		64

SIND DIVISION—3279377

Hyderabad	... 573450	7
Karachi	... 542065	13
Larkana	... 597960	11
Nawabshah	... 418660	7
Sukkur	... 510292	8
Thar & Parkar	... 396331	11
Upper Sind Frontier	... 240619	5
		—
		62

ADEN DIVISION—10

Cutch	... 484547	5
Kathiwar	... 2538497	5

AGENCIES—

Mahikantha Agency :—

Palanpur.

Savantavadi,

Total

————— Fazails and
259 Mohallas.

THE CITIZEN.

It means Natural Born in India or Hereditary Natural Born in India (i.e.) who is not Born, and Naturalised as a Citizen in any Other Country out side of India. It applies to both Men and Women of the Country.

LEGISLATURE.

IT WILL BE DIVIDED INTO TWO BRANCHES.

1. The Common Assembly.
2. The Senate.

FORMATION OF THE ABOVE TWO HOUSES. THE COMMON ASSEMBLY.

The Common Assembly will approximately consist of 16576 Members, without Property Qualifications among the Citizens of the Province, who will be chosen as follows :—

There are 64 Educated Sections of the People in the Province of Bombay.

So from Every Sub-division 64 Members will be selected from those Sections, One from Each Section and there are 259 Sub-divisions in Bombay.

The above 64 Educated Sections of People include Hindus Mahomedans, Christians, Buddhists, Siks, Jains, Jews and other Communities.

The Cause of taking the above Process is that by its Adoption, there will be no Agitation, no Murmur, and no Trouble from any Sect or Caste of People of the Country.

The Common Assembly will be divided into 5 Groups as the Province is divided into 5 Divisions.

Each Group will have One Speaker and One Deputy Speaker. There will be 5 Speakers, and 5 Deputy Speakers.

Among the Members of Common Assembly including 10. Speakers, One Person will be selected as the President of the Common Assembly.

The Age of a Representative must be from 21 to 60 Years.

THE SENATE.

The Senate will approximately consist of 1792 Members. There will be 64 Representatives on an Average from Each District and There are 28 Districts

The Age of Representatives must be 40 Years or Upwards, Both For Male and Female.

The Senate will be divided into 5 Groups. Members of Each Group will Select from amongst Themselves One Speaker and One Deputy Speaker.

There will be thus, 10. Speakers amongst the Members of the Senate Including 10 Speakers One Person will be selected as a President of the House.

APPOINTMENT OF GOVERNOR, PRIME-MINISTER AND MINISTERS.

The President of the Senate will act as President as well as Prime Minister.

GOVERNOR.

Natural Born Indian Senate Member of the Province will be Appointed and Selected as Governor by the Members of the Senate of The Province for Five Years.

QUALIFICATION OF GOVERNOR.

Caste.....No Distinction of Caste and Creed for this Appointment.

Age.....From 40 to 60 Years.

Designation.....Noted Learned, no Restriction for any Specific Language,

APPOINTMENT OF GOVERNOR.

The Appointment of the Governor made by the Senate and Approved by the Common Assembly shall be Forwarded to the Governor-General for Confirmation.

PERSONAL STAFF OF THE GOVERNOR.

1. Secretary
2. Assistant Secretary
3. Controller of the House-Hold
4. Private Secretary
5. Aides-de-Camp
6. Physician and Surgeon

APPOINTMENT OF MINISTERS.

Each Group of the Senate will select 4 Ministers from Amongst themselves, the Selection made by the Group shall be forwarded to the Governor for Confirmation.

OFFICIAL STAFF OF THE GOVERNOR.

1. Prime Minister, the President of the Senate
2. President of the Common Assembly
3. Minister for Foreign Affairs
4. Minister for Finance
5. Minister for National Defence
6. Minister for Justice
7. Minister for Marines.
8. Minister for Post and Telegraphs
9. Minister for Customs and Excise
10. Minister for Trade and Commerce
11. Minister for Interior
12. Minister for Mines
13. Minister for Agriculture
14. Minister for Labour
15. Minister for Public-Works
16. Minister for Health
17. Minister for Education
18. Minister for Railways and Irrigation
19. Secretary for Treasure
20. Minister for Revenue
21. Solicitor-General

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF GOVERNOR.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL WILL CONSIST OF :—

1. Governor
2. The Prime Minister
3. All Other Ministers
4. Provincial Military Commander

The Governor will be the President of the Executive Council ; In the Absence of the Governor, the Members present will select One from amongst them as President

The Constitution of the Executive Council shall be communicated to the Central Executive Council.

HIGH COURT.

The Court of Final Appeal in Each Province shall be named The High-Court.

The High Court will have Appellate Jurisdiction only.

The Provincial Government will appoint as Many Judges for the High-Court from amongst the Practising Lawyers of the High Court of 10 Years Standing, as may be necessary for a Proper Administration of Justice. Of the judges so elected One will be made The Chief Justice of the High Court, the Office of Judges of the High Court shall be tenable for 5 Years.

An Offer to serve as a Judge without pay would be always acceptable.

The Provincial Government will also appoint all other Judicial Officers both Civil and Criminal.

QUALIFICATION FOR JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

Only Practising Lawyers would be eligible for Posts involving discharge of Judicial Duties, Civil and Criminal.

HILL TRACTS.

Hill Tracts will be governed by A Lt. Governor appointed by the Central Government.

PORT.

The Port will be administered by The Minister of Trade and Commerce, The Minister for Defence, The Minister for Health and The Minister of Customs.

For The Development of Trade and Commerce, there shall be constituted a Port Council consisting of the following Members.

1. Minister of Trade and Commerce as the President
2. The Minister of Defence
3. The Minister for Health
4. The Minister of Customs.

One member of Each Chamber of Commerce existing in the Province.

DEFENCE OF THE PORT.

Under The Minister of Defence of The Province.

AGENT-GENERAL.

It is called the Agent-General for Bombay in London to observe Trades and Politics.

QUALIFICATION OF THE AGENT-GENERAL.

Name

Age.....40 Years and Upwards

Caste... ..No Caste Restriction

Designation.....Learned, Sound Knowledge in English with Commercial Prudence

COMMERCIAL-AGENT.

Throughout the Independent Countries in the world.

UNITED STATES OF INDIA.

Province of Madras.

Description of the Province.

BOUNDARY.

On every side but the North, the Madras Presidency is bounded by the open Sea. Along the East, or rather running up to North East, extends the continuous coast line of the Bay of Bengal, stretching for nearly 1200 miles, from Cape Comorin to the Chilka Lake, the Western Coast is formed by the shores of the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea for about 540 miles. Off the South East lies the British Colony of Ceylon separated by a Shallow Strait across which runs the string of Rocks and Sand banks known as "Adam's Bridge." On the Extreme North East is the Bengal Province of Orissa, next (proceeding West ward) come the Wild high lands of the Central Provinces, then, for a long stretch, the Dominions of Nizam of Hyderabad, separated by the Kistna River and its tributary the Tangabhadra, lastly on the North West by West, the Districts of Dharwar and North Canara in the Bombay Presidency, the State of Mysore, which occupies a large portion of the Centre of the Area thus defined, may be regarded, for Geographical purposes as a part of the Madras Presidency,

The Laccadive Islands also form for the administrative purposes a part of the Presidency being attached to the Districts of Malabar and South Canara.

AREA AND POPULATION.

The Province of Madras contains a Population of 42794155 and extends over 142260 Sq. miles.

CAUSE AND JUSTIFICATION.

The Province of Madras contains Population of 42794155 and extends over 142260 Sq. miles.

There are 5 Divisions, 30 Districts and 247 Tahasils, in the Province of Madras which are as follows :—

Districts.	Population.	Tahasils.
Agency	... 1496458	18
Ganjam	... 1835562	11
Malabar	... 309887	11
Tanjore	... 2326265	11
South Arcot	... 2320085	8
Vizigapatam	... 2331874	14
Coimbatore	... 2019848	10
Kistna	... 2133314	14
Salem	... 2112084	10
North Arcot	... 2055594	11
Madura	... 2007082	8
Godabari	... 1470863	8
Guntur	... 1809574	9
Nellore	... 1385553	13
Cuddapah	... 887927	9
Kurnool	... 914890	9
Bellary	... 863370	9
Anantapur	... 955917	9
Madras	... 526911	0
Chingelput	... 1493058	7
Chitore	... 1269157	9
Trichinapoly	... 1902838	7
Ramnad	... 1721837	9
Tinnevelly	... 1901396	8
Nilgiris	... 126195	3
Anjugo	... 5918	2
S. Mamara	... 1243368	7
Pudukhottai	... 426813	3
Bangarapath	... 36692	2
Sandur	... 11665	0

247

Total Castes 128

Agriculture	71%	} of the Population.
Industry	13%	
Trade	6%	
Profession	3%	

THE CITIZENS.

It Means Natural Born in India or Hereditary Natural Born in India (i.e.) who is not Born and Naturalised as a Citizen in any Other Country out side of India, It applies to both Men and Women of the Country.

LEGISLATURE.

It will be divided into Two Branches.

1. The Common Assembly,
2. The Senate.

FORMATION OF THE ABOVE TWO HOUSES.

THE COMMON ASSEMBLY.

The Common Assembly will approximately consist of 14820 Members without Property Qualifications among the Citizens of the Province, who will be chosen as follows:-

There are 60 Educated Sections of People in the Province of Madras. So from every Sub-division, 60 Members will be selected from those Sections, One from Each Section and there are 247 Sub-divisions in the Madras.

The above 60 Educated Sections of People include Hindus, Mahamedans, Christians, Buddhists, Sikhs, Jains, Jews, and other Communities.

The Cause of taking the above Process is that by its Adoption there will be no Agitation, no Murmur and no Trouble from any Sect or Caste of People of the Country.

The Common Assembly will be divided into 5 Groups as the Province is divided into 5 Divisions.

Each Group will have One Speaker and One Deputy Speaker.

There will be 5 Speakers, and 5 Deputy Speakers.

Among the Members of Common Assembly including 10 Speakers, One Person will be selected as the President of the Common Assembly.

The Age of a Representative must be from 21 to 60 years.

THE SENATE.

The Senate will approximately consist of 1800 Members. There will be 60 Representatives on an Average from each District and there are 30 Districts The Age of Representatives must be 40 years or Upwards, both for Male and Female. The Senate will be divided into 5 Groups. Members of each Group will select from amongst themselves. One speaker and one Deputy Speaker. There will be thus 10 Speakers, amongst the Member of the Senate including 10 Speakers One Person will be selected as a President of the House,

APPOINTMENT OF GOVERNOR, PRIME MINISTER, AND MINISTERS.

The President of the Senate will act as President as well as Prime Minister.

GOVERNOR.

Natural Born Indian Senate Member of the Province will be Appointed and Selected as Governor by the Members of the Senate of the Province for Five years.

QUALIFICATION OF GOVERNOR.

Caste.....No Distinction of Caste and Creed for this Appointment.

Age.....From 40 to 60 years.

Designation... ..Noted Learned, no Restriction for any Specific Language.

APPOINTMENT OF GOVERNOR.

The Appointment of the Governor made by the Senate and Approved by the Common Assembly shall be forwarded to the Governor-General for Confirmation

PERSONAL STAFF OF THE GOVERNOR.

1. Secretary
2. Assistant Secretary.
3. Controller of the House Hold
4. Private Secretary.
5. A. D. C.
6. Physician and Surgeon.

APPOINTMENT OF MINISTERS.

Each Group of the Senate will select 4 Ministers from amongst themselves the Selection made by the Group shall be forwarded to the Governor for Confirmation.

OFFICIAL STAFF OF THE GOVERNOR.

1. Prime Minister, the President of the Senate.
2. President of the Common Assembly.
3. Minister for Foreign Affairs.
4. Minister for Finance
5. Minister for National Defence.
6. Minister for Justice.
7. Minister for Marine,
8. Minister for Post and Telegraphs.
9. Minister for Customs and Excise.
10. Minister for Trade and Commerce.
11. Minister for Interior.
12. Minister for Mines.
13. Minister for Agriculture.
14. Minister for Labour.
15. Minister for Public Works.
16. Minister for Health.
17. Minister for Education.
18. Minister for Railways and Irrigation.
19. Secretary for Treasure.
20. Minister for Revenue.
21. Solicitor-General

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

The Executive Council will consist of :

1. The Governor
2. The Prime Minister
3. All Other Ministers
4. Provincial Military Commander

The Governor will be the President of the Executive Council.

In the Absence of the Governor, the Members Present will select One from amongst them as President.

The Constitution of the Executive Council shall be communicated to the Central Executive Council.

HIGH COURT.

The Court of Final Appeal in Each Province shall be named the High Court.

The High Court will have Appellate Jurisdiction only.

The Provincial Government will appoint as many Judges for the High Court from amongst the Practising Lawyers of the High Court of 10 years Standing, as may be necessary for a proper Administration of Justice. Of the Judges so elected One will be made the Chief Justice of the High Court, the Office of Judges of the High Court shall be tenable for 5 years.

An Offer to serve as a Judge without pay would be always acceptable.

The Provincial Government will also appoint all other Judicial Officers, both Civil and Criminal.

QUALIFICATION FOR JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

Only Practising Lawyers would be eligible for Posts involving discharge of Judicial Duties, Civil and Criminal.

HILL TRACTS.

Hill Tracts will be Governed by A Lt. Governor Appointed by the Central Government.

PORT.

The Port will be administered by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, the Minister for Defence, the Minister for Health, the Minister of Customs.

For The Development of Trade and Commerce, there shall be constituted A Port-Council, Consisting of the following Members.

1. The Minister of Trade and Commerce as the President
2. The Minister of Defence
3. The Minister for Health
4. The Minister of Customs

One Member of Each Chamber of Commerce Existing in the Province.

DEFENCE OF THE PORT.

UNDER THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE OF THE PROVINCE.

AGENT-GENERAL.

It is called the Agent-General for Madras in London to observe Trades and Politics.

QUALIFICATION OF THE AGENT-GENERAL.

Name.....

Age.....40 years and Upwards.

Caste.....No Caste Restriction.

Designation..... Learned, Sound Knowledge
in English with Commercial Prudence.

COMMERCIAL AGENT.

Throughout the Independent Countries in the World.

UNITED STATES OF INDIA.

The Province of Assam.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROVINCE

BOUNDARY.

It is bounded on the North by the Eastern Section of the Great Himalayan range, the Frontier Tribes from West to East being successively Bhutias, Akos, Dophlar, Miris, Abars and Minhmis, on the North East by the Mismills, which sweep round the Tant of the Brahmaputra Vally, on the East the Unexplored Mountainous that mark the fronties of Burma by the Hills occupied by in Naga-Tribes, and the State of Manipur, on the South by the Hills occupied by the Lushi-Tribes of Kukis, by the State of Hill Tipperah and the Bengal District of Tripperah, on the West by the Bengal Districts of Mymensingh and Rangpur, the State of Coach-Behar and Jalpaiguri District.

AREA AND POPULATION.

It extends over 53015 Sq. miles and the Province contains a Population of 3961109 People.

CAUSE AND JUSTIFICATION.

The Province of the Assam contains a Population of 3961109 and extends over 53015 Sq. miles.

There are Two Divisions and ~~24~~²⁵ Districts and ~~27~~²⁵ Sub-Divisions in the Province of Assam.

ASSAM.**Surma Vally and Hill Districts.**

Districts	Sub-divisions.	
Cachar	...	3
Sylhet	...	5
Khasia	...	2
Naga Hills	...	2

LUSHAI HILLS.**Assam Vally Districts.**

Districts	Sub-divisions.	
Goalpara	...	2
Kamrup	...	2
Darrange	...	2
Nougonj	...	1
Sibsagar	...	3
Lakshmipur	...	2
Garó Hill	...	1

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Total ~~24~~ Districts 25 ~~24~~ Sub-divisions.

THE CITIZEN.

It means Natural Born in India or Hereditary Natural Born in India (i.e.) who is not Born, and Naturalised as a Citizen in any Other Country out side of India. It applies to both Men and Women of the Country.

LEGISLATURE.

IT WILL BE DIVIDED INTO TWO BRANCHES.

1. The Common Assembly.
2. The Senate.

FORMATION OF THE ABOVE TWO HOUSES. THE COMMON ASSEMBLY.

The Common Assembly will approximately consist of 1809 Members, without Property Qualifications among the Citizens of the Province, who will be chosen as follows :—

There are 67 Educated Sections of the People in the Province of Assam.

So from Every Sub-division 67 Members will be selected from those Sections, One from Each Section and there are 27 Sub-divisions in Assam.

The above 67 Educated Sections of People include Hindus Mahomedans, Christians, Buddhists, Siks, Jains, Jews and other Communities.

The Cause of taking the above Process is that by its Adoption, there will be no Agitation, no Murmur, and no Trouble from any Sect or Caste of People of the Country.

The Common Assembly will be divided into 2 Groups as the Province is divided into 2 Divisions.

Each Group will have One Speaker and One Deputy Speaker. There will be 2 Speakers, and 2 Deputy Speakers.

Among the Members of Common Assembly including 4 Speakers, One Person will be selected as the President of the Common Assembly.

The Age of a Representative must be from 21 to 60 Years.

THE SENATE.

The Senate will approximately consist of 804 Members. There will be 67 Representatives on an Average from Each District and There are 12 Districts

The Age of Representatives must be 40 Years or Upwards, Both For Male and Female.

The Senate will be divided into 2 Groups. Members of Each Group will Select from amongst Themselves One Speaker and One Deputy Speaker.

There will be thus. 4. Speakers amongst the Members of the Senate Including 4 Speakers One Person will be selected as a President of the House.

APPOINTMENT OF GOVERNOR, PRIME-MINISTER AND MINISTERS.

The President of the Senate will act as President as well as Prime Minister.

GOVERNOR.

Natural Born Indian Senate Member of the Province will be Appointed and Selected as Governor by the Members of the Senate of The Province for Five Years.

QUALIFICATION OF GOVERNOR.

Caste.....No Distinction of Caste and Creed for this Appointment.

Age.....From 40 to 60 Years.

Designation.....Noted Learned, no Restriction for any Specific Language,

APPOINTMENT OF GOVERNOR.

The Appointment of the Governor made by the Senate and Approved by the Common Assembly shall be Forwarded to the Governor-General for Confirmation.

PERSONAL STAFF OF THE GOVERNOR.

1. **Secretary**
2. **Assistant Secretary**
3. **Controller of the House-Hold**
4. **Private Secretary**
5. **A. D. C.**
6. **Physician and Surgeon**

APPOINTMENT OF MINISTERS.

Each Group of the Senate will select 10 Ministers from Amongst themselves, the Selection made by the Group shall be forwarded to the Governor for Confirmation.

OFFICIAL STAFF OF THE GOVERNOR.

1. **Prime Minister, the President of the Senate**
2. **President of the Common Assembly**
3. **Minister for Foreign Affairs**
4. **Minister for Finance**
5. **Minister for National Defence**
6. **Minister for Justice**
7. **Minister for Marines.**
8. **Minister for Post and Telegraphs**
9. **Minister for Customs and Excise**
10. **Minister for Trade and Commerce**
11. **Minister for Interior**
12. **Minister for Mines**
13. **Minister for Agriculture**
14. **Minister for Labour**
15. **Minister for Public-Works**
16. **Minister for Health**
17. **Minister for Education**
18. **Minister for Railways and Irrigation**
19. **Secretary for Treasure**
20. **Minister for Revenue**
21. **Solicitor-General**

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF GOVERNOR.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL WILL CONSIST OF :—

1. Governor
2. The Prime Minister
3. All Other Ministers
4. Provincial Military Commander

The Governor will be the President of the Executive Council ; In the Absence of the Governor, the Members present will select One from amongst them as President

The Constitution of the Executive Council shall be communicated to the Central Executive Council.

HIGH COURT.

The Court of Final Appeal in Each Province shall be named The High-Court.

The High Court will have Appellate Jurisdiction only.

The Provincial Government will appoint as Many Judges for the High-Court from amongst the Practising Lawyers of the High Court of 10 Years Standing, as may be necessary for a Proper Administration of Justice. Of the judges so elected One will be made The Chief Justice of the High Court, the Office of Judges of the High Court shall be tenable for 5 Years.

An Offer to serve as a Judge without pay would be always acceptable.

The Provincial Government will also appoint all other Judicial Officers both Civil and Criminal.

QUALIFICATION FOR JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

Only Practising Lawyers would be eligible for Posts involving discharge of Judicial Duties, Civil and Criminal.

HILL TRACTS.

Hill Tracts will be governed by A Lt. Governor appointed by the Central Government.

PORT.

The Port will be administered by The Minister of Trade and Commerce, The Minister for Defence, The Minister for Health and The Minister of Customs.

For The Development of Trade and Commerce, there shall be constituted A Port Council consisting of the following Members.

1. Minister of Trade and Commerce as the President.
2. The Minister of Defence
3. The Minister for Health
4. The Minister of Customs.

One Member of Each Chamber of Commerce existing in the Province.

DEFENCE OF THE PORT.

Under The Minister of Defence of The Province.

AGENT-GENERAL.

It is called the Agent-General for Assam in London to observe Trades and Politics.

QUALIFICATION OF THE AGENT-GENERAL.

Name

Age.....40 Years and Upwards

Caste... ..No Caste Restriction

Designation.....Learned, Sound Knowledge in English with Commercial Prudence

COMMERCIAL-AGENT.

Throughout the Independent Countries in the world.

UNITED STATES OF INDIA.

North Western Frontier Province.

Description of the Province.

1. AREA AND POPULATION.

The United Province of North Western Frontier contains a Population of 2251340 and extends over 13419 Sq. miles.

2. CAUSE OF JUSTIFICATION.

There are 18 Tahasils and 5 Districts in the North Western Frontier Province, Total Population 2251340 of the Province and Area 13419 Sqr. miles.

PROVINCE.	Tahasils.
1. Hazra	5
2. Peshwar	5
3. Kohat	3
4. Banne	2
5. Dera Ismail Khan	3
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THE CITIZENS.

It Means Natural Born in India or Hereditary Natural Born in India (i.e.) who is not Born and Naturalised as a Citizen in any Other Country out side of India. It applies to both Men and Women of the Country.

LEGISLATURE.

It will be divided into Two Branches.

1. The Common Assembly,
2. The Senate.

FORMATION OF THE ABOVE TWO HOUSES.

THE COMMON ASSEMBLY.

The Common Assembly will approximately consist of 882 Members without Property Qualifications among the Citizens of the Province, who will be chosen as follows:-

There are 49 Educated Sections of People in the Province of N. W. Frontier Province.

So from every Sub-division, 49 Members will be selected from those Sections, One from Each Section and there are 18 Sub-divisions or Tahasils, in Province.

The above 49 Educated Sections of People include Hindus, Mahamedans, Christians, Buddhists, Sikhs, Jains, Jews, and other Communities.

The Cause of taking the above Process is that by its Adoption there will be no Agitation, no Murmur and no Trouble from any Sect or Caste of People of the Country.

The Common Assembly will be divided into 2 Groups as the Province is divided into 2 Divisions.

Each Group will have One Speaker and One Deputy Speaker.

There will be 2 Speakers, and 2 Deputy Speakers.

Among the Members of Common Assembly including 4 Speakers, One Person will be selected as the President of the Common Assembly.

The Age of a Representative must be from 21 to 60 years.

THE SENATE.

The Senate will approximately consist of 245 Members. There will be 49 Representatives on an Average from each District and there are 5 Districts

The Age of Representatives must be 40 years or Upwards, both for Male and Female.

The Senate will be divided into 2 Groups. Members of Each Group will select from amongst themselves. One speaker and one Deputy Speaker.

There will be thus 4 Speakers, amongst the Member of the Senate including 4 Speakers One Person will be selected as a President of the House,

APPOINTMENT OF GOVERNOR, PRIME MINISTER, AND MINISTERS.

The President of the Senate will act as President as well as Prime Minister.

GOVERNOR.

Natural Born Indian Senate Member of the Province will be Appointed and Selected as Governor by the Members of the Senate of the Province for Five years.

QUALIFICATION OF GOVERNOR.

Caste.....No Distinction of Caste and Creed for this Appointment.

Age.....From 40 to 60 years.

Designation.....Noted Learned, no Restriction for any Specific Language.

APPOINTMENT OF GOVERNOR.

The Appointment of the Governor made by the Senate and Approved by the Common Assembly shall be forwarded to the Governor-General for Confirmation

PERSONAL STAFF OF THE GOVERNOR.

1. Secretary
2. Assistant Secretary.
3. Controller of the House-Hold
4. Private Secretary.
5. A. D. C.
6. Physician and Surgeon.

APPOINTMENT OF MINISTERS.

Each Group of the Senate will select 10 Ministers from amongst themselves the Selection made by the Group shall be forwarded to the Governor for Confirmation.

OFFICIAL STAFF OF THE GOVERNOR.

1. Prime Minister, the President of the Senate.
2. President of the Common Assembly.
3. Minister for Foreign Affairs.
4. Minister for Finance
5. Minister for National Defence.
6. Minister for Justice.
7. Minister for Marine,
8. Minister for Post and Telegraphs.
9. Minister for Customs and Excise.
10. Minister for Trade and Commerce.
11. Minister for Interior.
12. Minister for Mines,
13. Minister for Agriculture
14. Minister for Labour.
15. Minister for Public Works.
16. Minister for Health.
17. Minister for Education.
18. Minister for Railways and Irrigation.
19. Secretary for Treasure.
20. Minister for Revenue.
21. Solicitor-General.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

The Executive Council will consist of :

1. The Governor
2. The Prime Minister
3. All Other Ministers
4. Provincial Military Commander

The Governor will be the President of the Executive Council.

In the Absence of the Governor, the Members Present will select One from them as President.

The Constitution of the Executive Council shall be communicated to the Central Executive Council.

HIGH COURT.

The Court of Final Appeal in Each Province shall be named the High Court.

The High Court will have Appellate Jurisdiction only.

The Provincial Government will appoint as many Judges for the High Court from amongst the Practising Lawyers of the High Court of 10 years Standing, as may be necessary for a proper Administration of Justice. Of the Judges so elected One will be made the Chief Justice of the High Court, the Office of Judges of the High Court shall be tenable for 5 years.

An Offer to serve as a Judge without pay would be always acceptable.

The Provincial Government will also appoint all other Judicial Officers, both Civil and Criminal.

QUALIFICATION FOR JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

Only Practising Lawyers would be eligible for Posts involving discharge of Judicial Duties, Civil and Criminal.

HILL TRACTS.

Hill Tracts will be Governed by A Lt. Governor Appointed by the Central Government.

PORT.

The Port will be administered by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, the Minister for Defence, the Minister for Health, and the Minister of Customs.

For The Development of Trade and Commerce, there will be constituted A Port-Council, Consisting of the following Members.

1. The Minister of Trade and Commerce as the President
2. The Minister of Defence
3. The Minister for Health
4. The Minister of Customs

One Member of Each Chamber of Commerce Existing in the Province.

DEFENCE OF THE PORT.

UNDER THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE OF THE PROVINCE.

AGENT-GENERAL.

It is called the Agent-General for N. W. Frontier Province in London to observe Trades and Politics.

QUALIFICATION OF THE AGENT-GENERAL.

Name.....

Age.....40 years and Upwards.

Caste.....No Caste Restriction.

Designation..... . Learned, Sound Knowledge
in English with Commercial Prudence.

COMMERCIAL AGENT.

Throughout the Independent Countries in the World.

UNITED STATES OF INDIA.

United Province of Agra and Oudh.

Description of the Province.

BOUNDARY.

The territory is bounded on the North by Chinese Tartary (Tibet) and on the North-East by the Kingdom of Nepal, and on the East and South-East by Champaran, Saran and Shahabad districts of Bihar, on the South by Hazaribagh district of Chotta Nagpur, Rewa-State, the Native States of Bundelkhand, and Sagar district of Central provinces and on the West by the Native States of Gowallior, Dholpur, and Bharatpur, the Punjab district of Gurugaon, Delhi, Karnal, and Ambala and the States of Sirmur and Jabal, the Jumna River marking the boundary between Punjab and the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

AREA AND POPULATION.

The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh contain a population of 45375787, and extends over 106295 sqr. miles

CAUSE AND JUSTIFICATION.

There are 10 Divisions, 48 Districts and 215 Tahasils in the Province of Agra and Oudh, Total Population of the Province 45375787 and Area 106295 sqr. miles.

MEERUT DIVISION.

Districts	Tahasils	Populations.
Meerut	Meerut	90063
	Gaziabad	263103
	Mawana	185548
	Baghpat	312124
	Sardhana	212300
	Hapur	245936
Dehra Dun.	Dehra Dun	156620
	Chakrata	55623

Saharanpur	Saharanpur	298062
	Deoband	19144
	Roorkee	276322
	Nakur	171643
Muzaffarnagar	Muzaffarnagar	221827
	Kairana	205032
	Jansath	186413
	Budhana	180993
Bullandharsahr	Anapshahar	265207
	Bullandharsahar	319515
	Sikandarabad	238976
	Khurja	242821

AGRA DIVISION.

Aligarh	Atranli	186794
	Aligarh	239078
	Iglas	100733
	Khair	166681
	Hathras	191878
	Sikandra Rao	176581
		<hr/>
		1061745
Muttra	Sadar Tahasil	191078
	Chata	134522
	Mat	85386
	Mahaban	116984
	Sahabad	91168
Agra	Itamadpur	134686
	Firozabad	109840
	Bah	104780
	Fatehabad	96168
	Sadar Tahasil	277707
	Kiraoli	99201
	Khairagarh	101823
Mainpuri	Mainpuri	160560
	Bhongaon	216442
	Karhal	91028
	Shikohabad	145680
	Mustafabad	134317
Etah	Sadar Tahasil	236088
	Kasgonj	267402
	Aligonj	220242
	Jalesar	106028

ROHILKHAND DIVISION.

Bareilly	Faridpur	121747
	Aonla	197219
	Mirgonj	92767
	Baheri	170591
	Barielly	314096
	Nawabgonj	117456
Bijnor	Bijnor	194155
	Nagina	142203
	Dhampur	258061
	Najibabad	150763
Budaun	Gunnaur	149977
	Bisauli	197474
	Sahaswan	187997
	Budaun	244271
	Datagonj	195628
Muradabad	Muradabad	247876
	Thakurdwara	107652
	Bilari	210077
	Sambhal	245600
	Amroha	213696
	Hasanpur	173752
Shajahanpur	Sajahanpur	242215
	Jalalabad	159253
	Tilhar	222708
	Pawayan	214929
Pilibhit	Bisalpur	181443
	Puranpur	81487
	Pilibhit	168671

ALLAHABAD DIVISION.

Farrakhabad	Kanauj	188957
	Chhibramau	189582
	Sadar Tahasil	229299
	Kaimganj	171422
	Aligarh	173730
Etawah	Etawah	210995
	Bharthana	179251
	Bidhuna	171660
	Auraiya	171690

Cawnpur	Akbarpur	144407
	Bilhaur	178778
	Bhognipur	140639
	Cawnpur	383858
	Ghatampur	150221
	Derapur	155761
Fatehpur	Fatehpur	154039
	Khajuha	190788
	Shazipur	95468
	Khaga	212097
Allahabad	Allahabad	308652
	Sirathu	122992
	Manjhanpur	129639
	Soraon	173639
	Phulpur	156547
	Handia	167114
	Karchhana	129915
	Barah	54829
	Meja	161218

JHANSI DIVISION.

Jhansi	6
Jalam	4
Hamirpur	5
Banda	8

BENARAS DIVISION.

Benares	2
Mirjapur	4
Jaunpur	5
Ghazipur	4
Ballia	3

GORRAKHAPUR DIVISION.

Gorakhpur	6
Basti	5
Azimgarh	6

KUMAON DIVISION.

Nainital	4
Almorah	4
Garhwal	1

LUCKNOW DIVISION.

Lucknow	3
Unao	4
Rae Bareilli	4
Sitapur	4
Hardoi	4
Kheri	3

FYZABAD DIVISION.

Fyzabad	4
Gonda	3
Bahraich	3
Sultanpur	4
Bara Banki	4
Pratapgarh	3

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THE CITIZEN.

It means Natural Born in India or Hereditary Natural Born in India (i.e.) who is not Born, and Naturalised as a Citizen in any Other Country out side of India. It applies to both Men and Women of the Country.

LEGISLATURE.

IT WILL BE DIVIDED INTO TWO BRANCHES.

1. The Common Assembly.
2. The Senate.

FORMATION OF THE ABOVE TWO HOUSES.

THE COMMON ASSEMBLY.

The Common Assembly will approximately consist of 15695 Members, without Property Qualifications among the Citizens of the Province, who will be chosen as follows :—

There are 73 Educated Sections of the People in the Province of Agra & Oudh.

So from Every Sub-division 73 Members will be selected from those Sections, One from Each Section and there are 215 Sub-divisions or Tahasils in this Province.

The above 73 Educated Sections of People include Hindus Mahomedans, Christians, Buddhists, Sikhs, Jains, Jews and other Communities.

The Cause of taking the above Process is that by its Adoption, there will be no Agitation, no Murmur, and no Trouble from any Sect or Caste of People of the Country.

The Common Assembly will be divided into 10 Groups as the Province is divided into 10 Divisions.

Each Group will have One Speaker and One Deputy Speaker. There will be 10 Speakers, and 10 Deputy Speakers.

Among the Members of the Common Assembly including 20. Speakers, One Person will be selected as the President of the Common Assembly.

The Age of a Representative must be from 21 to 60 Years.

THE SENATE.

The Senate will approximately consist of 350 Members. There will be 73 Representatives on an Average from Each District and There are 48 Districts.

The Age of Representatives must be 40 Years or Upwards, Both For Male and Female.

The Senate will be divided into 10 Groups. Members of Each Group will Select from amongst Themselves One Speaker and One Deputy Speaker.

There will be thus 20 Speakers amongst the Members of the Senate Including 20 Speakers One Person will be selected as a President of the House.

APPOINTMENT OF GOVERNOR, PRIME-MINISTER AND MINISTERS.

The President of the Senate will act as President as well as Prime Minister.

GOVERNOR.

Natural Born Indian Senate Member of the Province will be Appointed and Selected as Governor by the Members of the Senate of The Province for Five Years.

QUALIFICATION OF GOVERNOR.

Caste.....No Distinction of Caste and Creed for this Appointment.

Age.....From 40 to 60 Years.

Designation.....Noted Learned, no Restriction for any Specific Language,

APPOINTMENT OF GOVERNOR.

The Appointment of the Governor made by the Senate and Approved by the Common Assembly shall be Forwarded to the Governor-General for Confirmation.

PERSONAL STAFF OF THE GOVERNOR.

1. **Secretary**
2. **Assistant Secretary**
3. **Controller of the House-Hold**
4. **Private Secretary**
5. **A. D. C.**
6. **Physician and Surgeon**

APPOINTMENT OF MINISTERS.

Each Group of the Senate will select 2 Ministers from Amongst themselves, the Selection made by the Group shall be forwarded to the Governor for Confirmation.

OFFICIAL STAFF OF THE GOVERNOR.

1. **Prime Minister, the President of the Senate**
2. **President of the Common Assembly**
3. **Minister for Foreign Affairs**
4. **Minister for Finance**
5. **Minister for National Defence**
6. **Minister for Justice**
7. **Minister for Marines.**
8. **Minister for Post and Telegraphs**
9. **Minister for Customs and Excise**
10. **Minister for Trade and Commerce**
11. **Minister for Interior**
12. **Minister for Mines**
13. **Minister for Agriculture**
14. **Minister for Labour**
15. **Minister for Public-Works**
16. **Minister for Health**
17. **Minister for Education**
18. **Minister for Railways and Irrigation**
19. **Secretary for Treasure**
20. **Minister for Revenue**
21. **Solicitor-General**

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF GOVERNOR.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL WILL CONSIST OF :—

1. Governor
2. The Prime Minister
3. All Other Ministers
4. Provincial Military Commander

The Governor will be the President of the Executive Council ; In the Absence of the Governor, the Members present will select One from them as President

The Constitution of the Executive Council shall be communicated to the Central Executive Council.

HIGH COURT.

The Court of Final Appeal in Each Province shall be named The High-Court.

The High Court will have Appellate Jurisdiction only.

The Provincial Government will appoint as Many Judges for the High-Court from amongst the Practising Lawyers of the High Court of 10 Years Standing, as may be necessary for a Proper Administration of Justice. Of the judges so elected One will be made The Chief Justice of the High Court, the Office of Judges of the High Court shall be tenable for 5 Years.

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The Provincial Government will also appoint all other Judicial Officers both Civil and Criminal.

QUALIFICATION FOR JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

Only Practising Lawyers would be eligible for Posts involving discharge of Judicial Duties, Civil and Criminal.

HILL TRACTS.

Hill Tracts will be governed by A Lt. Governor appointed by the Central Government.

PORT.

The Port will be administered by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, the Minister for Defence, the Minister for Health, and the Minister of Customs.

For The Development of Trade and Commerce, there will be constituted A Port-Council, Consisting of the following Members.

1. The Minister of Trade and Commerce as the President
2. The Minister of Defense
3. The Minister for Health
4. The Minister of Customs

One Member of Each Chamber of Commerce Existing in the Province.

DEFENCE OF THE PORT.

UNDER THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE OF THE PROVINCE.

AGENT-GENERAL.

It is called the Agent-General for The Province of Agra and Oudh in London to observe Trades and Politics.

QUALIFICATION OF THE AGENT-GENERAL.

Name.....

Age.....40 years and Upwards.

Caste.....No Caste Restriction.

Designation..... . Learned, Sound Knowledge
in English with Commercial Prudence,

COMMERCIAL AGENT.

Throughout the Independent Countries in the World.

UNITED STATES OF INDIA.

The Province of Ajmeer and Merwar.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROVINCE.

BOUNDARY.

The province comprises the two Tracts known as Ajmeer and Merwar, the Latter is entirely surrounded by Native States.

It is bounded on the North by Kishngar, and Jodpur (Merwar) on the West by Jodpur (Merwar) on the South by Manipur (Merwar) and on the East by Kishngar and Jaipur.

AREA AND POPULATION.

The United Province of Ajmeer and Merwar contains a Population of 495271 and extends over 2711 Sqr. miles.

CAUSE AND JUSTIFICATION.

There are Two Districts and 22 Tahasils in the Province of Ajmeer and Merwar, total Population 495271 and Area 2711 Sqr. miles.

There are 3 Supreme Religions and 4 other Minor Religion. There are 28 Castes in all, in the Province.

AJMEER AND MERWAR (Rajputana).

Tahasils and States with Population, (by Census 1921.)

Alwar	654257
Bharatpur	433826
Bundi	174568
Dholpur	208502
Jaipur	2249492
Thalawar	74648
Karachi	115603
Kisangarah	63126
Kotah	568058
Lawa Estate	1424

SHEHPURA CHIEFSHIP—40135.

Tonk	242236
Abu	1281
Barnwara	183072
Dungarpur	178841

KUSALGARAH CHIEFSHIP—26256.

Merwar	1353572
Partabgarh	55671
Sirohi	166907
Bikener	606398
Jaisulmer	63817
Merwar	1814898

THE CITIZENS.

It Means Natural Born in India or Hereditary Natural Born in India (i.e.) who is not Born and Naturalised as a Citizen in any Other Country out side of India, It applies to both Men and Women of the Country.

LEGISLATURE.

It will be divided into Two Branches.

- 1. The Common Assembly,**
- 2. The Senate,**

FORMATION OF THE ABOVE TWO HOUSES.

THE COMMON ASSEMBLY.

The Common Assembly will approximately consist of 616 Members without Property Qualifications among the Citizens of the Province, who will be chosen as follows:-

There are 28 Educated Sections of People in the Province of Ajmeer and Merwar.

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So from every Sub-division, 22 Members will be selected from those Sections, One from Each Section and there are 22 Sub-divisions or Tahasils, in Province.

The above 28 Educated Sections of People include Hindus, Mahamedans, Christians, Buddhists, Sikhs, Jains, Jews, and other Communities.

The Cause of taking the above Process is that by its Adoption there will be no Agitation, no Murmur and no Trouble from any Sect or Caste of People of the Country.

The Common Assembly will be divided into 2 Groups as the Province is divided into 2 Divisions.

Each Group will have One Speaker and One Deputy Speaker.

There will be 2 Speakers, and 2 Deputy Speakers.

Among the Members of Common Assembly including 4 Speakers, One Person will be selected as the President of the Common Assembly.

The Age of a Representative must be from 21 to 60 years.

THE SENATE.

The Senate will approximately consist of 56 Members. There will be 28 Representatives on an Average from each District and there are 2 Districts

The Age of Representatives must be 40 years or Upwards, both for Male and Female.

The Senate will be divided into 2 Groups, Members of Each Group will select from amongst themselves, One speaker and one Deputy Speaker.

There will be thus 4 Speakers, amongst the Members of the Senate including 4 Speakers One Person will be selected as a President of the House,

APPOINTMENT OF GOVERNOR, PRIME MINISTER, AND MINISTERS.

The President of the Senate will act as President as well as Prime Minister.

GOVERNOR.

Natural Born Indian Senate Member of the Province will be Appointed and Selected as Governor by the Members of the Senate of the Province for Five years.

QUALIFICATION OF GOVERNOR.

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Age.....From 40 to 60 years.

Designation.....Noted Learned, no Restriction for any Specific Language.

APPOINTMENT OF GOVERNOR.

The Appointment of the Governor made by the Senate and Approved by the Common Assembly shall be forwarded to the Governor-General for Confirmation

PERSONAL STAFF OF THE GOVERNOR.

1. Secretary
2. Assistant Secretary.
3. Controller of the House-Hold
4. Private Secretary.
5. A. D. C.
6. Physician and Surgeon.

APPOINTMENT OF MINISTERS.

Each Group of the Senate will select 10 Ministers from amongst themselves the Selection made by the Group shall be forwarded to the Governor for Confirmation.

OFFICIAL STAFF OF THE GOVERNOR.

1. Prime Minister, the President of the Senate.
2. President of the Common Assembly.
3. Minister for Foreign Affairs.
4. Minister for Finance
5. Minister for National Defence.
6. Minister for Justice.
7. Minister for Marine,
8. Minister for Post and Telegraphs.
9. Minister for Customs and Excise.
10. Minister for Trade and Commerce.
11. Minister for Interior.
12. Minister for Mines,
13. Minister for Agriculture
14. Minister for Labour.
15. Minister for Public Works.
16. Minister for Health.
17. Minister for Education.
18. Minister for Railways and Irrigation.
19. Secretary for Treasure.
20. Minister for Revenue.
21. Solicitor-General.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

The Executive Council will consist of :

1. The Governor
2. The Prime Minister
3. All Other Ministers
4. Provincial Military Commander

The Governor will be the President of the Executive Council.

In the Absence of the Governor, the Members Present will select One from them as President.

The Constitution of the Executive Council shall be communicated to the Central Executive Council.

HIGH COURT.

The Court of Final Appeal in Each Province shall be named the High Court.

The High Court will have Appellate Jurisdiction only.

The Provincial Government will appoint as many Judges for the High Court from amongst the Practising Lawyers of the High Court of 10 years Standing, as may be necessary for a proper Administration of Justice. Of the Judges so elected One will be made the Chief Justice of the High Court, the Office of Judges of the High Court shall be tenable for 5 years.

An Offer to serve as a Judge without pay would be always acceptable.

The Provincial Government will also appoint all other Judicial Officers, both Civil and Criminal

QUALIFICATION FOR JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

Only Practising Lawyers would be eligible for Posts involving discharge of Judicial Duties, Civil and Criminal.

HILL TRACTS.

Hill Tracts will be Governed by A Lt. Governor Appointed by the Central Government.

PORT.

The Port will be administered by The Minister of Trade and Commerce, The Minister for Defence, The Minister for Health and The Minister of Customs.

For The Development of Trade and Commerce, there shall be constituted A Port Council consisting of the following Members.

1. Minister of Trade and Commerce as the President
2. The Minister of Defence
3. The Minister for Health
4. The Minister of Customs.

One Member of Each Chamber of Commerce existing in the Province.

DEFENCE OF THE PORT.

Under The Minister of Defence of The Province.

AGENT-GENERAL.

It is called the Agent-General for Ajmeer and Merwar in London to observe Trades and Politics.

QUALIFICATION OF THE AGENT-GENERAL.

Name

Age.....40 Years and Upwards

Caste.....No Caste Restriction

Designation -Learned, Sound Knowledge in English with Commercial Prudence

COMMERCIAL-AGENT.

Throughout the Independent Countries in the world.

UNITED STATES OF INDIA.

The Central Provinces and Berar.

Description of the Province.

BOUNDARY.

Berar is a Province in Central Province in India better known under the name of Central Province and Berar, Bounded on the North and East by the Central Provinces, on the South by the Nizam's Dominion, and on the West by the Bombay Presidency.

AREA AND POPULATION.

The Central Provinces and Berar contains a Population of 13912760, and extends over 99876 Sq. miles

CAUSE AND JUSTIFICATION.

The Province contains a Population of 13912760, and extends over 99876 Sqr. miles. There are 5 Divisions and 22 Districts and 144 Tahasils in the Province.

Divisions.	Districts.	Tahasils.
Nagpur Division	Nagpur	8
	Bhandara	6
	Wardha	3
	Chanda	8
	Balaghat	5
		<hr/>
		30
Jabalpur Division	Jabalpur	5
	Saugor	5
	Damoh	3
	Seori	2
	Mandla	3
		<hr/>
		18

Nurbudda Division	Hoshangabad	4
	Nimar	5
	Nursingpur	2
	Betul	3
	Chhindwara	5
		<hr/> 19
Chattishgarh Dn.	Raipur	7
	Bilaspur	9
	Drug	6
		<hr/> 22
Berar Division.	Amraoti	8
	Yeotmal	7
	Akola	5
	Buldana	5
		<hr/>
5 Divisions.	22 Districts.	114

THE CITIZEN.

It means Natural Born in India or Hereditary Natural Born in India (i.e.) who is not Born, and Naturalised as a Citizen in any Other Country out side of India. It applies to both Men and Women of the Country.

LEGISLATURE.

IT WILL BE DIVIDED INTO TWO BRANCHES.

1. The Common Assembly.
2. The Senate.

FORMATION OF THE ABOVE TWO HOUSES.

THE COMMON ASSEMBLY.

The Common Assembly will approximately consist of 10146 Members, without Property Qualifications among the Citizens of the Province, who will be chosen as follows:—

There are 89 Educated Sections of the People in the Province of Berar.

So from Every Sub-division 89 Members will be selected from those Sections, One from Each Section and there are 114 Sub-divisions in the Province.

The above 89 Educated Sections of People include Hindus Mahomedans, Christians, Buddhists, Siks, Jains, Jews and other Communities.

The Cause of taking the above Process is that by its Adoption, there will be no Agitation, no Murmur, and no Trouble from any Sect or Caste of People of the Country.

The Common Assembly will be divided into 5 Groups as the Province is divided into 5 Divisions.

Each Group will have One Speaker and One Deputy Speaker. There will be 5 Speakers, and 5 Deputy Speakers.

Among the Members of the Common Assembly including 10. Speakers, One Person will be selected as the President of the Common Assembly.

The Age of a Representative must be from 21 to 60 Years.

THE SENATE.

The Senate will approximately consist of 1958 Members. There will be 89 Representatives on an Average from Each District and There are 22 Districts

The Age of Representatives must be 40 Years or Upwards, Both For Male and Female.

The Senate will be divided into 5 Groups. Members of Each Group will Select from amongst Themselves One Speaker and One Deputy Speaker.

There will be thus. 10. Speakers amongst the Members of the Senate Including 10 Speakers One Person will be selected as a President of the House.

APPOINTMENT OF GOVERNOR, . PRIME-MINISTER AND MINISTERS.

The President of the Senate will act as President as well as Prime Minister.

GOVERNOR.

Natural Born Indian Senate Member of the Province will be Appointed and Selected as Governor by the Members of the Senate of The Province for Five Years.

QUALIFICATION OF GOVERNOR.

Caste.....No Distinction of Caste and Creed for this Appointment.

Age.....From 40 to 60 Years.

Designation.....Noted Learned, no Restriction for any Specific Language,

APPOINTMENT OF GOVERNOR.

The Appointment of the Governor made by the Senate and Approved by the Common Assembly shall be Forwarded to the Governor-General for Confirmation.

PERSONAL STAFF OF THE GOVERNOR.

1. **Secretary**
2. **Assistant Secretary**
3. **Controller of the House-Hold**
4. **Private Secretary**
5. **A. D. C.**
6. **Physician and Surgeon**

APPOINTMENT OF MINISTERS.

Each Group of the Senate will select 4 Ministers from Amongst themselves, the Selection made by the Group shall be forwarded to the Governor for Confirmation.

OFFICIAL STAFF OF THE GOVERNOR.

1. **Prime Minister, the President of the Senate**
2. **President of the Common Assembly**
3. **Minister for Foreign Affairs**
4. **Minister for Finance**
5. **Minister for National Defence**
6. **Minister for Justice**
7. **Minister for Marines.**
8. **Minister for Post and Telegraphs**
9. **Minister for Customs and Excise**
10. **Minister for Trade and Commerce**
11. **Minister for Interior**
12. **Minister for Mines**
13. **Minister for Agriculture**
14. **Minister for Labour**
15. **Minister for Public-Works**
16. **Minister for Health**
17. **Minister for Education**
18. **Minister for Railways and Irrigation**
19. **Secretary for Treasure**
20. **Minister for Revenue**
21. **Solicitor-General**

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF GOVERNOR.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL WILL CONSIST OF :—

1. Governor
2. The Prime Minister
3. All Other Ministers
4. Provincial Military Commander

The Governor will be the President of the Executive Council ; In the Absence of the Governor, the Members present will select One from amongst them as President

The Constitution of the Executive Council shall be communicated to the Central Executive Council.

HIGH COURT.

The Court of Final Appeal in Each Province shall be named The High-Court.

The High Court will have Appellate Jurisdiction only.

The Provincial Government will appoint as Many Judges for the High-Court from amongst the Practising Lawyers of the High Court of 10 Years Standing, as may be necessary for a Proper Administration of Justice. Of the judges so elected One will be made The Chief Justice of the High Court, the Office of Judges of the High Court shall be tenable for 5 Years.

An Offer to serve as a Judge without pay would be always acceptable.

The Provincial Government will also appoint all other Judicial Officers both Civil and Criminal.

QUALIFICATION FOR JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

Only Practising Lawyers would be eligible for Posts involving discharge of Judicial Duties, Civil and Criminal.

HILL TRACTS.

Hill Tracts will be governed by A Lt. Governor appointed by the Central Government.

PORT.

The Port will be administered by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, the Minister for Defence, the Minister for Health, and the Minister of Customs.

For The Development of Trade and Commerce, there will be constituted A Port-Council, Consisting of the following Members.

1. The Minister of Trade and Commerce as the President
2. The Minister of Defence
3. The Minister for Health
4. The Minister of Customs

One Member of Each Chamber of Commerce Existing in the Province.

DEFENCE OF THE PORT.

UNDER THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE OF THE PROVINCE.

AGENT-GENERAL.

It is called the Agent-General for The Province of Berar in London to observe Trades and Politics.

QUALIFICATION OF THE AGENT-GENERAL.

Name.....

Age.....40 years and Upwards.

Caste.....No Caste Restriction.

Designation Learned, Sound Knowledge
in English with Commercial Prudence.

COMMERCIAL AGENT.

Throughout the Independent Countries in the World.



UNITED STATES OF INDIA.

The Province of Coorg.

Description of the Province.

BOUNDARY.

It is bounded along its entire Western frontier by the mountain chain of the Western Ghats, which separates it from the Madras district of Malabar and South Kanara this range curves somewhat inland, so as to serve also to some extent as the Northern and Southern boundary. On the North Coorg is partially separated from the forest highlands of Mysore by the Rivers Kumaradhari and Hemavati. and on East it merges in the general table-land of Mysore, the boundary for some distance being marked by the River Kaberi.

AREA AND POPULATION.

It extends over 1582 Sq. miles and the Province contains a Population of 163838 People.

CAUSE AND JUSTIFICATION.

The Province of Coorg contains a Population of 163838, and extends Over 1582 Sq. Miles.

There are only five Taluks in the Province of Coorg.

TALUKS.

1. Kiggatnad.
 2. Mercara.
 3. Nanjarajpatna.
 4. Padinalknad.
 5. Yedenalknad.
-

THE CITIZEN.

It means Natural Born in India or Hereditary Natural Born in India (i.e.) who is not Born, and Naturalised as a Citizen in any Other Country out side of India. It applies to both Men and Women of the Country.

LEGISLATURE.

IT WILL BE DIVIDED INTO TWO BRANCHES.

1. The Common Assembly.
2. The Senate.

FORMATION OF THE ABOVE TWO HOUSES.

THE COMMON ASSEMBLY.

The Common Assembly will approximately consist of 80 Members, without Property Qualifications among the Citizens of the Province, who will be chosen as follows :—

There are 16 Educated Sections of the People in the Province of Coorg.

So from Every Sub-division 16 Members will be selected from those Sections, One from Each Section as there are 5 Talukes in Coorg.

The above 16 Educated Sections of People include Hindus Mahomedans, Christians, Buddhists, Siks, Jains, Jews and other Communities.

The Cause of taking the above Process is that by its Adoption, there will be no Agitation, no Murmur, and no Trouble from any Sect or Caste of People of the Country.

The Common Assembly will be divided into 5 Groups as the Province is divided into 5 Taluks.

Each Group will have One Speaker and One Deputy Speaker. There will be 5 Speakers, and 5 Deputy Speakers.

Among the Members of the Common Assembly including 10 Speakers, One Person will be selected as the President of the Common Assembly.

The Age of a Representative must be from 21 to 60 Years.

THE SENATE.

The Senate will approximately consist of 32 Members. There will be 16 Representatives on an Average from each District and there are 2 Divisions in Taluks.

The Age of Representatives must be 40 years or Upwards, both for Male and Female.

The Senate will be divided into 2 Groups. Members of Each Group will select from amongst themselves. One speaker and one Deputy Speaker.

There will be thus 4 Speakers, amongst the Members of the Senate including 4 Speakers One Person will be selected as a President of the House,

APPOINTMENT OF GOVERNOR, PRIME MINISTER, AND MINISTERS.

The President of the Senate will act as President as well as Prime Minister.

GOVERNOR.

Natural Born Indian Senate Member of the Province will be Appointed and Selected as Governor by the Members of the Senate of the Province for Five years.

QUALIFICATION OF GOVERNOR.

Caste.....No Distinction of Caste and Creed for this Appointment.

Age.....From 40 to 60 years.

Designation.....Noted Learned, no Restriction for any Specific Language.

APPOINTMENT OF GOVERNOR.

The Appointment of the Governor made by the Senate and Approved by the Common Assembly shall be forwarded to the Governor-General for Confirmation

PERSONAL STAFF OF THE GOVERNOR.

1. Secretary
2. Assistant Secretary.
3. Controller of the House-Hold
4. Private Secretary.
5. A. D. C.
6. Physician and Surgeon.

APPOINTMENT OF MINISTERS.

Each Group of the Senate will select 10 Ministers from amongst themselves the Selection made by the Group shall be forwarded to the Governor for Confirmation.

OFFICIAL STAFF OF THE GOVERNOR.

1. Prime Minister, the President of the Senate.
2. President of the Common Assembly.
3. Minister for Foreign Affairs.
4. Minister for Finance
5. Minister for National Defence.
6. Minister for Justice.
7. Minister for Marine,
8. Minister for Post and Telegraphs.
9. Minister for Customs and Excise.
10. Minister for Trade and Commerce.
11. Minister for Interior.
12. Minister for Mines,
13. Minister for Agriculture
14. Minister for Labour.
15. Minister for Public Works.
16. Minister for Health.
17. Minister for Education.
18. Minister for Railways and Irrigation.
19. Secretary for Treasure.
20. Minister for Revenue.
21. Solicitor-General.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

The Executive Council will consist of :

1. The Governor
2. The Prime Minister
3. All Other Ministers
4. Provincial Military Commander

The Governor will be the President of the Executive Council.

In the Absence of the Governor, the Members Present will select One from them as President.

The Constitution of the Executive Council shall be communicated to the Central Executive Council.

HIGH COURT.

The Court of Final Appeal in Each Province shall be named the High Court.

The High Court will have Appellate Jurisdiction only.

The Provincial Government will appoint as many Judges for the High Court from amongst the Practising Lawyers of the High Court of 10 years Standing, as may be necessary for a proper Administration of Justice. Of the Judges so elected One will be made the Chief Justice of the High Court, the Office of Judges of the High Court shall be tenable for 5 years.

An Offer to serve as a Judge without pay would be always acceptable.

The Provincial Government will also appoint all other Judicial Officers, both Civil and Criminal.

QUALIFICATION FOR JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

Only Practising Lawyers would be eligible for Posts involving discharge of Judicial Duties, Civil and Criminal.

HILL TRACTS.

Hill Tracts will be Governed by A Lt. Governor Appointed by the Central Government.

PORT.

The Port will be administered by The Minister of Trade and Commerce, The Minister for Defence, The Minister for Health and The Minister of Customs.

For The Development of Trade and Commerce, there shall be constituted A Port Council consisting of the following Members.

1. Minister of Trade and Commerce as the President
2. The Minister of Defence
3. The Minister for Health
4. The Minister of Customs.

One Member of Each Chamber of Commerce existing in the Province.

DEFENCE OF THE PORT.

Under The Minister of Defence of The Province.

AGENT-GENERAL.

It is called the Agent-General for Coorg in London to observe Trades and Politics.

QUALIFICATION OF THE AGENT-GENERAL.

Name

Age.....40 Years and Upwards

Caste... ..No Caste Restriction

DesignationLearned, Sound Knowledge in English with Commercial Prudence

COMMERCIAL-AGENT.

Throughout the Independent Countries in the world,

UNITED STATES OF INDIA.

The Province of Burma.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROVINCE.

BOUNDARY.

It is bounded on the North by Eastern Bengal, on the East by Karenni and the Siamese Kingdom and on the South and west by the Sea.

AREA AND POPULATION.

The Province of Burma contains a Population of 13212192 and extends over 233707 Sqr. miles.

CAUSE AND JUSTIFICATION.

The Province contains a Population of 13212192 and extends over 233707 Sqr. miles. There are 8 Divisions, 41 districts and 99 Sub-Divisions, in the Province of Burma.

Divisions.	Districts.	Sub-Divisions.
1. Arakan	Akyab	4
	Hill Districts of	
	Arakan	1
	Kyukpya	1
	Sandoway	1
		<hr/>
		7
2. Pegu	Rangoon City	2
	Insein	2
	Hantawaddy	2
	Tharawaddy	2
	Pegu	2
	Prome	3
		<hr/>

3, Irrawaddy	Bassein	2
	Henzada	2
	Myaungm	2
	Ma—Ubin	2
	Pyapon	2
		<hr/>
		10
Tenasserim	Toungoo	3
	Salween	1
	Thaton	3
	Amherst	3
	Tavoy	1
	Mergui	2
		<hr/>
		13
Magwe	Thayetyom	2
	Pakokku	3
	Minbu	2
	Magwe	2
	Pakokku-Hill-Tracts	1
	Chin-Hills.	3
		<hr/>
		13
Mandalay	Mandalay	5
	Kyaukse	2
	Meiktila	2
	Yamethin	2
	Myingyau	2
		<hr/>
		13
Sagaing	Shwebo	3
	Sagaing	2
	Lower Chindwin	2
	Upper Chindwin	3
	Katha	4
	Bhamo	2
	Myit Kyina	8
		<hr/>
		24

FEDERATED SHAN-STATES.

Southern Shan State	}	6
Northern Shan State		

Total.

Divisions	8.	Districts	41.	Sub-Division	99.
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THE CITIZENS.

It Means Natural Born in India or Hereditary Natural Born in India (i.e.) who is not Born and Naturalised as a Citizen in any Other Country out side of India. It applies to both Men and Women of the Country.

LEGISLATURE.

It will be divided into Two Branches.

1. The Common Assembly,
2. The Senate.

FORMATION OF THE ABOVE TWO HOUSES.

THE COMMON ASSEMBLY.

The Common Assembly will approximately consist of 8316 Members without Property Qualifications among the Citizens of the Province, who will be chosen as follows:-

There are 84 Educated Sections of People in the Province of Burma.

So from every Sub-division, 84 Members will be selected from those Sections, One from Each Section and there are 99 Sub-divisions in Burma.

The above 84 Educated Sections of People include Hindus, Mahamedans, Christians, Buddhists, Sikhs, Jains, Jews, and other Communities.

The Cause of taking the above Process is that by its Adoption there will be no Agitation, no Murmur and no Trouble from any Sect or Caste of People of the Country.

The Common Assembly will be divided into 8 Groups as the Province is divided into 8 Divisions.

Each Group will have One Speaker and One Deputy Speaker.

There will be 8 Speakers, and 8 Deputy Speakers.

Among the Members of Common Assembly including 16 Speakers, One Person will be selected as the President of the Common Assembly.

The Age of a Representative must be from 21 to 60 years.

THE SENATE.

The Senate will approximately consist of 3444 Members. There will be 84 Representatives on an Average from Each District and There are 41 Districts

The Age of Representatives must be 40 Years or Upwards, Both For Male and Female.

The Senate will be divided into 8 Groups. Members of Each Group will Select from amongst Themselves One Speaker and One Deputy Speaker.

There will be thus. 16 Speakers amongst the Members of the Senate Including 16 Speakers One Person will be selected as a President of the House.

APPOINTMENT OF GOVERNOR, PRIME-MINISTER AND MINISTERS.

The President of the Senate will act as President as well as Prime Minister.

GOVERNOR.

Natural Born Indian Senate Member of the Province will be Appointed and Selected as Governor by the Members of the Senate of The Province for Five Years.

QUALIFICATION OF GOVERNOR.

Caste.....No Distinction of Caste and Creed for this Appointment.

Age.....From 40 to 60 Years.

Designation... ..Noted Learned, no Restriction for any Specific Language,

APPOINTMENT OF GOVERNOR.

The Appointment of the Governor made by the Senate and Approved by the Common Assembly shall be Forwarded to the Governor-General for Confirmation.

PERSONAL STAFF OF THE GOVERNOR.

1. **Secretary**
2. **Assistant Secretary**
3. **Controller of the House-Hold**
4. **Private Secretary**
5. **A. D. C.**
6. **Physician and Surgeon**

APPOINTMENT OF MINISTERS.

Each Group of the Senate will select 2 Ministers from Amongst themselves, the Selection made by the Group shall be forwarded to the Governor for Confirmation.

OFFICIAL STAFF OF THE GOVERNOR.

1. **Prime Minister, the President of the Senate**
2. **President of the Common Assembly**
3. **Minister for Foreign Affairs**
4. **Minister for Revenue & Finance**
5. **Minister for National Defence**
6. **Minister for Justice**
7. **Minister for Marines.**
8. **Minister for Post and Telegraphs**
9. **Minister for Customs and Excise**
10. **Minister for Trade and Commerce**
11. **Minister for Interior**
12. **Minister for Mines**
13. **Minister for Public-Works and Labour**
14. **Minister for Education & Health,**
15. **Minister for Railways, Irrigation & Agriculture**
16. **Secretary for Treasure**
17. **Solicitor-General**

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF GOVERNOR.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL WILL CONSIST OF :—

1. Governor
2. The Prime Minister
3. All Other Ministers
4. Provincial Military Commander

The Governor will be the President of the Executive Council ; In the Absence of the Governor, the Members present will select One from amongst them as President

The Constitution of the Executive Council shall be communicated to the Central Executive Council.

HIGH COURT.

The Court of Final Appeal in Each Province shall be named The High-Court.

The High Court will have Appellate Jurisdiction only.

The Provincial Government will appoint as Many Judges for the High-Court from amongst the Practising Lawyers of the High Court of 10 Years Standing, as may be necessary for a Proper Administration of Justice. Of the judges so elected One will be made The Chief Justice of the High Court, the Office of Judges of the High Court shall be tenable for 5 Years.

An Offer to serve as a Judge without pay would be always acceptable.

The Provincial Government will also appoint all other Judicial Officers both Civil and Criminal.

QUALIFICATION FOR JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

Only Practising Lawyers would be eligible for Posts involving discharge of Judicial Duties, Civil and Criminal.

HILL TRACTS.

Hill Tracts will be governed by A Lt. Governor appointed by the Central Government.

PORT.

The Port will be administered by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, the Minister for Defence, the Minister for Health, and the Minister of Customs.

For The Development of Trade and Commerce, there will be constituted A Port-Council, Consisting of the following Members.

1. The Minister of Trade and Commerce as the President
2. The Minister of Defence
3. The Minister for Health
4. The Minister of Customs

One Member of Each Chamber of Commerce Existing in the Province.

DEFENCE OF THE PORT.

UNDER THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE OF THE PROVINCE.

AGENT-GENERAL.

It is called the Agent-General for The Province of Burma in London to observe Trades and Politics.

QUALIFICATION OF THE AGENT-GENERAL.

Name.....

Age.....40 years and Upwards.

Caste.....No Caste Restriction.

Designation... .. Learned, Sound Knowledge
in English with Commercial Prudence.

COMMERCIAL AGENT.

Throughout the Independent Countries in the World.

UNITED STATES OF INDIA.

Province of Beluchistan.

Description of the Province.

BOUNDARY.

It is Bounded by North West Afghanistan North Waziristan, East by North West Frontier Province and Derah-Ghazi-Khan, South by Upper Sind Frontier and Larkana Province and West by Kalat Ranges.

AREA AND POPULATION.

The Province of Beluchistan contains a Population of 420648 and extends over 54228 Sq. Miles.

CAUSE AND JUSTIFICATION.

There are 29 Thasils and 8 Districts in the Province of Beluchistan.

Districts.	Tahasils.
(Quetta) Pishin	Quetta
	Pishin
	Chaman
	Shoramd
	Mushakhel
Loralai	Barkhan
	Duki
	Sanjawai
	Bori
Zhob	Hindubagh
	Killsaifulla
	Fort-Sandeman
Bolan	Bolan

Chagai **Nushkhi**
 Dalvandin
 Western Sanjrani

Sibi **Sibi**
 Sharig
 Kohlu
 Norabad
 Mani-Country
 Bughti Country

Kalat **Sarawan**
 Jhalawan
 Kachhi
 Dambki hari country
 Makran
 Kharan

Lasbela **Lasbela**

Generally Hinduism, Mohamedanism (Islamic sects) Sikhs,
Christianty prevail.

Islamic sects Sia, Sunni, Zikri, Ahmadi, Sufi, Ahli-hadis.

Sikh Kesdhari.

Sahjdhari.

Christian, European, Anglo-Indian, Indian-Christian.



THE CITIZEN.

It means Natural Born in India or Hereditary Natural Born in India (i.e.) who is not Born, and Naturalised as a Citizen in any Other Country out side of India. It applies to both Men and Women of the Country.

LEGISLATURE.

IT WILL BE DIVIDED INTO TWO BRANCHES.

1. The Common Assembly
2. The Senate.

FORMATION OF THE ABOVE TWO HOUSES. THE COMMON ASSEMBLY.

The Common Assembly will approximately consist of 2900 Members, without Property Qualifications among the Citizens of the Province, who will be chosen as follows :—

There are 100 Educated Sections of the People in the Province of Beluchistan.

So from Every Sub-division 100 Members will be selected from those Sections, One from Each Section as there are 29 Tahasils in Beluchistan

The above 100 Educated Sections of People include Hindus Mahomedans, Christians, Buddhists, Siks, Jains, Jews and other Communities.

The Cause of taking the above Process is that by its Adoption, there will be no Agitation, no Murmur, and no Trouble from any Sect or Caste of People of the Country.

The Common Assembly will be divided into 3 Groups as the Province is divided into 3 Divisions

Each Group will have One Speaker and One Deputy Speaker. There will be 3 Speakers, and 3 Deputy Speakers.

Among the Members of the Common Assembly including 6 Speakers, One Person will be selected as the President of the Common Assembly.

The Age of a Representative must be from 21 to 60 Years,

THE SENATE.

The Senate will approximately consist of 800 Members. There will be 100 Representatives on an Average from each District and there are 8 Districts.

The Age of Representatives must be 40 years or Upwards, both for Male and Female.

The Senate will be divided into 8 Groups, Members of Each Group will select from amongst themselves. One Speaker and One Deputy Speaker.

There will be thus 6 Speakers, amongst the Members of the Senate including 6 Speakers One Person will be selected as a President of the House,

APPOINTMENT OF GOVERNOR, PRIME MINISTER, AND MINISTERS.

The President of the Senate will act as President as well as Prime Minister.

GOVERNOR.

Natural Born Indian Senate Member of the Province will be Appointed and Selected as Governor by the Members of the Senate of the Province for Five years.

QUALIFICATION OF GOVERNOR.

Caste.....No Distinction of Caste and Creed for this Appointment.

Age.....From 40 to 60 years.

Designation... ..Noted Learned, no Restriction for any Specific Language.

APPOINTMENT OF GOVERNOR.

The Appointment of the Governor made by the Senate and Approved by the Common Assembly shall be forwarded to the Governor-General for Confirmation

PERSONAL STAFF OF THE GOVERNOR.

1. Secretary
2. Assistant Secretary.
3. Controller of the House-Hold
4. Private Secretary.
5. A. D. C.
6. Physician and Surgeon.

APPOINTMENT OF MINISTERS.

Each Group of the Senate will select 6 Ministers from amongst themselves the Selection made by the Group shall be forwarded to the Governor for Confirmation.

OFFICIAL STAFF OF THE GOVERNOR.

1. Prime Minister, the President of the Senate.
2. President of the Common Assembly.
3. Minister for Foreign Affairs.
4. Minister for Finance
5. Minister for National Defence.
6. Minister for Justice.
7. Minister for Post and Telegraphs.
8. Minister for Customs, Excise & Marine.
9. Minister for Trade and Commerce.
10. Minister for Interior.
11. Minister for Mines.
12. Minister for Agriculture.
13. Minister for Public Works, & Labour.
14. Minister for Health.
15. Minister for Education.
16. Minister for Railways and Irrigation.
17. Secretary for Treasure.
18. Minister for Revenue.
19. Solicitor-General.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

The Executive Council will consist of :

1. The Governor
2. The Prime Minister
3. All Other Ministers
4. Provincial Military Commander

The Governor will be the President of the Executive Council.

In the Absence of the Governor, the Members Present will select One from them as President.

The Constitution of the Executive Council shall be Communicated to the Central Executive Council.

HIGH COURT.

The Court of Final Appeal in Each Province shall be named the High Court.

The High Court will have Appellate Jurisdiction only.

The Provincial Government will appoint as many Judges for the High Court from amongst the Practising Lawyers of the High Court of 10 years Standing, as may be necessary for a proper Administration of Justice. Of the Judges so elected One will be made the Chief Justice of the High Court, the Office of Judges of the High Court shall be tenable for 5 years.

An Offer to serve as a Judge without pay would be always acceptable.

The Provincial Government will also appoint all other Judicial Officers, both Civil and Criminal

QUALIFICATION FOR JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

Only Practising Lawyers would be eligible for Posts involving discharge of Judicial Duties, Civil and Criminal.

HILL TRACTS.

Hill Tracts will be Governed by A Lt. Governor Appointed by the Central Government.

PORT.

The Port will be administered by The Minister of Trade and Commerce, The Minister for Defence, The Minister for Health and The Minister of Customs.

For The Development of Trade and Commerce, there shall be constituted A Port Council consisting of the following Members.

1. Minister of Trade and Commerce as the President.
2. The Minister of Defence
3. The Minister for Health
4. The Minister of Customs.

One Member of Each Chamber of Commerce existing in the Province.

DEFENCE OF THE PORT.

Under The Minister of Defence of The Province.

AGENT-GENERAL.

It is called the Agent-General for Beluchistan in London to observe Trades and Politics.

QUALIFICATION OF THE AGENT-GENERAL.

Name.....

Age.....40 Years and Upwards

Caste.....No Caste Restriction

Designation.....Learned, Sound Knowledge in English with Commercial Prudence

COMMERCIAL-AGENT.

Throughout the Independent Countries in the world.