

LIST OF APPENDICES

	Pages
I— Population of India by Communities	419
II— Communal distribution of population by Minorities in the Provinces of British India	420
III— Communal distribution of population by Minorities in the States	421
IV— Communal distribution of population in the Punjab by Districts	422
V— Communal distribution of population in Bengal by Districts	423
VI— Communal distribution of population in Assam by Districts	424
VII— Proportion of Muslim population in N. W. F. Province by Districts	425
VIII— Proportion of Muslim population in N.-W. F. Province by Towns	426
IX— Proportion of Muslim population in Sind by Districts	427
X— Proportion of Muslim population in Sind by Towns	428
XI— Languages spoken by the Muslims of India	429
XII— Address by Muslims to Lord Minto, 1906, and Reply thereto	430
XIII— Allocation of Seats under the Government of India Act, 1935, for the Lower House in each Provincial Legislature	446
XIV— Allocation of Seats under the Government of India Act, 1935, for the Upper House in each Provincial Legislature	447

	Pages
XV— Allocation of Seats under the Government of India Act, 1935, for the Lower House of the Federal Legislature for British India by Province and by Community	448
XVI— Allocation of Seats under the Government of India Act, 1935, for the Upper Chamber of the Federal Legislature for British India by Province and by Community	449
XVII— Allocation of Seats under the Government of India Act, 1935, for Indian States in the Upper and Lower Houses of the Federal Legislature	450
XVIII— Communal Award	455
XIX— Supplementary Communal Award	463
XX— The Poona Pact	464
XXI— Comparative Statement of Minority Representation under the Government of India Act, 1935, in the Provincial Legislature	466
XXII— Comparative Statement of Minority Representation under the Government of India Act, 1935, in the Central Legislature	467
XXIII— Government of India Resolution of 1934 on Communal Representation of Minorities in the Services	468
XXIV— Government of India Resolution of 1943 on Representation of the Scheduled Castes in the Services	474
XXV— The Cripps Proposals	478
Index	481

MAPS

1. Hindu and Muslim areas in the Punjab.
2. Hindu and Muslim areas in Bengal and Assam.
3. British India as divided into Pakistan and Hindustan.

APPENDIX I

Population of India by Communities

Communities				British India	Indian States and Agencies	Total
1.	Hindus	...	...	150,890,146	55,227,180	206,117,326
2.	Muslims	...	...	79,398,503	12,659,593	92,058,096
3.	Scheduled Castes*		...	39,920,807	8,892,373	48,813,180
4.	Tribal	...	...	16,713,256	8,728,233	25,441,489
5.	Sikhs	...	...	4,165,097	1,526,350	5,691,447
6.	Christians:					
	(i) Indian Christians		...	1,655,982	1,413,808	3,069,790
	(ii) Anglo-Indians		...	113,936	26,486	140,422
	(iii) Others		...	75,751	7,708	83,459
7.	Jains	...	...	578,372	870,914	1,449,286
8.	Buddhists	...	...	167,413	64,590	232,003
9.	Parsees	...	...	101,968	12,922	114,890
10.	Jews	...	...	19,327	3,153	22,480
11.	Others	...	...	371,403	38,474	409,877
Total				294,171,961	89,471,784	383,643,745

* This is a statutory designation given to the untouchables by the Government of India Act, 1935.

NOTE.—The figures for the Scheduled Castes both for British India and Indian States do not give the correct totals. The figures for Ajmer-Merwara in British India and for Gwalior State are not included in the totals. The Census Reports for 1940 fail to give these figures.

APPENDIX II

COMMUNAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY MINORITIES IN THE PROVINCES OF BRITISH INDIA

	Provinces	Total Population	Muslims		Scheduled Castes		Indian Christians		Sikhs	Per- centage
			Population	Per- centage	Popula- tion	Per- centage	Popula- tion	Per- centage		
1.	Ajmere-Merwara	583,693	89,899	15.4	Nil (?)	..	3,895	.8	867	.15
2.	Andaman Nicobar	33,768	8,005	23.7	Nil	..	779	2.3	744	2.2
3.	Assam	10,204,733	3,442,479	33.7	676,291	6.6	37,750	.4	3,464	.03
4.	British Baluchistan	501,631	438,930	87.5	5,102	1.0	2,633	.5	11,918	2.3
5.	Bengal	60,306,525	33,005,434	54.7	7,878,970	13.0	110,923	.2	16,281	.03
6.	Bihar*	36,340,151	4,716,314	12.9	4,840,379	13.3	24,693	.07	13,213	.04
7.	Bombay	20,849,840	1,920,368	9.2	1,855,148	8.9	338,812	1.6	8,011	.04
8.	Central Provinces & Berar†	16,813,584	783,697	4.7	3,051,413	18.1	48,260	.3	14,996	.09
9.	Coorg	168,726	14,780	8.8	25,740	15.3	3,309	2.0	Nil	..
10.	Delhi	917,939	304,971	33.2	121,693	13.3	10,494	1.1	16,157	1.8
11.	Madras	49,341,810	3,896,452	7.9	8,068,492	16.4	2,001,082	4.06	418	.001
12.	N.-W. F. P.	3,038,067	2,788,797	91.8	Nil	..	5,426	.2	57,989	1.9
13.	Orissa	8,728,544	146,301	1.7	1,238,171	14.2	26,584	.3	232	.003
14.	Punjab	28,418,819	16,217,242	57.0	1,248,635	4.4	486,038	1.7	3,757,401	13.2
15.	Panth Piploda	5,267	251	4.8	918	17.4	216	4.1	Nil	..
16.	Sind	4,229,221	3,054,635	72.2	191,634	4.5	13,232	.3	31,011	.7
17.	United Provinces @	55,020,617	8,416,308	15.3	11,717,158	21.3	131,327	.2	232,445	.4
	Total	295,502,935	79,344,863	26.9	40,919,744	13.9	3,245,453	1.0	4,155,147	1.0
*	Bihar	28,823,802	4,168,470	14.4	3,919,619	13.6	12,651	.04	3,204	.01
	Chota Nagpur	7,516,349	547,844	7.3	420,760	5.6	12,042	.2	10,009	.1
+	C. P.	13,208,718	448,528	3.4	2,359,836	17.9	42,135	.3	12,766	.1
	Berar	3,604,866	335,169	9.3	691,577	19.2	6,125	.2	2,230	.05
@	Agra	40,906,147	6,231,062	15.2	8,018,803	19.6	120,549	.3	226,096	.5
	Oudh	14,114,470	2,185,246	15.5	3,698,355	26.2	10,778	.08	6,349	.05

APPENDIX III COMMUNAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY MINORITIES IN INDIAN STATES

States and Agencies	Total Population	Muslims		Scheduled Castes		Indian Christians		Sikhs	
		Population	Per- centage	Population	Per- centage	Population	Per- centage	Population	Per- centage
1. Assam	725,655	31,662	4.4	265	0.04	25,913	3.6	381	.05
2. Baluchistan	356,204	346,251	97.2	65	0.02	40	.01	126	.04
3. Baroda	2,855,010	223,610	7.8	230,794	8.1	9,182	.3	566	.02
4. Bengal	2,144,829	372,113	17.3	269,729	12.6	564	.03	28	.001
5. Central India	7,506,427	439,850	5.9	1,027,009	13.7	7,582	.1	2,731	.04
6. Chattisgarh	4,050,000	28,773	0.7	483,132	11.9	11,820	.3	507	.01
7. Cochin	1,422,875	109,188	7.7	141,154	9.9	399,394	28.1	9	..
8. Deccan (and Kolhapur)	2,785,428	182,036	6.5	306,898	11.0	17,236	.6	22	.001
9. Gujarat	1,458,702	58,000	3.9	55,204	3.8	4,215	.3	182	.01
10. Gwalior	4,006,159	240,903	6.0	..	..	1,352	.03	2,342	.06
11. Hyderabad	16,338,534	2,097,475	12.8	2,928,048	17.9	215,989	1.3	5,330	.03
12. Kashmir and Feudatories	4,021,616	3,073,540	76.4	113,464	2.8	3,079	.08	65,903	1.6
13. Madras	498,754	30,263	6.0	83,734	16.8	20,806	4.2	5	..
14. Mysore	7,329,140	485,230	6.6	1,405,067	19.2	98,580	1.3	269	.004
15. N.-W.F.P.	46,267	22,068	47.7	Nil	..	571	1.2	4,472	9.1
16. Orissa	3,023,731	14,355	0.47	352,088	11.6	2,249	.07	151	.005
17. Punjab	5,503,554	2,251,459	40.9	349,962	6.4	6,952	.1	1,342,685	24.4
18. Punjab Hill	1,090,644	46,678	4.3	238,774	21.9	188	.02	17,739	1.6
19. Rajputana	13,670,208	1,297,841	9.5	..	..	4,349	.03	81,896	.6
20. Sikkim	121,520	83	0.07	76	0.6	34	.03	1	..
21. Travancore	6,070,018	434,150	7.2	395,952	6.5	1,958,491	32.3	31	..
22. UP.	928,470	273,625	29.5	152,927	16.5	1,281	.1	731	.08
23. Western India	4,904,156	600,440	12.2	358,038	7.3	3,105	.06	239	.005
Total ...	91,810,571	15,733,133	16.59	8,892,373	9.7	2,794,959	3.1	1,526,350	1.7

APPENDIX IV

COMMUNAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN THE PUNJAB BY DISTRICTS

Districts	Total Population	Muslims		Scheduled Castes		Indian Christians		Sikhs		Hindus	
		Population	Per- centage	Population	Per- centage	Population	Per- centage	Population	Per- centage	Population	Per- centage
1. Hissar	1,006,709	285,208	28.3	128,240	12.7	1,235	1.1	60,731	6.0	524,602	52.1
2. Rohtak	956,399	166,569	17.4	135,103	14.1	1,026	1.1	1,466	0.2	645,371	57.8
3. Gurgaon	851,458	285,992	33.6	119,250	14.0	1,457	1.2	637	0.7	441,287	51.8
4. Karnal	994,575	304,346	30.6	136,713	13.7	1,223	1.1	19,887	2.0	529,588	53.2
5. Ambala	847,745	268,999	31.7	124,006	14.6	4,592	1.6	153,543	18.1	288,652	34.0
6. Simla	38,576	7,022	18.2	7,092	18.4	508	1.3	1,032	2.7	22,374	58.0
7. Kangra	899,377	43,219	4.8	121,622	13.5	590	1.07	4,809	0.5	725,909	80.7
8. Hosniarpur	1,170,323	380,759	32.5	170,855	14.6	6,060	0.5	198,194	16.9	413,857	35.4
9. Jullundar	1,127,190	509,804	45.2	154,431	13.7	5,971	0.5	298,744	26.5	156,579	13.9
10. Ludhiana	818,615	302,482	36.9	68,469	8.4	1,632	0.2	341,175	41.7	106,246	12.9
11. Ferozpur	1,423,076	641,448	45.1	73,504	5.1	11,031	0.8	479,486	33.7	216,229	15.2
12. Lahore	1,695,375	1,027,772	60.6	32,735	1.9	67,886	4.0	310,648	18.3	252,004	14.9
13. Amritsar	1,413,876	657,695	46.5	29,750	1.6	25,330	1.8	510,845	36.1	194,737	13.8
14. Gurdaspur	1,153,511	589,923	51.1	45,839	4.0	40,382	4.4	221,251	19.2	244,935	21.2
15. Shalok	1,190,497	739,218	62.1	65,354	5.5	73,846	6.2	139,409	11.7	163,965	13.9
16. Gujranwalla	912,235	642,706	70.5	7,485	0.8	60,380	6.6	99,139	10.9	100,650	11.0
17. Shakhupura	852,508	542,344	63.6	22,438	2.6	59,985	7.0	160,706	18.9	66,744	7.8
18. Gujarat	1,104,952	945,609	85.6	4,621	0.4	4,391	0.4	70,233	6.3	80,022	7.2
19. Shahapur	998,921	835,918	83.7	9,693	1.0	12,990	1.3	48,046	4.8	92,479	9.2
20. Jhealam	629,658	563,033	89.4	771	0.1	730	0.1	24,680	3.9	40,117	6.4
21. Rawalpindi	785,231	628,193	80.0	4,233	0.5	4,212	0.5	64,127	8.2	78,245	10.0
22. Attock	675,875	611,128	90.4	1,015	0.1	504	0.09	20,102	3.0	42,194	6.2
23. Mianwali	506,321	436,260	86.2	1,008	0.2	324	0.06	6,865	1.3	61,806	12.2
24. Montgomery	1,329,103	918,564	69.1	43,456	3.2	24,101	1.9	175,064	13.2	167,510	12.6
25. Lyallpore	1,396,305	877,518	62.8	68,222	4.9	51,994	3.7	262,737	18.8	135,637	9.7
26. Jhang	821,631	678,736	82.6	1,943	0.2	744	0.1	12,238	1.5	127,946	15.6
27. Multan	1,484,333	1,157,911	78.0	24,530	1.7	13,270	0.9	61,628	4.1	225,342	15.2
28. Muzaffargarh	712,849	616,074	86.4	2,691	0.4	248	0.03	5,882	0.8	87,952	12.3
29. Dera Gazi Khan	581,350	512,678	88.1	1,059	0.2	46	0.01	1,972	0.2	66,348	11.4
30. Transfrontier Tract	40,246	40,084	99.6	Nil	..	Nil	..	2	..	160	0.4
Total	28,418,820	16,217,242	57.1	1,592,320	5.6	486,038	1.7	3,757,401	13.2	6,301,737	22.2

APPENDIX V COMMUNAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN BENGAL BY DISTRICTS

Districts	Total Population	Muslims		Scheduled Castes		Hindus		Indian Christians	
		Population	Per- centage	Population	Per- centage	Population	Per- centage	Population	Per- centage
1. Burdwan	1,890,732	336,665	17.8	430,300	22.8	963,520	51.0	3,280	.2
2. Birbhum	1,048,317	287,310	27.4	280,254	26.7	406,182	38.8	344	.03
3. Bankura	1,289,640	55,564	4.3	355,290	27.5	723,269	56.1	1,216	.1
4. Midnapore	3,190,647	246,559	7.7	339,066	10.6	2,342,897	73.4	3,834	.1
5. Hooghly	1,377,729	207,077	15.0	245,810	17.8	853,734	61.9	543	.04
6. Howrah	1,490,304	296,325	19.9	184,318	12.4	1,000,548	67.1	994	.06
7. 24-Parganas	3,536,386	1,148,180	32.5	743,397	21.0	1,566,599	44.3	20,823	.6
8. Calcutta	2,108,891	497,535	23.6	55,228	2.6	1,476,284	70.0	16,431	.8
9. Nadia	1,759,846	1,078,007	61.3	143,682	8.2	514,268	29.2	10,749	.6
10. Murshidabad	1,640,530	927,747	56.6	167,184	10.2	517,803	31.6	394	.02
11. Khulna	1,943,218	959,172	49.4	470,550	24.2	507,143	26.1	3,538	.2
12. Rajshahi	1,571,750	1,173,285	74.6	75,650	4.8	253,580	16.1	1,166	.07
13. Dinapur	1,926,833	967,246	50.2	399,410	20.7	375,212	19.5	1,448	.07
14. Jalpaiguri	1,089,513	251,460	23.1	325,504	29.9	226,143	20.8	2,589	.2
15. Darjeeling	376,369	9,125	2.4	28,922	7.7	149,574	39.7	2,599	.7
16. Rangpur	2,877,847	2,055,186	71.4	495,462	17.2	307,387	10.7	389	.01
17. Bogra	1,260,463	1,057,902	83.9	61,303	4.9	126,229	10.0	286	.02
18. Pabna	1,705,072	1,313,968	77.1	114,738	6.7	269,017	15.8	285	.02
19. Malda	1,232,618	699,945	56.7	75,535	6.1	390,143	31.6	466	.04
20. Dacca	4,222,143	2,841,261	67.3	409,905	9.7	950,227	22.5	15,846	.4
21. Mymensingh	6,023,758	4,664,548	77.4	340,676	5.7	955,962	15.9	2,322	.04
22. Faridpur	2,888,803	1,871,336	64.4	527,496	18.3	478,742	16.6	9,549	.3
23. Bakarganj	3,549,010	2,567,027	72.3	427,667	12.1	480,962	13.6	9,357	.2
24. Tippera	3,860,139	2,975,901	77.1	227,643	5.9	652,318	16.9	428	.01
25. Naokhali	2,217,402	1,803,937	81.3	81,817	3.7	330,494	14.9	535	.02
26. Chittagong	2,153,296	1,605,183	74.5	57,024	2.6	401,050	18.6	395	.02
27. Chittagong Hill Tracts	247,053	7,270	2.9	283	.1	4,598	1.9	60	.02
28. Jessore	1,828,216	1,100,713	60.2	314,856	17.2	406,223	22.2	1,057	.06
Total ..	60,306,525	33,005,434	54.7	7,378,970	12.2	17,630,054	29.3	110,923	.2

APPENDIX VI
Communal Distribution of Population in Assam by Districts

Districts	Total Population	Muslims		Scheduled Castes		Indian Christians		Sikhs		Hindus	
		Population	P.C.	Population	P.C.	Population	P.C.	Population	P.C.	Population	P.C.
Surma Valley											
1. Kachahar	641,181	232,950	36.3	51,961	8.1	3,744	.6	..	..	173,855	27.1
2. Sylhet	3,116,602	1,892,117	60.7	364,510	11.7	2,590	.08	..	..	785,004	25.2
3. Khasi and Jantia Hills	118,665	1,555	1.3	63	.05	120	.1	..	..	12,676	10.7
4. Naga Hills	189,641	531	.2	45	.02	9	..	..	..	4,153	2.2
5. Lushai Hills	152,786	101	.06	22	.01	Nil	..	..	..	2,425	1.6
Assam Valley											
6. Goalpara	1,014,285	468,924	46.2	23,434	2.3	269	.03	..	..	282,789	27.9
7. Kamrup	1,264,200	361,522	39.1	59,092	4.7	1,038	.08	..	..	637,457	50.4
8. Darang	736,791	120,995	16.4	19,475	2.6	6,367	.8	..	..	328,283	44.6
9. Nowgong	710,800	250,113	35.2	59,214	8.3	4,049	.6	..	..	229,137	32.2
10. Sibsagar	1,074,741	51,769	4.8	50,184	4.7	15,268	1.4	..	..	593,007	55.2
11. Lakhimpur	894,842	44,579	5.0	43,527	4.9	3,786	.4	..	..	457,509	51.1
12. Garo Hills	233,569	10,398	4.5	789	.3	1	..	..	..	13,518	5.8
13. Sadiya Frontier Tract	60,118	864	1.4	3,991	6.6	486	.8	..	..	14,605	24.3
14. Balipara Frontier Tract	6,512	61	.9	74	1.1	23	.4	..	..	2,514	38.6
Total	10,204,733	3,442,479	33.7	676,291	6.6	37,750	.4	3,464	.03	3,536,932	34.6

APPENDIX VII

N.-W. F. PROVINCE

Proportion of Muslim Population by Districts

Districts			Total Population	Total Muslim Population	P. C. of Muslim Population to Total	Total Non- Muslim Population	P. C. of Non- Muslim to Total
Hazara	...	...	796,230	756,004	94.9	40,226	5.1
Mardan	...	...	506,539	483,575	96.5	22,964	4.5
Peshawar	...	...	851,833	769,589	90.4	82,244	9.6
Kohat	...	...	289,404	266,224	92.0	23,180	8.0
Bannu	...	...	295,930	257,648	87.1	38,282	12.9
D. I. Khan	...	...	298,131	255,757	85.8	42,374	14.2

APPENDIX VIII

N.-W. F. PROVINCE

Proportion of Muslim to Non-Muslim Population in Towns

C = Cantonment. M = Municipality. N.A. = Notified Area.

Towns by Districts			Total Population	Total Muslim Population	Percent- age of Muslims to Total	Total Non- Muslim Population	Percent- age of Non- Muslims to Total
Hazara							
1.	Abbottabad	... C.	13,866	3,331	24	10,535	7.6
2.	Abbottabad	... M.	13,558	8,861	66.1	4,697	33.9
3.	Haripur	... M.	9,322	5,174	55.5	4,148	44.5
4.	Baffa	... N.A.	7,988	7,166	89.7	822	10.3
5.	Nawanshehr	... N.A.	6,414	5,075	79.1	1,339	20.9
6.	Kot Najibullah	...	5,315	4,228	79.5	2,087	20.5
7.	Mansehra		10,217	8,141	79.7	1,076	20.3
Mardan							
8.	Mardan	... M.	39,200	28,994	73.9	10,206	26.1
9.	Mardan	... C.	3,294	1,307	39.7	1,987	60.3
Peshawar							
10.	Peshawar	... M.	1,30,967	1,04,650	79.9	26,317	20.1
11.	Peshawar	... C.	42,453	18,322	43.2	24,131	56.8
12.	Nowshera	... N.A.	17,491	16,976	97	515	3
13.	Nowshera	... C.	26,531	11,256	42.4	15,275	57.6
14.	Risalpur	... C.	9,009	3,506	38.9	5,503	61.1
15.	Cherat	... C.	337	270	80.1	67	19.9
16.	Charsada		16,945	15,747	92.9	1,198	7.1
17.	Utamanzai		10,129	9,768	96.4	361	3.6
18.	Tangi		12,906	12,456	96.5	450	3.5
19.	Parang		13,496	13,494	99.9	2	...
Kohat							
20.	Kohat	... M.	34,316	27,868	81.2	6,448	18.8
21.	Kohat	... C.	10,661	4,243	39.8	6,418	60.2
Bannu							
22.	Bannu	... M.	33,210	8,507	25.6	24,703	74.4
23.	Bannu	... C.	5,294	2,189	41.4	3,105	58.6
24.	Lakki	... N.A.	10,141	5,883	58	4,258	42
Dera Ismail Khan							
25.	D. I. Khan	... M.	49,238	25,443	51.7	23,795	48.3
26.	D. I. Khan	... C.	2,068	981	47.4	1,087	52.6
27.	Kulachi	... N.A.	8,840	6,610	74.8	2,230	25.2
28.	Tauk	... N.A.	9,089	5,531	60.8	3,558	39.2

APPENDIX IX

SIND

DISTRIBUTION OF MUSLIM POPULATION BY DISTRICTS

Districts	Total Population	Total Muslim Population	P. C. of Muslims to Total	Total Non- Muslims	P. C. of Non- Muslims to Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Dadu ...	389,380	329,991	84.7	59,389	15.3
2. Hyderabad ...	758,748	507,620	66.9	251,128	33.1
3. Karachi ...	713,900	457,035	64.0	256,865	36.0
4. Larkana ...	511,208	418,543	81.9	92,665	18.1
5. Nawabshah ...	584,178	436,414	74.7	147,764	25.3
6. Sukkur ...	692,556	491,634	71.0	200,922	29.0
7. Thar Parkar ...	581,004	292,025	50.3	288,979	49.7
8. Upper Sind Fron- tier ...	304,034	275,063	90.5	28,971	9.5
Total* ...	4,553,008	3,208,325	70.7	1,326,683	29.3

* This is exclusive of the population of Khairpur State.

APPENDIX X

SIND

Proportion of Muslim to Non-Muslim Population in Towns

M=Municipality; CI. C.=Civil Cantonment; Mily. C.=Military Cantonment

Towns by Districts				Total Population	Total Muslim Population	P. C. of Muslims to Total	Total Non-Muslim Population	P.C. of Non-Muslims to Total
1				2	3	4	5	6
<i>Dadu</i>								
1.	Dadu	...	M.	10,996	5,279	48	5,717	52.0
2.	Kotri	...	M.	9,979	5,137	51.5	4,842	48.5
3.	Manjhand	...	M.	3,025	1,053	34.8	1,972	65.2
4.	Sehwan	...	M.	4,364	2,218	50.8	2,146	49.2
<i>Hyderabad</i>								
5.	Hala	...	M.	7,960	5,042	63.3	2,918	36.7
6.	Hyderabad	...	M.	1,27,521	31,983	25.1	95,538	74.9
7.	Hyderabad	...	CI. C.	5,255	2,667	50.7	2,588	49.3
8.	Hyderabad	...	Mily. C.	1,917	1,419	74	498	26
9.	Matari	...	M.	5,910	4,339	73.4	1,571	26.6
10.	Nasarpur	...	M.	3,810	2,331	61.2	1,479	38.8
11.	Tando Allahyar	...	M.	8,406	1,690	20.1	6,716	79.9
12.	Tando Mahomed Khan.	...	M.	8,718	2,902	33.3	5,816	66.7
<i>Karachi</i>								
13.	Karachi	...	M.	3,58,492	1,52,365	42.5	2,06,127	57.5
14.	Karachi	...	CI. C.	5,854	895	15.3	4,959	84.7
15.	Daigh Road	...	CI. C.	2,881	1,172	40.7	1,709	59.3
16.	Manora	...	CI. C.	2,533	932	36.8	1,601	63.2
17.	Karachi	...	Mily.C.	15,895	7,063	44.4	8,832	5.56
18.	Tatta	...	M.	8,262	4,198	50.8	4,064	49.2
<i>Larkana</i>								
19.	Kambar	...	M.	11,681	6,297	53.1	5,384	46.9
20.	Larkana	...	M.	20,390	7,834	38.4	12,556	61.6
21.	Ratedero	...	M.	9,925	2,393	24.1	7,532	75.9
<i>Nawabshah</i>								
22.	Nawabshah	...	M.	17,509	4,420	25.3	13,089	74.7
23.	Shahabadpur.	...	M.	11,786	1,898	16.1	9,888	83.9
24.	Tando Adam	...	M.	17,233	2,994	17.4	14,239	82.6
<i>Sukkur</i>								
25.	Ghari Yasin	...	M.	8,397	2,895	34.5	5,502	65.5
26.	Ghotki	...	M.	5,236	1,533	29.3	3,703	70.7
27.	Rohri	...	M.	14,721	4,132	28.7	10,589	71.9
28.	Shikarpur	...	M.	67,746	21,775	32.1	45,971	67.9
29.	Sukkur	...	M.	66,466	18,152	27.3	48,314	72.7
<i>Thar Parkar</i>								
30.	Mirpurkhas	...	M.	19,591	5,086	25.9	14,505	74.1
31.	Umarkot	...	M.	4,275	986	22.9	3,289	77.1
<i>Upper Sind Frontier</i>								
32.	Jacobabad	...	M.	21,588	9,774	45.3	11,814	54.7

APPENDIX XI

LANGUAGES USED IN INDIA BY MUSLIMS IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE

(According to Census of 1921)

Urdu (Western Hindi)	...	...	20,791,000
Bengali	...	...	23,995,000
Punjabi	...	...	7,700,000
Sindhi	...	...	2,912,000
Kashmiri (and allied languages)		...	1,500,000
Pushtu	...	...	1,460,000
Gujarati	...	...	1,400,000
Tamil	...	...	1,250,000
Malayalam	...	...	1,107,000
Telugu	...	...	750,000
Oriya.	...	...	400,000
Baluchi	...	...	224,000
Brahui	...	...	122,000
Arabic	...	...	42,000
Persian	...	...	22,000
Other languages	...	...	5,060,000
Total...			68,735,000

APPENDIX XII

**Address* presented to H. E. Lord Minto, Viceroy and
Governor-
General of India**

by

A Deputation of the Muslim Community of India on
1st October 1906 at Simla

ADDRESS

“May it please your Excellency,—Availing ourselves of the permission accorded to us, we, the undersigned nobles, jagirdars, taluqdars, lawyers, zemindars, merchants and others representing a large body of the Mahomedan subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor in different parts of India, beg most respectfully to approach your Excellency with the following address for your favourable consideration.

* This document has a great importance and significance in the history of India. It marks the beginning of the British Government's policy of giving favourable treatment to the Muslims in the administration of India which, it is alleged, was intended to wean them away from the Congress and to create a breach and disunity between the Hindus and the Musalmans. It has also acquired a certain amount of notoriety in the minds of the Indians in view of the statement made by late Maulana Mohammad Ali in his address as President of the Congress, stating that “it was a command performance”, meaning thereby that the address was arranged by the British Government. On this account there has been a great deal of curiosity on the part of many Indians to know the text of the address and the reply given by Lord Minto. I had made a long search to obtain the same. I had even approached elderly Muslim politicians prominent in those days for a copy but none of them had it or knew where it was available. Newspapers of that day do not appear to have carried the text of the address and the reply. I was however lucky to get a copy of it from my friend Sir Raza Ali, M.L.A. (Central), who happened to have kept a cutting of the *Indian Daily Telegraph*—a paper then published from Lucknow but had long ago become defunct, in which the full text of the address as well as of the reply was printed. I am grateful to Sir Raza Ali for a loan of the cutting. As the document marks a historic event in the political history of British administration in India, it might be of some interest to reproduce details about the function which the Simla correspondent of the *Indian Daily Telegraph* had published in its issue of October 3rd, 1906. Says the correspondent:—

We fully realise and appreciate the incalculable benefits conferred by British rule on the teeming millions belonging to diverse races and professing diverse religions who form the population of the vast continent of India, and have every reason to be grateful for the peace, security, personal freedom and liberty of worship that we now enjoy. Further, from the wise and enlightened character of the Government, we have every reasonable ground for anticipating that these benefits will be progressive, and that India will in the future occupy an increasingly important position in the comity of nations.

"The representatives of the Mahomedan community who were to present the address to His Excellency the Viceroy this morning at Viceregal Lodge collected in the Ballroom at 11 A.M. They numbered thirty-five and were seated in a horse-shoe facing His Excellency's chair. Precisely at 11 A.M. Lord Minto, preceded by his staff, entered the room, all standing to receive him. His Excellency was taken round and personally introduced to each member by the Aga Khan. The Khalifa from Patiala then asked permission for the presentation of the address and the Aga Khan then advanced and facing His Excellency read the petition given below, all the representatives standing."

Those who formed the deputation were:—His Highness Aga Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan, G.C.I.E., (Bombay), Shahzadah Bakhtiar Shah, O.I.E., Head of the Mysore family, Calcutta; Hon'ble Malik Omar Hayat Khan, C.I.E., Lieutenant 17th Prince of Wales' Tiwana Lancers, Tiwana, Shahpur (Punjab); Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Mohamed Shah Din, Bar.-at-Law, Lahore; Hon'ble Maulvi Sharfuddin, Bar.-at-Law, Patna; Khan Bahadur Syed Nawab Ali Chowdhury, Mymensingh (Eastern Bengal); Nawab Bahadur Syed Amir Husan Khan, C.I.E., Calcutta; Naseer Hussain Khan Khayal, Calcutta; Khan Bahadur Mirza Shujaat Ali Beg; Persian Consul-General, Murshidabad, Calcutta (Bengal); Syed Ali Imam, Bar.-at-Law, Patna (Behar); Nawab Sarfraz Husain Khan; Patna (Behar); Khan Bahadur Ahmad Mohiuddin Khan, Stipendiary of the Carnatic family (Madras); Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Bar.-at-Law (Bombay); Ebrahimhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, General Merchant (Bombay); Mr. Abdur Rahim, Bar.-at-Law, Calcutta; Syed Allahdad Shah, Special Magistrate and Vice-President, Zamindars' Association, Khairpore (Sindh); Maulana H. M. Malak, Head of Mehdi Bazh Bohras, Nagpur (Central Provinces); Mushir-ud-Doula Mumtaz-ul-Mulk Khan Bahadur Khalifa Syed Mohamad Hussain, Member of the State Council of Patiala (Punjab); Khan Bahadur Col. Abdul Majid Khan, Foreign Minister, Patiala (Punjab); Khan Bahadur Khwaja Kusuf Shah, Hony. Magistrate, Amritsar (Punjab); Mian Mahomed Shafi, Bar.-at-Law, Lahore (Punjab); Shaikh Ghulam Sadik, Amritsar (Punjab); Hakim Mohamed Ajmul Khan, Delhi (Punjab); Munshi Ihtisham Ali, Zamindar and Rais, Kakori (Oudh); Syed Nabi Ullah, Bar.-at-Law, Rais Kara, Dist. Allahabad; Maulvi Syed Karamat Husain, Bar.-at-Law, Allahabad; Syed Abdulraoof, Bar.-at-Law, Allahabad; Munshi Abdur Salam Khan, retired Sub-Judge, Rampur; Khan Bahadur Mohamad Muzammil Ullah Khan, Zamindar, Secretary, Zamindars' Association, United Provinces, and Joint

One of the most important characteristics of British policy in India is the increasing deference that has so far as possible been paid from the first to the views and wishes of the people of the country in matters affecting their interests, with due regard always to the diversity of race and religion which forms such an important feature of all Indian progress.

Claims of the Community

Beginning with the confidential and unobtrusive method of consulting influential members of important communities in different parts of the country, this principle was gradually extended by the recognition of the right of recognised political or

Secretary, M. A. O. College Trustees, Aligarh : Haji Mohamed Ismail Khan, Zamindar, Aligarh; Sahabzadas Aftab Ahmad Khan, Bar.-at-Law, Aligarh ; Maulvi Mushtaq Hussain, Rais, Amroha, United Provinces; Maulvi Habibul Rahaman Khan, Zamindar, Bhikhanpur, United Provinces; Nawab Syed Sirdar Ali Khan, son of the late Nawab Sirdar Diler-ul-mulk Bahadur, C.I.E., Hyderabad (Deccan); Maulvi Syed Mahdee Ally Khan (Muhsin-ul-Mulk), Hony. Secretary. M. A. O. College, Aligarh, Etawah, United Provinces.

The following gentlemen intended to have attended the presentation of the address to the Viceroy, but were prevented by illness or other causes:— Hon'ble Nawab Khwaja , Salimulla, Nawab of Dacca, Hon'ble Nawab Haji Mohamed Fateh Ali Khan, Qazel-bash, Lahore; Hon'ble Syed Zainul-Edros, Surat, Khan Bahadur Kasim Mir Ghayasuddin Peerzadah of Broach: Khan Bahadur Raja Jahandad of Hazara and Shaik Shahid Hussain of Lucknow.

The correspondent of the *Telegraph* adds:—

Lady Minto, the Ladies Elliot and the Hon. Mrs. Hewett were present at the function.

At the presentation of the address today most of the deputies wore ordinary European dress with a fez as distinguishing head-dress, but the Patiala representatives, Lieut. Hon. Malik Omar Hayat Khan, Khan Bahadur Ali Choudhary, Khan Bahadur Ahmad Mohiuddin Khan and a few others, were in Indian dress, while a few others wore uniforms with gold lace. His Excellency the Viceroy was in morning dress with the Order of the Star of India on his frock coat.

GARDEN PARTY AT VICEREGAL LODGE

This afternoon a garden party was held in the Viceregal Lodge grounds when the Mahomedan representatives were received by the Viceroy, who spoke with each deputy individually.

The Hon. Mr. Baker, Financial Secretary, has invited the following Bengal gentlemen of the Mahomedan deputation to lunch tomorrow:—

Nawab Amir Hosein, Mirza Shujat Ali, Nawab Nasar Hossein, Hon. Shurfuddin and Ali Imam.

commercial organisations to communicate to the authorities their criticisms and views on measures of public importance, and finally by the nomination and election of direct representatives of the people in Municipalities, District Boards, and above all in the Legislative Chambers of the country. This last element is, we understand, about to be dealt with by the Committee appointed by your Excellency with the view of giving it further extension, and it is with reference mainly to our claim to a fair share in such extended representation and some other matters of importance affecting the interests of our community, that we have ventured to approach your Excellency on the present occasion.

Past Traditions

The Mahomedans of India number, according to the census taken in the year 1901, over sixty-two millions or between one-fifth and one-fourth of the total population of His Majesty's Indian dominions, and if a reduction be made for the uncivilised portions of the community enumerated under the heads of animist and other minor religions, as well as for those classes who are ordinarily classified as Hindus but properly speaking are not Hindus at all, the proportion of Mahomedans to the Hindu majority becomes much larger. We therefore desire to submit that under any system of representation extended or limited a community in itself more numerous than the entire population of any first class European power except Russia may justly lay claim to adequate recognition as an important factor in the State.

We venture, indeed, with your Excellency's permission to go a step further, and urge that the position accorded to the Mahomedan community in any kind of representation, direct or indirect, and in all other ways affecting their status and influence should be commensurate, not merely with their numerical strength, but also with their political importance and the value of the contribution which they make to the defence of the empire, and we also hope that your Excellency will in this connection be pleased to give due consideration to the position which they occupied in India a little more than hundred years ago and of which the traditions have naturally not faded from their minds.

The Mahomedans of India have always placed implicit reliance on the sense of justice and love of fair dealing that have characterised their rulers, and have in consequence abstained from pressing their claims by methods that might prove at all embarrassing, but earnestly as we desire that the Mahomedans of India should not in the future depart from that excellent and time-honoured tradition, recent events have stirred up feelings, especially among the younger generation of Mahomedans, which might, in certain circumstances and under certain contingencies easily pass beyond the control of temperate counsel and sober guidance.

We therefore pray that the representations we herewith venture to submit, after a careful consideration of the views and wishes of a large number of our co-religionists in all parts of India, may be favoured with your Excellency's earnest attention.

European representative institutions

We hope your Excellency will pardon our stating at the outset that representative institutions of the European type are new to the Indian people; many of the most thoughtful members of our community in fact consider that the greatest care, forethought and caution will be necessary if they are to be successfully adapted to the social, religious and political conditions obtaining in India, and that in the absence of such care and caution their adoption is likely, among other evils, to place our national interests at the mercy of an unsympathetic majority. Since, however, our rulers have, in pursuance of the immemorial instincts and traditions, found it expedient to give these institutions an increasingly important place in the Government of the country, we Mahomedans, cannot any longer in justice to our own national interests hold aloof from participating in the conditions to which their policy has given rise. While, therefore, we are bound to acknowledge with gratitude that such representation as the Mahomedans of India have hitherto enjoyed has been due to a sense of justice and fairness on the part of your Excellency and your illustrious predecessor in office and the heads of Local Governments by whom the Mahomedan members of Legislative Chambers have almost without exception been

nominated, we cannot help observing that the representation thus accorded to us has necessarily been inadequate to our requirements, and has not always carried with it the approval of those whom the nominees were selected to represent. This state of things was probably under existing circumstances unavoidable, for while on the one hand the number of nominations reserved to the Viceroy and Local Governments has necessarily been strictly limited, the selection on the other hand of really representative men, has, in the absence of any reliable method of ascertaining the direction of popular choice, been far from easy.

The Results of Election

As for the results of election, it is most unlikely that the name of any Mahomedan candidate will ever be submitted for the approval of Government by the electoral bodies as now constituted unless he is in sympathy with the majority in all matters of importance. Nor can we in fairness find fault with the desire of our non-Muslim fellow-subjects to take full advantage of their strength and vote only for members of their own community, or for persons who, if not Hindus, are expected to vote with the Hindu majority on whose goodwill they would have to depend for their future re-election. It is true that we have many and important interests in common with our Hindu fellow-countrymen and it will always be a matter of the utmost satisfaction to us to see these interests safeguarded by the presence in our Legislative Chambers of able supporters of these interests, irrespective of their nationality.

A DISTINCT COMMUNITY

Still, it cannot be denied that we Mahomedans are a distinct community with additional interests of our own which are not shared by other communities, and these have hitherto suffered from the fact that they have not been adequately represented. Even in the provinces in which the Mahomedans constitute a distinct majority of the population, they have too often been treated as though they were inappreciably small political factors that might without unfairness be neglected. This has been the case, to some extent, in the Punjab, but in a more marked degree in Sind and in Eastern Bengal.

Before formulating our views with regard to the election of representatives, we beg to observe that the political importance of a community to a considerable extent gains strength or suffers detriment according to the position that the members of that community occupy in the service of the State. If, as is unfortunately the case with the Mahomedans, they are not adequately represented in this manner, they lose in the prestige and influence which are justly their due.

Employment in Government Service

We therefore pray that Government will be graciously pleased to provide that both in the gazetted and the subordinate and ministerial services of all Indian provinces a due proportion of Mahomedans shall always find place. Orders of like import have at times been issued by Local Governments in some provinces, but have not, unfortunately, in all cases been strictly observed on the ground that qualified Mahomedans were not forthcoming. This allegation, however well founded it may have been at one time, is, we submit, no longer tenable now, and wherever the will to employ them is not wanting the supply of qualified Mahomedans, we are happy to be able to assure your Excellency, is equal to the demand.

The Competitive Element

Since, however, the number of qualified Mahomedans has increased, a tendency is unfortunately perceptible to reject them on the ground of relatively superior qualifications having to be given precedence. This introduces something like the competitive element in its worst form, and we may be permitted to draw your Excellency's attention to the political significance of the monopoly of all official influence by one class. We may also point out in this connection that the efforts of Mahomedan educationists have from the very outset of the educational movement among them been strenuously directed towards the development of character, and this we venture to think is of greater importance than mere mental alertness in the making of good public servants.

Mahomedans on the Bench

We venture to submit that the generality of Mahomedans in all parts of India feel aggrieved that Mahomedan Judges are

not more frequently appointed to the High Courts and Chief Courts of Judicature. Since the creation of these Courts only three Mahomedan lawyers have held these honourable appointments, all of whom have fully justified their elevation to the Bench. At the present moment there is not a single Mahomedan Judge sitting on the Bench of any of these Courts, while there are three Hindu Judges in the Calcutta High Court, where the proportion of Mahomedans in the population is very large, and two in the Chief Court of the Punjab, where the Mahomedans form the majority of the population. It is not, therefore, an extravagant request on our part that a Mahomedan should be given a seat on the Bench of each of the High Courts and Chief Courts. Qualified Mahomedan lawyers eligible for these appointments can always be found, if not in one province then in another. We beg permission further to submit that the presence on the Bench of these Courts of a Judge learned in the Mahomedan Law will be a source of considerable strength to the administration of justice.

Municipal Representation

As Municipal and District Boards have to deal with important local interests affecting to a great extent the health, comfort, educational needs and even the religious concerns of the inhabitants, we shall, we hope, be pardoned if we solicit for a moment your Excellency's attention to the position of Mahomedans thereon before passing to higher concerns. These institutions form, as it were, the initial rungs in the ladder of self-government, and it is here that the principle of representation is brought home intimately to the intelligence of the people, yet the position of Mahomedans on these Boards is not at present regulated by any guiding principle capable of general application, and practice varies in different localities. The Aligarh Municipality, for example, is divided into six wards and each ward returns one Hindu and one Mahomedan Commissioner, and the same principle we understand is adopted in a number of Municipalities in the Punjab and elsewhere, but in a good many places the Mahomedan tax-payers are not adequately represented. We would, therefore, respectfully suggest that the local authority should in every case be required to declare the

number of Hindus and Mahomedans entitled to seats on Municipal and District Boards, such proportion to be determined in accordance with the numerical strength, social status, local influence and special requirements of either community. Once their relative proportion is authoritatively determined, we would suggest that either community should be allowed severally to return their own representatives as is the practice in many towns in the Punjab.

Fellows of Universities

We would also suggest that the Senates and Syndicates of Indian Universities might be similarly dealt with, that is to say, there should, so far as possible, be an authoritative declaration of the proportion in which Mahomedans are entitled to be represented in either body.

Nomination to Provincial Councils

We now proceed to the consideration of the question of our representation in the Legislative Chambers of the country. Beginning with the Provincial Councils, we would most respectfully suggest that as in the case of Municipalities and District Boards the proportion of Mahomedan representatives entitled to seats should be determined and declared with due regard to the important considerations which we have ventured to point out in paragraph 5 of this address, and that the important Mahomedan landowners, lawyers, merchants and representatives of other important interests, the Mahomedan members of District Boards and Municipalities and the Mahomedan graduates of universities of a certain standing, say five years, should be formed into Electoral Colleges and be authorised, in accordance with such-rules of procedure as your Excellency's Government may be pleased to prescribe in that behalf, to return the number of members that may be declared to be eligible.

The Viceroy's Council

With regard to the Imperial Legislative Council whereon the due representation of Mahomedan interests is a matter of vital importance, we crave leave to suggest (1) that in the cadre of the Council the proportion of Mahomedan representatives