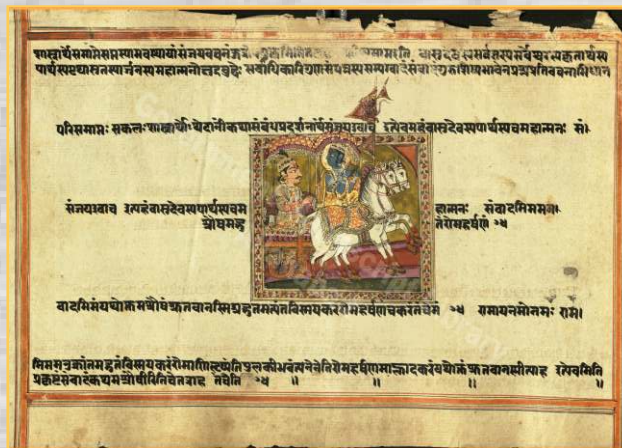
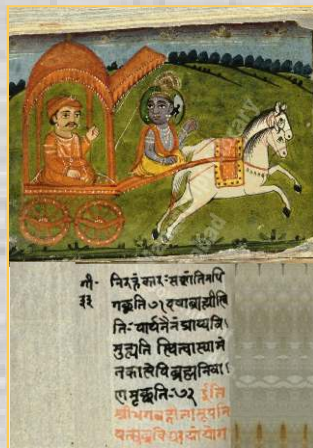




उत्तर प्रदेश की संरचना अभिलेखों के सन्दर्भ में

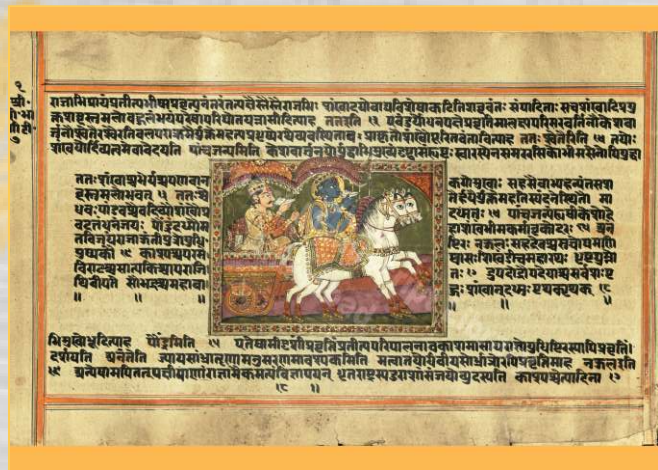
प्रकाशक:

उ.प्र. राजकीय अभिलेखागार, संस्कृति विभाग
बी-44, महानगर विस्तार, लखनऊ



विषय-सूची

क्र०सं०	विषय	वर्ष	पृष्ठ संख्या
1.	अंग्रेजी शासनकाल में उत्तर प्रदेश के विभिन्न नाम	1775 — 1950	01
2.	उत्तर प्रदेश का प्रादेशिक विस्तार	1775 — 1949	02
3.	उत्तर प्रदेश की संरचना	1775 — 1950	03 — 11
4.	वर्तमान उत्तर प्रदेश		12
5.	अवध में नवाब वजीर का शासन तथा अवध पर ब्रिटिश सेना का नियंत्रण।	1765	13
6.	फोर्ट विलियम से वारेन हेस्टिंग्स द्वारा कर्नल गेलियरी को लिखा गया पत्र जिसमें नवाब आसफुद्दौला के साथ हुई सन्धि का जिक्र है।	1775	14
7.	नार्थ वेस्टर्न प्रॉविंसेज के मुख्यालय आगरा से पुनः इलाहाबाद स्थानान्तरित करने के सम्बंधी प्रस्ताव।	15 जनवरी, 1858	15
8.	नार्थ वेस्टर्न प्रॉविंसेज का ऐतिहासिक सारांश।	1775—1886	15
9.	लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल के गठन की आवश्यकता के सम्बंध में लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर एवं चीफ कमिशनर का मत।	14 सितम्बर, 1885	16
10.	लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर की कौंसिल के सरकारी एवं गैर सरकारी सदस्यों की सूची।	1886	17
11.	नार्थ वेस्टर्न प्रॉविंसेज एण्ड अवध की लेजिस्लेटिव काउन्सिल की प्रथम बैठक पब्लिक लाइब्रेरी इलाहाबाद में आयोजित होने के सम्बन्ध में अवध अख़बार में प्रकाशित समाचार।	14 जनवरी, 1887	18
12.	हिन्दी का न्यायालय की भाषा के रूप में प्रयोग।	1899	19 — 20
13.	सन् 1834 से 1901 तक प्रान्तों के गवर्नर, लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर तथा चीफ कमिशनर की सूची।	1901	21—22
14.	प्रशासनिक संचना	1901	23
15.	ब्रिटिश क्षेत्र (टेरीटरी) में सिविल डिवीजन।	1902	24
16.	सन् 1901 की जनगणना के अनुसार इस प्रान्त की जनजातीय एवं भाषा का विवरण।	1902	25—26
17.	प्रान्त का नाम नार्थ वेस्टर्न प्रॉविंसेज एण्ड अवध से युनाइटेड प्रॉविंसेज आफ आगरा एण्ड अवध किये जाने सम्बन्धी बिल।	1902	27—28
18.	प्रान्त का नाम युनाइटेड प्रॉविंसेज आफ आगरा एण्ड अवध किये जाने सम्बन्धी घोषणा पत्र।	1902	29
19.	लखनऊ विधान भवन के निर्माण के लिए स्थल के चयन हेतु गठित की गई कमेटी।	1920	30
20.	न्यू कौंसिल चैम्बर में सदस्यों, प्रेस आदि हेतु स्थान निर्धारण के सम्बन्ध में उपसमिति की आख्या।	1920	31—32
21.	कौंसिल चैम्बर तथा लखनऊ के अन्य भवन हेतु प्रस्तावित स्थल के सम्बन्ध में प्रस्तुत की गई रिपोर्ट व प्लान	6 अप्रैल, 1920	33 — 36



विषय-सूची

क्र०सं०	विषय	वर्ष	पृष्ठ संख्या
22.	प्रान्त की राजधानी इलाहाबाद से लखनऊ स्थानान्तरित किये जाने के सम्बन्ध में एडिशनल डिप्टी सेक्रेटरी भारत सरकार द्वारा चीफ सेक्रेटरी युनाइटेड प्रॉविंसेज के साथ किया जाने वाला पत्राचार।	1921	37—38
23.	कौंसिल हाउस लखनऊ के उद्घाटन समारोह से सम्बन्धित लखनऊ मण्डल के कमिश्नर को भेजा जाने वाला प्रारूप।	1928	39—40
24.	न्यू कौंसिल हाउस के उद्घाटन के अवसर पर गवर्नर हरकोर्ट बटलर द्वारा 21 फरवरी, 1928 को दिया गया भाषण।	21 फरवरी, 1928	41 — 42
25.	विधान भवन के उद्घाटन समारोह में गवर्नर सर एलेक्जेंडर मुड्डीमैन द्वारा दिया गया भाषण।	1928	43
26.	विधान भवन, उत्तर प्रदेश का छायाचित्र	.....	44
27.	कोट ऑफ आर्म्स के सम्बन्ध में लिखा गया पत्र	13 जनवरी, 1916	45
28.	कोट ऑफ आर्म्स युनाइटेड प्रॉविंसेज के सम्बन्ध में लिखा गया पत्र	06 अगस्त, 1938	46
29.	कोट ऑफ आर्म्स के प्रयोग हेतु निर्देश।	23 नवम्बर, 1938	47—48
30.	श्री श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी का सम्पूर्णानन्द जी को लिखा गया पत्र	19 मई, 1942	49—50
31.	गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया एक्ट 1935 के अन्तर्गत गवर्नर जनरल ऑफ इंडिया लुईस फ्रांसिस एलबर्ट विक्टर निकोलस अर्ल माउंटबेटन द्वारा श्रीमती सरोजनी नायडू को युनाइटेड प्रॉविंसेज का गवर्नर नियुक्त करने सम्बन्धी पत्र।	06 दिसम्बर, 1947	51—52
32.	श्रीमती सरोजनी नायडू द्वारा 15 अगस्त, 1947 को गवर्नमेंट हाउस, लखनऊ में स्वतंत्रता दिवस के अवसर पर दिया गया भाषण।	15 अगस्त, 1947	53 — 54
33.	सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल का छाया चित्र		55
34.	गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इण्डिया मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ स्टेट द्वारा टिहरी-गढ़वाल राज्य का युनाइटेड प्रॉविंसेज में विलय के सम्बंध में जारी अधिसूचना।		56
35.	सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल द्वारा टिहरी-गढ़वाल का युनाइटेड प्रॉविंसेज में विलय के अवसर पर लिखा गया पत्र।	01 अगस्त, 1949	57
36.	गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इण्डिया मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ स्टेट द्वारा बनारस राज्य का संयुक्त प्रान्त में विलय करने सम्बन्धी अधिसूचना।	15 अक्टूबर, 1949	58—59
37.	माननीय सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल का बनारस राज्य का युनाइटेड प्रॉविंसेज में विलय के अवसर पर दिया गया संदेश।	15 अक्टूबर, 1949	60
38.	रामपुर, बनारस एवं टिहरी-गढ़वाल रियासतों का युनाइटेड प्रॉविंसेज में विलय करने सम्बन्धी अधिसूचना तथा रामपुर रियासत का युनाइटेड प्रॉविंसेज में विलय के सम्बन्ध में अधिसूचना।	29 नवम्बर, 1949	61—62
	उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का राज्य चिन्ह।		63
	इस प्रान्त का नाम युनाइटेड प्रॉविंसेज से बदलकर उत्तर प्रदेश रखा गया।	24 जनवरी, 1950	64
39.	उत्तर प्रदेश राजभाषा अधिनियम।	1951	65 — 66
40.	इम्पीरियल गैजेटियर वाल्यूम नं० XXVI से मानचित्र	1909	67—69
41.	उत्तर प्रदेश दिवस प्रथम समारोह चित्र (वीथिका)	24 जनवरी 2018	70—85

अंग्रेजी शासन काल से उत्तर प्रदेश के विभिन्न नाम

1775—1833	यह प्रान्त प्रेसीडेन्सी ऑफ फोर्ट विलियम (बंगाल) के अधीन था।	1877	अवध के जिले नार्थ वेस्टर्न प्रॉविंसेज में मिला दिये गये और इसका नाम बदलकर नार्थ वेस्टर्न प्रॉविंसेज एण्ड अवध रखा गया।
1834	यह प्रान्त प्रेसीडेन्सी ऑफ फोर्ट विलियम (बंगाल) से अलग करके गवर्नर सर चार्ल्स थियोफिलस मेटकॉफ (14 नवम्बर, 1834) के अधीन रखा गया। इसका मुख्यालय एवं राजधानी इलाहाबाद किया गया। इस प्रान्त का नाम आगरा प्रेसीडेन्सी कर दिया गया।	1902	इस प्रान्त का नाम यूनाइटेड प्रॉविंसेज ऑफ आगरा एण्ड अवध रखा गया।
1836	यह प्रान्त सर चार्ल्स थियोफिलस मेटकॉफ (01 जून, 1836) लेफ्टीनेंट गवर्नर के अधीन कर दिया गया और इसका नाम नार्थ वेस्टर्न प्रॉविंसेज रखा गया। इसकी राजधानी इलाहाबाद से बदलकर आगरा कर दी गयी।	1937	इसका नाम यूनाइटेड प्रॉविंसेज रखा गया।
1856	अवध अंग्रेजी राज्य में मिला लिया गया और मेजर जनरल सर जेम्स ऊट्रम चीफ कमिश्नर (01 फरवरी, 1856) के अधीन रखा गया।	1949	यूनाइटेड प्रॉविंसेज में जिला रामपुर, टिहरी गढ़वाल तथा बनारस स्टेट सम्मिलित किया गया।
1858	इस प्रान्त की राजधानी आगरा से बदलकर पुनः इलाहाबाद स्थानान्तरित कर दी गयी।	1950	इस प्रान्त का नाम 24 जनवरी, 1950 को उत्तर प्रदेश रखा गया।
		2000	उत्तर प्रदेश से उत्तरांचल प्रान्त को अलग करके उत्तराखण्ड राज्य की स्थापना की गयी।

उत्तर प्रदेश का प्रादेशिक विस्तार

सन् 1775	बनारस, जौनपुर, गाजीपुर, बलिया तथा मिर्जापुर (दक्षिणी भाग छोड़कर)	नवाब वजीर आसफउद्दौला (1775–1797) तथा ईस्ट इण्डिया कम्पनी के बीच फैजाबाद की संधि के अनुसार।	सन् 1816	देहरादून, नैनीताल, अल्मोड़ा, गढ़वाल, पिथौरागढ़, चमोली तथा उत्तरकाशी।	गोरखों तथा ईस्ट इण्डिया कम्पनी के बीच 18 नवम्बर, 1816 सुगौली की संधि के कारण
10 नवम्बर, 1801	गोरखपुर, आजमगढ़, बस्ती, बिजनौर, मुरादाबाद, बदायूँ, बरेली, शाहजहाँपुर, पीलीभीत, मिर्जापुर का दक्षिणी भाग, इलाहाबाद (तहसील हंडिया को छोड़कर), फतेहपुर, कानपुर, इटावा, मैनपुरी, एटा तथा फर्रुखाबाद।	नवाब वजीर सादत अली खाँ (1798–1814) तथा ईस्ट इण्डिया कम्पनी के बीच सहायक संधि के कारण।	सन् 1816	इलाहाबाद (तहसील हंडिया)	नवाब वजीर गाजीउद्दीन हैदर (1814–1827) द्वारा दिया गया।
सन् 1803	मथुरा, अलीगढ़, बुलन्दशहर, मेरठ, मुज़फ्फरनगर, आगरा ज़िले का अधिकांश भाग, सहारनपुर तथा देहली, गुरगाव, रोहतक, हिसार, सिरसा, करनाल, गोहड़ व ग्वालियर।	ईस्ट इण्डिया कम्पनी तथा दौलतराज सिन्धिया (1794–1827) के बीच 30 दिसम्बर, 1803 सुरजी अर्जुन गांव की संधि के अनुसार।	सन् 1840	जालौन	गोविन्द राव (1832–1842) का उत्तराधिकारी न होने के कारण डाक्ट्रीन ऑफ लेप्स की नीति के तहत जब्त होकर नार्थ वेस्टर प्रॉविंसेज में आ गया।
सन् 1803	बौदा तथा हमीरपुर।	पेशवा वाजीराव द्वितीय (1795–1818) तथा ईस्ट इण्डिया कम्पनी के बीच 31 दिसम्बर, 1802 बसीन की संधि के कारण।	सन् 1844	झाँसी (ललितपुर)	महाराजा जयाजीराव सिंधिया (1843–1886) तथा ईस्ट इण्डिया कम्पनी के बीच संधि के अनुसार।
सन् 1805	आगरा जिले का शेष भाग।	भरतपुर के महाराजा विश्वेन्द्र रणजीत सिंह (1776–1805) तथा ईस्ट इण्डिया कम्पनी के बीच संधि के अनुसार।	सन् 1853	झाँसी का शेष भाग।	गंगाधर राव (1838–1853) का उत्तराधिकारी न होने के कारण “डाक्ट्रीन ऑफ लेप्स” की नीति के तहत जब्त।
			13 फरवरी, 1856	अवध क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत लखनऊ, उन्नाव, रायबरेली, सीतापुर, हरदोई, लखीमपुर-खीरी, फैजाबाद, गोंडा, बहराइच, सुल्तानपुर, प्रतापगढ़, बाराबंकी।	नवाब वाजिद अली शाह पर कुप्रशासन का आरोप लगाकर अंग्रेजी राज्य में मिला लिया गया।
			29 नवम्बर, 1949	रामपुर, टिहरी गढ़वाल तथा बनारस स्टेट इस प्रदेश में मिला दिये गये।	स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के पश्चात यह स्टेट युनाइटेड प्रॉविंसेज में मिल गये।

फोर्ट विलियम (बंगाल) के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र 1775–1833

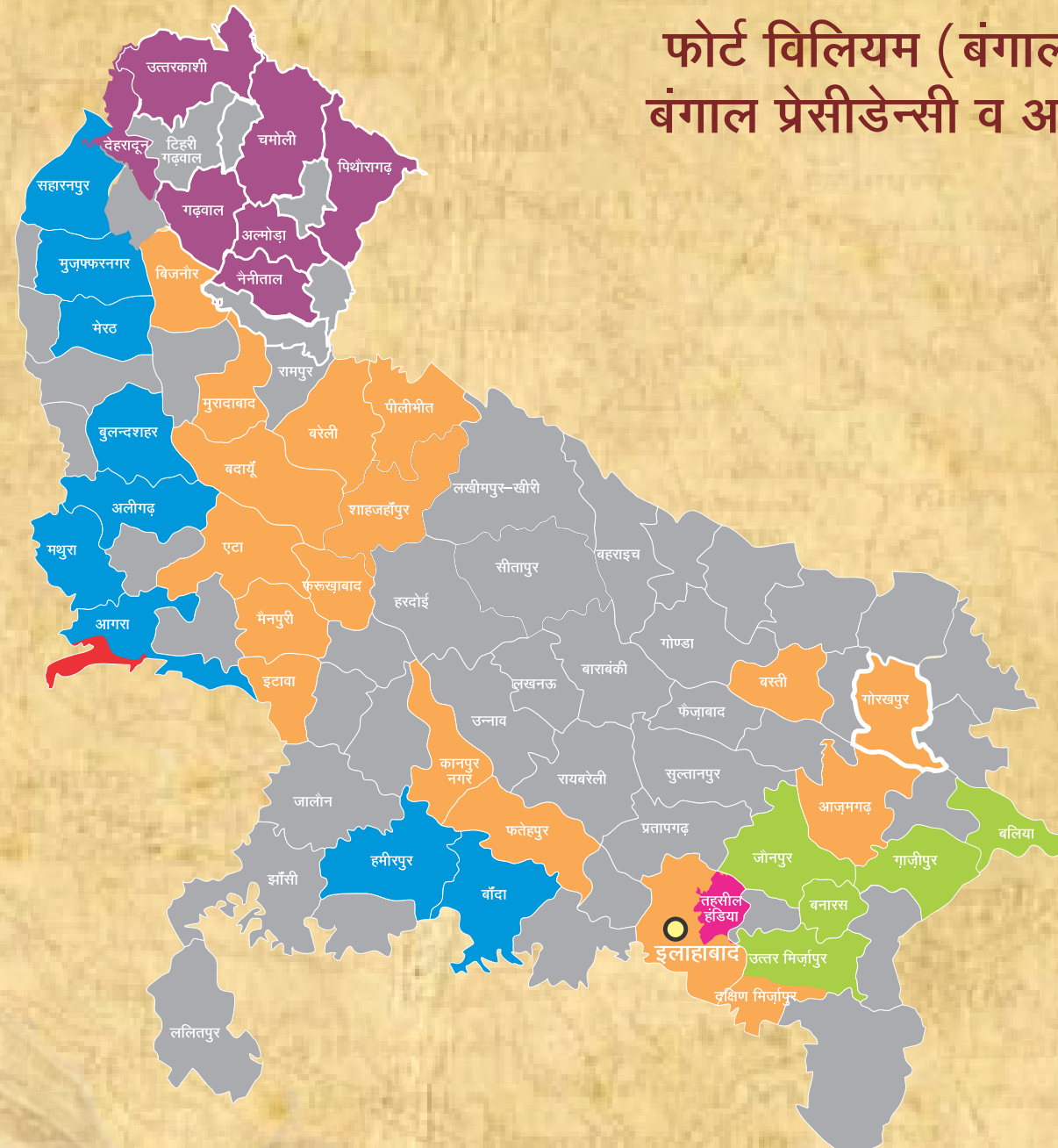


उत्तर प्रदेश की संरचना

फोर्ट विलियम (बंगाल) का विभाजन

बंगाल प्रेसीडेन्सी व आगरा प्रेसीडेन्सी

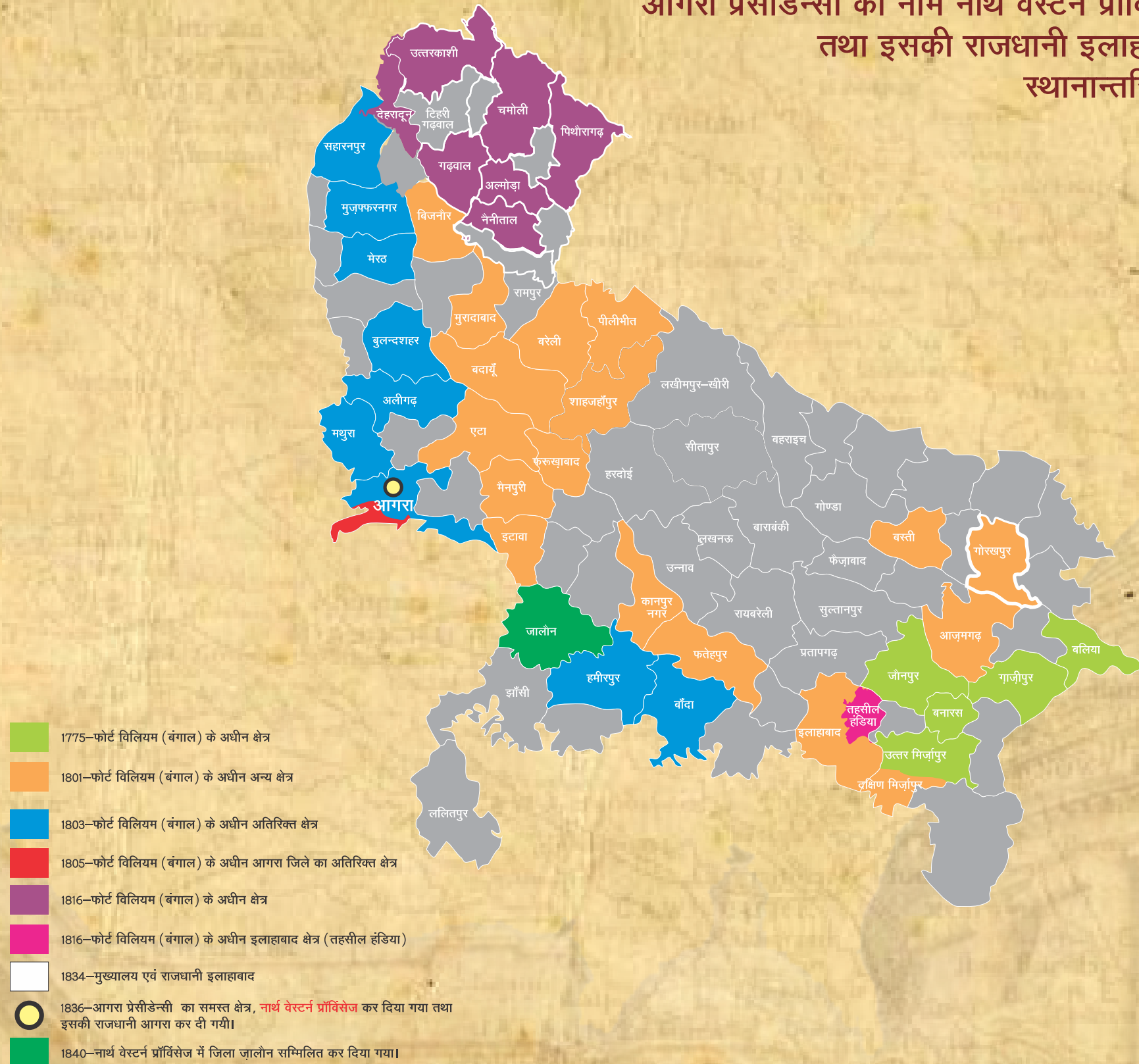
1834



- 1775-फोर्ट विलियम (बंगाल) के अधीन क्षेत्र
- 1801-फोर्ट विलियम (बंगाल) के अधीन अन्य क्षेत्र
- 1803-फोर्ट विलियम (बंगाल) के अधीन अतिरिक्त क्षेत्र
- 1805-फोर्ट विलियम (बंगाल) के अधीन आगरा जिले का अतिरिक्त क्षेत्र
- 1816-फोर्ट विलियम (बंगाल) के अधीन क्षेत्र
- 1816-फोर्ट विलियम (बंगाल) के अधीन इलाहाबाद क्षेत्र (तहसील हंडिया)
- 1834-मुख्यालय एवं राजधानी इलाहाबाद

उत्तर प्रदेश की संरचना

आगरा प्रेसीडेन्सी का नाम नार्थ वेस्टर्न प्रॉविंसेज रखा गया
तथा इसकी राजधानी इलाहाबाद से आगरा
स्थानान्तरित कर दी गयी
1836



उत्तर प्रदेश की संरचना नार्थ-वेस्टर्न प्रॉविंसेज की राजधानी आगरा से पुनः इलाहाबाद कर दी गयी। 1858



उत्तर प्रदेश की संरचना नार्थ-वेस्टर्न प्रॉविंसेज एण्ड अवध 1877



उत्तर प्रदेश की संरचना

युनाइटेड प्रॉविंसेज ऑफ आगरा एण्ड अवध

1902



उत्तर प्रदेश की संरचना

युनाइटेड प्रॉविंसेज ऑफ आगरा एण्ड अवध
का नाम बदलकर युनाइटेड प्रॉविंसेज रखा गया

1937

- 1775-फोर्ट विलियम (बंगाल) के अधीन क्षेत्र
- 1801-फोर्ट विलियम (बंगाल) के अधीन अन्य क्षेत्र
- 1803-फोर्ट विलियम (बंगाल) के अधीन अतिरिक्त क्षेत्र
- 1805-फोर्ट विलियम (बंगाल) के अधीन आगरा जिले का अतिरिक्त क्षेत्र
- 1816-फोर्ट विलियम (बंगाल) के अधीन क्षेत्र
- 1816-फोर्ट विलियम (बंगाल) के अधीन इलाहाबाद क्षेत्र (तहसील हंडिया)
- 1834-मुख्यालय एवं राजधानी इलाहाबाद
- 1836-राजधानी इलाहाबाद से आगरा कर दी गयी
- 1840-नार्थ वेस्टर्न प्रॉविंसेज में जिला जालौन सम्मिलित कर दिया गया।
- 1844-नार्थ वेस्टर्न प्रॉविंसेज में जिला झाँसी (ललितपुर) सम्मिलित किया गया।
- 1853-नार्थ वेस्टर्न प्रॉविंसेज में जिला झाँसी का समस्त क्षेत्र सम्मिलित किया गया।
- 1856-नार्थ वेस्टर्न प्रॉविंसेज में अवध क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत लखनऊ, उन्नाव, रायबरेली, सीतापुर, हरदोई, लखीमपुर-खीरी, फैजाबाद, गोण्डा, बहराइच, सुल्तानपुर, प्रतापगढ़, बाराबंकी का क्षेत्र सम्मिलित किया गया।
- 1858-जिला देहली नार्थ वेस्टर्न प्रॉविंसेज से बाहर कर दिया गया जो 1832 में इसका भाग था।
- 1877-अवध के जिले नार्थ वेस्टर्न प्रॉविंसेज में मिला दिये गये और इसका नाम बदलकर **नार्थ वेस्टर्न प्रॉविंसेज एण्ड अवध** कर दिया गया।
- 1902-नार्थ वेस्टर्न प्रॉविंसेज एण्ड अवध का नाम बदलकर **युनाइटेड प्रॉविंसेज ऑफ आगरा एण्ड अवध** कर दिया गया।
- 1921-युनाइटेड प्रॉविंसेज ऑफ आगरा एण्ड अवध की राजधानी इलाहाबाद से लखनऊ कर दी गयी।
- 1937-युनाइटेड प्रॉविंसेज ऑफ आगरा एण्ड अवध का नाम बदलकर **युनाइटेड प्रॉविंसेज** रखा गया।
- 1949-युनाइटेड प्रॉविंसेज में जिला रामपुर टिहरी गढ़वाल तथा बनारस का क्षेत्र सम्मिलित किया गया।



उत्तर प्रदेश की संरचना

युनाइटेड प्रॉविंसेज से नाम बदलकर

उत्तर प्रदेश रखा गया

24 जनवरी 1950

- 1775—फोर्ट विलियम (बंगाल) के अधीन क्षेत्र
- 1801—फोर्ट विलियम (बंगाल) के अधीन अन्य क्षेत्र
- 1803—फोर्ट विलियम (बंगाल) के अधीन अतिरिक्त क्षेत्र
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- 1816—फोर्ट विलियम (बंगाल) के अधीन इलाहाबाद क्षेत्र (तहसील हंडिया)
- 1834—मुख्यालय एवं राजधानी इलाहाबाद
- 1836—राजधानी इलाहाबाद से आगरा कर दी गयी
- 1840—नार्थ वेस्टर्न प्रॉविंसेज में जिला जालौन सम्मिलित कर दिया गया।
- 1844—नार्थ वेस्टर्न प्रॉविंसेज में जिला झाँसी (ललितपुर) सम्मिलित किया गया।
- 1853—नार्थ वेस्टर्न प्रॉविंसेज में जिला झाँसी का समस्त क्षेत्र सम्मिलित किया गया।
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- 1858—जिला देहली नार्थ वेस्टर्न प्रॉविंसेज से बाहर कर दिया गया जो 1832 में इसका भाग था।
- 1877—अवध के जिले नार्थ वेस्टर्न प्रॉविंसेज में मिला दिये गये और इसका नाम बदलकर **नार्थ वेस्टर्न प्रॉविंसेज एण्ड अवध** कर दिया गया।
- 1902—नार्थ वेस्टर्न प्रॉविंसेज एण्ड अवध का नाम बदलकर **युनाइटेड प्रॉविंसेज ऑफ आगरा एण्ड अवध** कर दिया गया।
- 1921— युनाइटेड प्रॉविंसेज ऑफ आगरा एण्ड अवध की राजधानी इलाहाबाद से **लखनऊ** कर दी गयी।
- 1937—युनाइटेड प्रॉविंसेज ऑफ आगरा एण्ड अवध का नाम बदलकर **युनाइटेड प्रॉविंसेज** रखा गया।
- 1949—युनाइटेड प्रॉविंसेज में जिला रामपुर टिहरी गढ़वाल तथा बनारस का क्षेत्र सम्मिलित किया गया।
- 24 जनवरी 1950— **युनाइटेड प्रॉविंसेज** का नाम परिवर्तित करके **उत्तर प्रदेश** रखा गया।
- यह जिले 1950 के बाद पहले से स्थित जिलों के क्षेत्रफल से ही पृथक करके बनाये गये हैं।



उत्तर प्रदेश की संरचना



1921. युनाइटेड प्रॉविंसेज ऑफ आगरा एण्ड अवध की राजधानी इलाहाबाद से **लखनऊ** कर दी गयी।



24 जनवरी 1950. **युनाइटेड प्रॉविंसेज** का नाम परिवर्तित करके **उत्तर प्रदेश** रखा गया।



वर्ष 2000. उत्तर प्रदेश का उत्तरांचल भाग अलग करके उत्तराखंड राज्य स्थापित हुआ

वर्तमान उत्तर प्रदेश



अवध पर ब्रिटिश नियंत्रण

1765 में कम्पनी को बंगाल, बिहार एवं उड़ीसा की दीवानी प्राप्त हुयी। उस समय अवध नवाब वज़ीर शुजा-उद्-दौला (1754-1775) के अधीन था। राबर्ट क्लाइव ने मराठों के विरुद्ध अवध को बफर स्टेट के रूप में उपयोग करने के लक्ष्य में सफलता प्राप्त की। इसका राजनीतिक परिणाम यह हुआ कि बंगाल ब्रिटिश इंडिया का भाग हो गया, अवध पर ब्रिटिश नियंत्रण स्थापित हो गया जो बंगाल के नार्थ-वेस्ट फ्रंटियर पर था।

Its extension to Oudh and Bengal.

Events in Bengal, by pushing the Marāthās back from that side, prepared the way for action in the West. The necessity which here forced the Company into action was mainly due to local and not to European causes. The Sūbahdār or Nawāb of Bengal was not as wise in his generation as the Nizām, and his practical independence of the emperor's control rendered him disinclined to treat with respect a small body of British traders, whose only *farmān* was one of ancient date (1624). Aurangzeb, moreover, had at a later time threatened them with extinction, and had partly carried out his designs. It is true that Aurangzeb's son, the provincial governor of Bengal, had at the end of the seventeenth century granted them leave to purchase Calcutta. But what one Sūbahdār had allowed another might disallow; and when Nawāb Sirāj-ud-daula entered upon that office in 1756, he ordered the Governor of Calcutta to deliver up to him an official who had sought shelter in the factory, and demanded that its fortifications should be razed. On refusal, the settlement was captured in June, 1756, and the tragedy of the Black Hole ensued. A force dispatched from Madras under the command of Clive recovered Calcutta in January, 1757, and the battle of Plassey was won on the twenty-third of June following. The next step taken by Clive was to install Mīr Jafar as Nawāb of Bengal; but he did not give satisfaction to the servants of the Company, and Mīr Kāsim was appointed to fill his place in 1760. Meanwhile, the newly established British ascendancy had been threatened by the French and the Dutch, as well as by the Sūbahdār (Nawāb Wazīr) of the neighbouring province of Oudh, with whom Shāh Alam, the emperor's son, was in league. The French were driven out of Chandernagore, and a Dutch squadron, which appeared in the Hooghly in 1759, was attacked and defeated by the British. The danger which threatened from the north-west was not so easily settled. Shāh Alam and his allies had retired from Patna in 1758; but when the British quarrelled with Mīr Kāsim and restored Mīr Jafar (1763), the Nawāb Wazīr of Oudh, Shujā-ud-daula, espoused the cause of Mīr Kāsim and invaded Bengal. The battle of Buxar (1764) completed the work begun at Plassey, and laid Oudh and Allahābād, as well as Bengal, at the feet of the British. Shāh Alam, now emperor, received Allahābād and Korā, and in turn, in August, 1765, confirmed the Company in their possession of Calcutta, and granted them the Diwāni of the provinces of Bengal, Bihār, and Orissa. Oudh was at the same time recognized as under the dominion of its Nawāb Wazīr, and shortly afterwards a restriction was put upon his army, which was limited to 35,000 men. The object of Clive was to create in Oudh a barrier against the Marāthās, who replied by extorting from the emperor a cession of Allahābād. The main political result of these events was that Bengal became a part of British India, with Oudh as a buffer state, under British protection, on its north-west frontier. The Marāthās were left for the time being to pursue their operations in the Provinces of Agra and Delhi, and in the countries now known as the Central India Agency and the Central Provinces. The Mughal empire had fallen, but a final settlement with the Marāthās was yet to be made.

अवध एवं ईस्ट इंडिया कम्पनी के बीच हुयी संधि-06 जून, 1775

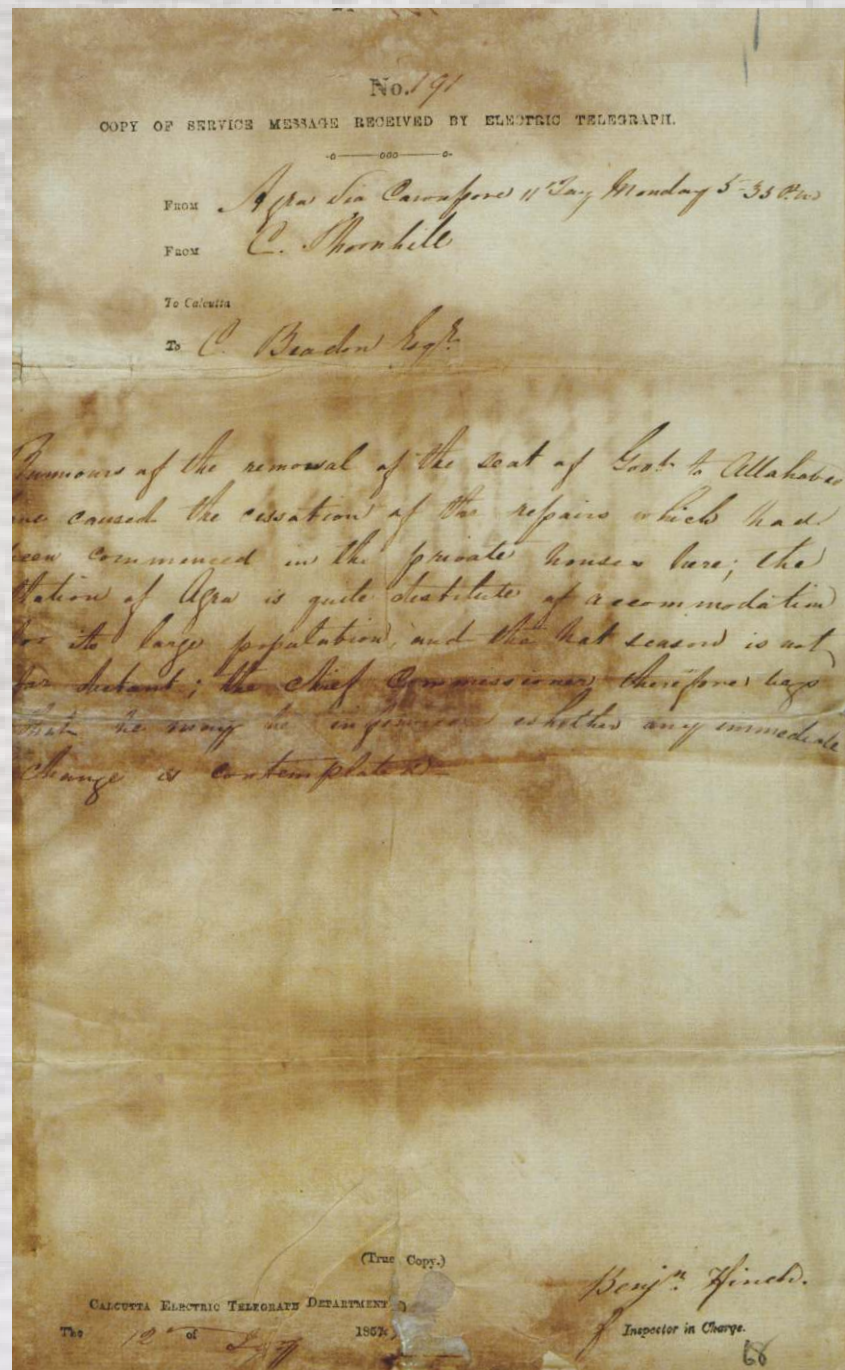
फोर्ट विलियम से वारेन हेस्टिंग्स द्वारा कर्नल गेलियरी को 06 जून, 1775 को लिखे गये पत्र में अवगत कराया गया कि नवाब आसफुद्दौला (1775-1797) एवं कम्पनी के बीच संधि हुयी। संधि की शर्तों के अनुसार कम्पनी की सेना की टुकड़ी अवध, कड़ा एवं इलाहाबाद की सीमा के अन्दर नवाब की सहायता करेगी जिसके एवज में नवाब को रुपया 2,60,000/- प्रति माह की दर से कम्पनी को भुगतान करना होगा।

Fort William - 6th June 1775
To Colonel Gailliez, No. 10
Commanding the 2nd Brigade
Sir,
 We are to advise you of our having concluded a new Treaty with the Nizam Asaph ul Dowla in which it is stipulated that the Company's Troops shall assist him as long as he may require them within the Provinces of Oude, Gorah & Allahabad for which he has engaged to pay the monthly Subsidy of 260,000 Rs. of the present currency of Oude to commence from the 21st Ult^o being the day on which the Treaty was dated.
 Whatever military services the Nizam shall require to be performed by the Brigade within the boundaries of the above Provinces you will execute in the best & most effectual manner; We think it necessary however to recommend it to you to keep the Troops as much together as possible & to avoid sending out any detachment from them.
 We hope that you have already begun to canton the Brigade in consequence of the Instructions with which you are furnished, but if you should not we direct that you prepare the cantonments immediately on receipt of this Letter, observing that the whole expence will be paid as heretofore by the Nizam and that no charge is to accrue to the Company on that Account. Mr. Bristow has been directed to apply to the Nizam on this Head.
Fort William
6th June 1775.
We are &c

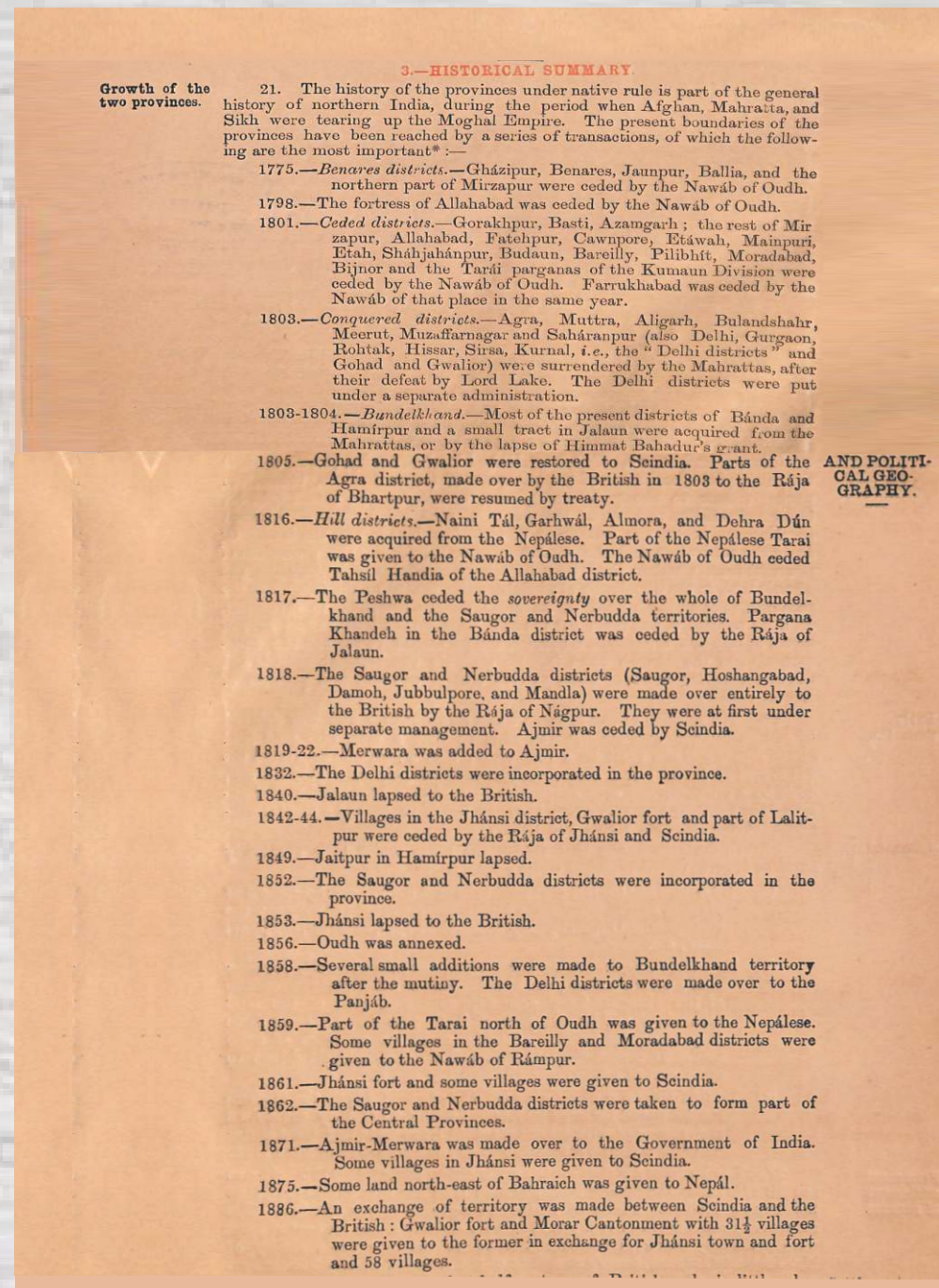
Fort William - 6th June 1775.
 The Governor General recommends that the Amazon should be sent to Europe under the command of Capt. Ford with the utmost dispatch to carry advice of the conclusion of the Treaty with the Nizam Asaph ul Dowla, and that the Company's Packets now on Board the Northumberland be transferred from that ship on board the Amazon and transmitted by her to the Court of Directors.
 Agreed that the Amazon be immediately got in readiness to proceed accordingly and that the Master Attendant be directed to report when she can be prepared for the purpose.
Warren Hastings
 " *Geo: Monson*
Rich^d: Barwell
J. Francis

साम्भार राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार, नई दिल्ली

नार्थ-वेस्टर्न प्रॉविंसेज के मुख्यालय को आगरा से
इलाहाबाद पुनः स्थानान्तरित करने सम्बन्धी
प्रस्ताव-15 जनवरी, 1858

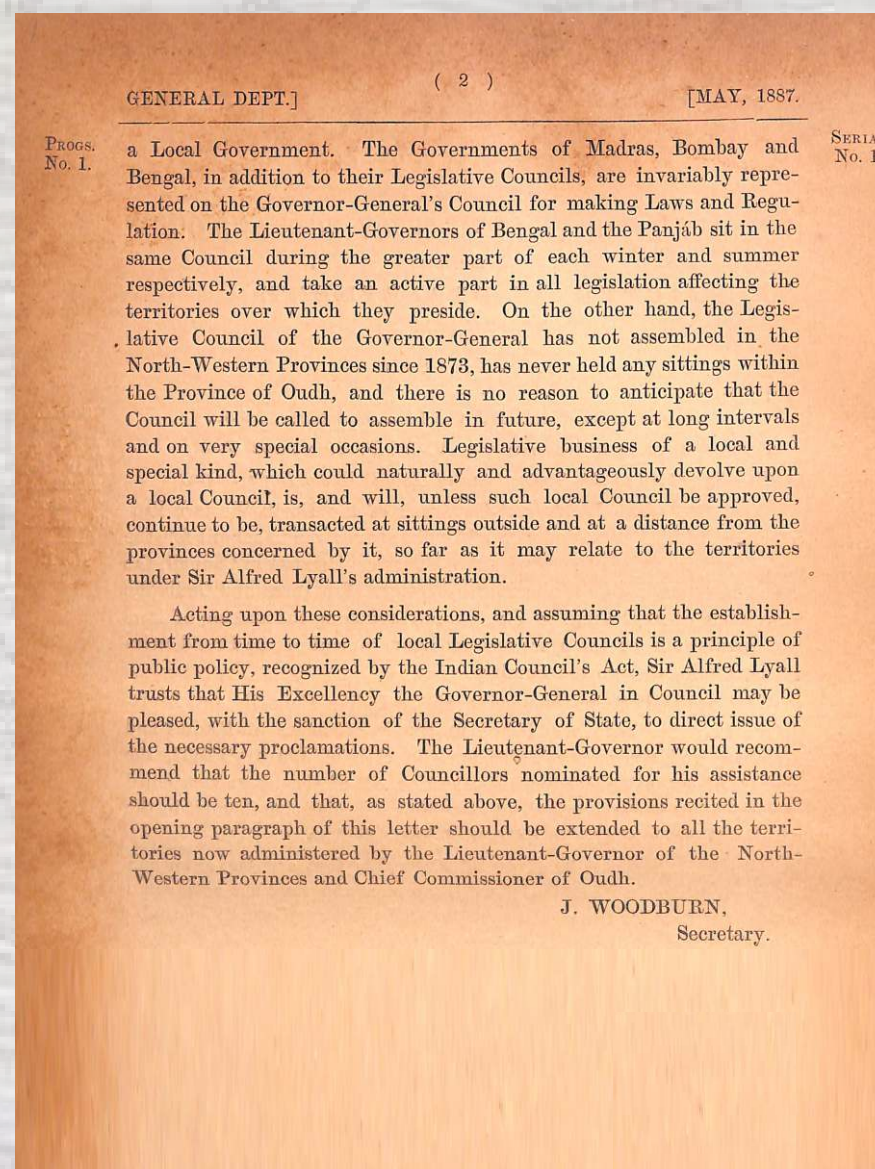
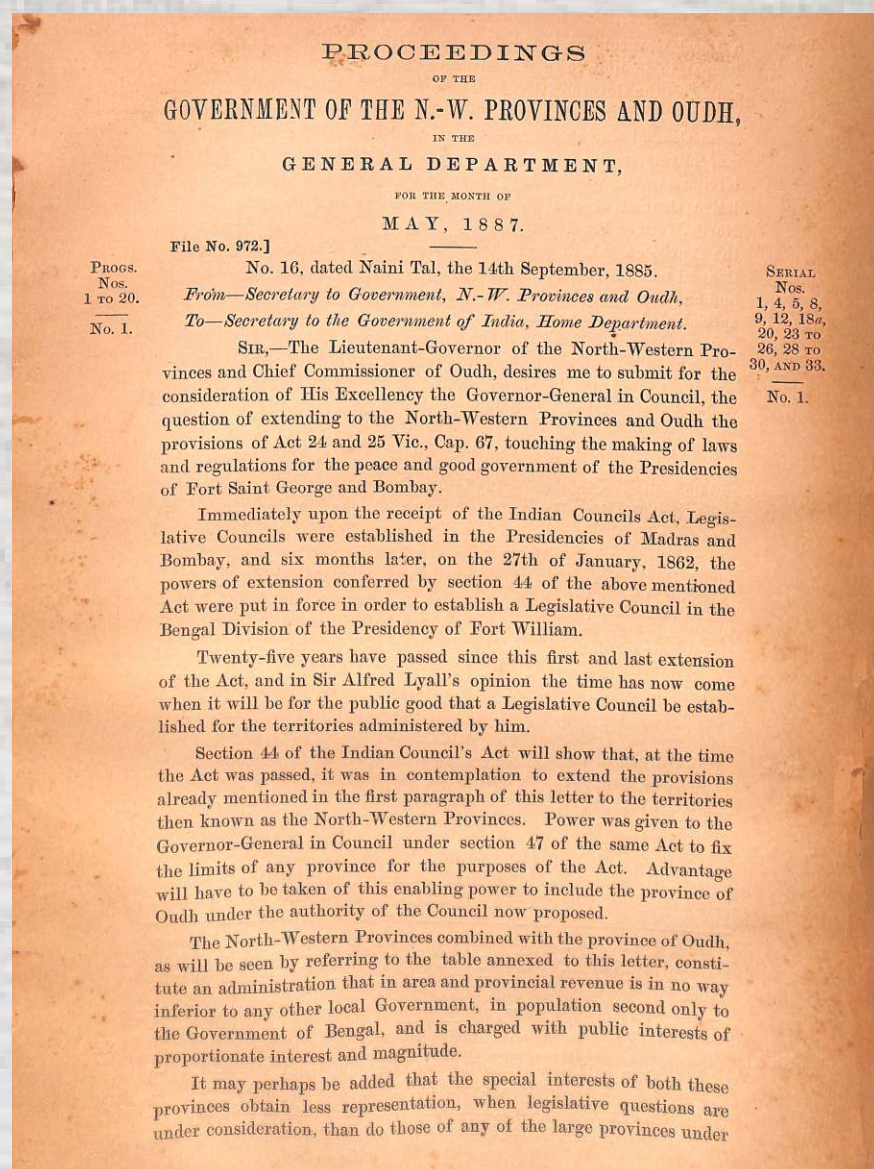


नार्थ-वेस्टर्न प्रॉविंसेज का ऐतिहासिक सारांश
1775-1886



लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल के गठन की आवश्यकता के सम्बन्ध लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर और चीफ़ कमिश्नर का मत-14 सितम्बर, 1885

लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल के गठन के संबंध में लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर और चीफ़ कमिश्नर ने अपना मत व्यक्त करते हुए कहा कि लोकहित में लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल की स्थापना की जानी चाहिए, क्योंकि नार्थ वेस्ट प्रॉविंसेज एण्ड अवध की जनसंख्या सर्वाधिक आबादी वाला राज्य है जिसकी जनसंख्या मात्र बंगाल की आबादी से कम है। नार्थ वेस्ट प्रॉविंसेज एण्ड अवध के प्रतिनिधित्व हेतु, विधिक कठिनाइयों के निस्तारण लिए महत्वपूर्ण संवैधानिक प्रश्नों के शीघ्र निपटाने के लिए नार्थ वेस्ट प्रॉविंसेज एण्ड अवध में लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल की स्थापना आवश्यक है।



सामान्य प्रशासन विभाग, प्रोसीडिंग सन् 1887

नार्थ-वेस्टर्न प्रॉविंसेज एण्ड अवध
के लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर
की कौंसिल के सरकारी एवं
गैर सरकारी सदस्यों की
सूची-सन् 1886

list of members of the North Western Provinces Council from date of its constitution
(1st Dec 1886)

767

Official Members		Non Official Members
Name	Office held by	
Mr J. W. Quinton	Member, Bd. of Rev	Mr. Saigal Ahmad, K. S. C. I.
" T. Woodburne	Secy to Govt, Judicial Dept	Mr. T. Coulson
" M. A. Macdonald	Com. & Encknowr. Sec	Raja Bahadur Narayan Singh of Ajodhya (Maharaja)
" G. E. Knox	Offg. L. R. to Govt	Rai Durga Pr. Bahadur, of Gorakhpur.
" W. C. Bennett	Secy to Govt.	Mr. Ajadkya Nath
" E. White	D. P. J.	Mr. G. T. Sparkes
" J. D. O. S.	L. R. to Govt	Rana Sri Shankar Bakshi Singh, K. C. I. E., Talagdi of Khajuraho
" J. J. F. Hummel	Member, Bd. of Rev	Biseshwar Mitter of Meerut
" T. R. Reid	Do.	Mr. A. Izat
" R. Smardon	Secy to Govt	Babu Rani Kati Chaudhary
" J. T. O. de Tonnelle	Chief Secy to Govt	Mr. W. M. Colvin
" T. W. Goldsmess	Secy to Govt	Seth Bachman Das, C. I. E.
" T. G. H. Glass	Chief Secy to Govt	Raja Ranpal Singh
" A. Cadell	Tr. Member, Bd. of Rev	Babu Sri Ram, K. S.
" F. Giles	Offg. L. R. to Govt	Mr. W. E. Cooper
" W. H. G. Luffey	Secy to Govt	B. Chandra Chandra Mitter
" R. H. Macleod	L. R. to Govt	Shri Muhammad Sami Khan
" G. Dham	Member, Bd. of Rev	Mr. Nishant Nath
" J. O. Miller	Secy to Govt.	Seth Rajprasad Dasg.
" C. W. Odling	Secy to Govt, P. W. D.	Mr. Saigal Mahamud
" J. Hooper	Secy to Bd. of Rev	Kumars Siddhanta Narayan Singh
" H. F. Evans	Off. Chief Secy to Govt	Raja Nalwant Singh
" T. E. Gill	Off. L. R. to Govt	Nawab Muniruddaula Mohammad Faiz Ali Khan
" V. A. Smith	Off. Chief Secy to Govt	Mr. A. Mc Robert
" J. S. Meston	Off. Secy to Govt	Rai Nihal Chand, Bahadur
" B. T. Roberts	Member, Bd. of Rev	Munshi Mahesh Lal
" R. G. Hardy	Com. & Encknowr. Sec	Raj Taradag, Rana Khan, B. S.
" A. W. Quickshank	Do, R. R. Sec	
" C. G. Palmer	Secy to Govt, P. W. D. & Rev	

नार्थ-वेस्टर्न प्रॉविंसेज एण्ड अवध के लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल की
प्रथम बैठक इलाहाबाद में आयोजित होने के सम्बन्ध में
'अवध अखबार' (लखनऊ) में प्रकाशित समाचार – 14 जनवरी, 1887

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

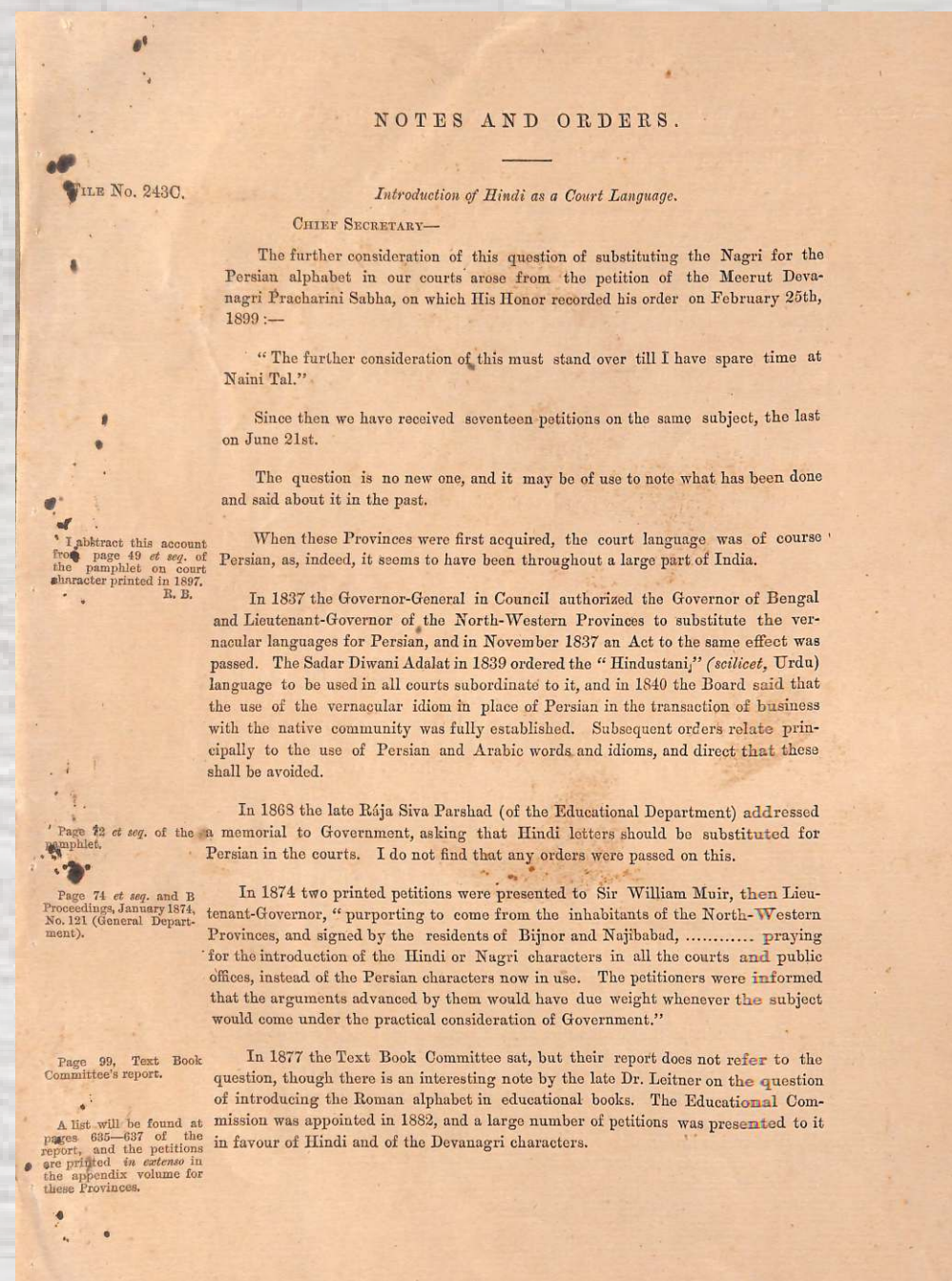
Circulation,
660 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 14th January, says
Legislative Council, that the 8th of January will long be
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh. remembered in the North-Western
Provinces and Oudh as the day on which the new Provincial

Legislative Council held its first meeting at the Allahabad
Public Library under the presidency of Sir Alfred Lyall. The
inhabitants of the united provinces should be very thankful
to His Honor for the establishment of the Council, which will
facilitate the introduction of necessary legislative reforms.
The *Akhbār* is glad to say that the members selected for the
Council are all able men and equal well-wishers both of
Government and the people. The *Akhbār* then gives the
names of the members, making short complimentary remarks
about them, and publishes an Urdu translation of the Lieute-
nant-Governor's speech. (The *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, of
the 11th January, and other newspapers publish a vernacular
translation of His Honor's speech).

हिन्दी का न्यायालय की भाषा के रूप में प्रयोग - 25 फरवरी, 1899

वर्ष 1837 में गवर्नर जनरल इन कौंसिल ने गवर्नर ऑफ बंगाल एवं नार्थ-वेस्टर्न प्रॉविंसेज को न्यायालय की भाषा फारसी के स्थान पर क्षेत्रीय भाषा के उपयोग हेतु अधिकृत किया तथा 1837 में ही एक अधिनियम भी पारित कर दिया गया। सदर दीवानी अदालत ने 1839 में हिन्दुस्तानी भाषा के उपयोग हेतु सभी न्यायालयों को आदेश दिया। वर्ष 1872 में सभी सिविल कोर्ट की प्रक्रियाओं जैसे नोटीफिकेशन, घोषणाओं, आवेदनों, बेल बाण्डस् आदि हिन्दी (नागरी) में लिखे जाने हेतु मुख्य सचिव का आदेश।



सामान्य प्रशासन विभाग, पत्रावली संख्या-243 सी

हिन्दी का न्यायालय की भाषा के रूप में प्रयोग - 25 फरवरी, 1899

(2)

The only remark that I can find in the Provincial report bearing on the subject is—

Page 82, Provincial report.

"130. The language in use in the whole Province is Hindustani, which, to quote Mr. Growse, 'when written, takes a Persianized form among Muhammadans and a Hindi form among Hindus.'"

The Commission in their report made no recommendation on the subject as far as I can discover, but the extracts quoted below bear on the question.

In discussing the elementary indigenous schools, after recommending that these should be made an integral part of the general system of education, and expressing the belief that, if this were done, a fresh stimulus would be afforded to the extension of these schools, which did in fact compete with *halqabandi* schools in spite of the heavy disadvantages against which they had to contend, the Commission said—

Page 69.

"Among these advantages may be reckoned the orders of Government discarding the popular character Kaithi in favour of Nagri, as that in which the village records should be kept.

"The indigenous schools in which Kaithi continued to be used were thus heavily weighted in comparison with the *halqabandi* schools, where Nagri was exclusively employed."

In discussing the primary schools of the Provinces they noted—

Page 106.

".....It was urged that the adoption of Urdu in place of Hindi afforded a further ground for dissatisfaction in many parts of the Province."

There are two references in Sir A. Croft's note on education in 1886 which also bear on the subject.

Regarding Oudh he gives an extract, the source of which is not stated :—

Page 78.

"Every student who desires to pass the examination must qualify himself in reading two languages (Urdu and Hindi) and in writing three different characters (Persian, Nagri, and Kaithi). There is no one language of character among the natives of these Provinces, and there are very few schools in villages in which the two languages and the three characters are not required to be taught."

Later he quotes from a report of the Director of Public Instruction :—

Page 246.

"The Director's report points to the difficulty that is thrown in the way of popular education by the fact that two vernaculars, possessing characters so utterly different as the Persian and the Nagri, are so widely current in Upper India.

"There is scarcely a village in which the residents all write the same character ; and hence there is much to be said in defence of those who, in order to put an end to this discrepancy, and to silence the conflicting but irreconcilable claims of Urdu and Nagri, would supersede both of the vernacular characters by the substitution of the Roman character in their place."

Serial No. 1, General Department file No. 397B.

In 1892 R4ja Rampal Sinh wrote to Sir Auckland Colvin, referring to the inconvenience of the Persian character, but suggesting as a compromise the introduction of Roman letters. He referred to some school books he had prepared on this system. The Director of Public Instruction was asked for an opinion as to the desirability of teaching the Roman character in schools, and replied that he (Mr. White) was in favour of introducing it both into schools and in the courts. The books were sent to the Director of Public Instruction for consideration and the matter dropped.

Serial No. 5.

(3)

Notes, page 4.

In 1893 Sir C. Crosthwaite made enquiries as to what orders there were relating to the language in which petitions should be presented to courts. The case was then made over to Mr. Holderness, who was taking up the question of the standard of education to be required for public offices.

Serial No. 1, General Department file No. 623.

Serial No. 4. Serial No. 1, General Department file No. 117C.

Serial No. 85, file No. 117C. Serial No. 5, file No. 623.

General Department file No. 250C, notes, pages 1 and 2. Serial No. 6.

Notes, page 10.

In 1894 the Director of Public Instruction was called on to furnish a further report about Roman Urdu, and Sir C. Crosthwaite ordered that it should be made a compulsory subject in certain schools. When the Director of Public Instruction's specific proposals to effect this were submitted in June 1895, a Committee had been appointed to consider the question of the introduction of Roman Urdu into Government offices as well as the educational qualification to be required of Government clerks. The report of the Committee was circulated for opinion, and in July 1896 it was decided that Roman Urdu should not be introduced into public offices or taught in vernacular schools, though it might continue to be taught in Anglo-vernacular schools.

In September 1897 His Honor took up the question of the *personnel* of district offices in Kumaun, and in the course of the discussion Colonel Grigg referred to the possibility of replacing Hindi, which is the court character in that division.

His Honor wrote on February 24th, 1898, with regard to this—

"Colonel Grigg is mistaken if he fancies that I shall introduce Urdu in place of Hindi in any tract. If I take action in this matter, as I may, it will be in the contrary direction."

Pioneer, 3rd March 1898, page 6.

A week later a petition was presented to His Honor by a deputation of Hindus, praying for the substitution of the Nagri for the Persian character.

Pioneer, 6th March 1898, page 6.

In reply His Honor deprecated haste, while of opinion that the more general use of Nagri in official dealings would be beneficial. His Honor divided public documents into three classes :—

- (a) Communications addressed by the people to the authorities.
- (b) Communications addressed by the authorities to the people.
- (c) Records of Government proceedings preserved in public offices.

In regard to the last, no opinion was expressed except that the Roman character was not considered desirable. His Honor was disposed to think that petitions should optionally be presented in Nagri or Persian characters, and that proclamations issued to a Hindi-speaking village should be in Hindi.

No further action seems to have been taken in these Provinces, but before discussing the points made in the petitions now received, it may be convenient to note briefly what has been done in adjacent Provinces so far as can be gathered from the materials available.

सन् 1834 आगरा प्रेसीडेन्सी, 1836 नार्थ-वेस्टर्न प्रॉविंसेज, 1856 अवध का अधिग्रहण कर लिया तथा चीफ़ कमिश्नर के अधीन रखा गया, सन् 1877 अवध तथा नार्थ-वेस्टर्न प्रॉविंसेज को एक किया गया और नाम दिया गया नार्थ-वेस्टर्न प्रॉविंसेज एण्ड अवध। इस प्रान्त के गवर्नर, लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर तथा चीफ़ कमिश्नर की सूची।

सन् 1834 में यह प्रान्त बंगाल प्रेसीडेन्सी से अलग कर एक नई प्रेसीडेन्सी में आ गया जिसका नाम आगरा प्रेसीडेन्सी रखा गया जिसको गवर्नर सर चार्ल्स थियोफिलस मेटकॉफ (14 नवम्बर, 1834) के अधीन रखा गया। सन् 1836 में इस प्रान्त का नाम बदलकर नार्थ-वेस्टर्न प्रॉविंसेज रखा गया तथा प्रान्त को लेफ्टिनेंट सर चार्ल्स थियोफिलस मेटकॉफ (01 जून, 1836) के अधीन रखा गया। सन् 1856 में अवध को अंग्रेजी राज्य में मिला लिया गया तथा चीफ़ कमिश्नर मेजर जनरल सर जेम्स ऊट्रम (01 फरवरी, 1856) के अधीन रखा गया। सन् 1877 में अवध एवं नार्थ-वेस्टर्न को मिला दिया गया तथा प्रान्त का नाम नार्थ-वेस्टर्न प्रॉविंसेज एण्ड अवध रखा गया तथा 15 फरवरी, 1877 को लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर ऑफ नार्थ-वेस्टर्न प्रॉविंसेज एवं चीफ़ कमिश्नर ऑफ अवध के पदों को एक कर दिया गया जिस पर सर जार्ज कूपर को नियुक्त किया गया।

GOVERNORS OF AGRA.

Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, <i>Bart.</i>	...	Nov.	14,	1834
Mr. William Blunt	...	March	20,	1835
Mr. Alexander Ross	...	Dec.	1,	1835

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE N.-W. P.

Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, <i>Bart.</i> , G.C.B.	June	1,	1836
The Governor-General in the North-Western Provinces (Earl of Auckland).	June	1,	1838
Mr. Thomas Campbell Robertson	... Feb.	4,	1840
The Governor-General in the North-Western Provinces (Earl of Ellenborough).	Dec.	31,	1842
Sir George Russell Clerk, K.C.B.	... June	30,	1843
Mr James Thomason	... Dec.	22,	1843
Mr. Alfred William Begbie	... Oct.	10,	1853
Mr. John Russell Colvin	... Nov.	7,	1853
Mr. Edward Andrew Reade	... Sept.	10,	1857
Colonel Hugh Fraser, C.B.	... Sept.	30,	1857
The Governor-General in the North-Western Provinces (Viscount Canning).	Feb.	9,	1858
Sir George Frederick Edmonstone	... Jan.	19,	1859
Mr. Rowland Money	... Feb.	27,	1863
The Honourable Edmund Drummond	... Mar.	7,	1863
Sir William Muir, K.C.S.I.	... Mar.	10,	1868
Sir John Strachey, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	... April	7,	1874
Sir George Couper, <i>Bart.</i> , K.C.S.I., C.B.	... July	26,	1876

CHIEF COMMISSIONERS OF OUDH.

Major-General Sir James Outram, K.C.B.	...	Feb.	1,	1856
Mr. Colville Coverly Jackson	...	May	8,	1856
Major-General Sir Henry Montgomery Lawrence, K.C.B.	March	21,	1857	
Major John Sherbrooke Banks	...	July	5,	1857
Lieutenant General Sir James Outram, G.C.B.	...	Sept.	11,	1857
Mr. Robert Montgomery	...	April	3,	1858
Mr. Charles John Wingfield, C.B.	...	Feb.	15,	1859
Lieutenant-Colonel Lousada Barrow, C.B.	...	April	20,	1859
Mr. George Udny Yule, C.B.	...	April	4,	1861
Mr. Robert Henry Davies	...	Aug.	26,	1865
Mr. John Strachey	...	March	17,	1866
Mr. Robert Henry Davies	...	May	24,	1867
Major-General Lousada Barrow, C.B.	...	Jan.	18,	1871
Sir George Couper, <i>Bart.</i> , C.B.	...	April	20,	1871
Mr. John Forbes David Inglis, C.S.I.	...	March	15,	1875
Sir George Couper, <i>Bart.</i> , C.B.	...	Nov.	15,	1875
Mr. John Forbes David Inglis, C.S.I.	...	July	26,	1876

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE N.-W. P. AND CHIEF COMMISSIONERS OF OUDH.

Sir George Couper, <i>Bart.</i> , K.C.S.I., C.B.	...	Feb.	15,	1877
Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, K.C.B.	...	April	17,	1882
Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.	...	Nov.	21,	1887
Sir Charles Haukes Todd Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I.	...	Nov.	28,	1892
Mr. Alan Cadell, C.S.I.	...	Jan.	9,	1895
Sir Antony Patrick MacDonnell, K.C.S.I.	...	Nov.	6,	1895
Mr. James John Digges LaTouche, C.S.I.	...	May	6,	1898
Sir Antony Patrick MacDonnell, G.C.S.I.	...	Nov.	6,	1898
Sir James John Digges LaTouche, K.C.S.I.	...	Nov.	14,	1901

NOTE.—The offices of Chief Commissioner of Oudh and Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces were amalgamated on the 15th February 1877. The new title of the provinces was introduced with effect from the 22nd March 1902. Of the Lieutenant-Governors, Mr. Thomason and Mr. Colvin, and of the Chief Commissioners, Sir Henry Lawrence and Major Banks died in office, the last two during the seige of the Residency.

प्रान्त की प्रशासनिक संरचना-सन्

प्रान्त की प्रशासनिक संरचना को दो शाखाओं में बांटा गया एकजीक्यूटिव (Executive) तथा ज्युडिशियल (Judicial)। एकजीक्यूटिव का प्रमुख लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर को बनाया गया जिसके सहायक स्टाफ में पांच सेक्रेटरीज एवं पांच अंडर सेक्रेटरीज रखे गये। लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर के स्टॉफ के तीन सचिवों को भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा से लिया जाता था जिनको सिविल डिपार्टमेंट का कार्य दिया गया इनमें से एक प्रमुख सचिव बनाया जाता था। बाकी दो सचिव लोक निर्माण विभाग के प्रमुख इंजीनियरों में से होते थे। अन्य विभागों के विभागाध्यक्ष सरकार को सचिवों के माध्यम से सम्पर्क करते थे।

4.—FORM OF ADMINISTRATION.	
Executive & Judicial.	140. There are two branches of the public service, the executive and the judicial. Strictly speaking both are executive, and the former is administrative, but the current terminology has settled into use.
	141. The head of the executive is the Lieutenant-Governor. He is assisted by a staff of five Secretaries and five Under-Secretaries. Three of the Secretaries are members of the Indian Civil Service and divide the work of the Civil Departments, one being Chief Secretary; the other two Secretaries are Chief Engineers in the Public Works Department of which they are the provincial heads. All other Heads of Departments approach the Local Government through the Secretaries.
	142. The Board of Revenue consists of two Members (with a temporary additional Member) and three Secretaries. The Board is the controlling revenue authority, subject to the Local Government in administrative matters, but independent of it in judicial work: it is the final court of appeal in revenue and rent cases; it is also the Court of Wards.
	143. Other Heads of Departments are the Inspector-General of Police, who has a personal assistant and is assisted by three Deputy Inspectors-General, the Director of Public Instruction, the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, the Inspector-General of Prisons, and three Conservators of Forests. Subordinate Heads of branch departments are the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, the Commissioner of Excise, Stamps, and Registration, and the Sanitary Commissioner.
	144. Commissioners occupy an important place in the administration. They advise the Local Government, in revenue questions the Board of Revenue, and they control District Officers. They are revenue courts of appeal, have final powers in some administrative matters, and in regard to the police have the powers of Deputy Inspector-Generals.
	145. The District Officer is the representative of the Government in his district. Primarily he is responsible for the peace of the district and the collection of its revenue. He is aided by a staff of Assistants. He is responsible for the treasury, superintends Excise and Stamps, is in most cases the Chairman of the Municipalities in his district, and in all cases is Chairman of the District Board. All matters affecting the district are submitted to, or reported through, him.
	146. The revenue system rests on the village accountant (patwari), who is nominated by the proprietor or proprietors of the village. He is supervised and controlled by the Inspector (kanungo), who is the backbone of the revenue system. These officials are engaged in maintaining records and making reports. The collection of the land revenue is the work of the Tahsildar and his assistant, the Naib Tahsildar. The Tahsildar has large administrative and some judicial powers. He is directly subordinate to the Collector.
	147. The police system rests on the village policeman (chaukidar), who is nominated by the proprietor or proprietors of the village. He reports crime to the police station to which he is attached. In charge of each police station is a Sub-Inspector. The Sub-Inspector is directly subordinate to the District Superintendent of Police, who is aided, sometimes by an Assistant, and always by one or more Inspectors. The District Superintendent of Police is directly subordinate to the District Magistrate.
	148. For the disposal of local business, Local Boards are elected. These however do practically nothing but elect representatives who form the District Board. The District Boards nominally control primary and middle education, small public works, ferries, dispensaries, and sanitation; practically they do little except register the conclusions submitted to them by the various officials with whom they are in contact. They have very little financial independence.
	149. The powers of Municipalities are greater than those of District Boards, and are exercised with far greater independence. They raise and spend their own revenues and carry on their balances from year to year.
	150. The tendency in local business is towards decentralization, tempered by strict audit of local finance.
	151. Except in matters relegated to local bodies, the Departments of Public Works and Education are carried on by special officers, of

Chapter I. PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.	
30	UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH ADMINISTRATION REPORT. [1901-1902.]
	whom the chief are, in the former case, the Superintending and Executive Engineers, in the latter, the Inspectors of Schools.
	152. The legal advisers of the Government are the Legal Remembrancer and the Standing Counsel; the former a member of the Indian Civil Service, the latter a member of the local Bar.
Provincial Departments. Legal Department. High Court and Judicial Commissioner's Court. Other Courts.	153. The chief judicial authorities are the High Court at Allahabad, consisting of a Chief Justice and six Puisne Judges, and the Judicial Commissioner's Court at Lucknow, consisting of three Judicial Commissioners. All decisions in civil or criminal cases are subject to revision by them.
	154. For each district, or group of two districts, there is a District and Sessions Judge. On the civil side subordinate to him are Subordinate Judges, Judges of Small Cause Courts, and Munsifs, who decide the bulk of original civil cases. On the criminal side the Sessions Judge is the court of appeal for cases decided by the District Magistrate and his staff, and decides important cases which are committed to him for trial by the Magistrates.
Honorary Courts. Scheduled tracts.	155. Much valuable work is done by Honorary Magistrates and Honorary Munsifs. Village Munsifs decide petty claims in some districts.
	156. In Kumaun the Commissioner has the powers, in criminal cases of a Sessions Judge, and in civil cases of a High Court. The Deputy Commissioner has in civil cases the powers of a District Judge. In the Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares civil cases affecting the land are regulated by special enactments, and the Board of Revenue is the highest civil court of appeal. In other respects the form of administration in the scheduled tracts is generally similar to that prevailing in the more civilised parts of the provinces.

एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिपोर्ट
1901-1902
उ०प्र० राजकीय अभिलेखागार,

ब्रिटिश क्षेत्र (टेरिटरी) में सिविल डिवीजन - सन् 1902


इस समय प्रान्त के नौ डिवीजन अथवा कमिश्नरीज में विभाजित किया गया जिसमें से सात आगरा में तथा दो अवध में थे। इस समय आगरा में 36 जिले तथा अवध के अन्तर्गत 12 जिले आते थे। मैदानी जिलों का औसत आकार 2,077 वर्गमील तथा औसत आबादी 10,32,994 थी। उस समय क्षेत्र के हिसाब से सबसे बड़ा जिला गोरखपुर था जिसका क्षेत्रफल 5,223 वर्गमील था तथा सबसे छोटा जिला बनारस था जिसका क्षेत्रफल 977 वर्गमील था।

6.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY.	
174. There are nine divisions or Commissionerships, seven in Agra and two in Oudh. In Agra there are 36 districts, in Oudh 12. The average size of a plains district is 2,077 square miles and the average population is 1,032,994; but the variations are great. At the extremes in area are Gorakhpur with 5,223, and Benares with 977, square miles.	Divisions and districts.
175. The large Bundelkhand districts, Banda, Hamirpur, and Jhansi have sub-divisions at Karwi, Mahoba, and Lalitpur. Roorkee in the Saharanpur district is also a sub-division. Gorakhpur has a sub-division at Kasia, and will soon have another.	Sub-divisions.
176. The revenue sub-division is the tahsil. There are altogether 216 in the provinces. In Oudh no district has more than four tahsils; in Agra many districts have five or six, and in the Allahabad district there are nine.	Tahsil.
177. Below the tahsil is the old native division of the pargana. In tracts where the Brahmanic polity, was strong this generally coincided with the Raja's local jurisdiction. A shifting pargana boundary in history indicates an unsettled state of property. The pargana has lost its importance now, but is convenient for the purpose of keeping revenue records.	Pargana.
178. The thana is the police sub-division of the district. Thanas overlap tahsils and parganas; but there is invariably a police station at the tahsil headquarters. There are 719 thanas in Agra, 160 in Oudh; the average area and population being 97 square miles and 46,803 souls in Agra, 150 square miles and 80,207 souls in Oudh.	Thana.
179. The Forest, Education, Public Works, and Police Departments have circles, containing several districts, in the charge of superior officers.	Department Circles.

एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिपोर्ट

1901-1902

उ०प्र० राजकीय अभिलेखागार,



सन् 1901 की जनगणना के अनुसार इस प्रान्त की जनजातीय एवं भाषा का विवरण

1901 की जनगणना के अनुसार ब्रिटिश जिलों की जनसंख्या 47,691,782 तथा देशी रियासतों (Native States) की जनसंख्या 8,02,097 थी। शहरी आबादी 11,641 थी, जिसमें लखनऊ में सबसे ज्यादा 2,64,049 नागरिक थे तथा गाँवों की औसत आबादी 404 थी।

7.—DETAILS OF THE LAST CENSUS, TRIBES AND LANGUAGE.

General distribution of population.

180. The census of 1901 gives a population, in British districts of 47,691,782, and in Native States of 802,097, on areas of 107,164* and 5,079 square miles, respectively. The mean density in British districts is, thus, 445 to the square mile; it is less than 400 in 12, between 400 and 500 in 14, and over 500 in 22 districts. The Sub-Vindhyan and Himalayan tracts are thinly populated, the density in Bundelkhand and Mirzapur being less than 200, while it sinks to 76 in Garhwál. In the rest of the provinces the density increases from west to east and reaches its maximum (791) in the district of Ballia. The rural and urban population are, respectively, 89 and 11 per cent. of the whole. Railway extension inevitably shifts population, e.g., the numbers in the largest towns (over 20,000) decreased, while in medium-sized towns (between 10,000 and 20,000) they slightly increased. But a comparison of the figures of 1891 and 1901 does not suggest any pronounced movement from country to town, or from town to country.

Urban population.

181. The average population of a town† is 11,641. The total urban population is distributed as follows: towns over 20,000, 48 per cent.; between 10,000 and 20,000, 19 per cent.; between 5,000 and 10,000, 21 per cent.; below 5,000, 12 per cent. There are 38 towns of over 20,000, of which 7 are over 100,000. Lucknow (with its cantonments) heads the list with 264,049 inhabitants.

Rural population.

182. The average population of a village is 404. The total rural population is distributed as follows: villages over 5,000, 1 per cent.; between 2,000 and 5,000, 10 per cent.; between 500 and 2,000, 52 per cent.; below 500, 37 per cent.

Small increase in population.

183. The last decade of the nineteenth century was marked by flood and famine of a serious character. Four wet years culminated in the generally excessive rainfall of 1894, and were followed by three years of drought. Checked by these influences the population of the provinces showed an increase in 1901 of only 1·7 per cent. as compared with 6·2 per cent. 10 years before. Different districts were affected by bad seasons in different ways and in varying degrees. In 18 districts there was an actual decrease of population, ranging from 2 per cent. in Rae Bareilly to 11·5 per cent. in Azamgarh. In 30 districts there was an increase, ranging from 1 per cent. in Kheri to 23·1 per cent. in Etah. The variations correspond pretty closely with certain broad geographical groups.

Effect of the seasons.

184. In Bundelkhand, the south of Allahabad, Mirzapur, parts of Agra and Etawah, and in Hardoi the primary cause of the decline was drought; but the effects of drought were intensified by the excessive rainfall of preceding years. The same may be said, though the results were less marked, of the central districts generally.

185. In the eastern and sub-montane districts, the humid portions of the provinces, the wet years caused great loss of crops and fever. The influence of drought in these tracts was comparatively slight.

* The Survey figure is 107,494.

† For census a town was defined as any area in which the Municipal and Cantonment Acts and the Chanki-dári Act (XX of 1856) were in force or any continuous group of houses with a population of not less than 5,000.

1901-1902.]

DETAILS OF LAST CENSUS, ETC.

35

Chapter I.
PHYSICAL
AND POLITICAL
GEOGRAPHY.

186. In the western and Himalayan districts the damage caused by flood or famine was small, and was more than made good to the cultivating classes by the high prices which they got for their produce.

187. The figures suggest that there was an active emigration of males from the districts of their birth, combined with a marked diminution in female emigration. As emigration is generally due in the case of females to marriage, and of males to search for work, these figures indicate the effects of hard times. Emigration was greatest from the eastern districts, especially Azamgarh, Gházipur, Ballia, and Jaunpur. The direction of the emigrants set principally towards Assam, Burma, Bengal, and Central India. About 140,000 persons left these provinces for the colonies.

188. Of the total population (47,691,782), over 85 per cent. (40,691,818) are Hindus and over 14 per cent. (6,731,034) are Muhammadans. Other religions account for 6 per cent. only of the whole. Muhammadans continue to increase at a faster rate than the Hindus. This relatively rapid increase is said to be due not to proselytism, but to a higher standard of living. Aryas and Native Christians have trebled during the decade, but their numbers are insignificant.

189. The number of females is relatively greater in the east and north of the province than in the west. Hitherto the view has been held that these results are due to defective enumeration. Mr. Burn gives grounds for believing that the proportion really varies in different parts of the provinces, and that the errors of defective enumeration are inconsiderable.

190. The proportion of widowed persons is 19 per cent. The figures suggest that the prohibition of remarriage for widows, which is only enforced in the case of about one quarter of the population, is accompanied by a disinclination on the part of widowers to marry again. Polygamy is not uncommon, there being 1,010 married females to 1,000 married males, but is more usual among Muhammadans than Hindus. Polyandry of a patriarchal type flourishes in the Jamsár-Báwar pargana of Dehra Dún. The joint husbands must all be sons of the same set of fathers, though they may marry more than one wife either in common or in severalty.

191. The number of persons recorded as able to read and write was 1,478,865, or 3 per cent. of the total population, of whom 1,422,924 were males and 55,941 were females. The increase since 1891 has been about 9 per cent. The proportion of literate persons to the total population varies considerably in different parts of the provinces. It is highest in the Himalayan districts, followed by Bundelkhand and the eastern districts, and is lowest in the west. Out of every 10,000 persons 24 can read and write English—a proportion more than double that found to exist in 1891.

192. Of the total population (47,691,782) over 66 per cent., or 31,703,343 persons were returned as connected with pasture and agriculture, 15,455,614 as actual workers, and the rest as dependants. In addition 666,692 persons recorded agriculture as a subsidiary occupation. The only other occupations calling for notice are (1) earthwork and general labour, with 6½ per cent.; (2) personal household and sanitary services, with 5½ per cent.; (3) supply of food, drink, and stimulants, with 5½ per cent.; and (4) textile fabrics and dress, with about 4 per cent. of the total population.

193. The returns show about 200 castes and tribes in the provinces, which have been grouped in the census report by classes, according to their social precedence, in the case of Hindus and Aryas, and their origin, real or traditional, in the case of Muhammadans. Mr. Burn gives grounds for thinking that the races are mixed, and that their distribution corresponds to some extent with the distribution of languages.

194. The classification of languages at the recent census is based on a scientific examination of provincial dialects. The hill dialects of Kumaun are grouped together as central pahári, while those in the plains are grouped into three main languages, western hindí, eastern hindí, and bihári. The first

Emigration.

Religion.

Sex.

Civil condition.

Education.

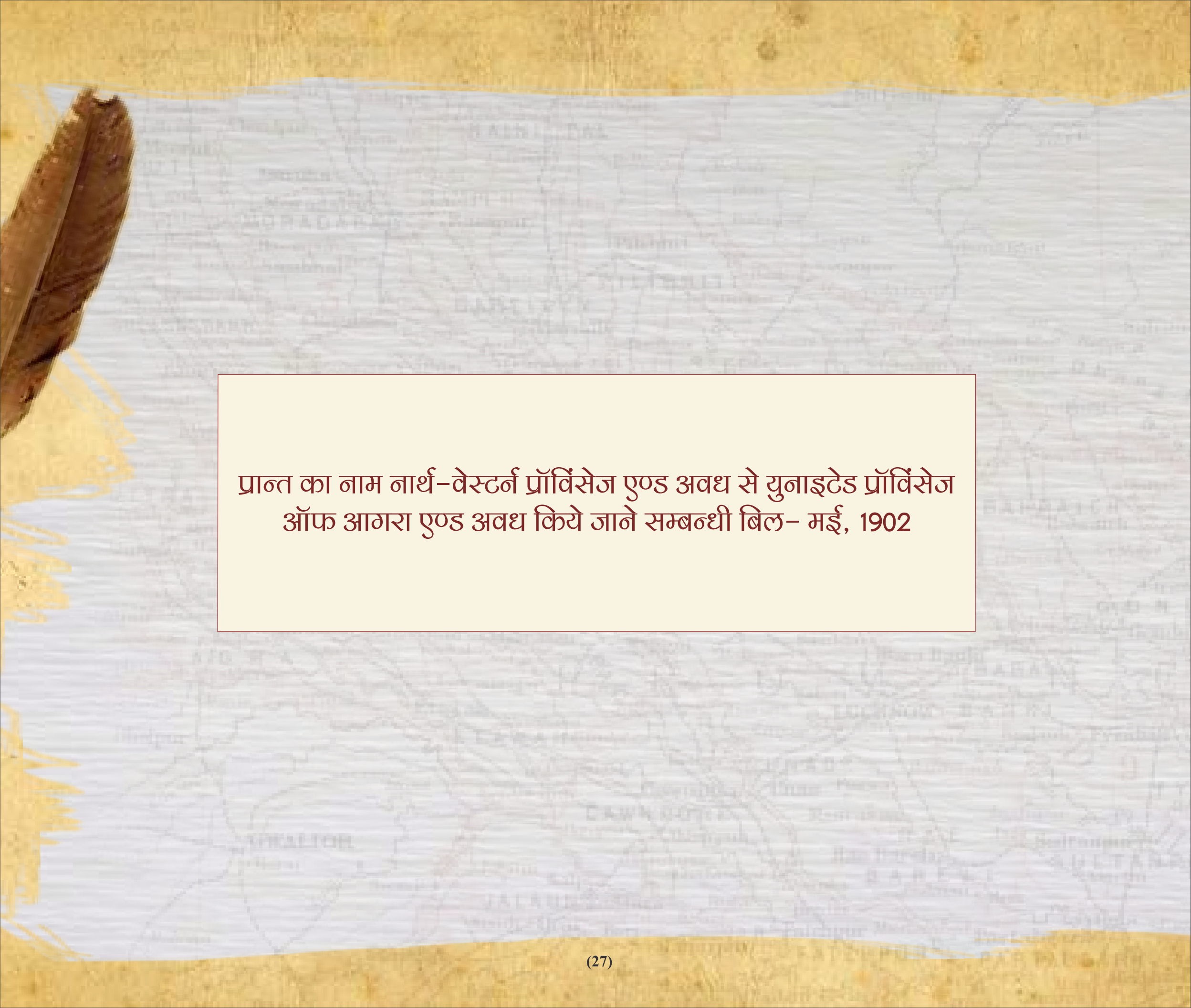
Occupation.

Tribes.

Language.

Ext.
T-1.

एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिपोर्ट, 1901-1902



प्रान्त का नाम नार्थ-वेस्टर्न प्रॉविंसेज पुण्ड अवध से युनाइटेड प्रॉविंसेज
ऑफ आगरा पुण्ड अवध किये जाने सम्बन्धी बिल- मई, 1902

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Govt. of the United Provinces of Agra & Oudh
IN THE
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT
FOR THE MONTH OF
MAY 1902.

File No. 242.]

PROGS.
Nos.
1 to 9.
No. 1.

No. 478, dated Calcutta, the 20th March 1902.
From—H. W. C. CARNDUFF, ESQ., *Offg. Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Dept.*
To—Chief Secretary to Government, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

SERIAL
Nos.
1 AND 2.
No. 1.

SIR,—I am directed to forward herewith six copies of the papers noted on the margin, and to request that they may be published in the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh Gazette* in English, and in such other languages as His Honor may deem proper, and that the dates of publication of both may be communicated by telegram.

A Bill to recognise and give effect to a change in the constitution and designation of the territories formerly known as the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with Statement of Objects and Reasons.

The publisher of the *Gazette of India* at Calcutta has been instructed to furnish the publisher of the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette* with English copies of the Bill and statement (in Gazette form) for publication in the latter Gazette.

No. 2. *A Bill to recognise and give effect to a change in the constitution and designation of the territories formerly known as the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*

WHEREAS the territories formerly administered by the Chief Commissioner of Oudh have been united under one Local Government with those administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces;

And whereas it has been resolved that the territories so united in one Lieutenant-Governorship shall be known as "the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh;"

And whereas it is expedient to recognise and give effect to the change so made in the constitution and designation of the said territories:

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the United Provinces Short title. (Designation) Act, 1902.

2. In every enactment heretofore passed and now in force, and in every appointment, order, scheme, rule, bye-law, notification or form made or issued thereunder, all references to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh shall be construed as referring to the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, all references to the North-Western Provinces and to the Province of Oudh, respectively, shall be construed as

References in existing enactments to North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

(2)
GENL. ADMINISTRATION DEPT.]

[MAY 1902.]

PROGS.
No. 2.

referring to the corresponding territories as comprised in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, all references to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, respectively, shall be construed as referring to the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, and all references to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in Council shall be construed as referring to the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh in Council.

SERIAL
No. 1.

No. 3.

Statement of Objects and Reasons.

THE present designation of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh has become inappropriate, and it has been decided to alter it to "the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh," the existing Chief Commissionership of Oudh being amalgamated by Proclamation under the Government of India Act, 1865 (28 & 29 Vict., c. 17), with the Lieutenant-Governorship of the territories hitherto known as the North-Western Provinces. This Bill is a purely declaratory measure intended to supplement the Proclamation so as to remove any doubt with respect to the identity of "the North-Western Provinces and Oudh" with "the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh," and to the continued application of enactments and statutory orders in which the former style occurs.

DENZIL IBBETSON.

The 14th March 1902.

No. 4.

No. 1003, dated Calcutta, the 22nd March 1902.

No. 2.

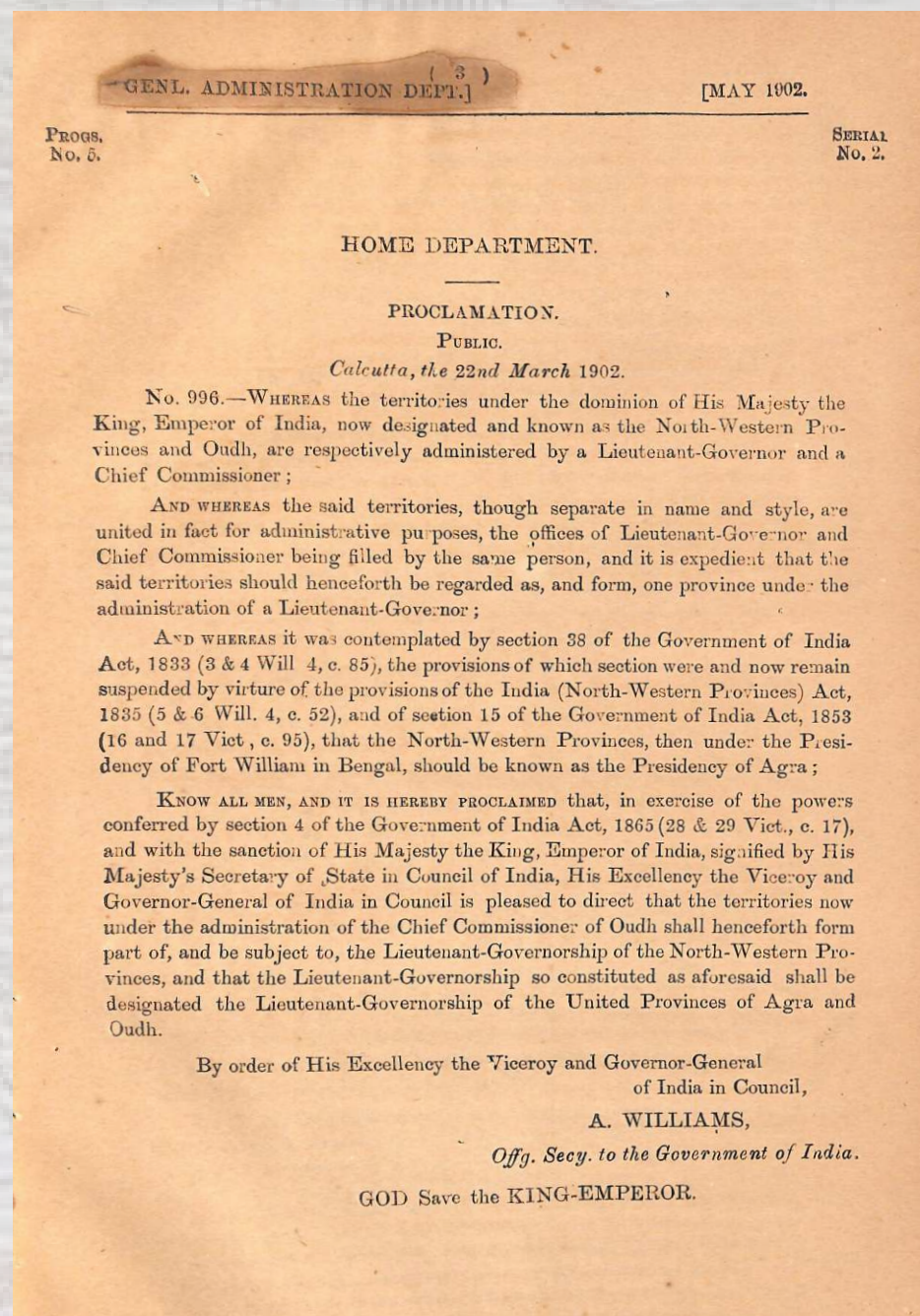
From—W. S. MARRIS, ESQ., *Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Dept. (Public),*
To—Chief Secretary to Government, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

SIR,—I am directed to forward, for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, a copy of a Proclamation issued to-day, directing that the territories hitherto known as the North-Western Provinces and Oudh shall henceforth be designated "the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh," together with a copy of the papers noted in the margin.

Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 108, dated 26th December 1901, and enclosures.
Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 22 (Public), dated 28th February 1902.

प्रान्त का नाम नार्थ-वेस्टर्न प्रॉविंसेज एण्ड अवध से युनाइटेड प्रॉविंसेज ऑफ आगरा एण्ड अवध किये जाने सम्बन्धी घोषणा पत्र- 22 मार्च, 1902

गवर्नर जनरल ऑफ इंडिया
इन कौंसिल द्वारा यह घोषणा की
गयी कि नार्थ-वेस्टर्न प्रॉविंसेज एण्ड
अवध का जो क्षेत्र कमिश्नर ऑफ
अवध द्वारा प्रशासित किया जाता था
अब वह लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर युनाइटेड
प्रॉविंसेज ऑफ आगरा एण्ड अवध
द्वारा प्रशासित किया जायेगा।



लखनऊ विधान भवन निर्माण के लिए स्थल चयन हेतु कमिशनर लखनऊ डिवीजन की अध्यक्षता में मुख्य सचिव द्वारा गठित कमेटी - सन् 1920

उत्तर प्रदेश के वर्तमान विधान सभा भवन के निर्माण हेतु लखनऊ का चयन वर्ष 1920 में हुआ था। भवन निर्माण हेतु स्थल के चयन हेतु विशिष्ट व्यक्तियों की एक समिति गठित की गई थी, जिसमें सरकारी पदाधिकारियों के साथ-साथ सैयद वजीर हसन, पण्डित गोकर्ण नाथ मिश्रा, राजा मोदी चन्द्र, राय आनन्द सरूप बहादुर, लाला सुखबीर सिंह आदि सम्मिलित थे।

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(11)
*Copy of a letter no. 280-F, dated the 5th February, 1920,
from the Hon'ble Mr. M. Keane, Chief Secretary to Govern-
ment, United Provinces to the Hon'ble Mr. L. C. Porter,
C.S.I., C.I.E., Commissioner, Lucknow division.*

I AM directed to say that at the informal discussion which followed the regular business of the Legislative Council at the meeting of the 27th January, the non-official members of the Council by a majority of 17 to 2 advised that the new Council Chamber for the province should be built at Lucknow.

2. The first step is the selection of a site. For this purpose His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has decided to form a Committee and has appointed you to be Chairman. The other members of the Committee will be—

The Hon'ble Raja Sir Muhammad Tasadduq Rasul Khan,
K.C.S.I., of Jahangirabad.

The Hon'ble Raja Moti Chand, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Rai Anand Sarup Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Saiyid Wazir Hasan.

The Hon'ble Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra.

The Hon'ble Lala Sukhbir Singh.

The Hon'ble Mr. Blunt, O.B.E., I.C.S.

Major W. de H. Haig, D.S.O., R. E.

L. M. Jopling, Esq., I.C.S., and

Kunwar Jagdish Prasad, O.B.E., I.C.S.

3. I am to ask you to convene a meeting of the Committee at a very early date and to report to the Government the advice of the Committee and any suggestions it may have to make as to the most suitable site.

न्यू कौंसिल चैम्बर के सदस्यों के स्थान निर्धारण हेतु रिपोर्ट - सन् 1920

न्यू कौंसिल चैम्बर के बैठने के सम्बन्ध में नियुक्त उपसमिति द्वारा दिए गये मुख्य सुझाव -

- अनुसचिवों, अधिकारियों के लिए स्थान की व्यवस्था।
- प्रेस के लिए स्थान की व्यवस्था।
- महिलाओं के लिए गैलरी में बैठने की व्यवस्था।
- रेस्तरां की व्यवस्था।
- अनेक समितियों के लिए कक्ष आदि की व्यवस्था।

197 55

PROCEEDINGS OF A SUB-COMMITTEE
appointed to report on
ACCOMMODATION REQUIRED IN CONNECTION WITH
THE NEW COUNCIL CHAMBER.

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Members: Major W. deH. Haig, D.S.O., R.E.,
Kunwar Jagdish Prasad, O.B.E., I.C.S.

1. The sub-committee consider the notes prepared by Major Haig, and agree with them subject to the modifications and amendments noted hereafter.
2. The space required for Under Secretaries and officials, excluding official reporters, need not be great. It is thought that a room should be provided close to the Chamber, in which any such officials whose presence was likely to be required, might remain until they were summoned, and that a very small portion of one of the galleries on the right or left of the President would suffice for their accommodation in the Chamber. The remaining portion of the same gallery should be enough for the official reporters.
3. The accommodation to be allotted to the public press requires very complete consideration. If they are to be placed on the floor of the House, on the side of the President opposite to that on which will be the official reporters, there is danger of the Chamber being disturbed by the frequent changes of personnel, the moving of chairs and the rustling of papers in the reporters gallery. If, on the other hand, they are placed above the lower galleries, as suggested in the attached notes, they will probably be at a disadvantage as regards hearing, as compared to the

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- be -
- 8 rooms for standing committees attached to Departments, each room being suitable for a Committee of 15 to 20 members,
 - 2 special committee rooms capable of accommodating about 40 members.
 - 8 private office rooms for the use of Ministers and Executive Councillors,
 - 8 similar rooms for the use of Party leaders etc., to be allotted as required; these sixteen rooms would be about 400 sq.ft. each.
9. The sub-committee consider that the special attention of the Architect should be drawn to the probable effect of electric fans on the acoustic properties of the Council Chamber.
 10. In view of the fact that under the Standing Orders as now framed, there is no intention of the House going into Committee, it is not necessary to allow a room for "Chairman of Committees". At the same time it is thought that it would be advisable to include a room which, in case of necessity, could be used for that purpose.
 11. The sub-committee are at present unable to submit their report on the question of the office accommodation required if the offices at Allahabad should be moved to Lucknow, owing to the non-receipt of certain plans from Allahabad. It is hoped, however to forward this in a short time.
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कोंसिल चैम्बर तथा लखनऊ के अन्य भवन हेतु प्रस्तावित स्थल के सम्बन्ध में प्रस्तुत की गई रिपोर्ट व प्लान - 6 अप्रैल, 1920

प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट मार्च 1920 में एल०सी० पोर्टर (लखनऊ डिवीजन के कमिश्नर) ने चीफ़ सेक्रेटरी (संयुक्त प्रान्त) लखनऊ को लखनऊ में कोंसिल चैम्बर तथा उससे सम्बन्धित भवनों के निर्माण के बारे में विस्तार से जानकारी दी गई है तथा रिपोर्ट के साथ एक प्लान भी लगाया गया है। जिसमें सरकार द्वारा विधान भवन तथा उससे सम्बन्धित भवनो के लिये अधिग्रहण की गई जमीन को दर्शाया गया है, जिसमें एक बड़ा भाग जो कि सरकार द्वारा पहले से ही अधिग्रहण कर लिया गया था जिसे दर-उल-शफा प्रापर्टी के नाम से जाना जाता है।

FOR THE COUNCIL MEETING OF THE 6TH APRIL, 1920.

The attached report and plans regarding the proposed site for the Council Chamber and other buildings in Lucknow are laid on the table for the information of Hon'ble Members.

Dated Lucknow, the 24th March, 1920.

From—THE HON'BLE MR. L. C. PORTER, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Commissioner, Lucknow division,
To—Chief Secretary to Government, United Provinces, Lucknow.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following preliminary report with reference to the proposed site for the Council Chamber, offices, members' quarters, and other bungalows which will be required.

2. The Committee appointed by His Honour to consider the question held a preliminary meeting at my house on the 9th of March, and I attach a copy of the resolutions.

3. The attached plans will show in detail the sites which it is proposed to acquire. It is proposed—

(1) that the entire space ABCD on Plan I should be taken up and that on this site should be built the Council Hall and the necessary offices facing the Abbott Road, and a new Post and Telegraph office facing the open space adjoining the church. The Rink Theatre and Young Women's Christian Association quarters and no. 8 on the Abbott Road will be acquired and paid for by the Government of India, and on this site the new Imperial Post and Telegraph offices will be constructed. Negotiations are proceeding with the proprietor of the Rink, and I think it is unnecessary to say more on this point at this stage. The only property on this space ABCD on Plan I that will have to be acquired by Government is no. 9, Abbott Road, as the rest of the block is already Government property.

4. It is further proposed to acquire those portions of the block EFGH on Plan I which do not already belong to Government. The greater portion of this block is already owned by Government and is known as the Dar-ul-Shafa property. It will be necessary in this block to acquire the properties marked 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 and eventually the premises occupied by the Indian Daily Telegraph Press and manager's quarters, numbered 7, on Plan II.

5. I attach a statement showing the estimated cost of acquisition of all these properties, excluding the Rink, the Young Women's Christian Association quarters and no. 8, Abbott Road, which, as I have already stated, will be paid for by the Government of India.

6. The scheme which has been approved by the Committee subject to modification in detail is shown on Plan I attached. It is proposed that the blocks containing the members' quarters should face the Council Hall west of the Abbott Road. The property at present occupied by the Dar-ul-Shafa, together with those properties which will now be acquired, will be laid out as a whole and contain residences for the Indian Ministers, the President of the Legislative Council, the Deputy President of the Council and the Council Secretaries and also possibly for Under Secretaries. It is proposed that the members of the Executive Council, and Secretaries to Government should be provided with bungalows on the site at present occupied by the United Provinces Light Horse parade ground or on sites adjoining the Banderia Bagh. Mr. Jopling and myself have been appointed as a sub-committee to deal with details as to these sites, which have not been as yet worked out.

7. It should be clearly understood that although the properties enumerated should be acquired at an early date, it will probably not be necessary to disturb the occupants for a considerable period, and every consideration will be shown in obtaining, as far as possible, fresh accommodation required by those who will eventually be displaced.

(2)

8. I attach copies of notes drawn out by Kunwar Jagdish Prasad—(1) with reference to the schedule of requirements for the Legislative Council Chambers and (2) with reference to the proposals for members' quarters. These last proposals have been drawn up by him in consultation with the Hon'ble Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra. I should add that it is under contemplation to draw up a housing scheme both for the clerks of the Council and the clerks of the Post and Telegraph offices and possibly other offices in Lucknow. This has been referred to the Lucknow Improvement Trust for consideration and report. I trust the information now given will be sufficient to enable Hon'ble Members to understand the general proposals. If any further details are required, I shall be happy to communicate personally with any member.

Notes of a meeting regarding the Council Chamber held on the 9th March, 1920, at 10 a.m. at the Commissioner's house.

PRESENT :

- (1) The Hon'ble Mr. L. C. Porter, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.
- (2) " " " M. Keane, I.C.S.
- (3) " " " E. A. H. Blunt, O.B.E., I.C.S.
- (4) " " " Raja Sir Muhammad Tasadduq Rasul Khan, K.C.S.I., of Jahangirabad.
- (5) The Hon'ble Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra, M.A., LL.B.
- (6) L. M. Jopling, Esq., I.C.S.
- (7) Kunwar Jagdish Prasad, O.B.E., I.C.S.
- (8) Major W. deH. Haig, R.E., D.S.O.
- (9) H. V. Lanchester, Esq.
- (10) H. Pilkington, Esq.

Resolution 1.—Resolved that Mr. L. M. Jopling act as Secretary.

Resolution 2.—Resolved that the Deputy Commissioner be co-opted as a member of the sub-committee.

Resolution 3.—Resolved that negotiation be opened with Mr. Bevan by Messrs. Jopling and Botting as to what settlement can be come to as to the acquisition of the Rink. The sense of the Committee is that he is to be offered the Lawrence Terrace site: if he refuses this, he may be offered the Muhammad Bagh site.

Resolution 4.—Resolved that the Deputy Commissioner be asked to approach the owners of properties in list "Z" (with the exception of the Rink), to acquire, if possible by agreement, these properties. With the permission of Kunwar Jagdish Prasad, M. Muhammad Shafi's services may be utilized for this and other acquisition work in connection with the scheme.

Resolution 5.—Resolved that the scheme in attached map "Y" (see Plan I) be generally approved, subject to any necessary modification in detail.

Resolution 6.—Resolved that the President ask General Crookshank for the ground plans of the Delhi Council Chamber and offices.

Resolution 7.—Resolved that a sub-committee consisting of Major Haig and Kunwar Jagdish Prasad prepare for the Committee a schedule of requirements for the Council Chamber and offices.

Resolution 8.—Resolved that with regard to quarters for members of Legislative Council information be asked for from Delhi and that Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra, Kunwar Jagdish Prasad (convener) and the Raja of Jahangirabad be appointed a sub-committee to make suggestions as to the type of quarters required.

Resolution 9.—It was noted that sites would be wanted as a maximum for—

Members of Executive Council (two Europeans, two Indians)	...	...	4
Ministers (Indian)	...	...	3
President, Legislative Council	...	...	1
Secretaries	...	...	6
Council Secretaries	...	...	3
Secretary, Legislative Council	...	...	1

कौंसिल चैम्बर तथा लखनऊ के अन्य भवन हेतु प्रस्तावित स्थल के सम्बन्ध में प्रस्तुत की गई रिपोर्ट व प्लान - 6 अप्रैल, 1920

(3)

Blocks for Under Secretaries and such other officials as may be considered necessary.

It was resolved that a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Jopling and Porter be appointed to make detailed proposals as to sites.

Resolution 10.—It was resolved that the Lucknow Improvement Trust be asked to suggest a scheme for housing clerks. The Postmaster-General to send information as to Post and Telegraph offices, and the Financial Secretary to send information as to Government and Council clerks.

(Statement referred to in paragraph 5.)

Block ABCD—										Estimate.
										Ra.
No. 9, Abbott Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,808
										29,808
Block EFGH—										
Plan no. II—										
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,070
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,420
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,468
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,830
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,685
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,350
7	{ Indian Daily Telegraph editor's house				...	...	...	...	49,680	} 74,520
	{ Press and manager's house				...	...	...	...	24,840	
Total										1,83,343
GRAND TOTAL										2,13,151

Schedule of requirements for the Legislative Council Chambers.

I.—The proposed constitution of the Legislative Council will be—

Elected members	...	...	...	...	...	100
Nominated non-officials	...	...	...	...	...	5
Nominated officials and <i>ex officio</i> members which may be added by the						
Governor	...	...	...	...	...	18
Experts (officials or non-officials)	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total						125

Provision should be made for expansion of the Council in the future. I would suggest that there should be accommodation in the Council for 300 members. A press gallery and a visitors' gallery will also be required. With regard to Committee rooms, library, record rooms, etc., Mr. Porter, I understand, has already written to Delhi as to what they propose to do there as regards the Legislative Assembly which will consist at present of 140 members.

II.—*Accommodation for members of the Government and Secretaries.*—There will be two executive councillors and at least two ministers. Provision for housing them should be made and provision should also be made for future expansion. The executive Government may expand in the future to four executive councillors and four ministers, though this is not likely for some time.

III.—*Secretaries to Government.*—There are at present six Secretaries to Government, namely, the Chief Secretary, the Revenue Secretary, the Financial Secretary, the Judicial Secretary, the Secretary in the Irrigation department and the Secretary in the Public Works department (Buildings and Roads branch). It is likely that there will be two more Secretaries to Government, including a Secretary in the Legislative department. Quarters will be required for eight Secretaries and the Legal Remembrancer.

In addition to these Secretaries there will be the Council Secretaries, appointed from among the non-official members of the Legislative Council. For the present it is likely that there will be two such Secretaries.

The total number of Secretaries, including Council Secretaries, will thus be 10.

(4)

IV.—*President and Deputy President.*—There will be one President of the Council and one Deputy President of the Council. Quarters for both have to be provided.

V.—*Under Secretaries.*—Provision for eight Under Secretaries should also be made as it is likely that the Secretary in the Legislative department will require an Under Secretary.

Altogether the requirements will be quarters for—

Secretaries to Government	...	...	...	...	...	8
Under Secretaries	...	...	...	...	...	8
Legal Remembrancer	...	...	...	...	...	1
Council Secretaries	...	...	...	...	...	2
President	...	...	...	...	...	1
Deputy President	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total						21
Ministers	...	...	...	...	...	2
Executive Councillors	...	...	...	...	...	2
GRAND TOTAL						26

JAGDISH PRASAD,

Special Officer, Reforms.

The 20th March, 1920.

D.O. NO. 276-R.]

LUCKNOW:

The 19th/20th March, 1920.

MY DEAR JOPLING,—

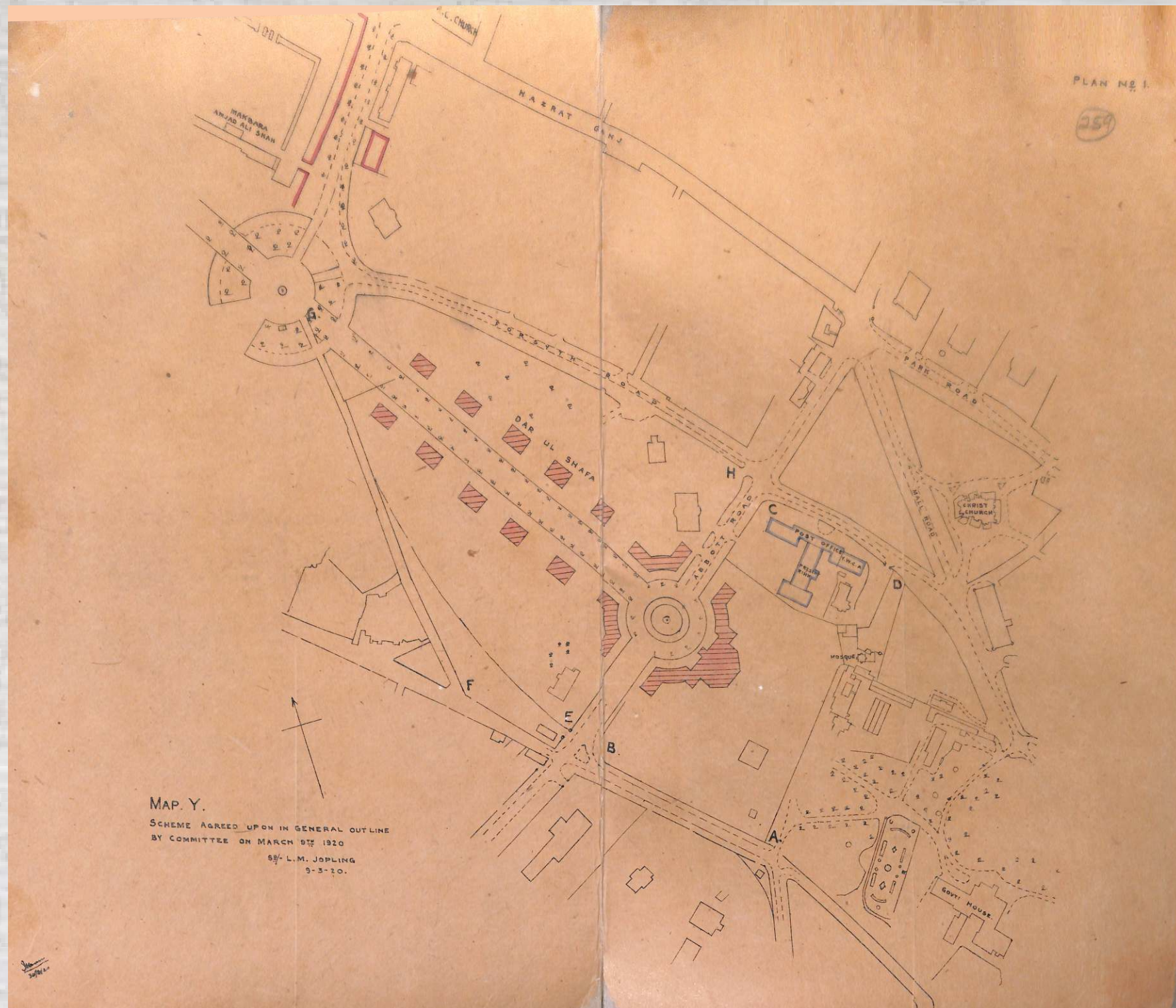
REFERENCE your demi-official letter, dated the 19th March, 1920. With regard to resolution no. 8 I consulted Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra on the 16th March, 1920. The Raja Sahib of Jahangirabad was unfortunately unable to attend. It was agreed that quarters should be built for 60 members and that each member should have two rooms and a bathroom. In the bathroom there should be a partition so that one portion of the room can be utilized solely for the purpose of bathing. In the main building there should be a common room, a dining room and a room where members can sit down and write their letters. The kitchen arrangements should be quite separate from the main building and there should be separate kitchens for Hindus and Muhammadans, with arrangements for bathing for persons who would like to bathe in the Indian fashion and not in their rooms. Provision will also have to be made for servants' quarters for members. It was also considered inadvisable to have separate block of rooms for Hindus and Muhammadans.

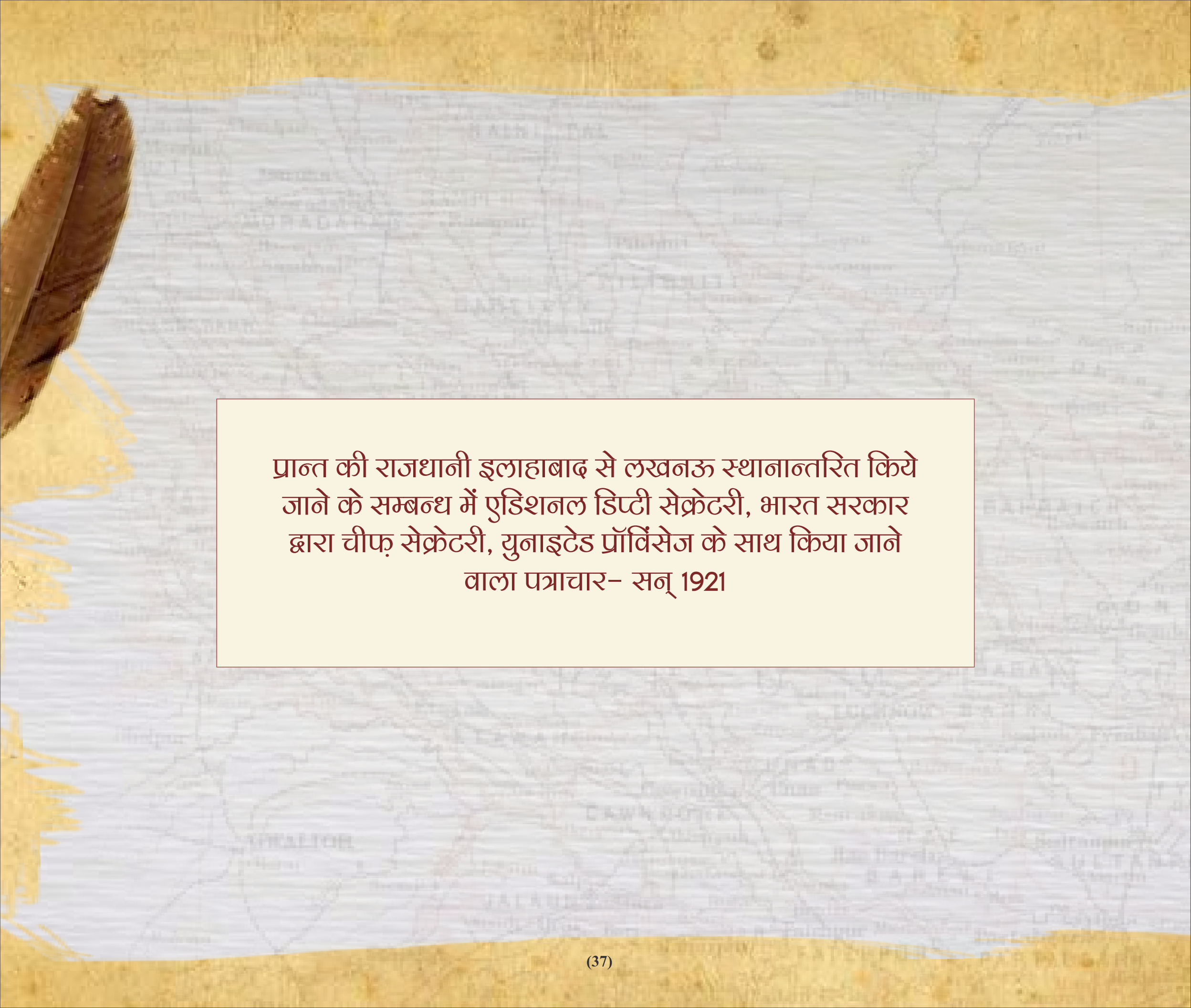
Yours sincerely,

JAGDISH PRASAD.

To—L. M. JOPLING, Esq., Chairman of the Improvement Trust, Lucknow.

પ્લાન-1





प्रान्त की राजधानी इलाहाबाद से लखनऊ स्थानान्तरित किये जाने के सम्बन्ध में एडिशनल डिप्टी सेक्रेटरी, भारत सरकार द्वारा चीफ़ सेक्रेटरी, युनाइटेड प्रॉविंसेज के साथ किया जाने वाला पत्राचार- सन् 1921

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Government of the United Provinces
IN THE
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

FOR THE MONTH OF
FEBRUARY, 1922.

PROGS.
NOS.
1 TO 8.
No. 1.

File no. 405/1921.]

No. F-131-Public, dated Simla, the 30th July, 1921.
From—H. TONKINSON, Esq., Additional Deputy Secretary to the Government
of India, Home department,
To—Chief Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

SIR,—A copy of a representation which the residents of Allahabad are said to be submitting to His Excellency the Governor on the question of the erection of a new Chamber for the Legislative Council for the United Provinces at Lucknow and the transfer of some public offices from Allahabad to that station has been received by the Government of India. I am directed to forward a copy of the covering letter with which the copy of the representation was received and to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the Government of India may be favoured with a report on the various points raised in the representation.

No. 2.

Dated Allahabad, the 21st July, 1921.

From—B. E. O'CONNOR, Esq., BAR-AT-LAW, President,
Allahabad Capital Retention Committee,

To—Secretary to the Government of India, Home department.

SIR,—On behalf of the residents of Allahabad I have the honour to submit a copy of a representation which we are submitting to His Excellency Sir Harcourt Butler, Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, in connection with the proposal of his Government to erect the Chamber for the Legislative Council of the United Provinces at Lucknow, and the consequent transfer of some of the public offices from Allahabad to Lucknow.

Shortly after the Mutiny of 1857 the seat of the Government of the North-Western Provinces (as the present Province of Agra was then called) was removed under the orders of the Governor General in Council from Agra to Allahabad and the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces was established at Allahabad. Since that time up to to-day Allahabad has been the capital of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. Even when Oudh was amalgamated to the Province of Agra, nearly forty-four years ago, Allahabad continued to be the capital of the United Provinces. This being so, according to the practice which the British Government has followed in every province of India, the Council Chamber of the provinces should be erected at the capital of the provinces. Under the present constitution of the Legislative Council, the meetings of the Council will be much more frequent and the volume of business which it will have to deal with will directly or indirectly, affect every department of the Government. To enable members of the Government to

SERIAL
NOS.
1 TO 6.
No. 2.

(13A)
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPT.]

[FEBRUARY, 1922.]

PROGS.
NO. 7.

No. F-131-Public, dated Delhi, the 2nd December, 1921.
From—H. TONKINSON, Esq., Additional Deputy Secretary to the
Government of India, Home department,
To—Chief Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

SERIAL
NO. 5.

SIR,—I am directed to refer to your letter no. 1332, dated the 19th September, 1921, forwarding a memorial, addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy, by certain citizens of Allahabad, protesting against the location at Lucknow of the new Chamber for the local Legislative Council. It is clear that the memorialists apprehend that the construction of the Chamber at Lucknow is the first step towards the transfer of capital of the province from Allahabad to Lucknow. As regards this point the Government of India accept the statement of the Local Government that there is not and has not been any question of transferring the capital. After careful consideration they have also further decided that the location of the Council Chamber is a matter for the Local Government and their Legislative Council to settle and I am to request that the memorialists may be informed accordingly.

No. 8.

No. 1781, dated Allahabad, the 21st December, 1921.


From—Chief Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

To—Chairman of the Capital Retention Committee, Allahabad.

SIR,—With reference to the memorial, without date, addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy, by certain citizens of Allahabad, protesting against the location at Lucknow of the new Chamber for the Local Legislative Council, I am directed to say that, after careful consideration, the Government of India have decided that the location of the Council Chamber is a matter for the Local Government and their Legislative Council to settle and have requested that the memorialists may be informed accordingly.

No. 6.

G. B. LAMBERT,
Chief Secretary.



कौंसिल हाउस लखनऊ के उद्घाटन समारोह से सम्बन्धित लखनऊ मण्डल के कमिश्नर को भेजा जाने वाला पत्र का प्रारूप - सन् 1928

कौंसिल हाउस का उद्घाटन 21 फरवरी, 1928 को 3 बजे संयुक्त प्रान्त आगरा एवं अवध के गवर्नर के द्वारा किया जायेगा। उद्घाटन समारोह का आयोजन पंडाल में होगा जिसमें कुल 500 लोगों के बैठने की व्यवस्था की जायेगी।

Register
Serial no. 138/76
Dated 1/2 1928
Sent to { Copyist
Press
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Examined by
REMINDER ON

Department. 35
FILE No. 307/427
Serial no. 9

For use in
Secretary
only.
Record in
Proceedings for
No.

To
The Commissioner,
Lucknow division.

Sir,
I am directed to inform you that
His Excellency the Governor will perform
the ceremony of the opening of the Council
House, Lucknow, at 3 p.m. on February 21,
1928.

2. I am to enclose herewith a copy
of the programme for the occasion and
a sketch plan showing the route and general
arrangements which have been approved
by His Excellency.

3. The ceremony will take place in a
shamiana to be pitched as shown in the
sketch plan. In view of the small space
available Government suggest that the
Balrampur Shamiana measuring 65' x 65' will
be suitable. It should however be
obtained by you and erected in good time to
enable it to be properly pitched and
suitably decorated. Any assistance required
will be given by the Executive Engineer.
B. & R. Lucknow Provl. Divn.

4. I am to ask you to arrange for a
dais suitably covered and for 2 State
Chairs for H.E. and the Hon'ble the
President

Secy. 27. 021 Genl.-1924.

DRAFT-(continued)- 37

President thereon and for seating
accommodation for 500, the maximum
number which Government understand the
shamiana will accommodate.

5. Spectators:- Government think that
the following distribution of seating
will be suitable.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Non-official members of
the Leg. Council | 105 (see civil
list) |
| B. Members of the Executive
Council, Ministers, Judges
of the Chief Court, selected
Civil officers of Govt. at
Lucknow, and selected military
officers at Lucknow, with
wives. | 200 |
| C. Taluqdars, Leading Raisas of
the Lucknow district, mupl.
Commrs, D.B. Members, Hony.
Magistrates etc. | 200 |

I am to ask you to prepare a list of
classes B and C in consultation with
the Secretary to Govt. in the Leg.
department. The invitations to class
A ~~XXXX~~ will be issued by the Leg.
Deptt. of the Secretariat and those to
classes B and C by you.

6. They print about which you
have any doubt or in which
I have etc.
instructions are required should be
referred to the Leg. & P. & S.
the Leg. Deptt.

Secy. 30. 046 Genl.-1925.

लेजिस्लेटिव विभाग, पत्रावली सं० 307/1927

प्रोविन्स के प्रथम गवर्नर हरकोर्ट बटलर द्वारा 21 फरवरी, 1928 को नये कौंसिल हाउस के उद्घाटन के अवसर पर दिया गया भाषण

गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया एक्ट 1919 के अन्तर्गत संयुक्त प्रान्त में विधान सभा के निर्माण हेतु कैनिंग कॉलेज, कैसरबाग, लखनऊ में एक बैठक का आयोजन किया गया। स्थल के चयन एवं भूमि के अधिग्रहण की कार्यवाही के पश्चात् तत्कालीन गवर्नर सर हरकोर्ट बटलर ने 15 दिसम्बर, 1922 को भवन की नींव रखी। भवन के आर्किटेक्ट मिस्टर लैनचेस्टर थे तथा इसका निर्माण कलकत्ता की मेसर्स मार्टिन एण्ड कम्पनी की देखरेख में उसके कुशल इंजीनियरों द्वारा किया गया था।

(129)
Speech by the Hon'ble the President on the occasion of the opening of the new Council House, on February 21, 1928.

Your Excellency,

The United Provinces Legislative Council, as constituted under the Government of India Act, 1919, has been, so far, holding its sittings at Lucknow in the Kaisar Bagh in what is known as the old Canning College building. Not originally constructed for the purposes of a modern house of legislature, its accoustics were defective, and it naturally failed to provide several amenities which are considered necessary to lighten and to sweeten the labours of a parliamentary life. The present structure was designed by the architect, Mr. Lanchester, and the Legislative Council by a majority approved of its construction. The foundation stone was laid on December 15, 1922, by the first Governor of these provinces, Sir Harcourt Butler.

The building operations have been carried out - and are still going on - under the Calcutta firm of Messrs. Martin and Company, subject to the supervision of an engineering staff appointed by the Government.

This imposing edifice is certainly much more commodious and much more up-to-date than the comparatively unpretentious building which used to house the Legislative Council ever since the year 1921. It is hoped that it will

प्रोविन्स के प्रथम गवर्नर हरकोर्ट बटलर द्वारा 21 फरवरी, 1928 को नये कौंसिल हाउस के उद्घाटन के अवसर पर दिया गया भाषण

(2)

(131)

also be more convenient for all those who have to use it and more suited for our various needs and requirements - immediate as well as proximate. It is difficult to say now how far these hopes will be realized in full. But the Council Chamber itself is big enough to accommodate at least twice the number of members which constitute the present Council.

Besides the Council Chamber proper, we shall have, for the special use of members, a library room, a reading room, a waiting room, three committee rooms, and two refreshment rooms, in addition to offices for various officers connected with the Government and with the Council.

It will require a good deal of money and care to furnish this stately building in a way worthy of its grandeur and importance. Meantime we shall have to carry on with an odd combination of the old and the new.

Your Excellency has had a varied and distinguished experience of the working of the Indian Legislatures - as Secretary of the Legislative Department, as President of the Council of State, as Home Member of the Government of India, and as Leader of the House in the Legislative Assembly. Your Excellency comes as Governor of these provinces at a momentous time in the history of our political affairs. It is not for me, speaking as the President of a Legislative Council, to touch on these on this occasion particularly, beyond saying that we have full faith in the Divine Dispensation of Providence. It is undoubtedly auspicious

(3)

(133)

that the new Council House should be sufficiently ready just in time to have the honour of today's ceremony being performed by Your Excellency so soon after your assumption of your exalted office.

I now request Your Excellency to be pleased to declare the Council House open for use, and venture earnestly to ask, towards the working of the United Provinces Legislative Council, Your Excellency's sympathies - active, human, and large-hearted.

कौंसिल हाउस, लखनऊ के उद्घाटन अवसर पर तत्कालीन गवर्नर सर एलेक्जेंडर मुड्डीमैन युनाइटेड प्रॉविंसेज आगरा एण्ड अवध, द्वारा दिया गया भाषण - दिनांक 21 फरवरी, 1928

Speech delivered by His Excellency Sir ALEXANDER MUDDIMAN, Kt., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, at the opening of the Council House at Lucknow on February 21, 1928.

MR. PRESIDENT, MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—When my predecessor, Sir Harcourt Butler, laid the foundation stone of the building outside which I now stand, it was almost his last public act before he handed over his office. I regard it as something of a good omen, and certainly a great privilege, that it falls to me, so soon after my assumption of office, to perform the ceremony which marks the fruition of a scheme dear to the heart of my distinguished predecessor. It would have been more appropriate if this ceremony had been performed by Sir William Marris within whose term of office the work was practically completed, but with his usual chivalry he deliberately decided that I should be given this pleasure. Sir Harcourt Butler, when he laid the foundation stone, expressed the view that the architect, Mr. Lanchester, had provided you with a fine design. That design has now materialized; and you see realized in stone the conception that the architect had created in his mind. Few looking at this magnificent structure would be prepared to deny that it is worthy of the great province in which it stands, worthy of the Governor who was largely responsible for its erection, and of the architect who conceived it. It is right and proper that the Council Chamber of a province numbering over 45 million of inhabitants should be greatly conceived and greatly executed. I congratulate the architect and my old friend, Sir Rajendra Nath Mookerjee, on the completion of a structure worthy of them all. I only trust that when the building comes to be used it will be found that its conveniences in every respect, and in particular as regards its acoustic properties, are as satisfactory as its artistic claims.

(3)

Gentlemen, this is no common occasion. We are opening a building which is in itself a symbol to the world that the Reforms in these provinces have come to stay. We are opening a building which is the outward and visible sign of a change. It stands four square to the winds, well and truly built. May the worthy building be used worthily. There is no doubt, as one of the wisest of men has said, that the surroundings in which a Council sits "may seem things of form, but are things of substance." They act on the minds of those using them. Later on when traditions have been created, they inspire those who come after with recollections of the famous scenes that have been transacted within their walls. Few can have looked on that dingy hall where the mother of parliaments now sits without some emotion as they thought of the great transactions that have taken place within its walls. I look forward to the day when in the fullness of time, long after you and I have passed from the scene, our successors will find inspiration and guidance when they in turn play their part in this great building which I am now about to open. One word more before I conclude. There is one in India at the present moment who we wish could be with us today. I refer to Sir Harcourt Butler who is responsible for the initiation of so many fine buildings in this province. To him also it will be a satisfaction that to the city which he loves so well, which I might almost say as was said of a Roman Emperor "he found brick and left marble," another fine building has been added. May the successful completion of a noble house for our Legislature be a good augury for the future of the Reforms, which is the foremost question in our minds at the present moment, and may what is done inside this building be done to the benefit of India as a whole and in particular to the inhabitants of this province. I thank you again for the privilege you have given me.

(2)

I offer my congratulations to you Mr. President and to the members of the Council particularly. I have heard from you today, and from others before, of the grave discomforts and inconveniences with which the Council has had to contend during the first seven years of its life. The old Council Chamber was painfully unsuitable for the purpose which it had to serve. I must also take this opportunity of congratulating the members of my Executive Council and Hon'ble Ministers and the officers and staff of my Government on the greatly improved conditions under which they will work in future. I am told that during the meetings of the Council three and even four officers had to work in one small ill-ventilated room. Those are conditions in which good work is, I will not say impossible, but at any rate peculiarly difficult to accomplish. I am glad to think that the improvement in the conditions for the work of the non-official members has gone hand in hand with a similar improvement for the benefit of the official members and staff.

I must thank you Mr. President for the friendly personal references which you have made in asking me to perform the ceremony for which we have come here today. I need hardly assure you of my sympathies towards the working of the Council. I look back upon my close association with legislative affairs in the past with the happiest memories and trust that I shall be able to maintain that association in future despite the fact that under the Government of India Act the Governor is not himself a member of the Legislative Council. I think there will be times when, far away from the din of parliamentary strife, in my quiet study, I listen to reports of your discussions, an old war-horse may occasionally wish that he could resume his personal participation in the cut and thrust of a warfare which, if properly conducted, as I am sure it will be, should be honourable to both sides and leave no bitterness either in victory or in defeat.



विधान भवन, उत्तर प्रदेश

कोट ऑफ आर्म्स के सम्बन्ध में लिखा गया पत्र-13 जनवरी, 1916

Dated Raisina, Delhi, the 13th January 1916.

From—H. V. BAKER, Esq., Architect's Office,
To—The Political Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department.

It would be an undoubted assistance in giving some meaning and interest to the decoration of the new buildings at Delhi if there were Coats of Arms, Symbols or Badges for the different Provinces of India, such as those already existing for the different States. The Punjab alone of the Provinces, I understand, possesses such Arms at the present time. The cities of Calcutta and Bombay have them, but not the Provinces, as one might have expected from their old history and traditions.

Arms composed of symbols representing distinguishing features or historical associations of the provinces must surely be of interest and value to each Province itself, and it is to be hoped that their embodiment in the buildings of Delhi would be the opportunity to establish the symbols throughout India.

A circular Indian shield has been suggested. It is not thought necessary to adopt supporters or crests, but mottoes might be added, and colours have yet to be considered. The designs will probably have to be submitted to the College of Heralds and the drawing of them may yet be greatly improved. Our immediate problem, however, is to make the best possible selection of symbols. It is a point to keep in mind that there should be, if possible, one dominant symbol in each Coat of Arms, which might be used separately as a badge for the Province or perhaps in a group of symbols representing the 12 Provinces.

Bengal.—Unless the present City Arms should be taken over by the Province, the most suitable symbols expressive of the dominant geographical feature and the historical fact of Bengal would seem to be the Delta of the Ganges and an 18th century ship of the East India Company.

Bombay.—The dominant symbol for Bombay should from the historical standpoint be the 17th century Portugese or Elizabethan ship to express the early European settlements on the West coast. The Lion and Feather of the City Arms could be retained, more especially if the Feather is derived from the Arms of Catherine of Braganza. If not, some charge from her Arms might be substituted. Sind must be added to the shield by the emblem, it is suggested, of a River charged with dhows.

Madras.—The elephant as existing on the badge of the Pioneer Regiment, and St. George and the Dragon for Fort St. George have been suggested. But this shield is not perhaps as satisfactory as it might be, and it is hoped that further enquiries may bring to light some Coat of Arms belonging to old Madras or suggest some more expressive symbol.

Punjab.—This Province alone has its arms and motto, which are excellent.

United Provinces.—The distinguishing feature of the United Provinces is the junction of the Ganges and the Jumna which is held sacred by both Hindu and Muhammadan, and its obvious symbol is most effective. A Temple is suggested for Benares, a Mosque for Lucknow, and "Rama and the axe" for the Vedic Ayoudhya. A Fort for Agra, and the Triveni, a three-bodied goddess astride a fish, said to be a symbol of the junction of the rivers, are alternative suggestions which have been made.

Burma.—The Peacock is the emblem of the old kings of Burma and nothing else could be more appropriate or beautiful.

Bihar and Orissa.—It has been difficult to find symbols for this Province. It has however been suggested by Sir George Birdwood that as Bihar is associated with the early history of Buddhism, the Swastika (right-handed) would be a suitable emblem, and that the Hibiscus or Bhinda is the characteristic flower of Orissa.

Central Provinces.—The Tiger and Cotton plant are intended to express the characteristic jungle and the chief agricultural industry of the Province.

Assam.—Assam geographically is distinguished by its great river and its northern boundary of mountains and so, between the heraldic devices for Mountain and River, Tea as representing its chief industry has been placed.

Frontier Provinces.—The "Gate of India" charged upon mountains expresses admirably the history and the geography of this Frontier.

Baluchistan.—Camels, as typical of the desert, charged upon mountains seem to best express the characteristics of Baluchistan.

Delhi.—The Wheel—of Authority to the Hindus, and of Law to the Buddhists—and the Star of India seem to express the Government of the Capital. To these might be added the Lotus, which could well become the floral badge of India.

I have consulted Sir George Birdwood and the librarian of the India Office who gave me great assistance.

It need hardly be added that criticisms and suggestions will be welcomed.

वास्तुशिल्प कार्यालय से श्री एच० वी० बेकर द्वारा फॉरेन एवं पॉलिटिकल सचिव को लिखा गया पत्र दिनांक 13 जनवरी, 1916, जिसमें दिल्ली के भवनों को रूचिकर एवं अलंकृत बनाने हेतु यदि कोट ऑफ आर्म्स प्रतीक, बिल्ला इण्डिया के विभिन्न प्रान्तों के लिए होता जैसा कि तत्समय मात्र पंजाब का है। कलकत्ता एवं बाम्बे शहरों का है परन्तु उस प्रॉविंस जिसका पुराना इतिहास एवं परम्पराएं हैं, का नहीं है।

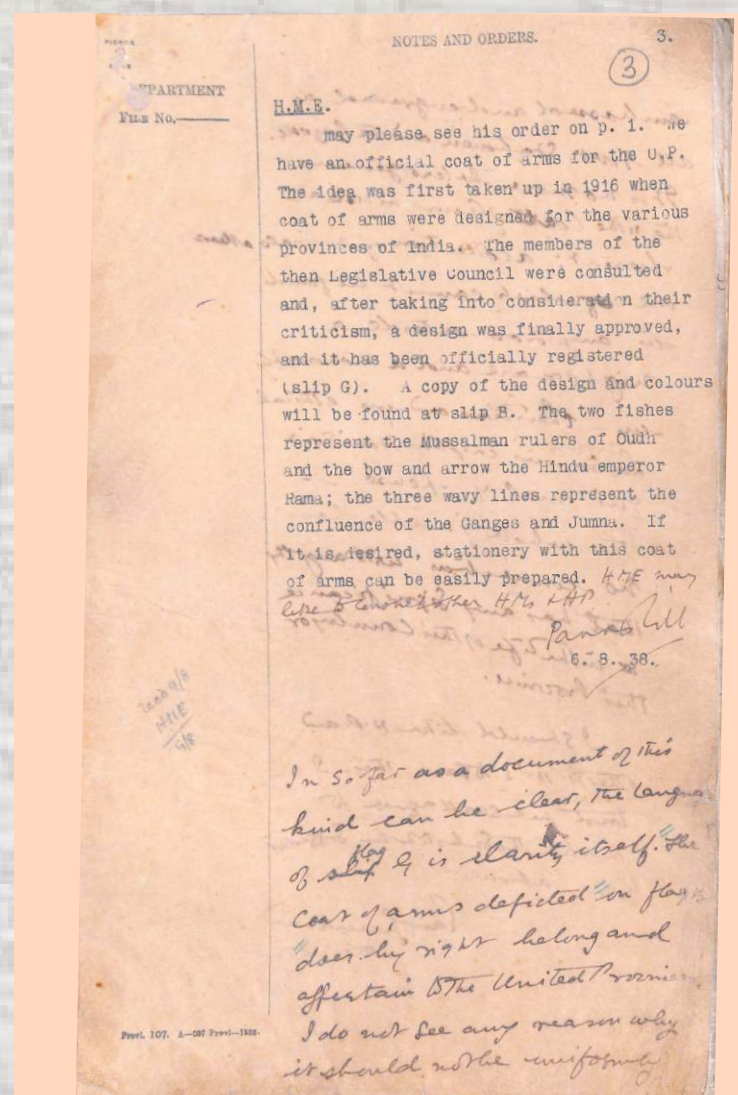
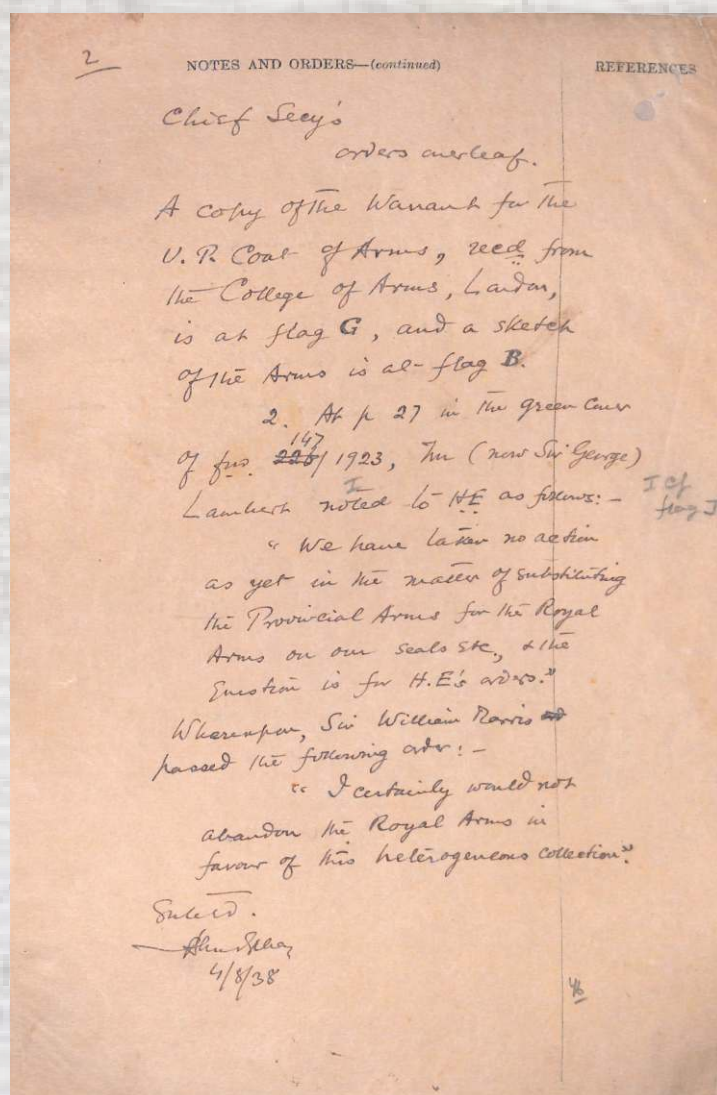
युनाइटेड प्रॉविंसेज हेतु विशिष्ट पहचान गंगा और जमुना नदियों का संगम हैं जो हिन्दू और मुस्लिम दोनों के लिए पवित्र है। मंदिर बनारस के लिए प्रस्तावित है, लखनऊ हेतु मस्जिद तथा "राम और कुल्हाड़ी" वैदिक अयोध्या हेतु। आगरा हेतु किला तथा त्रिवेणी, मछली के ऊपर त्रिशरीर देवी जो नदियों के संगम का प्रतीक होता है, का सुझाव दिया गया है।

कोट ऑफ आर्म्स, युनाइटेड प्रॉविंसेज के सम्बन्ध में लिखा गया

पत्र - 06 अगस्त, 1938

यह पत्र चीफ सेक्रेटरी की तरफ से लिखा जा रहा है, इस वारंट की प्रति लंदन कॉलेज ऑफ आर्म्स से प्राप्त हुयी है। सर जार्ज लेम्बर्ट जे० एच० ई० से कहा है कि हमने रॉयल आर्म्स के स्थान पर प्रान्तीय आर्म्स को अपनी मुहर पर रखने के लिए कोई कदम नहीं उठाया है। यह प्रश्न हिज एक्सिलेंसी के विचार लिए होगा।

सर विलियम मैरिस ने यह आदेश परित किया कि मैं शाही चिन्ह को नहीं छोड़ूंगा। परन्तु दिनांक 06 अगस्त, 1938 को पन्ना लाल ने लिखा कि एक चिन्ह लेजिस्लेटिव काउंसिल द्वारा अनुमोदित कर दिया गया है और उसका सरकारी पंजीकरण हो गया है, जिसमें दो मछलियाँ अवध के मुसलमान शासकों तथा धनुष और बाण हिन्दू राजा राम तथा तीन तरंगित पंक्तियाँ गंगा और जमुना के संगम का प्रतिनिधित्व करती हैं।



कोट ऑफ आर्म्स के प्रयोग हेतु निर्देश - 23 नवम्बर, 1938

प्रान्तीय सरकार द्वारा यह निर्णय लिया गया कि रॉयल वारंट द्वारा अनुमोदित कोट ऑफ आर्म्स की रूपरेखा प्रॉविंस के प्रयोग हेतु जो असेम्बली भवन पर भी खुदा हुआ है, निर्देश जारी किये जाते हैं कि प्रॉविंशियल कोट ऑफ आर्म्स 'रॉयल आर्म्स' के स्थान पर गवर्नमेंट गजट तथा अन्य सरकारी प्रकाशन व लेखन सामग्री पर प्रयोग किया जाय।

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED PROVINCES

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT

No. 6083/XVIII—1938

Dated Lucknow, November 23, 1938.

PRESS COMMUNIQUÉ



THE Provincial Government have decided to bring into use the Coat of Arms specially designed and approved by Royal Warrant for use in this province, which is also engraved on the Assembly building and a copy of which is reproduced in the margin. Instructions are being issued that this Provincial Coat of Arms will be used in place of the Royal Arms on the Government Gazette and other official publications and Government stationery.

P. M. KHAREGAT,
Secretary.

No 6083(1)/XVIII—1938.

COPY forwarded to the Superintendent, Printing and Stationery, United Provinces, for information. The Provincial Coat of Arms will henceforth appear on the Government Gazette and other official publications and Government stationery, excluding that used by the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad and the Chief Court of Oudh.

No. 6083(2)/XVIII—1938.

COPY also forwarded to all departments of the Secretariat including the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch and Buildings and Roads Branches for information.

No. 6083(3)/XVIII—1938.

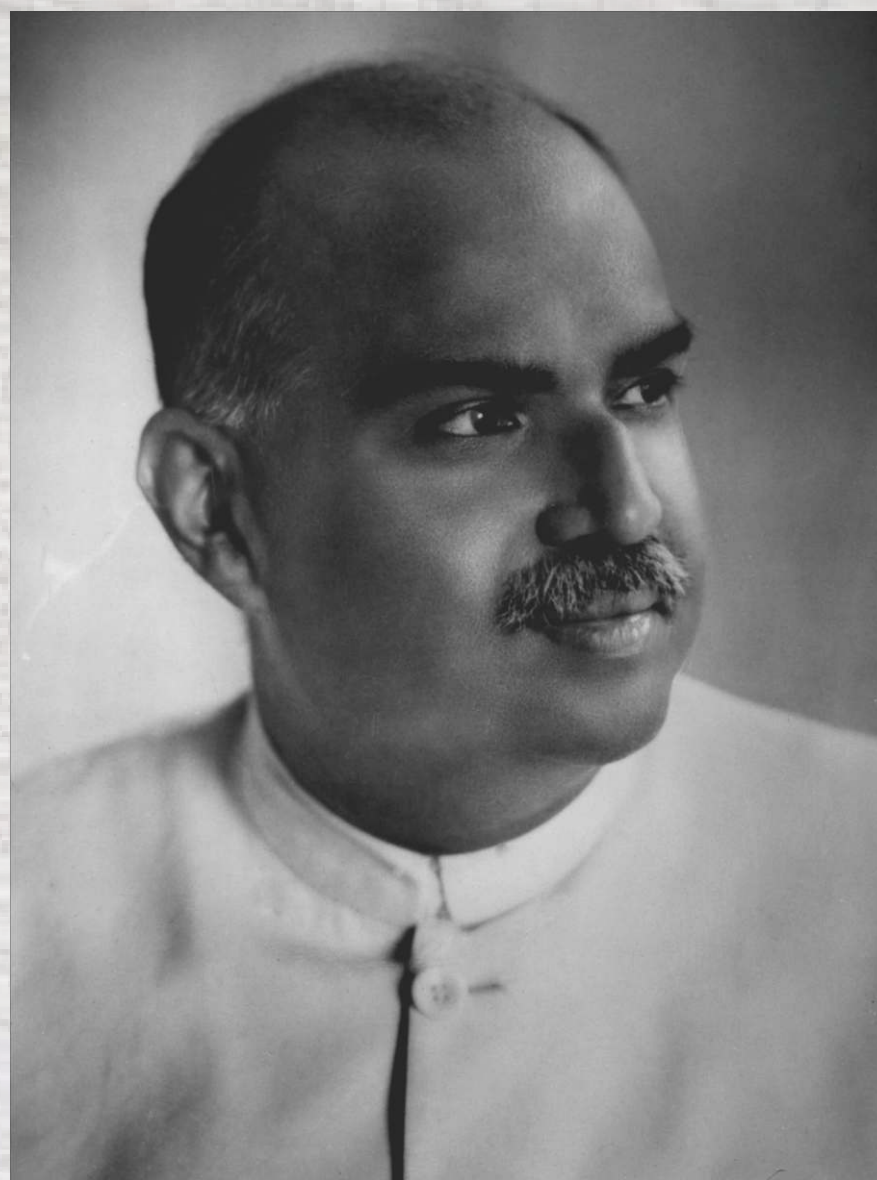
COPY also forwarded to all Heads of departments in the United Provinces including the Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, the Secretary ^{Legislative Assembly} ^{Legislative Council}, the Chief Inspector of Factories, the Administrator General and Official Trustee and the Secretary, Board of Public Health, all Commissioners of Divisions, District Officers and District Judges and Superintendents of Police in the United Provinces (excluding the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad and the Chief Court of Oudh, Lucknow) for information.

By order,
P. M. KHAREGAT,
Secretary to Government,
United Provinces.

L. 181. Genl.—23-11-38—1,500.

श्री श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी द्वारा श्री सम्पूर्णानन्द जी को लिखा गया पत्र - 19 मई, 1942

हाँ—हम लोग अत्यन्त चिन्ता के दौर से गुजर रहे हैं। सत्ताधारी लोग प्रायः यह भूल जाते हैं कि भारतीय भय या आतंक से पीड़ित हैं, कायरता के कारण नहीं, बल्कि देश की सुरक्षा हेतु उन्हें संगठित होकर हथियार उठाने की अनुमति नहीं है। फिर भी मैं चाहता हूँ कि आपसी मतभेदों को पीछे रखकर इस राष्ट्रीय संकट में हमें एकजुट होना चाहिए।



(22 जुलाई 1901 – 23 जून 1953)

77 Asutosh Mookerjee Road

Calcutta 19.5.42.

Dear Sampuranandji,
Many thanks for your letter and a copy of your recent book. I have no doubt I shall read it with interest and profit.

Yes - we are passing through most anxious days. People in authority often forget that Indians suffer from fear or panic not through cowardice - but because they are not permitted to arm and organise themselves for the defence of their

country. How I wish we could unite at this hour of national peril, keeping our internal differences in the background!

I hope you are keeping well.

With best wishes

Yours Sincerely

Syama Prasad Mookerjee

श्रीमती सरोजनी नायडू 15
अगस्त, 1947 को गवर्नमेंट
हाउस, लखनऊ में स्वतंत्रता
दिवस के अवसर पर भाषण
देते हुए





Government House,

New Delhi,

6th December, 1947.

By virtue of the power vested in me
by Section 48 of the Government of India Act
1935, as adapted by the India (Provisional
Constitution) Order, 1947, I Louis Francis
Albert Victor Nicholas Earl Mountbatten of
Burma do hereby appoint Mrs. Sarojini Naidu
to be Governor of the United Provinces.

Mountbatten of Burma

Governor-General of India.

गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया एक्ट 1935 के
अन्तर्गत गवर्नर जनरल ऑफ इंडिया
लुइस माउंट फ्रांसिस एलबर्ट विक्टर
निकोलस अर्ल माउंटबेटन ऑफ वर्मा
द्वारा श्रीमती सरोजनी नायडू को
युनाइटेड प्रॉविंसेज का गवर्नर
नियुक्त करने सम्बन्धी पत्र-
06 दिसम्बर, 1947

8098/~~4~~-47 *2. 550*
1947

The speech delivered by Her Excellency *8.37*
Mrs. Sarojini Naidu on 15th August, 1947 at the *Dep 1947*
occasion of unfurling the National Flag at
Government House, Lucknow on the Independence
Day Celebrations and recorded at the A.I.R. Lucknow.

2-9-1947.
-.-.-.-.-

By -
R.S. Saxena.
Irshad A. Khan.

Comrades of free India,

I have just unfurled in your name and on your
behalf the first National Flag of India. We all
know that a flag of a nation is the embodied symbol
of that nation's hope, that nation's dream, that
nation's vision of freedom. Ours in this country
has been a long struggle to take our place, our
rightful place in the comity of free peoples.

These provinces have given to the cause of
India's freedom great leaders and great heroes,
bands of men and women who have remained anonymous
in the world but who have been the real heroes of
the battle of independence. You have given to
these provinces the first Premier of Free India,
the beloved Jawahar Lal Nehru.

You must have heard that last night, at
mid-night, India took over the reins of her own
Government. India was presented with a flag on
behalf of the women of India and that flag now
will be flying over the Council House, which is
the Legislative body, going to be the Legislative
House, of free India.

What is the flag of a nation? I have
travelled all over the world and noted with the
greatest

-: 2 :-

greatest interest the flags, the sacred flags, the memoried flags, the honoured flags of people. I have seen in old castles and palaces bloodstained banners almost in shreds, which have been the most honoured possession of their owners. And children, generation after generation, these tattered flags have been taken by the hand and shown as a symbol of the honour of those countries.

The last flag that I saw of that kind was not ancient, it was a flag in the town-hall of Lady Smith a comparatively new flag - untorn and unbloodstained, but it represented to those who showed me the flag, the honour of deed of Lady Smith, the brave endurance, the fortitude of those who would not let the flag fall to the ground.

To-day in the presence of the representatives of this great city, I pledged myself as the chief of your servants to serve the Congress Flag. And I ask your co-operation, men and women of all creed, and community, Europeans who are serving this India, Musalmans, Hindus, Jains, Sikhs, Parsies, Christians and Jews. I seek your co-operation to hold aloft the flag I have unfurled. May the nations α that live in India, may the smallest minorities in India, may every individual in India find security, find honour, find peace and equality under that flag. And now soldiers, who serve India, on your loyalty depends much. Soldiers have been proverbially the guardians of the honour of a country. In battle you dedicate your lives and mock at death; for death becomes the

honour

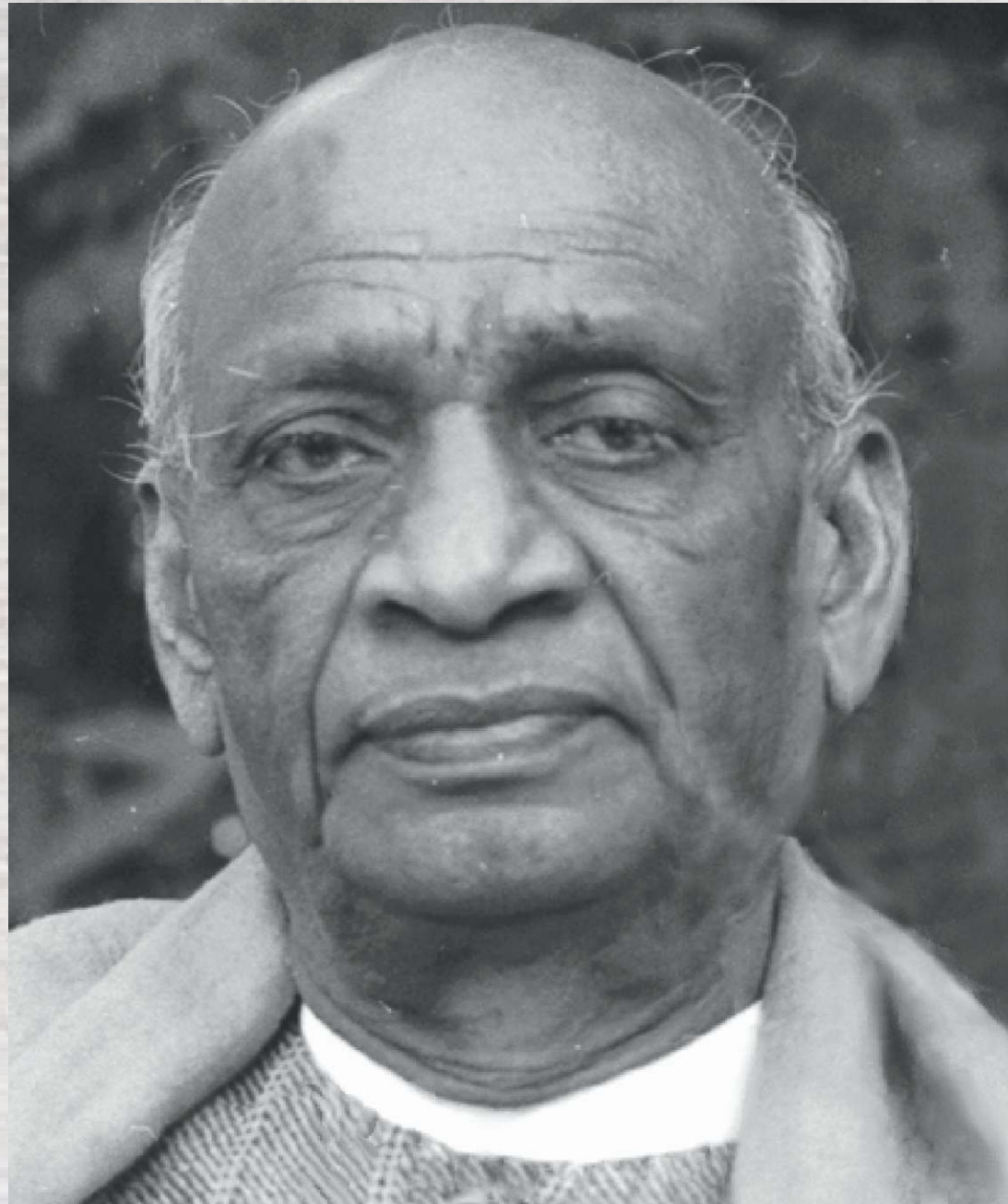
-: 3 :-

honour on which depends the honour of your country. But in peace-time your work is equally honourable. To you and to the police is entrusted the great duty of keeping the peace, of guarding the security, of preventing disasters, of succouring those who need your help and to you specially do I give this message "Honour the Flag of Free India." It has been bought with the lives of many thousands of men and women and it has been bought with their own sufferings but they have never raised their hands in aggression against those with whom they fought.

India has been the home of many creeds, many cultures, many tongues and to all these tongues and creeds and cultures, does the flag offer equality security and equal love. Therefore, in your name I salute this Flag and commend it to you that you may shrine it as a symbol which it stands for, in the inner heart of your hearts.

ooOooOoo

सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल



31 अक्टूबर 1875 – 15 दिसम्बर 1950

गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया मिनिस्ट्री
ऑफ स्टेट द्वारा टिहरी गढ़वाल
राज्य का युनाइटेड प्रॉविंसेज में
विलय के सम्बन्ध में जारी
अधिसूचना-01 अगस्त, 1949

(6)

No. 178 -P.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF STATES

Dated New Delhi, the 1st August 1949.

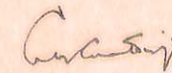
NOTIFICATION

WHEREAS the Central Government has full and exclusive extra-provincial jurisdiction for, and in relation to, the governance of the State of Tehri-Garhwal;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947 (XLVII of 1947) and of all other powers enabling it in this behalf, the Central Government is pleased to delegate to the Provincial Government of the United Provinces, the extra-Provincial jurisdiction aforesaid, including the power conferred by section 4 of the said Act to make orders for the exercise of that jurisdiction;

Provided that

- (1) the exercise of the jurisdiction hereby delegated shall be subject to the control of the Central Government; and
- (2) the delegation shall not preclude the Central Government from exercising the jurisdiction hereby delegated.



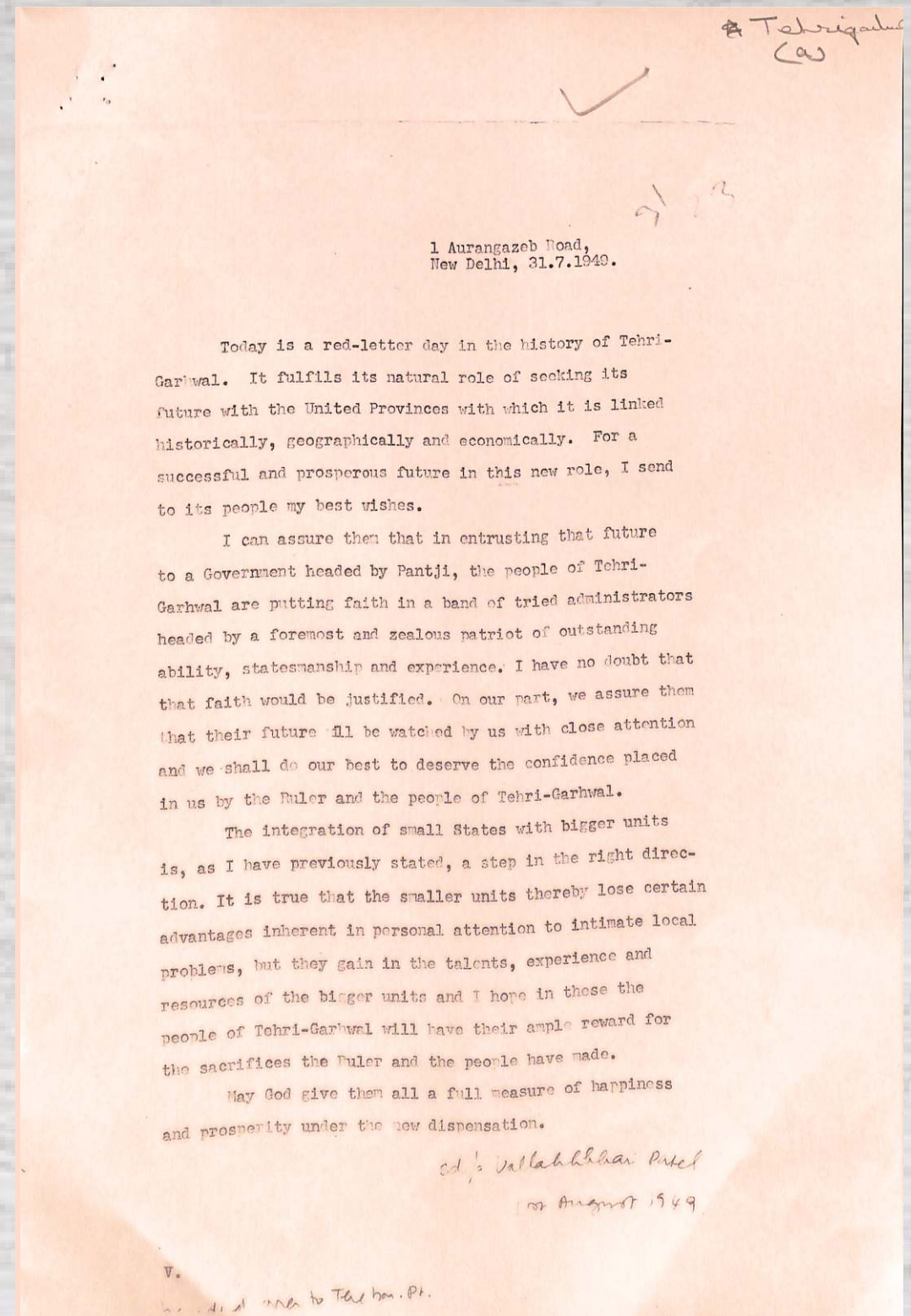
Joint Secretary

Advance copy forwarded to the Chief Secretary to the United Provinces Government, Lucknow.

सामार, राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार, नई दिल्ली

सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल द्वारा टिहरी-गढ़वाल का युनाइटेड प्रॉविंसेज में विलय के अवसर पर को लिखा गया पत्र -01 अगस्त, 1949

आज टिहरी-गढ़वाल के लिए अविस्मरणीय दिन (रेड लेटर डे) है। मैं लोगों के सफल एवं समृद्ध भविष्य के लिए शुभकामनाएं देता हूँ। युनाइटेड प्रॉविंसेज का भविष्य टिहरी-गढ़वाल से ऐतिहासिक, भौगोलिक व आर्थिक रूप से जुड़ा हुआ है, टिहरी-गढ़वाल के विलय से इसकी स्वाभाविक भूमिका सिद्ध होती है। मैंने पहले भी कहा है कि छोटे राज्यों का बड़े राज्यों में विलय एक सही कदम है, परन्तु यह सत्य है कि विलय से छोटे राज्य अपनी स्थानीय समस्याओं के निस्तारण कराने में कठिनाई का सामना करते हैं, अपितु उन्हें बड़े राज्य के अनुभवों एवं संसाधनों का लाभ प्राप्त होता है।



साम्भार, राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार, नई दिल्ली

गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ स्टेट्स द्वारा बनारस राज्य का संयुक्त प्रान्त में विलय करने सम्बन्धी अधिसूचना - 15 अक्टूबर, 1949

(2)

No. 220-1.
Government of India.
Ministry of States.

Dated New Delhi the 15th October, 1949.

CERTIFICATION.

Whereas the Central Government has full and exclusive Extra-provincial jurisdiction for, and in relation to, the governance of the State of Banaras;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947 (XLVII of 1947) and of all other powers enabling it in this behalf, the Central Government is pleased to delegate to the Provincial Government of the United Provinces, the extra-provincial jurisdiction aforesaid, including the power conferred by section 4 of the said Act to make orders for the exercise of that jurisdiction;

Provided that :-

- (i) the exercise of the jurisdiction hereby delegated shall be subject to the control of the Central Government; and
- (ii) the delegation shall not preclude the Central Government from exercising the jurisdiction hereby delegated.


MINISTER OF STATES.

गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ स्टेट्स द्वारा बनारस राज्य का संयुक्त प्रान्त में विलय करने सम्बन्धी अधिसूचना - 15 अक्टूबर, 1949

REGISTERED No. 4588

Government Gazette
of the United Provinces
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY
EXTRAORDINARY

LUCKNOW, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1949

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED PROVINCES
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

No. 6970/III-517-1949

Dated Lucknow, October 15, 1949

(6) NOTIFICATION

WHEREAS by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of States, no. 220-P, dated October 15, 1949, issued under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947 (XLVII of 1947), the Central Government has delegated to the Government of the United Provinces the extra-provincial jurisdiction for, and in relation to, the governance of the State of Banaras, including the power conferred by section 4 of the said Act to make Orders for the exercise of that jurisdiction;

Now, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers so conferred, the Governor of the United Provinces is pleased to make the following Order:

Short title, extent and commencement.

- (1) This Order may be called the Banaras State (Administration) Order, 1949.
- (2) It extends to the whole of the State of Banaras.
- (3) It shall come into force on the 15th day of October, 1949.

Interpretation.

- (1) In this Order, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—
 - "appointed day" means the 15th day of October, 1949;
 - "Provincial Government" means the Government of the United Provinces;
 - "Banaras State" means the whole of the area which immediately before the appointed day, was comprised within the State of Banaras.
- (2) The United Provinces General Clauses Act, 1904, applies for the interpretation of this Order as it applies for the interpretation of an United Provinces Act.
- (3) As from the appointed day—
 - the Ministry and the State Legislature, by whatever name or designation called, appointed or established for the said State, shall cease to function and are hereby dissolved;

Dissolution of Ministry and State Legislature and vesting of power in Provincial Government.

2 UNITED PROVINCES GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, OCTOBER 15, 1949

(b) all powers which, immediately before the appointed day, were exercisable by the Ruler of the said State under any law or in his prerogative right, or by the Government of the said State, shall be exercisable by the Provincial Government or by such officer or authority as may be authorised in this behalf by the Provincial Government.

4. Until other provision is made in this behalf, the District Magistrate, Banaras, and the Additional District Magistrate appointed for the Banaras State (hereinafter in this Order called respectively "the District Magistrate" and "the Additional District Magistrate") shall, subject to the provisions of this Order and to the general supervision and control of the Provincial Government, be in charge of the administration of the Banaras State and, save as otherwise directed by the Provincial Government, shall possess the powers, exercise the jurisdiction and perform the functions which, immediately before the appointed day, were possessed, exercised or performed by the Ministers either jointly or severally.

District Magistrate and Additional District Magistrate, Banaras to exercise certain powers.

5. (1) The Provincial Government may appoint such Judges, Magistrates and other officers as may be necessary for the administration of Banaras State and may prescribe their jurisdictions, powers, duties and functions:

Appointment of Judges, Magistrates and Officers and their jurisdictions, powers, etc.

Provided that the Provincial Government may authorise the District Magistrate or the Additional District Magistrate to make appointments to any subordinate posts in accordance with any general or special directions issued in that behalf by the Provincial Government.

(2) Without prejudice to the provisions of sub-paragraph (1) or of paragraphs 3 and 4, all Judges, Magistrates and other officers who, immediately before the appointed day, were exercising lawful functions in Banaras State or any part thereof, shall, until their appointments are determined or other provisions made by the Provincial Government, continue to exercise their respective functions in the same manner and to the same extent as they were exercising before the appointed day.

(3) All persons appointed by the Provincial Government on or after the appointed day under the provisions of this paragraph shall be subject, in matters of discipline and control, to the same rules and orders as officials of corresponding status serving in connexion with the affairs of the United Provinces.

6. All laws and rules, regulations, bye-laws, notifications and orders made under any law in force in Banaras State or any part thereof, immediately before the appointed day, shall continue to be so in force until repealed, amended or modified by a competent authority:

Continuance of existing laws.

Provided that any reference, by whatever form of words to the Ruler or Government of Banaras State in any such law, rule, regulation, bye-law, notification or order, shall be construed as a reference to the Provincial Government.

7. All taxes, duties, cesses or fees which, immediately before the appointed day, were being lawfully levied in Banaras State or in any part thereof, shall continue to be so levied.

Continuance of existing taxes.

By order,
BHAGWAN SAHAY,
Chief Secretary to Government,
United Provinces.

PUBLISHED BY THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE, GOVERNMENT PRESS, LUCKNOW.

Printed by the Deputy Superintendent in charge, Government Press, Lucknow.

माननीय सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल
द्वारा बनारस राज्य का युनाइटेड
प्रॉविंसेज में विलय के अवसर पर
दिया गया संदेश- 15 अक्टूबर, 1949

युनाइटेड प्रॉविंसेज के साथ बनारस राज्य के
विलय की प्रक्रिया पूर्ण की गयी, प्रशासनिक एवं
क्षेत्रीय विलय को छोड़कर। इस नयी व्यवस्था के
अन्तर्गत युनाइटेड प्रॉविंसेज के साथ विलय में
बनारस को उचित भागीदारी प्राप्त होगी। काशी
हमारी प्राचीन धरोहर है। पवित्र काशी हमारे देश के
करोड़ों लोगों के श्रद्धा एवं समर्पण का केन्द्र है। काशी
का नाम तब का है जब से संस्कृति, सभ्यता और धर्म
का यहाँ अस्तित्व है। मैं राजा एवं जनता को विश्वास
दिलाता हूँ कि काशी का नाम और इसकी पवित्रता
को संरक्षित करने का हर सम्भव प्रयास किया
जाएगा।

✓ 16

MESSAGE OF THE HON'BLE SARDAR VALLABHBHAI
PATEL ON THE OCCASION OF THE MERGER
OF THE BANARAS STATE WITH THE U.P.
ON THE 15TH OCTOBER 1949.

The merger of Banaras State in the United Provinces completes, with one exception, the administrative and territorial integration of SANYUKTA PRANT. I need hardly commend to the people of Banaras State their new Government or the new administrative system in which they are merging. As neighbours they must be familiar with them. I am sure they realise that their future is safe in the hands of both. I pray that, under the new dispensation, the people of Banaras State will take their due share in moulding the destinies of the Province as a whole.

To-day may mark the end of a State, but it can never obliterate the existence of an institution, the roots of which go back to the remote past. Kashi Raj is our ancient heritage; the holy city of Kashi receives the homage and devotion of millions throughout the country. The name Kashi will live as long as humanity takes pride in its heritage, its religion and the very essence of culture and civilisation. I can assure the Ruler and the people of Banaras State that the sanctity and name of Kashi will be preserved by us in the best manner possible.

I know how much affection and devotion His Highness the Maharaja has for his people. Though young, he has striven his utmost to safeguard the interest of his people under the set-up and I can assure him that both the Government of India and the Government of the United Provinces will give him no cause for regret.

May the people of the State be happy, contented and prosperous as part of the larger entity in which they are merging to-day!

(VALLABHBHAI PATEL)

• रामपुर, बनारस एवं टिहरी-गढ़वाल
रियासतों का युनाइटेड प्रॉविंसेज में विलय
करने सम्बन्धी अधिसूचना-29 नवम्बर,
1949

• रामपुर रियासत का युनाइटेड
प्रॉविंसेज में विलय के सम्बन्ध में
अधिसूचना-29 नवम्बर, 1949

30

SERIAL No. (45).
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MINISTRY OF LAW.
NOTIFICATION.

New Delhi, the 29th November 1949.

No. S.O. 27.—The following Order made by the Governor-General published for general information:—

The States' Merger (United Provinces) Order, 1949.

WHEREAS full and exclusive authority, jurisdiction and powers for and in relation to the governance of the Indian States of Banaras, Rampur and Tehri-Garhwal are exercisable by the Dominion Government;

AND WHEREAS it is expedient to provide by Order made under Section 290-A of the Government of India Act, 1935, for the administration of the said States in all respects as if they formed part of the United Provinces;

AND WHEREAS for the aforesaid purpose it is expedient to amend the States' Merger (Governors' Provinces) Order, 1949, and the States' Merger (Chief Commissioners' Provinces) Order, 1949;

AND WHEREAS the views of the Government of the United Provinces have been ascertained both with respect to the proposal to make such an Order and with respect to the provisions to be inserted therein;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by the said Section 290-A and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General is pleased to make the following Order:—

1 This Order may be cited as the States' Merger (United Provinces) Order, 1949

2. In Article 2 of the States' Merger (Governors' Provinces) Order, 1949 (hereinafter referred to as the Principal Order), for clause (b) the following clause shall be substituted namely:—

'(b) "appointed day", in relation to the States specified in Schedules I to VI, means the first day of August, 1949, and in relation to the States specified in Schedule VII, the first day of December, 1949;'

3. In paragraph (1) of Article 11 of the Principal Order—

(a) in clause (a), after the entry relating to Orissa, the following entry shall be inserted, namely:—
"United Provinces.....232";

(b) in clause (b), the following words shall be added at the end, namely:—

"and the total of seats in the Legislative Council of the United Provinces shall be increased by 1 and shall be not less than 58 and not more than 60."

4. After Article 11 of the principal Order, the following Article shall be inserted, namely:—

"12. As from the appointed day,—

(a) the jurisdiction of the High Court at Allahabad shall extend to the whole of the merged State of Rampur (hereinafter referred to as "Rampur") as it extends to the United Provinces;

(b) the Bengal, Agra and Assam Civil Courts Act, 1887, shall extend to, and be in force in, Rampur as it extends to, and is in force in, the United Provinces;

(c) the Ijlas-e-Humayun, the High Court of Rampur and the other Civil Courts in Rampur (hereinafter referred as "existing Civil Courts") shall cease to function, and are hereby abolished;

(d) the Charter relating to the High Court of Rampur given by His Highness the Nawab of Rampur in July, 1948, shall stand repealed;

(e) all proceedings (including proceedings for confirmation of the sentence of death) pending before the Ijlas-e-Humayun immediately before the appointed day shall stand transferred to the High Court at Allahabad and shall be heard and decided by that Court as if they had been proceedings instituted or commenced in that Court or submitted to it for confirmation of a sentence of death by a Sessions Judge subordinate to that Court, in accordance with sub-section (2) of Section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898;

(f) all civil suits, execution cases and other proceedings (other than proceedings in company matters) instituted or commenced in the High Court of Rampur in the exercise of its original civil jurisdiction and pending before that High Court immediately before the appointed day shall stand transferred to the District Judge, Rampur;

(g) all criminal trials instituted or commenced in the High Court of Rampur in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction and pending before that High Court immediately before the appointed day shall stand transferred to the Sessions Judge, Rampur;

(h) every appeal, case and other proceeding other than proceedings to which clause (f) or (g) applies, but not excluding proceedings in company matters) pending before the High Court of Rampur immediately before the appointed day shall stand transferred to the High Court at Allahabad, unless it be an appeal in criminal proceeding and the sentence appealed against is a sentence of fine only or is a sentence of imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years, whether with or without fine, in which case it shall stand transferred to the Sessions Judge, Rampur;

(i) all the powers and jurisdiction which under the law for the time being in force in Rampur were immediately before the appointed day exercisable by the High Court of Rampur in the exercise of its original jurisdiction shall be exercised by the District Judge, Rampur, or the Sessions Judge, Rampur, as the case may be;

(j) where any existing Civil Court by reason of its abolition under clause (c) of this Article, ceases to have jurisdiction with respect to any suit or proceeding, any proceeding in relation to that suit or proceeding which, if that Court had not ceased to have jurisdiction, might have been had therein, may be had in the Court to which the business of the former Court has been transferred under this Article;

(k) all suits and proceedings pending immediately before the appointed day before any of the existing Civil Courts shall stand transferred to the lowest Court, established under the Bengal, Agra and Assam Civil Courts Act 1887, as extended to Rampur, which would have jurisdiction to try or dispose of such suit or proceeding;

(l) appeals from decrees and orders passed by the existing Civil Courts but not appealed against before the appointed day, shall—

(i) in cases where such appeals would, before that day, have lain under the law in force in Rampur to the High Court of Rampur, lie to the High Court at Allahabad;

(ii) in cases where such appeals would, before that day, have lain, under the law in force in Rampur, to any other existing Civil Court, lie to the corresponding Court established under this Article;

(m) any appeal from an order passed in a criminal case, but not appealed against before the appointed day, shall—

(i) if it is an appeal against an order passed by a magistrate and the appeal would, before such date, have lain under the law in force in Rampur to the High Court of Rampur, lie to the Sessions Judge, Rampur;

(ii) if it is an appeal against an order passed by the High Court of Rampur in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, lie to the High Court at Allahabad;

(n) nothing contained in clauses (l) and (m) shall be construed to extend the period of limitation to which any such appeal may be subject on the day immediately before the appointed day;

(o) all decrees passed and orders made before the appointed day by the High Court of Rampur or by any of the existing Civil Courts and all sentences or orders passed in the exercise of criminal jurisdiction by the High Court of Rampur shall be deemed, for the purpose of execution, to have been passed or made by the corresponding court established under and in accordance with the provisions of this Article;

(p) in so far as this Article makes no provision or insufficient provision, the High Court at Allahabad may make such order for the transfer of suits, cases or proceedings pending before the High Court of Rampur or an existing Civil Court to itself or to any Court in Rampur subordinate to it; and where any case, suit or proceeding is so transferred, the Court to which it is transferred shall hear and dispose of the same as if it had been a case, suit or proceeding transferred to it in accordance with the law for the time being in force; and

(q) the abolition of the Ijlas-e-Humayun, the High Court of Rampur or the existing Civil Courts under clause (c) of this Article shall not prejudice or affect the continued operation of any notice served, injunction issued, direction made or proceedings taken before the appointed day by such Ijlas or Court under the powers then conferred upon it.

Explanation.—In clauses (l) and (o), the expression “corresponding Court” means a Court in which the case or proceeding in which the sentence or order was passed would have lain if the case or proceeding had been instituted after the appointed day.

5. In the Schedules to the Principal Order, the following Schedule shall be added at the end, namely:—

SCHEDULE VII.

STATES MERGED IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

<i>Number of seats in the Legislative Council.</i>	<i>Names of States</i>	<i>Number of seats in the Legislative Assembly.</i>
1	Rampur	2
	Banaras	2
	Tehri-Garhwal	2

6. (1) In Article 2 of the States' Merger (Chief Commissioners' Provinces) Order, 1949, for the words “Bhopal, Bilaspur and Rampur”, in both the places where they occur, the words “Bhopal and Bilaspur” shall be substituted.

(2) The Amendments made by paragraph (1) of this Article shall have effect as from the first day of December 1949..

C. RAJAGOPALACHARI,

Governor-General.

K. V. K. SUNDARAM,

Secretary.



उत्तर प्रदेश - राज्य का नया नाम

मुख्य सचिव का समस्त विभागों, मण्डलों के आयुक्तों, जिले के अधिकारियों, जिला एवं सेशन जजों तथा अन्य कार्यालय के विभागाध्यक्षों को राज्य का नया नाम युनाइटेड प्रॉविंसेज से उत्तर प्रदेश (UTTAR PRADESH) दिनांक 24 जनवरी, 1950 को किये जाने सम्बन्धी प्रभावी आदेश तथा यह नया नाम समस्त दस्तावेजों एवं पत्राचार में उपयोग करने सम्बन्धी दिनांक 06 फरवरी, 1950 का आदेश।

760(9)
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Sms 3

No. 993/III—10(12)-1947

FROM
SHRI BHAGWAN SAHAY, I.C.S.,
CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
UTTAR PRADESH,

To
ALL HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS, COMMISSIONERS OF DIVISIONS, DISTRICT OFFICERS,
DISTRICT AND SESSIONS JUDGES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL HEADS OF OFFICES,
UTTAR PRADESH.
Dated Lucknow, February 6, 1950.

Subject :—UTTAR PRADESH—New name of this State.

SIR,
GENL. ADMN.
DEPTT.

I AM directed to say that by the United Provinces (Alteration of Name) Order, 1950 [made by the Governor-General under section 290(1) of the Government of India Act, 1935, on January 24, 1950] the name "United Provinces" has been changed to UTTAR PRADESH with effect from January 24, 1950. The Government of India notification publishing this Order in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated January 24, 1950, has been re-published in the *Uttar Pradesh Gazette Extraordinary* of the same date.

2. The new name will, of course, be used in all official papers, documents and correspondence, etc., and in this connexion I am to convey the following orders :

- (1) The old name existing in all forms of stationery and other departmental forms, etc. in stock in the various offices shall be erased and in its place the new name shall be inserted in typescript or manuscript. This change may be made as and when these forms are being put to use.
- (2) As regards the forms of stationery and departmental forms in stock with the Superintendent, Printing and Stationery, Uttar Pradesh, that officer will arrange to substitute the new name for the old one by obliterating and over-printing, in so far as this can conveniently be done without involving any appreciable extra expenditure. In cases where it is not possible to do so, he will continue to supply the existing forms to the requisitioning authorities who will make the change as suggested in sub-paragraph (1) above. All forms, etc. printed in future will, of course, bear the new name.
- (3) Changes would be necessary in all official seals, badges, insignia, etc. Action to have new seals, etc., prepared should, therefore, be taken immediately by the authorities concerned.
- (4) All official sign boards, notices, etc. containing the old name should be changed to the new name.

Yours faithfully,
BHAGWAN SAHAY,
Chief Secretary.

No. 993(1)/III—10(12)-1947

COPY forwarded for information to—

- (1) the Accountant General, Uttar Pradesh,
- (2) all Departments of the Secretariat (for necessary action. Legislative Department will please take action for necessary legislation to make the change in the titles and texts of enactments, etc),
- (3) Director of Information (for publicity),
- (4) the Chairmen/Presidents, all Municipal Boards/District Boards/Town Area Committees/Notified Area Committees, Uttar Pradesh,
- (5) Chairmen, all Improvement Trusts, Uttar Pradesh,
- (6) the President, Development Board, Kanpur.

No. 993(2)/III—10(12)-1947

COPY also forwarded for information and such action as may be considered necessary to—

- (1) Chief Secretaries, all State Governments,
- (2) Postmaster General, Uttar Pradesh Circle, Lucknow.
- (3) the Commander, Uttar Pradesh Area Headquarters,
- (4) the Surveyor General of India,
- (5) Deputy Director of Map Publication, Survey of India, Dehra Dun.
- (6) General Manager—
 - (i) East Indian Railway, Calcutta ;
 - (ii) Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Bombay ;
 - (iii) Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, Bombay, and
 - (iv) Avadh and Tirhut Railway, Gorakhpur.

By order,
BHAGWAN SAHAY,
Chief Secretary to Government,
Uttar Pradesh.

PSUP L. 838 Cont.—8-2-50—3,000.

8/2/50
27/2
16/2

उद्योग विभाग, पत्रावली संख्या-125/1950

भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद-200 के अन्तर्गत राज्यपाल ने उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के राजकीय प्रयोजनों और अन्य प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग के निमित्त भाषा के रूप हिन्दी के अंगीकार के लिए व्यवस्था करने का अधिनियम संख्या-26, 1951 स्वीकृत किया।

GOVERNMENT OF UTTAR PRADESH
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

No. 3202/XVII—4161-1951

Dated Lucknow, the November 12, 1951

NOTIFICATION

IN pursuance of the provisions of Article 348(3) of the Constitution, the Governor is pleased to order the publication of the following English translation of the Uttar Pradesh Raj Bhasha Adhiniyam, 1951 as passed by the Uttar Pradesh Legislature, and assented to by the Governor on November 5, 1951.

UTTAR PRADESH OFFICIAL LANGUAGE ACT, 1951

U. P. ACT NO. XXVI OF 1951

(As passed by the Uttar Pradesh Legislature)

AN

ACT

to provide for adoption of Hindi as the language to be used for the official purposes and other matters of the State of Uttar Pradesh

WHEREAS Article 345 and Clause (3) of Article 348 of the Constitution provide *inter alia* that the Legislature of a State may by law adopt Hindi in Devnagri script as the language to be used for official purposes of the State and and for matters hereinafter appearing;

It is hereby enacted as follows:

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Uttar Pradesh Official Language Act, 1951.

(2) It extends to the whole of Uttar Pradesh.

(3) It shall come into force at once.

Hindi to be official language of the State.

2. Without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 346 and 347 of the Constitution, Hindi in Devnagri script shall, with effect from such date within one year from the commencement of this Act, as the State Government may, by

notification in the Official Gazette, appoint in this behalf, be the language used in respect of the following :

- (a) (i) Ordinances promulgated under Article 213 of the Constitution ;
- (ii) orders, rules, regulations and bye-laws issued by the State Government under the Constitution of India or under any law made by Parliament or the Legislature of the State ; and
- (b) all or any of the official purposes of the State; and different dates may be appointed for different purposes in clauses (a) and (b) aforesaid.

उत्तर प्रदेश राज भाषा अधिनियम, १९५१ ई०*

(उत्तर प्रदेश अधिनियम संख्या २६, १९५१ ई०)

उत्तर प्रदेशीय विधान सभा ने दिनांक २७ सितम्बर, १९५१ ई० तथा उत्तर प्रदेशीय विधान परिषद् ने दिनांक २६ सितम्बर, १९५१ ई० की बैठक में स्वीकृत किया ।

भारत संविधान के अनुच्छेद २०० के अन्तर्गत राज्यपाल ने दिनांक ५ नवम्बर, १९५१ ई० को स्वीकृत प्रदान की और उत्तर प्रदेशीय सरकारी असाधारण गजट में दिनांक १२ नवम्बर, १९५१ ई० को प्रकाशित हुआ ।

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के राजकीय प्रयोजनों और अन्य विषयों के लिये प्रयोग के निमित्त भाषा के रूप में हिन्दी के अंगीकार के लिये व्यवस्था करने का

अधिनियम

संविधान के अनुच्छेद ३४५ और अनुच्छेद ३४५ के खंड (३) में और विषयों के अतिरिक्त यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि राज्य के राजकीय प्रयोजनों और ऐसे विषयों के लिये जो इस अधिनियम में आगे चलकर प्रकट होंगे, प्रयोग में लाने के लिये भाषा के रूप में, राज्य का विधान मंडल, विधि द्वारा, देवनागरी लिपि में हिन्दी को अंगीकृत कर सकता है,

इसलिये निम्नलिखित अधिनियम बनाया जाता है:

१. (१) इस अधिनियम का नाम उत्तर प्रदेश राज भाषा अधिनियम, संक्षिप्त नाम, प्रसार १९५१ ई० होगा । और प्रारम्भ ।

(२) इसका प्रसार समस्त उत्तर प्रदेश में होगा ।

(३) यह तुरन्त प्रचलित होगा ।

२. संविधान के अनुच्छेद ३४६ और ३४७ के उपबन्धों पर विपरीत प्रभाव राज्य में हिन्दी का डाले बिना, इस अधिनियम के लागू होने के एक वर्ष के भीतर ऐसे दिनांक से जिससे राज भाषा होना । राज्य सरकार सरकारी गजट में विज्ञापित द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में नियत करे, देवनागरी लिपि में हिन्दी का उपयोग निम्नलिखित के सम्बन्ध में होगा :-

(क) (१) संविधान के अनुच्छेद २१३ के अधीन प्रचारित अध्यादेश ;

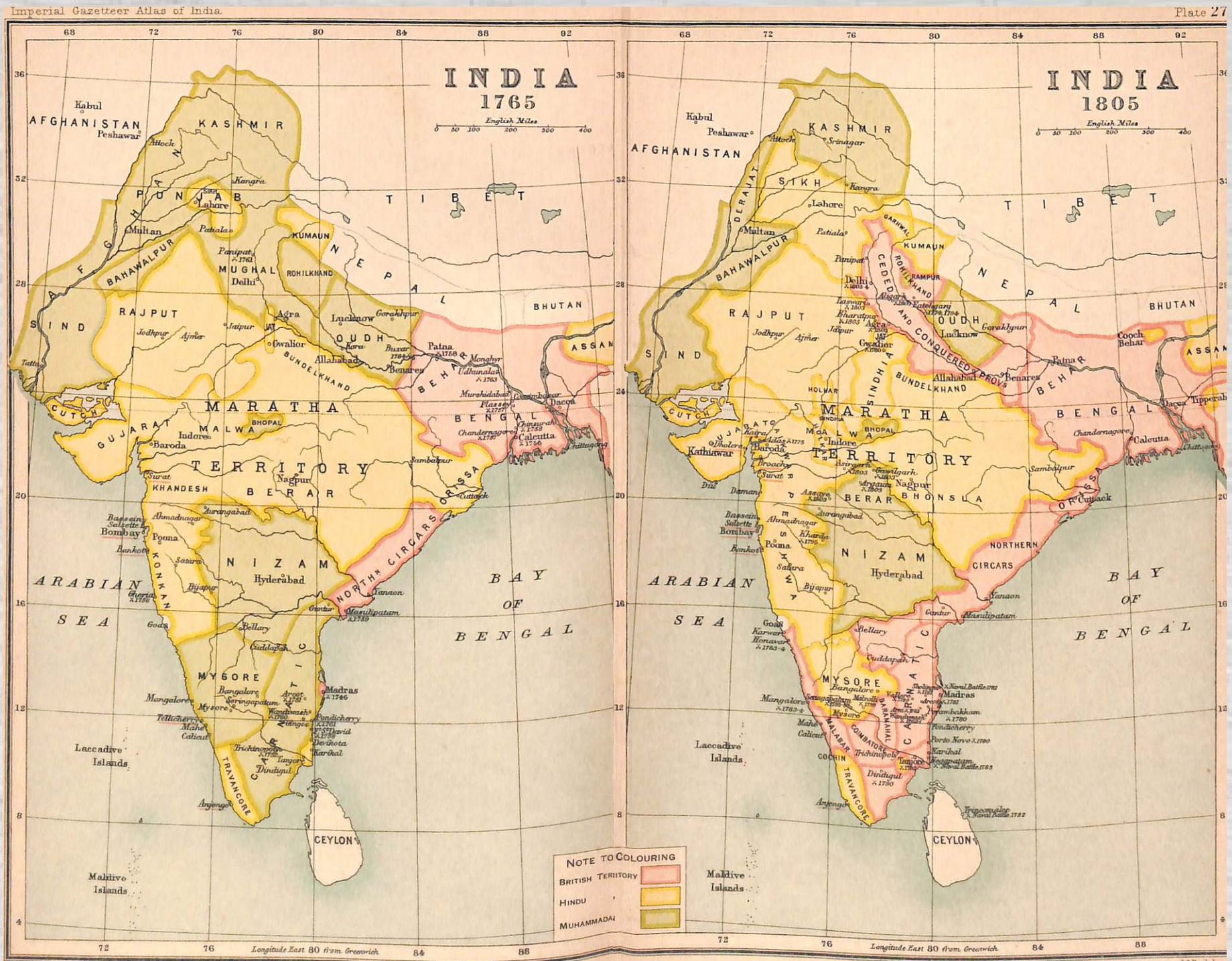
(२) भारत के संविधान के अधीन अथवा संसद् या राज्य के विधान मंडल द्वारा निर्मित किसी विधि के अधीन, राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रचारित आज्ञा, नियम, विनियम और उपविधि, और

(ख) राज्य के सभी या कोई राजकीय प्रयोजन ;

और उपर्युक्त खंड (क) और (ख) में उल्लिखित विभिन्न प्रयोजनों के लिये भिन्न-भिन्न दिनांक निश्चित किये जा सकते हैं ।

* उद्देश्य और कारणों के विवरण के लिये कृपया दिनांक २३ अगस्त, १९५१ ई० का सरकारी असाधारण गजट देखिये ।

इम्पीरियल गैजेटियर वाल्यूम नं० XXVI – वर्ष 1909



इम्पीरियल गैजेटियर वाल्यूम नं० XXVI – वर्ष 1909



THE UNITED PROVINCES

Scale 1:4,000,000 or 631 Miles to an Inch
English Miles

DIVISIONS OF AGRA

- 1 MEERUT DIVISION
- 2 AGRA DIVISION
- 3 BAREILLY DIVISION
- 4 ALLAHABAD DIVISION
- 5 BENARES DIVISION
- 6 GORAKHPUR DIVISION
- 7 KUMAUN DIVISION
- 8 LUCKNOW DIVISION
- 9 FYZABAD DIVISION

Native States coloured yellow
Railways opened and in construction
Canals

DIVISIONS OF OUDH

Native States coloured yellow
Railways opened and in construction
Canals

Imperial Gazetteer Atlas of India

Plate 31