CHAPTER IX.

Latest Reforms.


PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

General Plan.

The Committee endorse the general plan of the White Paper for a statutory delimitation of the respective spheres of government between the Central and Provincial Governments. However carefully the lists of subjects of legislation are drawn up including a list of subjects of concurrent jurisdiction, nevertheless a residue is inevitable. Accepting the White Paper proposal, the Committee agree that the allocation of the residue should be left to the Governor-General.

The White Paper plan to create new Provinces of Sind and Orissa is approved.

PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVES.

In agreeing that dyarchy in the Provinces should be abolished the Committee endorse the proposal that over
practically the whole of the provincial sphere the Governor should be amenable to the advice of non-official Ministers selected from the Legislature. The Committee approve the White Paper proposal that Ministers should advise the Governor in all matters other than the administration of Excluded Areas, and matters left to the Governor's discretion, for example, the power to withhold assent to legislation.

The Committee generally approve the list of special responsibilities recommended in the White Paper, but make certain suggestions for their definition.

**LAW AND ORDER.**

The responsibility of Ministers over the provincial field involves the transfer to Ministers of all departments of a Provincial Government, including those concerned with Law and Order. In order however to avoid the intrusion of political pressure into questions affecting the internal discipline of the Police Force, the Committee consider that the Governor's consent should be necessary to the amendment of Police Acts and certain Rules thereunder. It is also recommended that there should be special protection for secret intelligence reports.

In view of the special problem that may be presented by terrorism, the Committee consider that there should be a power in the Governor himself to assume charge to such extent as he may judge requisite of all anti terrorist activities of Government. In the Committee's opinion it will be necessary to exercise this power forthwith in Bengal unless conditions have materially improved by the time of the introduction of Provincial Autonomy.

**THE PROVINCIAL FRANCHISE.**

The White Paper proposals for the Provincial Franchise are based on the Report of the Indian Franchise Committee. Their broad effect is to increase the electorate from
7 million including 315,000 women to 29 million men and 6 million women, i.e., from 3 to 14 per cent. of the population. The Committee are satisfied that these proposals will produce a representative electorate, but make certain suggestion designed to increase the number of woman electors. While rejecting indirect election by local groups the Committee do not preclude the possibility that it may become feasible later for some such change to be recommended by local legislatures for the approval of Parliament.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES.

No change from the White Paper proposals is suggested in the composition of the Provincial Legislatures, except that, on the ground that conditions are substantially the same, second Chambers are proposed for Madras and Bombay in addition to Bengal, the United Provinces and Bihar.

The Committee consider that Provincial Upper Houses should not be liable to dissolution, but that one-third of the members should retire at fixed intervals.

COMMUNAL AWARD AND POONA PACT.

The Committee are definite in their opinion that communal representation is inevitable at the present time. They describe as well-thought out and well-balanced the arrangement for the composition of Provincial Assemblies embodied in the Communal Award.

As regards the Poona Pact, the Committee express the view that in their opinion the original proposals of His Majesty’s Government were a more equitable settlement of the general communal question, and more advantageous to the Depressed Classes in their present stage of development. But, since the Pact has been accepted as an authoritative modification of the Award, the Committee are clear that it cannot now be rejected. They are, however, disposed to think that if by agreement some reduction were made in the
number of seats reserved to the Depressed Classes in Bengal, possibly with a compensatory increase in the number of their seats in other provinces, the working of the New Constitution in Bengal would be facilitated.

FEDERATION AND THE INDIAN STATES.

The Committee accept the principle proposed in the White Paper that the accession of a sufficient number of States should be a condition precedent to Federation. They accept the White Paper proposal that the Federation should not come into existence until the Rulers of States representing not less than half the total population of the States and entitled to not less than half the seats allotted to the states in the Federal Upper Chamber have signified their desire to accede.

The Committee agree that representatives of the States in the Federal Legislature should be appointed by the Rulers of the States concerned. The White Paper ratio of representation between the States and British India is endorsed. The Report contains a scheme of distribution of States' seats which has been under discussion for some time past between the Viceroy and the Princes and which, while susceptible of minor adjustment, has met with a large measure of support among the States. The Committee comment that a scheme on these lines would be reasonable and appropriate. Arrangements are suggested for temporary weightage in compensation for non-acceding States.

While recognising that the list of subjects accepted by the Princes as federal may not be identical in every case, and while agreeing that there are States who will be able to make out a good case for the reservation of certain subjects, nevertheless the Committee consider that deviations from the standard list should be regarded as exceptional and not admitted as of course. They make it clear that there can be no obligation on the Crown to accept an accession, when the reservations desired by the Ruler would make such accession illusory.
The rights of paramountcy over the Indian States at present exercised on behalf of the Crown by the Governor-General in Council clearly could not be exercised by any federal authority. The Committee fully agree that outside the federal sphere the States' relations will be exclusively with the Crown, the right to tender advice to the Crown within this sphere lying with His Majesty's Government.

In dealing with the area of federal jurisdiction the Committee recommend that Aden should be transferred to the administrative control of His Majesty's Government on certain definite conditions not later than the date of Federation.

RESPONSIBILITY AT THE CENTRE.

The Federal Executive.

The Committee approve the proposals in the White Paper for the Federal Executive, namely, that the Governor-General with the assistance of not more than three Counsellors should administer the Departments of Defence, External Affairs, Ecclesiastical Affairs and British Baluchistan, and that in all other Departments he should be guided by the advice of Ministers chosen from the Federal Legislature, subject to his powers under "special responsibilities" which would follow generally those of the Provincial Governors except that the Governor-General would have a special responsibility for the financial stability and credit of the Federation. To assist him in the discharge of this special responsibility there would be a Financial Adviser whose services would also be available to the Federal Ministry. The Committee make it clear that the Counsellors could not be Members of the Council of Ministers, but they agree that joint deliberation between Counsellors and Ministers should be encouraged.

The Committee do not concur in a proposal for a Statutory Committee of Indian Defence, but are of opinion
that an advisory body similar to the Committee on Imperial Defence might have advantages. Neither do they think it necessary to set up a Statutory Defence Committee of the Legislature; but provided the extent and methods of consultation with the Legislature are understood to rest with the Governor-General, they see no objection to the formation of any Defence Committees that the Federal Government and Legislature may consider useful.

THE FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

Indirect Election of British India Representatives.

The Committee accept the White Paper proposals regarding the size of both Houses, the ratio in each House between British India and States representatives, and the number of seats allotted to communities and special interests in the Lower House. The Committee think it important that the Muslim community should have secured to it, as the White Paper proposes, one-third of all the British India seats.

The Committee's proposals for the method of electing British Indian representatives to both Houses are an important departure from the White Paper scheme. The Committee express themselves in favour of indirect election by the Provincial Lower Houses, the various communities voting separately for their own representatives.

They recommend that indirect election should be open to future review and express the hope that if after experience has been obtained of the working of indirect election Indian opinion thinks modification required, the Federal Legislature should lay its own proposals before Parliament according to procedure for which provision is made in the Report. The Committee suggest that some form of indirect election based on a group system may provide the ultimate solution.
The Committee accept the White Paper principle of indirect election to the Council of State, but if Members of the Federal Assembly are elected by Provincial Assemblies, it is necessary to establish different electoral colleges. It is recommended that in the case of bicameral Legislatures the electing body should be the Provincial Upper House and in unicameral Provinces an electoral college should be formed of persons elected by an electorate corresponding to an electorate for Upper Houses in bicameral Provinces. As under the White Paper, election would be by single transferable vote. The Committee prefer that the Council should not be dissoluble. Its members should be elected for nine years and one-third replaced every third year.

THE PUBLIC SERVICES.

The Committee recommend that recruitment by the Secretary of State to the All-India Services should cease except to the Indian Civil Service and Indian Police. They cannot entertain any suggestion for a change in the system of recruitment to these two services simultaneously with a fundamental change in the system of government. They think, however, that there is much to be said for the recruitment in India of the Indian element in both those services. The Committee state that their recommendation is not intended to be a final solution, but is designed to secure the efficiency of the new constitutional machinery. The Committee agree that the whole matter should be the subject of special enquiry at a later date. They deprecate any definite date prescribed in the Constitution Act, but hope it will be found of advantage to hold the enquiry after five years.

The Committee agree to the appointment by Provincial Governments to the Forestry and Irrigation services. As regards the latter, they suggest a power in the Secretary of State to resume recruitment in the event of Provincial Governments failing to secure a sufficient number of satisfactory recruits. The proposals for Public Service Commissions are accepted as generally satisfactory. The Committee
recommend that a reference should be included in the Instrument of Instructions of the Governor-General and Governors to the fact that the expression "the legitimate interests of minorities" includes their due representation in the Public Services.

THE JUDICATURE.

The Committee approve generally the White Paper proposals for a Federal Court.

The White Paper proposes to enable the Federal Legislature to establish a separate Supreme Court for the hearing of appeals from the Provincial High Courts in civil cases and criminal cases involving the death penalty. This would inevitably result in an overlapping of the jurisdiction of the Federal Court, and the Committee would prefer to deal with appeals in civil cases by empowering the Legislature to extend the jurisdiction of the Federal Court. The Court would then sit in two distinct Chambers, though the Judges might to some extent be interchangeable. As regards criminal cases, the Committee conclude that no provisions for appeal are required beyond those at present existing.

COMMERCIAL AND OTHER FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION.

The Committee divide this question into two separate issues—discrimination against British commercial interests and trade in India, and discrimination against British imports.

They recommend that to the special responsibilities of the Governor-General enumerated in the White Paper there should be added a further special responsibility defined in some such terms as follows:—"The prevention of measures, legislative or administrative, which would subject British goods, imported into India from the United Kingdom, to discriminatory or penal treatment". They further recom-
mend that the Governor-General’s Instrument of Instructions should make it clear that the imposition of this special responsibility is not intended to affect the competence of his Government and of the Indian Legislature to develop their own fiscal and economic policy; that they would possess complete freedom to negotiate agreements with the United Kingdom and other countries for the securing of mutual tariff concessions; and that it would be the Governor’s duty to intervene in tariff policy only if in his opinion the intention of the policy contemplated was to subject trade between the United Kingdom and India to restrictions conceived, not in the economic interest of India, but having the object of injuring the interests of the United Kingdom.

As regards discrimination against British trade in India, here again statutory provision by way of reassurance is necessary.

The Committee accept the White Paper proposal that the Governor-General and Governors should have a special responsibility for the prevention of discrimination, but consider it should be made clear in the Act that this responsibility would extend to the prevention of administrative discrimination in any of the matters in respect of which provision is made against legislative discrimination.

The Committee proceed next to lay down definite and detailed proposals under which Indian laws imposing certain conditions and restrictions should not apply to British subjects domiciled in the United Kingdom, to companies incorporated now or hereafter in the United Kingdom, or to British subjects domiciled in the United Kingdom who are connected with companies incorporated in India, now or in future. The Committee consider that these restrictions upon the freedom of Indian Legislatures should be capable of relaxation in so far as corresponding restrictions are imposed by United Kingdom laws upon British subjects domiciled in India. Similar but separate provision should be made for shipping, on account of the special status of shipping in law.
The Committee report on the question of the recognition of medical qualifications for registration purposes as between India and the United Kingdom. They note that the Indian Medical Council Act of 1933 provides for the recognition in India of British medical degrees for a period of four years, and they propose that after the expiration of that period there should be an appeal to the Privy Council in the event of either the Indian or United Kingdom authorities refusing recognition to the degrees granted by the other.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS.

The Committee reject a proposal that the Constitution should contain a general declaration of the fundamental rights of the subject. But they think that the Act might contain a declaration providing that no British subject, Indian or otherwise, domiciled in India should be disabled from holding public office or from practising any trade, profession or calling by reason only of his religion, descent, caste, colour or place of birth; and it should be extended, as regards the holding of office under the Federal Government, to subjects of Indian States. They think also that there should be provision against expropriation of property except for public purposes.

CONSTITUENT POWERS.

With a Constitution mainly dependent for its success upon provisions to ensure a balance between conflicting interests, it is impossible at present to grant powers of constitutional revision to Indian Legislatures. At the same time it is essential to provide machinery to enable constitutional modifications to be made without amending Acts of Parliament, and the Committee consider that amendment on certain points should be permissible by Orders in Council to which Parliament has assented.

The Committee also consider that subject to certain limitations and conditions, Resolutions by Indian Legisl-
turedes proposing modifications in the Constitution should be laid before both Houses of Parliament with a statement by His Majesty’s Government of the action they propose to take.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND THE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

It would no longer be necessary with the transfer of responsibility for finance to Indian Ministers, that there should continue to be a body in the United Kingdom with a statutory control over the decisions of the Secretary of State in financial matters; nor ought the authority of the Secretary of State to extend to estimates submitted to an Indian Legislature on the advice of Indian Ministers. But it would still be desirable that the Secretary of State should have a small body of Advisers to whom he might turn for advice on certain matters.

The Secretary of State would be free to seek their advice, but would only be bound to consult them and accept their advice in respect of certain matters affecting the Public Services.

THE RESERVE BANK: RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

The Committee take note of the proposed establishment of a Reserve Bank, which should ensure the ability of India to maintain her financial stability and credit. They recommend that any amendment of the Reserve Bank Act, or any legislation affecting the constitution or functions of the Bank, or of the coinage or currency of the Federation, should require the Governor-General’s prior sanction.

For the purposes of railway administration, it is proposed that, subject to the general control over policy of the Federal Legislature and Government, control should be vested in a Statutory Railway Authority working on business principles.
FEDERAL FINANCE.

In commenting on the additional expenditure involved in the contemplated constitutional changes, the Committee express the opinion that, though no formidable new financial burden would be thrown on the taxpayers of India as the direct result of the changes proposed, the necessity for giving greater elasticity to provincial resources, subvention to deficit Provinces, and the separation of Burma will involve a further strain on finances at the Centre. In the Committee’s opinion additional difficulties attributable to the change (and, such as they are, they relate mainly to Provincial Autonomy not to Federation) are but part of a financial problem which has in any case to be faced, and which as the Committee hope and believe is already in process of solution. The Committee observe that before the new Constitution actually comes into operation, His Majesty’s Government will no doubt review the financial position and inform Parliament how the matter stands. It is suggested in the White Paper that at the last possible date there should be a financial enquiry. The Committee accept this as a suitable procedure, but do not conceive, nor do they understand that it is intended, that any expert body could be charged with the duty of deciding whether the position was such that the new Constitution could be inaugurated without thereby aggravating the financial difficulties to a dangerous extent. On this point Parliament must at the appropriate time receive a direct assurance from His Majesty’s Government.

BURMA.

The Committee recommend the separation of Burma from India at the same time as the introduction of Provincial Autonomy in India.

With one addition, the Departments proposed to be reserved to the Governor are same as those proposed to be reserved to the Governor-General in India. The addition is monetary policy, currency and coinage. There would be no Reserve Bank in Burma.
The White Paper proposes two Houses, a Senate of 36 members, 18 of whom would be elected by the Lower House and 18 nominated from among non-officials by the Governor, and a House of Representatives of 133 members. The Senate would not sit for a fixed term, but one-quarter of its members would retire every two years. The Lower House would have a life of five years unless sooner dissolved.

Detailed proposals for the composition of the Houses and the franchise were submitted to the Committee by the Secretary of State for India and these are generally approved by the Committee subject to certain modifications.

The Committee prefer that the Senate should have a fixed life of seven years unless sooner dissolved in the Governor's discretion.

The Secretary of State's proposals for the composition of the Lower House provide for 119 general constituencies, of which 25 would be communal with separate electorates, and 14 special constituencies representative of commerce and labour. Of the 94 non-communal general seats three are earmarked for women, but as separate seats are apparently not desired by the women of Burma, the Committee would propose to eliminate them and reduce the membership of the Upper House to a total of 130.

The Committee agree generally with the proposals for the franchise for the Lower House, which would increase the electorate from 1,956,000 men and 124,000 women to 2,300,000 men and 700,000 women, i.e., from roughly 16 per cent. of the population to over 26 per cent. They reluctantly reject a proposal for wifehood franchise, which would increase the number of women voters to 2,000,000 and entail insuperable administrative obstacles.

The White Paper proposals in respect of the Public Services and Public Service Commission are substantially the same as those made in the case of India, with additional recommendations to meet the position of officers of All-India
and Central Services now serving in Burma, and the Committee generally approve them, including the proposal which would place the Burma Frontier Service under the sole control of the Governor in his discretion. As in India, recruitment for the railways should be made by the Statutory Railway Board which it is proposed to set up on lines similar to those of the new Indian Railway Authority, and the Committee consider that for the time being some recruitment by the Secretary of State of European Officers to the medical services would be necessary.

The proposals made in a Memorandum of the Secretary of State for the establishment of a Railway Board in Burma are accepted, except in so far as the Committee consider that the Financial Adviser should not be a member of the Board, and make certain suggestions concerned with the proposed disqualifications for membership of the Board.

As regards the Secretaryship of State, the Committee think there should be separate portfolios for India and Burma, but that on practical grounds it would be desirable that they should be held by the same Minister.

As regards the necessary allocation of existing financial assets and liabilities between India and Burma, the Committee assume that the principles of the adjustment would have to be settled by an impartial tribunal, whose awards would be given statutory force by the Constitution Act. They think such a tribunal should be appointed as soon as possible.

As regards relations between Burma and India, the Committee agree that Indians should be afforded, vis-a-vis Burma generally, the same measure of protection as has been recommended for United Kingdom British subjects in India, but they think that the additional special responsibility to be laid upon the Governor to protect imports from India against penal treatment should be made reciprocal, and a similar responsibility in respect of imports from Burma laid upon the Governor-General in India.
The Committee agree that special provision should be made to enable the Burma Legislature to regulate the inflow of Indian labour, provided that such immigration legislation receives the prior consent of the Governor. Some arrangement would also be necessary to safeguard the position in Burma of holders of United Kingdom and Indian medical degrees, but pending further examination of the question the Committee do not put forward any definite proposals.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

A Bill to establish a Reserve Bank in India as an essential preliminary to the introduction of the scheme of Reforms to give India a Federal Government has been passed by the Legislature and received the assent of the Governor-General on March 6, 1934. The main proposals embodied in the Bill are given below:

The Bank shall be constituted for the purposes of taking over the management of the currency from the Governor-General-in-Council and of carrying on the business of banking in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The original share capital of the Bank shall be five crores of rupees divided into shares of Rs. 100 each, which shall be fully paid up. Separate registers of shareholders shall be maintained at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Rangoon and the nominal value of the shares assigned to each centre has been fixed at Rs. 140 lacs for Bombay, Rs. 145 lacs for Calcutta, Rs. 115 lacs for Delhi, Rs. 70 lacs for Madras and Rs. 30 lacs for Rangoon. The maximum number of votes any one shareholder shall have is 10, every five shares carrying the right of one vote. The share capital of the Bank may be increased or reduced on the recommendation of the Central Board, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General-in-Council and with the approval of the Central Legislature, to such extent and in such manner as may be determined by the Bank in general meeting.

The general superintendence and direction of the affairs and business of the Bank will be entrusted to a Central...
Board of Directors which shall exercise all powers and do all acts and things which may be exercised and done by the Bank. The Board shall be composed of:

1. A Governor and two Deputy Governors to be appointed by the Governor-General-in-Council after consideration of the recommendation by the Board.

2. Four Directors to be nominated by the Governor-General-in-Council.

3. Eight Directors to be elected on behalf of the shareholders on the various registers.

4. One Government official to be nominated by the Governor-General-in-Council.

The Governor and Deputy Governors shall be the executive heads and shall receive such salaries and allowances as may be determined by the Central Board, with the approval of the Governor-General-in-Council. They shall hold office for such term not exceeding five years as the Governor-General-in-Council may fix when appointing them, and shall be eligible for re-appointment.

A Local Board shall be constituted for each of the five areas and shall consist of:

(a) five members elected from amongst themselves by the shareholders who are registered on the register for that area and are qualified to vote, and

(b) not more than three members nominated by the Central Board from amongst the shareholders registered on the register for that area, who may be nominated at any time.

The Bank shall be authorised to carry on and transact the following business:

1. The accepting of money on deposit without interest;

2. The purchase, sale and rediscount of bills of exchange and promissory notes with certain restrictions;

3. The making of loans and advances, repayable on demand but not exceeding 90 days against the security of
stocks, funds and securities (other than immoveable property) against gold coin or bullion or documents of title to the same and such bills of exchange and promissory notes as are eligible for purchase or rediscount by the bank;

(4) the purchase from and sale to scheduled banks of sterling in accounts of not less than the equivalent of Rs. 1 lacs;

(5) the making of advances to the Governor-General-in-Council and to Local Governments repayable in each case not later than three months from the date of making the advance;

(6) The purchase and sale of Government securities of the United Kingdom maturing within ten years from the date of purchase;

(7) The purchase and sale for securities of the Government of India or of a Local Government of any maturity or of a local authority in British India or of certain States in India which may be specified.

The Bank shall act as Agent for the Secretary of State in Council, the Governor-General-in-Council or any Local Government or State in India for the purchase, sale, transfer and custody of bills of exchange, securities or shares; for the collection of the proceeds, whether principal, interest or dividends, of any securities or shares; for the remittance of such proceeds by bill of exchange payable either in India or elsewhere, and for the management of public debt.

The Bank shall have the sole right to issue Bank notes in British India and at the commencement shall issue currency notes of the Government of India supplied to it by the Governor-General-in-Council and on and from the date of such transfer the Governor-General-in-Council shall not issue any currency notes. The issue of bank notes shall be conducted by the Bank in an Issue Department which shall be separated and kept wholly distinct from the Banking Department.
In addition to the note issue obligation the Bank shall undertake to accept monies for account of the Secretary of State in Council, the Governor-General-in-Council and of Local Government and shall carry out their exchange, remittance and other banking operations including the management of the public debt on such conditions as may be agreed upon.

The Bank shall enter into an agreement with the Imperial Bank of India which shall be subject to the approval of the Governor-General-in-Council and will remain in force for 15 years and thereafter until five years’ notice on either side. The Imperial Bank of India shall be the sole agent of the Reserve Bank of India at all places in British India where there is a branch of the Imperial Bank of India which was in existence at the commencement of the Reserve Bank of India Act and where there is no branch of the Banking Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

In consideration of the performance of the Agency duties, the Reserve Bank of India shall pay the Imperial Bank of India as remuneration a sum which shall be for the first ten years during which this agreement is in force a commission calculated at 1.16 per cent. on the first 250 crores and 1.32 per cent. on the remainder of the total of the receipts and disbursements dealt with annually on account of Government. As far remaining five years the remuneration to be paid to the Imperial Bank shall be determined on the basis of the actual cost to the Imperial Bank of India as ascertained by expert accounting investigation.

In consideration of the maintenance by the Imperial Bank of India of branches not less in number than those existing at the commencement of the Reserve Bank of India Act, the Reserve Bank of India shall until the expiry of 15 years, make to the Imperial Bank the following payments:

(a) during the first five next years of this agreement Rs. 9,00,000 per annum; (b) during the next five years of the
agreement Rs. 6,00,000 per annum; and (c) during the next five years of the agreement Rs. 4,00,000 per annum.

A special feature of the Reserve Bank of India will be its agricultural credit department which will maintain an expert staff to study all questions of agricultural credit and advise Government and all banking organisations and to coordinate all agricultural credit operations in the country.

CONSTITUTION OF THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

FIRST CENTRAL BOARD.

(1) **Governor.** Sir Osborne Smith, Kt.

(2) **Deputy Governors.** (a) Mr. J. B. Taylor,

(b) Hon. Sir Sikander Hayat Khan.

(3) **Eight Directors.** Bombay register—(a) Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, (b) Mr. F. E. Dinshaw.

Calcutta register—(a) Sir Edward Benthall, (b) Rai Bahadur Sir Badridas Goenka.

Delhi register—(a) Khan Bahadur Nawab Sir Muzamilullah Khan of Aligarh, (b) Sir Sunder Singh Majithia of Amritsar.


Rangoon register—U Bah Oh.

(4) **Four Directors to be nominated by the Governor-General-in-Council.** (1) the hon. Sir Homi Mehta, Bombay; (2) Mr. A. A. Brace, Rangoon; (3) Lala Shri Ram, Delhi; and (4) Mr. Adam Haje Mohammad Sait, Madras.

(5) One Government official to be nominated by the Governor-General-in-Council: Mr. J. W. Kelly, C. I. E., Controller of Currency.
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Application of the foregoing signs.

Proof sheet marked for correction.

Madras, to which Clive had been appointed, was, at this time, perhaps, the first in importance of the Company's settlements. In the preceding century Fort Saint George had arisen on a spot barren beaten by a raging surf, and in the neighbourhood a town, inhabited by thousands of natives, had sprung up, as they spring up in the East, with the rapidity of the Prophet's gourd.

"There were already in the suburbs many white villas, each surrounded by its garden, whither the agents of the Company retired, after the labours of the desk, to enjoy the cool breeze, which springs up at sunset from the Bay of Bengal. The habits of these mercantile gentlemen appear to have been more profuse, luxurious and ostentatious than those of the high judicial and political functionaries who have succeeded them. Lord Clive, by Lord Macaulay.
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CHAPTER XI.

Miscellaneous.

The Saar.

The Saar Territory, small as it is, involves one of the stirring, even acute questions of the civilised world today.

It does not form a natural geographical or historical unit. It comprises a somewhat elliptical area of 726 square miles. It lies where the low hills of the German Rhineland on the north and east merge into the plateau of Lorraine on the south and west. The Saar river, rising in Lorraine, flowing north westerly close to the French frontier, and emptying into the Moselle to the North, gives the region its name and chief geographic character. Its largest city, Saarbruecken, is an important centre in the net work of Europe's automobile roads and air routes. It is therefore regarded as an area of immense strategic value, for offence or defence, to both Germany and France. Its population in 1933 was 828,128.

Coal is the prime factor in the Saar problem. The very rich deposits are estimated at 9,000,000,000 tons.
To improve the diplomatic relations between France and Germany, Von Papen and Hitler proposed early in 1934 that the plebiscite should be abandoned and that the two countries should enter into direct negotiations for giving the Saar back to Germany at once, but the French rejected the proposal. The Council of the League of Nations therefore took up the problem. It appointed a committee of three of its own members, under the chairmanship of Baron Aloisi of Italy, to hear conflicting complaints of various groups from the Saar and to present recommendations in regard to the plebiscite. The Committee's report fixed the date of the plebiscite for January 13, 1935. It set up a Plebiscite Commission of three members to organise and supervise the votes, and a supreme Plebiscite Tribunal, with eight divisional tribunals, to decide disputes over the right to vote and over breaches of law in connection with it. The French and German Governments accepted these arrangements, agreed to advance 5,000,000 French francs each to cover expenses and promised to abstain from any kind of direct or indirect pressure likely to affect the voting.

With the publication of the Report of Baron Aloisi's Committee marked a turn for the better. The Committee reported that complete agreement on all political, administrative, and economic points submitted to them had been reached by the French and German Governments. By this agreement Germany agreed to pay France 900,000,000 francs for the Saar mines in the event of the Plebiscite being favourable to her.

This agreement paved the way for an important decision taken by the British Government with regard to the Plebiscite.

The Saar was formerly included in Prussia and a small part of Bavaria but by the Treaty of Versailles it was placed under the control of the League of Nations for 15 years, France obtaining for the period the exclusive rights of
exploitation of the coal mines as compensation for the destruction of the mines of North France during the Great War.

It is at present governed by a Commission of 5 members established by the League aided by an Advisory Council of 35 members.

Both by its situation and the importance of its coal mines, the preliminaries to holding the Plebiscite formed the subject of prolonged discussions in Geneva with France and Germany as very interested parties.

The following are the results of the Saar Plebiscite, which took place on January 13, 1935:

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<tr>
<td>For Germany</td>
<td>4,77,119 or 90.8 per cent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Status quo</td>
<td>46,513 or 8.87 per cent.</td>
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<tr>
<td>For France</td>
<td>2,124 or 0.4 per cent.</td>
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<td>Invalid votes</td>
<td>2,249</td>
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<td>5,28,005</td>
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Accordingly an agreement has been reached between Germany and France as regards the return of the Saar to Germany.

The agreement provides that the Saar shall be transferred to Germany on March 1, 1935.

**New Legislative Assembly (1935.)**

**President**—Sir Abdur Rahim.

**Deputy President**—Mr. A. C. Dutt.

**Leader of the House**—Sir Nripendra Nath Sircar.

**Leader of the Opposition**—Mr. Bhulabhai Desai.
APPENDIX I.

Answers to questions selected from Public Service Commission Examinations.

(Only those questions have been selected which are important and which may not be answered from this book; answers to other questions will be found in this book).

Ministerial Examination.

1929.

Q. Name—

(a) An English General and a famous battle fought by him.

(b) A French General and a famous battle fought by him.

(c) A German General and a famous battle fought by him.

(d) A Roman General and a famous battle fought by him.

(e) An Indian General and a famous battle fought by him.
   (b) Soult. Zurich.
   (c) Von Hindenburg. Tannenberg.
   (d) Scipio Africanus. Zama.
   (e) Himu. Panipat.

Q. Name three common substances obtained from crude mineral oil.

1931.

Q. Where are the following found?
   Okapi; Bison; Jaguar; Penguin; and Kangaroo.
A. Africa; Russia and North America; America; Arctic regions; Australia.

Q. What materials are used in making—
   (i) Glass; (ii) Artificial Silk; (iii) Solder; (iv) China.
A. (i) Sand, potash and soda.
   (ii) Cellulose and acid.
   (iii) Lead and tin.
   (iv) Clay and coal.

Q. Name an animal in each of the following classes:—
   (i) Gregarious, (ii) Carnivorous, (iii) Rodent, and (iv) Herbivorous.
A. (i) Deer (ii) Tiger (iii) Rat (iv) Squirrel.

Q. Write the name of:—
   (i) A Narcotic, (ii) A disinfectant, (iii) An antifebrifuge, and (iv) An anaesthetic.
1932.

Q. What materials are used in making—
   (i) Paper (ii) Soda-water (iii) Glue.
   A. (i) Straw, rags, esparto grass, alkaline solution and wood pulp.
   (ii) Water and carbon dioxide gas.
   (iii) Bones, hides and skins and boiling water.

Q. Name an animal in each of the following classes:—
   (i) Anthropoid, (ii) Canine, (iii) Bovine and (iv) Feline.
   A. (i) Ape (ii) Dog (iii) Cow (iv) Cat.

1933.

Q. Describe briefly the distinguishing features of any four of the following animals:—
   (i) An ostrich; (ii) A kangaroo; (iii) A jaguar; (iv) A hamadryad, and (v) A gnu.

   A. (i) A large African bird highly valued for its rich feathers.
      (ii) A large marsupial or pouch-bearing animal.
      (iii) An American carnivorous animal of the leopard family, but much larger and more powerful. It is the most formidable beast of prey.
      (iv) A wood-nymph who lived and died with the tree in which she dwelt.
      (v) An animal of the antelope family, combining the characteristics of the buffalo in its head and horns, the ass in its neck and mane, and the horse in its long and bushy tail.
Indian Police Service.

1931.

Q. Who is Il Duce? What does he represent?
A. Signor Mussolini, leader of the Fascisti.

Q. What do you understand by the Five Year Plan in Russia?
A. The object of the plan is to increase the industrial and agricultural production of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic so that it may overtake and outstrip all other nations, and to make it a far more powerful, industrial, economical and political state.

Q. What is the Southern Cross?
A. It is a group of stars in the form of a Cross which is visible in the Southern hemisphere. The foot of the Cross points to the South.

Q. What is a pagoda?
A. It is a Buddhist sacred building.

1932.

Q. What is the flesh of the following animals called:—(a) sheep and (b) deer?
A. (a) Mutton (b) Venison.

Q. What is the 'Young Plan'?
A. A plan by which Germany could be enabled to make reparations for all damages done to the 'Allies' during the War.

Q. What were used before the following were introduced:—(a) Sugar, (b) blotting paper, (c) writing paper, (d) glass mirrors?
A. (a) honey, (b) sand, (c) papyrus and skins, (d) polished metal plates.
Q. Name four Indian words adopted in the English language.

A. (1) Rupee, (2) Coolie, (3) Raja, (4) Bazaar.

Q. In what games are the following terms used:— (a) check, (b) offside, (c) revoke, (d) in baulk?

A. (a) Chess, (b) Hockey and football, (c) Bridge, (d) Billiards.

1933.

Q. What is the technical name for a student of:— (a) The history of coins, (b) The history of words, (c) Postage stamps, (d) Birds?

A. (a) Numismatist, (b) Philologist, (c) Philatelist, (d) Ornithologist.

Q. In what Indian States do the rulers bear the following titles:— (a) Nizam, (b) Mehtar, (c) Jam, (d) Sawbwa?

A. (a) Hyderabad, (b) Chitral, (c) Nawanagar, (d) Shan States.

Q. What creature produces each of the following:— (a) a cocoon, (b) a pearl, (c) ambergris, (d) Sperm oil?

A. (a) The silk-worm, (b) The Pearl Oyster, (c and d) The sperm whale.

Indian Forest Service.

1930.

Q. Name the greatest poet in each of the following literatures:— (a) English, (b) Sanskrit, (c) German, (d) Italian?

A. (a) Shakespeare, (b) Kalidasa, (c) Goethe, (d) Dante.

Q. What is Chlorophyll?

A. A green colouring matter in the leaves of plants.
Indian Railway Service of Engineers.

1930.

Q. With what country do you associate each of the following emblems:— (a) The maple leaf, (b) The thistle, (c) The Kangaroo, (d) The chrysanthemum?

A. (a) Canada, (b) Scotland, (c) Australia, (d) Japan.

Q. With what sciences do you connect the following names:— (a) Bragg, (b) Taylor, (c) Hooker, (d) Poincare, (e) Pascal, (f) Marshall?

A. (a) Physics, (b) Mathematics, (c) Botany, (d) Physics, (e) Mathematics and Pneumatics, (f) Surgery.

Q. With what movements or ideas do you associate the following:— (a) T. R. Malthus, (b) Richard Cobden, (c) Dr. Coue, (d) Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy?

A. (a) Theory of Population, (b) Corn Law Agitation, (c) Hypnotism and Psychotherapy, (d) Unsectarian philanthropy and leadership of Parsis.

Q. With what places do you connect the following names:— (a) Rotten Row, (b) Champs Elysees, (c) Fifth Avenue, (d) Under den Linden?


Q. With what types of commercial enterprise do you associate the following names:— (a) Sir David Yule, (b) Lord Kylsant, (c) Sir Henri Deterding, (d) Lord Melchett, (e) Mr. Reginald McKenna, (f) Sir Thomas Lipton.

A. (a) Engineering, (b) Shipping industry, (c) Steel, (d) Nickel and Alkali Trade, (e) Banking, (f) Tea Trade.
1931.

Q. With what industries do you associate the following towns:—(a) Detroit, (b) Ahmedabad, (c) Nottingham, (d) Lyons?

A. (a) Motor car manufacture, (b) Textiles, (c) Lace industry, (d) Silk manufacture.

Q. What are meant by the following:—(a) Prima donna, (b) Grand opera, (c) Mezzo-Soprano, (d) Virtuoso?

A. (a) The chief female singer, (b) A musical drama without spoken dialogue, (c) The voice between soprano and contralto, (d) An expert on works of art.

Q. What is meant by the following:—(a) Deciduous tree, (b) Fuselage, (c) Moraine, (d) Hydro-electric station?

A. (a) A tree which sheds its leaves annually.
(b) The frame work of an aeroplane.
(c) The debris carried down and deposited by a glacier.
(d) A place where electricity is developed by water.

Q. To what branch of Natural Science do the following terms belong:—(a) Phanerogam, (b) Lepidoptera, (c) Jurassic, (d) Vitamine?

A. (a) Botany, (b) Zoology, (c) Geology, (d) Medicine.

Q. With what countries do you associate the following:—(a) vodka, (b) macaroni, (c) oatmeal, (d) mealies?

A. (a) Russia, (b) Italy, (c) Scotland, (d) America.

Q. What are:—(a) A diatribe, (b) A diatom, (c) A diaphragm, (d) A dialogue.

A. (a) A piece of bitter criticism, (b) A microscopic unicellular plant found in the sea, (c) A muscular, tendinous or other thin partition, (d) A conversation between two persons.
Q. What is the difference between the "short wave length" and the "long wave length" in broadcasting?

A. "Short waves" are waves of high frequency and are shorter than 50 metres in length. The "Long waves" are of lesser frequency and are more than 50 metres in length.
APPENDIX II.

Model Questions and Answers.

Q. What is a broadcasting station?
A. A station from where news is transmitted by wireless telegraph.

Q. Where is the earthquake recording observatory in India?
A. Kodaikanal in South India.

Q. What is the 'ship of the desert'?
A. Camel.

Q. What is a road hog?
A. A reckless motorist.

Q. With what country do you associate Fascism?
A. Italy.

Q. What is a bannock?
A. A Scotch cake made of barley meal.

Q. What is the name of the lamp used by miners?
A. Davy safety lamp.
Q. What Indian is famous for researches in plant physiology?
A. Sir J. C. Bose.

Q. What are bootleggers?
A. An American name for smugglers.

Q. What is an echo?
A. It is a sound sent back to its source by some obstacle.

Q. What do you understand by “crossing the line”?
A. Crossing the equator when on boardship.

Q. Who is the founder of the Independent Labour Party?
A. J. Keir Hardy.

Q. What is refraction?
A. Change of ray’s direction.

Q. What is metronome?
A. An instrument which beats musical time.

Q. Who founded the Servants of India Society?
A. Gokhale.

Q. What is a levee?
A. A State reception attended by gentlemen.

Q. What is that which if you take away whole from it you still have some left?
A. Wholesome.

Q. What is “weathering”?
A. The action of frost, heat and wind upon rocks.

Q. Which great English poet was blind?
A. Milton.
Q. What is a fresco?
A. A painting executed upon plastered walls or ceilings.

Q. What does 'G.I.R.' connote?
A. *Georgius Rex Imperator*—George, King Emperor.

Q. What do you call the man who collects postage stamps?
A. A philatelist.

Q. What is a "Cold Wall"?
A. The line of demarcation between the cold green waters of the Labrador current and the blue warm waters of the Gulf Stream.

Q. Who were the "Sea-dogs"?
A. The English sea-faring adventurers of the sixteenth century.

Q. What are cottage industries?
A. Industries on a small scale and small capital are called cottage industries *e.g.*, Match industry and Embroidery.

Q. Why are roads watered in summer?
A. (1) Dust settles down.
   (2) Air is cooled by the evaporation of water and becomes very pleasant.

Q. What is meant by malleable, pliable and flexible?
A. Solids which can be beaten out into sheets are called *malleable*, *e.g.* copper, gold, platinum, etc.

   All things which remain just as they are left after bending or twisting are called *pliable*, *e.g.* lead, copper, paper, tin sheet, etc.

   Some substances may be readily bent, but afterwards if left to themselves they again spring back to their
original form. Such substances are called *flexible*, e.g. cane, whale-bone, etc.

Q. What do you understand by *8vo.*?
A. Octavo.

Q. When was the *Four-Power Pact* signed?
A. 7th June, 1933.

Q. What is the green-eyed monster?
A. Jealousy.

Q. What is a *simoom*?
A. A hot wind which prevails in the Sahara Desert.

Q. What is the *Golden Arrow*?
A. A British racing motor car.

Q. Who was the first President of the *Indian National Congress*?
A. Mr. W. C. Bonnerji.

Q. Who is the father of electrical science?
A. William Gilbert.

Q. What is the highest rank in the army?
A. Field Marshal.

Q. What is *Shamrock V*?
A. A British racing yacht.

Q. What is a *dead heat*?
A. A race in which two or more of those taking part arrive at the goal at the same time.

Q. What is “*Blood Heat*”?
A. The normal temperature of the human body.
Q. What is meant by “Solstice”?
A. The point at which the sun is farthest from Equator.

Q. What is a power of attorney?
A. A legal arrangement between two persons in which one gives the power to the other to act for him in legal matters etc.

Q. What is a pseudonym?
A. An assumed name adopted by a writer.

Q. What are (a) Deccan Queen (b) Blue bird?
A. (a) Express train which runs between Poona and Bombay.
(b) Mail train which runs from Peshawar to Mangalore.

Q. Which is the World’s largest word?
A. Antidisestablishmentarianistically.

Q. What is Rotation of Crops?
A. The principle is that different chemicals of the soil are useful for different types of crops. It is therefore more profitable to avail of the same soil for different sowings each of which absorbs its particular requirements for growth.

Q. What are A, B, C. Rays?
A. The rays which emit radioactive substances.

The ‘A’ rays are unlike heat or light rays and consist of a very light gas called ‘helium’.

The ‘B’ rays are electrons bearing a negative charge of electricity.

The ‘C’ rays are of short wave length and are able to penetrate opaque substances like X-rays.

Q. Who is the finest sculptor of public monuments in Europe?
A. Carl Milles, a Swede.

    (2) Lamertine Alphonse.
    (3) Count di Cavour.
    (4) Martin Luther.
    (5) Napoleon.
    (6) Kemal Pasha.
    (7) Lenin.
    (8) Sir Rabindra Nath Tagore.
    (9) Alexander the Great.
    (10) Chiang-kai-shek.

Q. With what branches of knowledge are the following known?

    (a) Newton (b) Euclid (c) Aristotle (d) Socrates
    (e) Homer (f) Augustus (g) Justinian (h) Doherty Brothers.

A. (a) Mathematics and Physics. (b) Mathematics. (c) Philosophy. (d) Philosophy. (e) Literature. (f) Politics. (g) Law. (h) Lawn tennis.

Q. With what architectural features do you associate the following places:—(a) Karnak, (b) Kamakura, (c) Angkor, (d) Ellora, (e) Granada, (f) Salisbury, (g) Ehrenbrestein, (h) Athens, (i) Anuradhapura, (j) Moscow, (k) Bijapur?

Q. Who is the Chief Scout?
A. Lord Robert Baden-Powell.

Q. When was the Boy Scout Movement founded?
A. In 1908.

Q. Who is the first woman elected member of British Parliament?
A. Viscountess Astor.

Q. Who is the founder of the Indian National Congress?
A. Allan Octavian Hume.

Q. What are the following:—(a) Black mountains, (b) Blue mountains, (c) Red hill, (d) Red river, (e) Red water, (f) White Nile?

Q. What is the King’s family name?
A. House of Windsor.

Q. With what country do you associate each of the following emblems:
   (a) The rose, (b) The lotus, (c) The lily, (d) The shamrock, (e) The beech.
A. (a) England, (b) India, (c) France, (d) Ireland, (e) Denmark.
APPENDIX III.

Some of the questions from recent examinations.

Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department.
Engineering Supervisors' Examination, 1935.

1. For what titles or expressions do the following abbreviations stand:—

   K. C. B.;  V. D.;  M. L. C.;  R. S. V. P.

2. Take any ten of the following and state briefly for what they are well known:—

   (1) D. R. Jardine,  (2) President Wilson,  (3) Belvedere,
   Einstein,  (8) Sir Frank Noyce,  (9) January 15, 1934,
   (10) C. W. A. Scott,  (11) 1857,  (12) Nobel Prize,  (13) King
   Amanullah,  (14) Nawab of Pataudi,  (15) Throne of Kandy,
   and (16) Mrs. Annie Besant.

3 (a). Name the important passes which afford communications between India, Afghanistan and Baluchistan.
(b) Which Railway lines cross the Western Ghats? Give the name of the pass on each route.

4. Name the important hill station in each province in India.

5. What are the mineral products of India and where is each product found?

6. Name the largest fresh water and salt water lakes in India.

7. What separates (a) France from Spain, (b) Europe from Asia, (c) Africa from Europe, (d) Italy from Switzerland?

Public Service Commission Ministerial Service Examination, 1934.

1. What do you understand by:—
   (a) Land of the Midnight Sun.
   (b) Key to the Mediterranean.
   (c) Dark Continent.
   (d) Roof of the World?

2. What do the following stand for:—
   (1) E. & O. E., (2) c. i. f., (3) C. B. E.,?

3. For what discussions the following were called:—
   (a) Ottawa Conference, (b) Round Table Conference,
   (c) Washington Conference?

4. What are:—
   (a) Deccan Queen, (b) Frontier Express, (c) Imperial Royal Mail, (d) Blue Mountain Express?
5. Where are the following industries carried on in India:—
   (1) Asbestos, (2) Petroleum, (3) Silk, (4) Cotton?

6. What are:—
   (a) French India, (b) Portuguese India, (c) Netherlands India?

7. Who are the following:—
   (a) Edison, (b) Livingston, (c) Marshall Foch,
   (d) General Balbo?
E. I. Railway Examination, 1935.

Answer any 10 questions.

(1) What coins are current in the following countries:—
   (a) United States of America, (b) Japan, (c) Persia
   (d) Russia, (e) Canada, (f) Germany, (g) Ceylon?

(2) What do you know about the following:—
   (a) Aga Khan, (b) Stanley Baldwin, (c) M'dame Curie, (d') Einstein, (e) Marconi, (f') Alfred Nobel?

(3) What do you understand by the following:—
   (a) The Five year plan of Russia.
   (b) The White Paper.
   (c) The "Reign of Terror".
   (d') The "Davis" Cup.
   (e) The "Ashes"?

(4) Answer the following:—
   (a) Who is the President of the Council of State?
   (b) Who is the President of the Turkish Republic?
   (c) Who is the founder of the Brahma Samaj?
   (d) Who is now the best batsman of the world?
   (e) Who was the first Viceroy of India?
   (f) Who founded the Servants of India Society and who is its President now?
   (g) Who is now the High Commissioner for India?
(5) Write short notes on:
   (a) The Anglo-American Cup.
   (b) The League of Nations.
   (c) The Fascist movement.

(6) (a) Who are the authors of the following books:
   (i) "Iliad"
   (ii) "Bride of Lammermoor"
   (iii) "Les Miserables"
   (iv) Canterbury Tales?

   (b) What are the new independent countries formed in Europe as a result of the Great War?

(7) What is the Poona Pact and what are its main provisions?

(8) What do the following abbreviations represent:
   (a) O. M.    (d) D. P. H.
   (b) S. P. C. A.  (e) K. C. S. I.
   (c) Y. W. C. A.  (f) F. R. C. S.
   (g) M. C.?

(9) State main functions of the following:
   (a) Tariff Board.
   (b) Council of State.
   (c) Railway Rates Tribunal.
   (d) Agent to the Governor-General, Ceylon.

(10) Describe briefly the following:
   (a) Vitamins (c) Television.
   (b) Hydrophobia (d) Washington Treaty.
       (e) X’ Rays.
11. (a) What is the capital of—
   (i) Norway.
   (ii) China.
   (iii) Brazil.

   (b) How is the South West Monsoon produced?
   (c) What is the Gulf Stream?
   (d) Name the Chief exports of Burma.
   (e) Where are the following towns and what are their special importance:
       (i) Bushire  (ii) Los Angeles  (iii) Bangkok?

12. (a) Who are the contending parties in the three battles of Panipat and the battle of Talikota and what changes did these battles bring about?

   (b) What do you understand by the term “The Monroe Doctrine”?

   (c) What is the new ideal in America?

   (d) Name the decisive battles fought in the 19th century.