THE Punjab Legislative Council Debates.

From 26th November to 4th December 1931.

Vol. XX.

OFFICIAL REPORT.



Lahore:

Printed by the Superintendent, Government Printing, Punjab.
1932.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President.

The Honourable Chaudhri Sir Shahab-ud-Din, Kt., K. B.

Deputy President.

Sardar Buta Singh, B.A., LL.B.

Secretary.

Abnasha Singh, Esquire, Bar.-at-Law.

Assistant Secretary.

Hakim Ahmed Shujaa, B.A.

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

I.—EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS AND MINISTERS.

- The Hon'ble Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan, M.B.E., K.B., Revenue Member to Government, Punjab.
- The Hon'ble Sir Henry Craik, Bart., C.S.I., I.C.S., Finance Member to Government, Punjab.
- The Hon'ble Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh Kt., Minister for Agriculture, (Sikh, Land-holders).
- The Hon'ble Malik Firoz Khan Noon, Minister for Education (Shahpur East, Muhammadan, Rural).
- The Hon'ble Dr. Gokul Chand Narang, M.A., Ph. D., Minister for Local Self-Government (North-West Towns, Non-Muhammadan, Urban).

II .- OFFICIALS, NOMINATED.

- ~Anderson, Mr. J. D., I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
- Calvert, Mr. H., C. I. E., I.C.S., Financial Commissioner, Punjab.
- Crawford, Mr. E. L., Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (Buildings and Roads Branch).
- Garbett, Mr. C. C., C.M.G., C.I.E., F.R.G.S., I.C.S., Chief Secretary to Government.
- Gill, Lieut.-Col. C. A., D.P.H., I.M.S., Director of Public Health.
- Hearn, Mr. J. W., I.C.S., Home Secretary to Government.
- Arving, Mr. Miles, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S., Financial Commissioner.
- Marsden, Mr. P., I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Transferred Departments.
- Muzaffar Khan, Khan Bahadur Nawab, C.I.E., Director of Information Bureau, and Joint-Secretary to Government, Transferred Departments.
- Puckle, Mr. F. H., C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Finance Department.
- Sale, Mr. S. L., I.C.S., Legal Remembrancer and Secretary to Government, Legislative Department.
- Sanderson, Mr. R., M.A., I.E.S., Director of Public Instruction.
- Smith, Mr. J. B. G., C.I.E., Chief Engineer to Government, Public Works Department (Irrigation Branch).

III.—NON-OFFICIALS, NOMINATED.

- Ghani, Mr., M.A., Representative of Labouring Classes.
- Janmeja Singh, Captain, Sardar Bahadur Sardar, O.B.I., Representative of the Punjab Officers and Soldiers of His Majesty's Indian Forces.
- Maya Das, Mr. Ernest, B.A., Representative of Indian Christians.
- Bahim Bakhsh, Maulvi, Sir, K.C.I.E., Representative of General Interests.
- Rattan Chand, Rai Bahadur, Lala, O.B.E., Representative of General Interests.
- Roberts, Mr. Owen, Representative of the European and Anglo-Indian communities.
- Shave, Dr. (Mrs.) M. C., Representative of the European and Anglo-Indian communities.
- Sheo Narain Singh, Sardar Bahadur Sardar, C.I.E., Representative of General Interests.

IV.-ELECTED.

- Abdul Ghani, Shaikh, West Punjab Towns (Muhammadan), Urban.
- Ahmad Yar Khan, Daultana, Mian, (Muhammadan), Land-holders.
- Akbar Ali, Pir, B.A., LL.B., Ferozepore (Muhammadan), Rural.
- Allah Dad Khan, Chaudhri, B.A., Ambala Division, North-East (Muhammadan), Rural.
- Arjan Singh, Sardar, B.A., LL.B., Hoshiarpur and Kangra (Sikh), Rural.
- Balbir Singh, Rao Bahadur Captain, Rao, O.B.E., Gurgaon (Non-Muhammadan), Rural.
- Bansi Lal, Chaudhri, Lahore City (Non-Muhammadan), Urban.
- Bhagat Ram, Lala, Jullundur-cum-Ludhiana (Non-Muhammadan), Rural.
- Bishan Singh, Sardar, Sialkot-cum-Gurdaspur (Sikh), Rural.
- Buta Singh, Sardar, B.A., LL.B., Multan Division and Sheikhupura (Sikh),
 Rural.
- Ohetan Anand, Lala, B.A., LL.B., West Punjab Towns (Non-Muhammadan), Urban.
- Chhotu Ram, Rao Bahadur Chaudhri, B.A., LL.B., South-East, Rohtak (Non-Muhammadan), Rural.
- Chowdhry, Mr. Sajan Kumar, Hissar (Non-Muhammadan), Rural.
- Din Muhammad, Khan Bahadur Shaikh, M.A., LL.B., East and West Central Towns (Muhammadan), Urban.
- Faiz Muhammad, Shaikh, B.A., LL.B., Dera Ghazi Khan (Muhammadan), Rural.
- Faqir Husain Khan, Chaudhri, Amritsar (Muhammadan), Rural.
- Fazl Ali, Khan Bahadur Chaudhri, O.B.E., Gujrat East (Muhammadan), Urban.

IV-ELECTED -CONTINUED

- Gopal Das, Lala, Lahore and Ferozepore-eum-Sheikhupura (Non-Muham madan), Rural.
- Curbachan Singh, Sardar, Jullundur (Sikh), Rural.
 - Habib Ullah, Khan Bahadur Sardar, Lahore (Muhammadan), Rural.
- Haibat Khan Daha, Khan, Multan East (Muhammadan), Rural.
- Imam-ud-Din, Maulvi, Hoshiarpur-cum-Ludhiana (Muhammadan), Rural.
- Jagdev Khan Kharal, Rai, Lyallpur North (Muhammadan), Rural.
- Jaswant Singh, Guru, Ferozepore (Sikh), Rural.
- Jawahar Singh, Dhillon, Sardar, B.Sc. (Agri.) (Wales), M.S.P. (London), Lahore (Sikh), Rural.
- Jyoti Prasad, Lala, B.A., LL.B., South-East Towns (Non-Muhammadan), Urban.
- Kesar Singh, Rai Sahib Chaudhri, Amritsar-cum-Gurdaspur (Non-Muhammadan), Rural.
- Labh Singh, Mr., M.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Rawalpindi Division and Lahore Division North (Non-Muhammadan), Rural.
- Malak, Mr. Muhammad Din, Lahore City (Muhammadan), Urban.
- Mamraj Singh, Chohan, Kanwar, B.A., LL.B., Ambala-cum-Simla (Non-Muhammadan), Rural.
- Manohar Lal, Mr., M.A., (Punjab University).
- Mohan Lal, Rai Bahadur Lala, B.A., LL.B., North-East Towns (Non-Muhammadan), Rural.
- Mohan Singh, Sardar Bahadur Sardar, Rawalpindi Division and Gujranwala (Sikh), Rural.
- 🧪 Mohindar Singh, Sardar, Ludhiana (Sikh), Rural.
- w Mubarak Ali Shah, Sayad, Jhang (Muhammadan), Rural.
- Muhammad Abdul Rahman Khan, Chaudhri, Jullundur (Muhammadan), Rural.
- Muhammad Amin Khan, Khan Bahadur Malik, O.B.E., Attock (Muhammadan), Rural.
- Muhammad Eusoof, Khwaja, South-East Towns (Muhammadan), Urban Muhammad Hayat, Qureshi, Khan Bahadur Mian, C.I.E., Shahpur West (Muhammadan), Bural.
- Muhammad Hasan, Khan Sahib Makhdum Shaikh, Muzaffargarh (Muhammadan), Rural.
- Muhammad Jamal Khan, Leghari, Khan Bahadur Nawab, Baluch Tumandars (Land-holders).
- Muhammad Raza Shah Gilani, Makhdumzada, Sayad, Multan West (Muhammadan), Rural.

÷.

- Muhammad Sadiq, Shaikh, Amritsar City (Muhammadan), Urban.
 - Muhammad Sarfaraz Ali Khan, Raja, Jhelum (Muhammadan), Rural.

IV.—ELECTED—concluded.

Muhammad Yasin Khan, Chaudhri, B.A., LL.B., Gurgaon-oum-Hissar (Muhammadan), Rural.

Mukand Lal Puri, Mr., M.A., Punjab Industries.

Mukerji, Mr. P., Punjab Chamber of Commerce and Trades Association Commerce.

Muzaffar Khan, Khan Sahib Captain Malik, Mianwali (Muhammadan), Rural.

Narendra Nath, Diwan Bahadur Raja, M.A., Punjab Landholders (General).

Nathwa Singh, Chaudhri, Karnal (Non-Muhammadan), Rural.

Nazir Husain, Chaudhri, B.A., L.L.B., Gujrat West (Muhammadan), Rural.

Nihal Chand, Aggarwal, Lala, East and West Central Towns (Non-Muham-madan), Urban.

Noor Ahmad Khan, Mian, Montgomery (Muhammadan), Rural.

Nur Khan, Khan Sahib Risaldar Bahadur, Rawalpindi (Muhammadan), Rural.

Nurullah, Mian, B. Com. (London), F.R.E.S., Lyallpur South (Muhammadan), Rural.

Pancham Chand, Thakur, Kangra (Non-Muhammadan), Rural.

Pandit, Mr. Nanak Chand, M.A., Hoshiarpur (Non-Muhammadan), Rural.

Raghbir Singh, Honorary Lieutenant Sardar, O.B.E., Amritsar (Sikh), Rural.

Ramji Das, Lala, Amritsar City (Non-Muhammadan), Urban.

Ram Sarup, Chaudhri, North-West Rohtak (Non-Muhammadan), Rural.

Ram Singh, 2nd-Lieut. Sardar, Ambala Division (Sikh), Rural.

Riasat Ali, Chaudhri, B.A., LL.B., Gujranwala (Muhammadan), Rural.

Sampuran Singh, Sardar, Lyallpur (Sikh), Rural.

Sewak Ram, Rai Bahadur Lala, Multan Division (Non-Muhammadan), Bural.

Shah Muhammad, Chaudhri, Sheikhupura (Muhammadan), Burah

Ujjal Singh, Sardar Sahib Sardar, M.A., Sikh (Urban).

Zafrulla Khan, Chaudhri, B.A., L.L.B., Sialkot (Muhammadan), Rural.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

SECOND SESSION OF THE FOURTH PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

		_			
	Thursday, 26th	November	1931.		
					PAGES.
<u> </u>	Oath of office	• •	••	••	1
	Starred questions and answers	••	••		. 1
	Unstarred questions and answers	• •	••	••	18
	Panel of Chairmen	••	••		87
	Congratulations to President	••		•	97
	Papers laid on the table—				
	Report of the Public Accounts Comm	ittee on t	he App	ropriation	
	Report, &c	••	••		37
	Action taken by Government on Cou	meil Reso	lution	.	97
	Action taken against corrupt officials	••	••	••	89
	Retrenchment Committee's Report	••	••	••	48
	Punjab Services Commission Bill (Refer	red to sele	el comn	vittee)	48
	Punjab Nurses' Registration Bill (Refer	red to sele	ot comn	rittee)	59
	Kalra Impartible Estate Bill	••	••	••	59
	Friday, 27th No.	ovember 1	981		
	Starred questions and answers		!		79
	Unstarred questions and answers			••	104
	Kalra Impartible Estate Bill	••			120
	Government's Demands for Excess Gr	ants	\	••	134
	· Monday, 80th N	ovember 1	981.		
	His Excellency the Governor's Address	В.,		••	185
く	Sath of office	••	•••	••	141
1	Starred questions and answers	••		••	141
	Unstarred questions and answers	••	!	••	164
	Punjab Services Commission Bill (addit	ion of a	member	r to select	
	committee)		• •,	• •	174
	Punjab Nurses' Registration Bill (addit	ion of a	membe	r to seleet	
	committee)	••	••	• •	174
	Demands for token grants	••	••	••	174
	Kalra Impartible Estate Bill (passed)	••	••		188, 194
	Punjab Municipal (Amendment) Bill	(introduce	d and	circulated	` 192
	for opinion)	• •	•••		192

	Pac	JES.
	Uneschen, 1st December 1981.	
Starred questions	and enswers	207
Unstarred question	■ こうしょう はんしょう おもれる はいない はんしゅう はんしゅん はんしん はんし	250
Resolution re rem	ssion of land revenue and abiana (not con-	
oluded) .	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	261
	Wednesday, 2nd December 1981.	:
Starred questions	nd answers	801
Unstarred question	and answers	840
Resolutions-		; ; ,
Re remission of l	and revenue and abiana(carried)	857
Re committee to	enquire into University affairs (carried)	368
	Thursday, 8rd December 1981.	
Starred questions	nd answers	897
Short notice questi	in the state of th	405
Unstarred question	道・「こう」と、「行う」とは、「こう」と、「こう」と、「こう」と、「こう」とは、こう、「こう」とは、「こう」とは、「こう」とは、「こう」とは、	406
Discussion on the I	Retrenchment Committee's Report	410
Motion re committe	to solve communal problem (carried)	449
	Uriday, 4th December 1981.	
Discussion on the	Retremelinent Committee & Report (concid.)	458
Appendix		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Index **	웹 (**) - 5 : 1 (**) The First 등 및 및 및 및 기계 (**) (제 기계 전 기계	7 M

PUNIAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

2nd SESSION OF THE 4TH PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Thursday, 26th November 1931.

The Council met at the Council Chamber at 2 P.M. of the clock. Mr. President in the Chair.

OATH OF OFFICE.

The following members were sworn in:-

Mr. H. Calvert (Financial Commissioner).

Mr. Miles Irving (Financial Commissioner).

Lt.-Col. C. A. Gill (Director of Public Health).

Khan Bahadur Nawab Muzaffar Khan (Director of Information Bureau).

- Diwan Ram Lal (Assistant Legal Remembrancer).

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Appointment of clerks in offices subordinate to Inspector of Schools, Rawalpindi.

*55. Shaikh Abdul Ghani: Will the Honourable Minister for Education kindly state—

- (a) the number of matriculate Muslim vernacular clerks working in the offices subordinate to the Inspector of Schools, Rawalpindi division:
- (b) the reasons why they have not been considered for promotion to the next higher grade if and when opportunities have arisen;
- (c) the number of Hindu or Sikh clerks who have been appointed directly from outside in the higher grade of English clerks in preference to the Muslim matriculates already working as vernacular clerks?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: (a) Three.

- (b) There is no question of promotion, as there is no higher grade for vernacular clerks. The men referred to had not undergone the post-matriculation course, which is now usually required for English clerks.
 - (c) One.

REST-HOUSES AND GARDENS ATTACHED TO THEM.

- *86. Mian Nurullah: Will the Honourable the Revenue Member be pleased to state—
 - (a) the total number of canal rest-houses in the Punjab;
 - (b) the total area in acres attached to these rest-houses;
 - (c) in how many cultivation is being carried on;
 - (d) to how many of these a garden is attached and what is the total area under these gardens;
 - (e) whether there is any income from this area;
 - (f) if so, how much is from cultivation and how much from the gardens;
 - (g) whether the Government can or cannot increase its income from these by leasing out the cultivable land;
 - (h) if not, whether Government intend to increase the total charges for the supply of vegetables from canal rest-houses to all officers under paragraph 1.17 of the Irrigation Manual of Orders?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) 791.

- (b) 5,582 acres.
- (c) 2.
- (d) 408 and 517 acres respectively.
- (e) Yes. 4
- (f) Rs. 12 and Rs. 9,509 per annum, respectively.
- (g) The matter was carefully considered by Government and the Canal Standing Committee and it was decided that a departure from existing practice was not desirable.
- (h) The rates as laid down in Article 1.17 of the Irrigation Manual of Orders to be paid by touring officers for the supply of vegetables from canal rest-house gardens were fixed after taking into consideration the quantity and the quality of the vegetables supplied, their market value, and the desirability of balancing the income and the expenditure on them. Government, therefore, does not intend to increase these rates.

USE OF FORCE BY POLICE.

- *100. Rai Bahadur Lala Mehan Lal: Will the Honourable Mamber for Finance be pleased to state—
 - (a) in what districts in the Punjab since April 1930, the police has had occasion to use force and the dates on which it was done to disperse—
 - (i) meetings organised by the Congress,
 - (ii) public meetings not organised by the Congress, and
 - (iii) other crowds 2
- The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: A statement is laid on the table.

	:		STARRED Q	UESTIONS AND ANSWERS.	
		706.	Date	2-5-80 12-5-30 17-5-30 18-5-30 18-5-30 8-10-30 March 1631	
	60	Отики скочта.			
		Одина	District	Amzitsar Gurgaon Jhelum Amzitsar Do. Lakure Gujras	
l			.oV latre8	40040C	
		or organ-	Date	14-8-30 4-9-30 5-9-30	
Ì	୍ଦ	N CON		***	
		Роклю мнетляв кот овоан- екво бу чев Сонскиве.	District,	Amuritana Do. Do.	
		P4	.oM lane		
		REDES.	Date.	24.7.30 21.7.30 26.8.30 26.8.30 26.1.1830 16.12.30 16.13.1 24.31 13.4.31 16.5.31	
		Cossia			
	1	Meetings and progessions organised by the Congress.	ender va casin	District.	Ludhiana Bawaliandi Karnal Simla Lahore Rohtak Ludhiana Amritaar Ludhiana Amritaar Do, Campbellpur Amritaar Ludhiana
l	. •	P OBC#	Serial No.	8382888888888	
		PROCESSIONS	Parte	24.53 11.53	
		CENT I			
		Mentraga	District.	Labore Juliundur Gurdaspur Bawalpindi Ladhiana Muthan Rawalpindi Juliundur Montgomery Do. Labore Sialkot Guiranwala Sialkot Guiranwala Sialkot Amrikaar	
			oM Laired	12 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

BHARRA DAM PROJECT.

- *112. Rai Bahadur Lala Sewak Ram: (a) Will the Honourable the Revenue Member kindly state whether the two Engineers, the Superintending Engineers of the Punjab Government and of the Bombay Government, appointed to enquire into the effect of the Bhakra Dam withdrawals of water from the river Sutlej upon the water surface levels of the Indus at the heads of the Sind Inundation Canals, from the Sind boundary to Sukkur, have
- submitted their report.

 (b) If so, will the Honourable the Revenue Member kindly place a copy of the report on the table for the information of the House?

The Honourable Captain Sarder Sikander Hyat Khan: The Report is in the press and copy will be placed on the table of the House when available.

APPOINTMENT OF DISTRICT BOARD ENGINEER, MUZAFFARGARH.

*381. Lala Chetan Anand: Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are any rules in existence for the appointment of District Board Engineer, Muzaffargarh, and whether the appointment is subject to the approval of the Superintending Engineer;

(b) whether the present District Board Engineer, Muzaffargarh, possesses necessary technical and other qualifications, and whether his appointment has been approved of by the Super-

intending Engineer;

(c) if the answer to part (b) is in the negative, since how long the

present incumbent has been holding the post;

(d) when this post of District Board Engineer was filled, when the appointment was advertised and whether the candidate just selected by the district board was not approved by the Commissioner, if so, why;

(e) whether Government intends to take any action in the matter?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang: (a) Such rules are in force and apply in the case of all district boards, but the approval of the Superintending Engineer is not required to the appointment of a district engineer.

(b) No.

(c) Since February 1930.

- (d) The permanent District Engineer's resignation was accepted in February 1930, and a sub-overseer was selected for the performance of the duties of the district engineer pending the appointment of an official permanently. The vacancy was advertised but the candidate selected by the board was not approved by the Commissioner as such candidate did not possess the necessary qualifications. No steps have since been taken to appoint a duly qualified person as owing to financial stringency there are not likely to be many new works to be constructed. The board, therefore, considers that the sub-overseer can carry on the work of the engineer for the time being.
 - (e) Not at present.

HEADMASTER GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOL, TALAGANG.

- *421. Shaikh Abdul Gheni: Will the Honourable Minister for Education kindly state—
 - (a) whether the Headmaster, Government High School, Talagang, rented a house for the boarding house;
 - (b) whether the house belonged to a Mussalman:
 - (c) whether it is a fact that the old house has been abandoned by the order of the Inspector of Schools and another house belonging to a Hindu has been taken on rent?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: The matter is still under enquiry. A reply will be sent to the honourable member when ready.

FEES CHARGED BY MEDICAL OFFICERS OF THE CIVIL DIS-PENSARIES FOR OPERATIONS FROM INDOOR PATEINTS.

- *485. Lala Chetan Anand: Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state—
 - (a) whether a medical officer in charge of a civil dispensary is entitled to charge fee for operations from indoor patients in the dispensary;
 - (b) whether it makes any difference if the patient is a Government servant or not?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: (a) As laid down in the Punjab Medical Manual, paragraph 826, a medical officer in charge of a civil dispensary is bound to treat free of charge all persons who require medical aid at any hospital or dispensary, whether indoor or outdoor. This rule was based on instructions contained in Punjab Government Consolidated Circular Medical No. 12, Rule XXXIII, of 1907.

In letter No. 310 (Home-Medical and Sanitary), dated the 10th April 1918, to all commissioners, it was however decided by Government that local bodies should be directed that fees for operations (and medical advice and medicines) ought to be charged from patients in enjoyment of a specified income. This direction, however, was not followed, apparently because public opinion was against it; except to the limited extent that (i) a few local bodies fixed fees but did not enforce collection, (ii) fees are realised at Lyallpur and Moga Civil Hospitals for X-ray and bacteriological examinations and cataract operations, and (iii) in certain hospitals both provincial and also those of local bodies, arrangements have been made for private wards, and patients who make use of these wards have to pay fees for the use of the wards, and in some cases for medical, surgical and nursing treatment. In three hospitals, viz., Mayo Hospital, Lahore, Civil Hospital, Amritsar, and the Ripon Hopsital, Simla, a definite scale of fees has been laid down for patients utilizing private wards, but no scale has been laid down for other hospitals. It is, however, intended to prescribe fees in the case of other hospitals and dispensaries also and instructions will shortly be issued.

[Hon. Malik Firoz Khan Noon.]

(b) It makes no difference whether patients are Government servants or not; except that European officers of the Superior Civil Services, in accordance with the recommendations made in paragraph 98 (c) of the Report on the Royal Commission on the Superior Civil Services in India, have been exempted by order of the Secretary of State for India, from liability for payment of all medical, surgical and nursing charges, the nursing charges, if the treatment is in a private house, being subject to a certain maximum, and only allowed if removal to a hospital is impracticable.

PEONS AND PLADAS.

- *515. Sayad Muharik Ali Shah: Will the Honourable Member for Finance kindly state in respect of peons and piadas working under the District Judge, Shahpur, at Sargodha, and serving in Civil Courts of the Jhang and Shahpur districts, respectively;
 - (a) their number in 1921 and 1930;
 - (b) the proportion of Muslims and non-Muslims in the cadre in the aforesaid two years;
 - (c) if the proportion of Muslims be very small, what steps the Government proposes to make up this disparity?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the table.

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF MUSLIMS AND NON-MUSLIMS SERV-ING AS PEONS AND PIADAS IN JHANG AND SHAHPUR DISTRICTS IN 1921 AND 1980.

•		Muslins.				Non-Mustams.				
YEAR.		Jhang district.	Shahpur district.	District and Sessions Court, Shahpur,	Total	Jung district.	Shahpur district.	District and Sessions Court, Shahpur.	Total.	Percentage of Muslims.
					ľ	f	ĺ			Per cent.
1921		19	43	2	64	29	28	4	61	51.2
1930		19	41	2	62	29	30	4.	63	49.6

CIVIL COURT READERS, BAILIFFS, ARLMADS, WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF DISTRICT JUDGE, SHAHPUR AT SARGODHA.

*516. Sayad Muharik Ali Shah: Will the Honourable Finance Member kindly state—

- (a) the number of civil court readers, bailiffs, ahlmads, within the jurisdiction of District Judge, Shahpur at Sargodha, in 1921 and 1930:
- (b) the proportion of Muslims and non-Muslims in this cadre in the aforesaid two years (for the Jhang and Shahpur districts, respectively) ;
- (c) if the Muslim proportion be very small, how the Government intends to make up the deficiency?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the table.

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT.

		Muslims.						Non-Musicine.							
Yes	ur.	Jhang		Shah- pur,	Se	ristrict and scions court, ahpur.	Total		Ihang		Sheh- pur.		District and Sessions Court, Shahpur.		Total
1. j.		h	-1-	·. _	-		READE	æs.		!				-{	
1921 1930	••	2 3	1	3 1		1	6 5].	2		2 4	1	••	į.	4 8
						.A.	BLMADS								
1921 1930	••	'i	l	· 3	1	1 2	4 6	Į.	4	1.	2	. 1	1	١	7
:						_	ailiffs.		_	.*					
1921 1930	••	3	ı	4 5	j.	••-	5 9		5 7	1	4	:	••	į.	9 12

•		Ra	READERS.		MADS.	Bailleys.		
	Year.	Jhang.	Shabpur.	Jhang.	Shahpur.	Jhang.	Shanpul.	
1921		. 50	663	••	67 3	163	50	
1930	•••	60	881	20	621	36 11	50	

LAND SOLD BY ORDER OF THE CIVIL OR INSOLVENCY COURTS.

- *519. Sayad Mubarik Ali Shah: Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to state—
 - (a) whether it is a fact that the High Court at Lahore ruled in a case that agricultural land could be sold in insolvency proceedings against a statutory agriculturist which was subsequently reversed by a full bench of the same court;
 - (b) whether it is a fact that during the period between the two rulings very many agricultural lands were sold by order of the civil or insolvency courts throughout the province;
 - (c) if so, whether the Government will please lay on the table a statement showing the extent of such land sold by order of courts in each district of the province;
 - (d) whether Government propose to take any steps for restoring to the owners the lands thus sold or alienated, and if so, what?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) Yes-The ruling was reversed by a Division Bench.

(b) and (c) A statement is laid on the table.

·(d) No.

Бил егон.	District.	Area sold in execution.					
•			Aores.	Кацаю.	Marlas.	Bighas, I	Biswas.
Ambels	Hissar Rohtak Gurgaon	••	218	0	0	**	
	Karnal Ambala Simla	•••		::		868	11
	Total	••	218	0	0	868	11
Jullandar	Kangra Hoshisrpur Jullundur	•••	7 2 83	1 5 2	5 19 11		
	Ludhiana Ferozepore	••	241	i	io	+779	0
	Total	**	334	. 8	5	779	0
Lahore	Lahore Amritsar Gurdaspur	••	7 19	0	0	::	
	Sialkot Gujranwala. Sheikhupura	••	155 35	4	2 <u>1</u> 3	::	
	Total		217	3	51		

Division.	District.		Area sold in execution.					
		Aores.	Kanals.	Marlas.	Bighas. Biswas			
Rawalpindi	Gujrat	. 50	4	131	••			
	60 I	. 373	0 :	0				
	Y1 1	. 44	4	16				
	Damelostastt	. 8	2	1	••			
	A 4 4 _ 4 14	. l ō	4	16				
	Minn-ali	:		••	••			
•	Total .	. 477	0	61	••			
Multan	Montgomery .							
	Y-mallman	.			••			
	Thomas	. 220	5	19₺	••			
	Multon	. 17	0 :	0_	••			
	Manafaranak	. 357	4	0	••			
	There Ober 17her	.]						
	Total .	. 595	1	19₺	••			

EMOLUMENTS AND PROMOTIONS OF PATWARIS.

- *542. Kanwar Mamraj Singh Chohan: Will the Honourable Member for Revenue be pleased to state—
 - (a) the amount of inams drawn by patwaris in each district of the province (separately in each case) during the last five years;
 - (b) the years of service put in by the patwari who received inam;
 - (o) the pay that he was drawing at the time of his retirement;
 - (d) the post or posts to which patwaris are usually promoted or can normally rise to during the course of their service;
 - (e) the number of patwaris promoted to these posts within the last five years showing the number separately for each year?
- The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) to (c) and (e) The collection of information asked for has involved considerable labour and expense which could have been avoided if the honourable of the incorporation in the proceedings and printing of the reply, which covers 50 foolscap pages, and which in the opinion of the Government cannot be of any interest to the public, would involve further unnecessary expenditure, I must regretfully decline to lay it on the table. If the honourable member desires to examine the statements, the Revenue Secretary will be glad to let him see them.
- (d) Patwaris are usually promoted or can normally rise to the posts of kanungo, wasil baqi nawis, siah nawis, inspector of consolidation of holdings, judicial muharrir to tahsildars, ahlmads in revenue courts and revenue muharrirs in sadr kanungo's office. They are also eligible for other junior appointments on the district establishment.

MUSLIM HEADMASTER FOR KAMALIA GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOL.

- *611. Maulvi Imam-ud-Din: Will the Honourable Minister for Education kindly state—
 - (a) whether it is a fact that a Muslim headmaster has never been posted in the Kamalia Government High School, district Lyallpur;
 - (b) whether it is a fact that the number of Muslim students in this school is very small;
 - (c) if so, whether Government intend to appoint a Muslim headmaster in the near future?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: (a) Yes.

(b) Muslims 120.

Non-Muslims 314.

- (c) Government will keep in view the desirability of posting a Muslim headmaster to Kamalia.
 - REMODELLING SCHEMES, LOWER CHENAB CANAL.
- *615. Diwan Bahadur Raja Narendra Nath: Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to state—
 - (a) how many remodelling schemes were undertaken during the last three years on the Lower Chenab Canal involving the reduction of water-supply of the outlets existing before the scheme was put in operation;
 - (b) what was the object of each scheme, whether extension of irrigation to new area or improvement of water supply at the tails;
 - (c) in the former case how much new area was irrigated and in the latter case how many were the tail villages the water supply of which was intended to be improved.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) 58 schemes.

- (b) One scheme was for the extension of irrigation to new area and the remainder for effecting a more equitable distribution of supplies on channels in relation to permissible irrigation and as a preventive measure against the severe evil of waterlogging which the areas subjected to intensive irrigation are known to engender.
 - (e) 908 acres.

185 tail villages were effected.

Chauburji Gardens Estate.

- *653. Mr. Nanak Chand Pandit: Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture please state—
 - (a) whether Government is aware of the existence of a ganda nala in the vicinity of the Chauburji Gardens Estate which emits horribly foul smell in the morning and evening and makes the lives of the tenants in the Estate most miserable;

- (b) if so, whether the existence of this nala was not realised at the time of selection of the site for these quarters;
- (c) what steps, if any, Government proposes to take to remove this nuisance in the interest of the health of a large number of Government servants and their families?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh: (a) Yes. There is the municipal Chaburji outfall drain.

- (b) Yes, but it was anticipated that the Lahore sewerage scheme would soon be an accomplished fact and the sullage outfall would disappear.
- (c) Certain measures have been recommended to the municipal committee to abate the nuisance till the swerage scheme materialises.

STUDENTS IN THE CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT.

- *691. Rai Bahadur Lala Mohan Lal: Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state
 - (1) the number of students who were not re-admitted to recognized colleges and schools this year on account of their participation in the civil disobedience movement:
 - (2) whether Government intends to reconsider the cases of these students under the present changed conditions?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: (1) At the moment there is no student who stands expelled from a Government or a local body institution for his taking part in undesirable politics. There is, however, one student that has been refused admission to a private college because the student refused to give the undertaking demanded by the college authorities.

(2) Does not arise.

*737—754. Cancelled.

ZENANA SCHOOL, AMRITSAR.

- *755. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan: Will the Honourable the Minister for Education be pleased to state—
 - (a) how many girls have been withdrawn by their parents from the Zenana School, Sharif Gunj, Amritsar, during the last three months:
 - (b) if he has received any complaints about the Head Mistress of this School:
 - (c) the nature of those complaints;
 - (d) if the answer to (a) shows a considerable number of girls who have left the School, what action the Education Department intends to take in the matter?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: (a) The number of girls who left the school for various causes during the months of February, March and April 1931, is given below:—

(i) Long sicknes (ii) Moved to ot	her schools	: : :	••	••	8
(iii) Went to Hill (iv) Went to her	village '	••	••	••	1
(v) Struck off for (vi) Died	long absence	or long les		• •	4 1
:		Total	••		<u></u> 15

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

HEAD CLERKS, POLICE DEPARTMENT, AMBALA.

*756. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan: Will the Honourable the Finance Member be pleased to state—

(a) from what community have the head clerks of Superintendent of Police's office and Deputy Inspector-General's office at Ambala, been taken respectively during the last ten years;

(b) if they belong to one community, what is the reason for it;

(c) if the answer to (b) is in the affirmative, what action the Government intends to take in the matter?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) In the case of the office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police at Ambala, head clerks have been taken from both the Hindu and Muhammdan communities during the last ten years and in the case of the office of the Superintendent of Police from the Hindu and Sikh communities.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

PROSECUTING INSPECTORS AT AMBALA.

*757. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan: Will the Honourable the Finance Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of prosecuting inspectors engaged at Ambala during

the last ten years;

(b) to which community all these belong?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) Six.

(b) Two were Muhammdans, two Hindus, one Sikh and one Indian Christian.

LAND REVENUE IN HISSAR DISTRICT.

*758. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan: Will the Honourable the Revenue Member please state—

(a) whether he is aware that in a large number of villages in the Hissar district, the land revenue has been suspended for four or five harvests in succession:

- (b) whether he is aware that the rabi crop of 1931 has totally failed in that district:
- (c) if the answer to (b) is in the affirmative, whether Government intends to remit the land revenue which has been outstanding for four or five harvests?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) In 48 villages land revenue has been suspended for four or five harvests in succession.

- (b) No.
- (c) Attention is invited to paragraph 576 of the Land Administration Manual. A sum of Rs. 18,957 has been remitted.

FAMINE IN HISSAR DISTRICT.

- *759. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan: Will the Honourable the Revenue Member please state—
 - (a) if he is aware that the barani tracts in the Tohana Sub-tahsil and Fatehabad tahsil of the Hissar district are specially in the grip of a severe famine;
 - (b) if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, whether the Government intends to start famine work there? If so, when?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

KUTCHERY TAX IN AMBALA DISTRICT.

- *760. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan: Will the Honourable Member for Finance please state—
 - (a) if he is aware that a tax is levied from the petition-writers of the Ambala district at the rate of one rupee per man per mensem;

(b) under what rule or law this tax has been imposed;

- (c) whether the petition-writers submitted a representation against it and with what result;
- (d) whether he is aware that there is a grave discontent among the petition-writers of Ambala on account of this tax;
- (e) if the answer to (d) is in the affirmative, what action the Government intends to take in the matter?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) No tax is levied but petition-writers of the first and second grade who work in the Kutchery compound contribute to the Kutchery fund at the rate of one rupee per mensem and eight annas per mensem respectively. If they choose to work outside the compound no fee is charged.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) The petition-writers submitted a petition to the Deputy Commissioner, Ambala, in February 1931. It was filed.
- (d) No. The petition-writers have been paying these contributions for a long time without discontent.
 - (e) Does not arise.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan: Is it a fact that the tax is collected from the petition-writers and not from the other people who attend the court?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: No tax is taken. These people pay a certain contribution to the Kutchery fund if they work in the Kutchery compound. If they choose to work outside they need not pay.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan: But the contribution is not voluntary. It is forcibly taken from these people and if they do not pay it, the chaprasi goes and forcibly takes it from them.

REMUNERATIONS OF INDIAN PHYSICIANS IN AMBALA DISTRICT BOARDS.

*761. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan: Will the Honourable the Minister for Local Self-Government please state-

- (a) the remunerations of Indian physicians employed by the district boards in the Ambala division, for treating diseases in the villages;
- (b) if these physicians are useful;
- (c) how their salaries compare with those of the veterinary assistants;
- (d) whether he is aware that on account of their meagre salaries useful and competent physicians cannot be employed;
- (e) if the answer to (d) is in the affirmative, what action the Government (Ministry of Local Self-Government) intends to take in the matter?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang: It is assumed that the honourable member refers to vaids and hakims only. Of the six district boards in the Ambala division, three, riz., Gurgaon, Ambala and Simla, have not employed any such Indian physicians. Regarding the other three districts, replies to parts (a) and (c) of the question are shown in the statement below. With regard to (b) (d) and (e), the reply is that the physicians are considered to be useful, that competent physicians on the salaries can be and are secured and that consequently no action is called for.

Serial No.	District Beard.	Remuneration of Indian physicians employed for treating diseases in the villages.	How their salaries compare with those of the veterinary assistants.
I.	Karnal	4 Vaids and Habins 2 Vaids at Rs. 45 per mensem each 2 Habins at Rs. 30 per mensem each (grade Rs. 30—2—50).	
2.	Rohtak	l physician on Rs. 50 per mensem plus Rs. 15 per mensem as horse allowance and Rs. 5 per mensem as dispensary rent.	Grade pay of Rs. 60, Rs. 75 and Rs. 90,
· 3.	Hissar	Vaide are employed in the grade of Rs. 30—2—50.	

REVISED SCHEDULE OF TERMINAL TAX OF HISSAR MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE.

- *762. Lala Jyoti Prasad: Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state—
 - (a) whether it is a fact that the revised schedule of terminal tax of Hissar Municipal Committee was sent by the Commissioner, Ambala division, for sanction of the Government early in January 1981;
 - (b) if so, whether the above schedule has been sanctioned so far. If not, why the matter has been delayed so long?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang: (a) Yes.

(b) The schedule was published in the Punjab Gazette of 31st July 1931.

Rana Muhammad Hasan, Barrister-at-law, Multan.

- *763. Khan Bahadur Sardar Habibullah: Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state whether it is a fact—
 - (i) that last year Rana Muhammad Hasan, Barrister-at-Law, Multan district, was granted 5 rectangles as a landed gentry grantee in Chak No. 17/A.L., sub-tahsil Renala Khurd, tahsil Okara, district Montgomery;
 - (ii) that the said Rana Muhammad Hasan took possession of his grants towards the end of October 1930;
 - (iii) that the first harvest that he could and did sow was rabi harvest, 1980-31;
 - (iv) that he was not liable to pay any land revenue for the kharif (1980) which he had not sown at all;
 - (v) that under the rules of grant he was liable to pay malikana with the land revenue;
 - (vi) that in the Dhal Bach for *kharif* 1930, while no land revenue was shown against his name, Rs. 187-8-0 on account of *malikana* were shown as leviable from him;
 - (vii) that on some day in January or February 1930, he applied to the Settlement Officer, Montgomery, that he was not liable to pay any malikana as he was not liable to pay any land revenue for kharif 1930;
 - (viii) that on 12th February 1931, the Settlement Officer passed orders on his application exempting him from the payment of malikana;
 - (ix) that on 22nd March 1931, the Settlement Officer's orders were communicated to his servant in Chak No. 17/A.L., by the girdawar qanungo of the halqa;
 - (x) that the patweri of the circle who accompanied the girdawar to the said Chak informed the servant of the lambardar that Rana Muhammad Hasan had been exempted from the payment of malikana?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: With your permission I would like to answer starred questions 768 to 767 together. Enquiries have been made, but as I am not satisfied that they are as complete as they might be, I am directing further investigation by the Commissioner, Multan.

RANA MUHAMMAD HASAN, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, MULTAN.

- *764. Khan Bahadur Sardar Habibullah: Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state whether it is a fact—
 - (i) that Rana Muhammad Hasan referred to in the above question did not pay Rs. 187-8-0 on account of the malikana to the servant of the lambardar in Chak No. 17/A. L.;
 - (ii) that the land revenue and the malikana of the Chak were paid into the Okara tahsil treasury about a week before 12th February 1981, the date on which the Settlement Officer had exempted Rana Muhammad Hasan from the payment of malikana;
 - (iii) that the servant of the lambardar had paid from his own pocket Rs. 187-8-0 on account of Rana Muhammad Hasan's malikana;
 - (iv) that a few days after paying Rs. 187-8-0 on account of malikana the said servant of the lambardar applied for a warrant for the recovery of the amount from Rana Muhammad Hasan;
 - (v) that the said servant of the lambardar is neither a sarbrah of the lambardar nor a recognized agent of his as a grantee of land;
 - (vi) that on the application of the said unauthorised and unrecognized servant of the lambardar the Tahsildar, Okara, issued the warrant applied for;
 - (vii) that despite the Settlement Officer's order of exemption the Tahsildar, Okara, did not cancel the warrant;
 - (viii) that on 19th May 1981, the same girdawar of the halqa who on 12th March 1981 had communicated to the Rana's servant the Settlement Officer's orders of exemption came to the Chak with the warrant?

(Vide the answer to question 768* above).

RANA MUHAMMAD HASAN, BARBISTER-AT-LAW, MULTAN.

- *765. Khan Bahadur Sardar Habibullah: Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to state whether it is a fact—
 - (i) that the said girdawar referred to in the above question attached the following properties:—
 - (a) 106 maunds of gram which were in a kotha in the Chak;
 - (b) about 40 maunds of gram which were yet-on the threshing ground; and

- (c) a number of bundles of wheat crop which were yet in fields:
- (ii) that the gram as well as the wheat crop were not the exclusive property of Rana Muhammad Hasan, but were the joint property of him and his tenants;

(iii) that the said servant of the lambardar and a servant of another grantee were made supurdars of the attached property;

(iv) that both the supurddars expressly permitted the servant of the Rana to bring the gram from the threshing ground to the Chak and put it in the kotha which already contained 106 maunds of gram;

(v) that in the afternoon of 20th May 1981, when the servant of the Rana was taking gram in a cart from the threshing ground to the Chak, the said servant of the lambardar stopped his cart

midway charging him with the theft of gram;

(vi) that on the 21st May 1981, the servant of the Rana paid into the Okara Treasury Rs. 192-11-0 to get his gram and wheat crop

released:

(vii) that despite this the said servant of the lambardar after consulting the Tahsildar, Okara, took the earts of gram to the Renala Khurd police station and reported that the same had been stolen by the servant of the Rana from the custody of supurddars?

(Vide the answer to question 768* above.)

Rana Muhammad Hasan, Barrister-at-law, Multan.

- *766. Khan Bahadur Sardar Habibullah: Will the Honourable Revenue Member please place on the table copies of the following documents:—
 - (i) Rana Muhammad Hasan's application to the Settlement Officer, Montgomery, for exemption from the payment of malikana;
 - (ii) application made by the servant of the lambardar to the Tahsildar, Okara, for issuing a warrant for recovering Rs. 187-8-0 from Rana Muhammad Hasan with Tahsildar's orders thereon, and
 - (iii) Tahsildar, Okara's statement to the police regarding his interview with the said servant of the lambardar on the 20th and the 21st May 1981?

(Vide the answer to question 769* above).

RANA MUHAMMAD HASAN, BARBISTER-AT-LAW, MULTAN.

- *767. Khan Bahadur Sardar Habibullah: If the main facts mentioned in starred questions Nos. 763, 764, 765 are true, will the Honourable Revenue Member please state what action, if any, Government intends to take—
 - (a) against the Tahsildar, Okara-
 - (i) for issuing a warrant for recovering Rs. 187-8-0 on the application of a person, who was neither thela non rdar, neither

[K. B. Sardar Habibullah.]

sarbrah lambardar, nor the recognized agent of the lambardar as a grantee of land;

- (ii) for not withdrawing the warrant issued by him after the Settlement Officer's order of exemption dated the 12th February 1981:
- (iii) for advising the servant of the lambardar to report the matter to the police;
- (b) against the girdawar concerned-
 - (i) for executing the warrant issued by the Tahsildar knowing full well that Rana Muhammad Hasan had been exempted by the Settlement Officer from the payment of Rs. 187-8-0 on account of malikana:
 - (ii) attaching on the spot not only the exclusive property or share of Rana Muhammad Hasan but the joint property of the Rana Muhammad Hasan and his tenants, especially the bundles of wheat which were lying in fields?

(Vide the answer to question 769* above.)

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

PROSECUTIONS FOR REVOLUTIONARY CRIMES.

17. Chaudhri Ram Sarup: Will the Honourable the Finance Member kindly lay on the table of the House a statement showing the names, religions, district and tribe of the persons prosecuted for revolutionary crimes in the Punjab up to the 31st January 1931?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: A statement is laid on the table. STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS PROSECUTED FROM 17-12-28 TO 31-1-31.

Serial No.	Date.	Brief perticulars of the case.	Names of persons prosecuted.					
I	2	8 ,	4 (
	17-12-28	Lahore Conspiracy Case	 Bhagat Singh, son of Kishen Singh, Jat, of Khasrian, district Lahore. Shiv Ram Raj Guru, son of Hari Raj Guru, Brahmin, of Poona. Sukh Dev alias Dial alias Swami of Lyallpur. Bijoy Kumar Sinha, son of Markandu Kumar Sinha, of Cawnpore. Kundan Lal alias Partap of Benares. Kishore Lal Rattan, son of Raghbar Dutt, of Dharampur, Police Station Hajipur, district Hoshiarpur. Mahabir Singh alias Partap, son of Raja Singh, Rajput, of Shahpur Thela, Police Station Aligunj, District Ettah, United Provinces. 					

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS PROSECUTED FROM 17-12-28 TO 31-1-31.

Serial No.	Date.	Brief particulars of the case.	Names of persons prosecuted.
,1	2	3	4
			8. Shiv Varma olics Ram Narsin, Kapur, Khatri, son of Kanhaya Lal Verma, of Hardoi, United Provinces. 9. Gya Parshad aleas B. S. Nigham, son of
			Maju Ram, of Khajuri Khurd, Police Startion Ballam, district Cawnpore. 10. Jai Dev alias Harish Chander, son of Salig Ram, Khatri Kapur, of Hardoi, United Provinces. 11. Kanwal Nath Trivedi alias Kanwal Nath Tewari, son of Salaj Nath Tewari, of Saropa, district Champaran (Bihar and Orissa). 12. Prem Dutt alias Master alias Amrit Lal, son of Ram Dutt, Dhaki Bazar, Gujrat.
			 Agya Ram, son of Nand Lal, Khatri, of village I.alla, Police Station Qila Sobha Singh, district Salkot. Bhatakeshwar Datt, son of Goshat Behari, of Burdwan, Bengal. Surindra Nath Pande, son of Hira Nand, of Cawnpore. Des Raj alias Desa, son of Ram Kishen,
 :			Arora, of Guru Dutt Bhawan, Lahore, 17. Ajoy Kumar Ghash of Cawnpore, 18. Jatindra Nath Sanyal of Allahabad.
2	9-10-29	Bomb explosion at village Jhungian, Police Station Garbshankar, district Hoshiarpur (Hoshiarpur-Jullundur Bomb Case).	 Rattan Singh, son of Jowahir Singh, of Rakran Bet, Police Station Bala Chaur, district Hoshiarpur. Naurang Singh, son of Hardit Singh, Jat, of Mohla Wahidpur, Police Station Garhshankar, district Hoshiarpur.
.3	15-10-29	Ahmadgarh Daccity Case	Harnam Singh, Chamak, son of Ichhra Singh, Jat, of Lohatbadi, Nabha State. Sahib Singh, son of Ram Dass, Sadhu, origi-
: 	٠		nally of Nabha State, but now of village Khatra, Police Station Khanna, district Ludhiana. 3. Jaswant Singh, son of Arjan Dass, Brahmin, of Talwandi Kalan, Police Station Bhowani- garh, Patiala State. 4. Charan Singh, son of Nand Singh, originally
. -4. `	24-11-29	Ram Gali Bomb Case	of Amritsar district, now of Chak No. 44, Lyallpur District. 1. Pubin Behari Roy; son of Upindra Nath Roy, of Howrah. 2. Kalipada Bhattacharya, son of Atal Chandra
.5	8-2-30	Bomb explosion at Octroi Post, Multan.	Bhattacharya, of Howrah. 1. Lachhu Ram, son of Asa Nand, of Multan. 2. Multani Ram, son of Devi Dass, Khatri, of Multan.

[Hon. Sir Henry Craik.]

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS PROSECUTED FROM 17-12-28 TO 31-1-31.--CONTINUED.

			1 1 1
Serial No.	Date.	Brief particulars of the case.	Names of persons prosecuted.
1	2	,	4
.6	22-2-30	Khalsa College Bomb Case, Amritsar.	 Ujagar Singh, son of Khazan Singh, Khatri, of Dhola, Police Station Nils, District Jhelum. Narinjan Singh, son of Sant Singh, Khatri, of Gusal, District Jullundur.
7	19-8-30	Juliundur Bomb Case	 Muni Raj Dhunda, son of Bindra Ban, Brahmin of Jullundur City. Inder Dutt, son of Gurn Dutt, of Malsian, District Jullundur. Jia Lal alias Jia Lal Singh, son of Fakir Chand, Brahmin, of Sham Chaurasi, District Hoshiarpur. Atma Ram, son of Kishen Chand, Brahmin, of Jullundur City. Bhagat Ram, son of Bije Ram, Brahmin, of Rampur Braun, district Hoshiarpur. Gowardhan Lal, son of Shambhu Nath, Khatri of Jullundur City.
8	14-4-30	Bomb throwing in front of the Reporting Room, Simla.	 Jagdish Chander, son of late Isher Chandra, Rajput Hindu, of Karnal district. Sham Lal, son of Nathu Mal, Khatri, of Hoshiarpur. Beli Ram, son of Mani Ram, Kalhira, of Lahore. Roehan Lai, son of Devi Ditta Mall, of Multan.
9	2-5-30	Bomb explosion at Kup, Police Station Multan City.	 Jagan Nath, son of Radha Kishen, Khatri, of Multan. Niamat, alias Chuhi, Khatri, of Multan.
10	19-5-30	Bomb explosion at Multan City.	 Jagan Nath, son of Radha Kishen, Khatri, of Multan. Tulsa Ram, son of Sidhu Ram, Khatri, of Multan. Mongha Ram, son of Sidhu Ram, Khatri, of Multan.
11	16-6-30	Bomb throwing at Police Station Jhang-Maghia- na.	1. Hans Raj, Khatri, of Jhang. 2. Phiraya Ram, Khatri, of Jhang. 3. Bhola, Khatri, of Jhang. 4. Sundar Lal, Khatri, of Jhang.
12	2-6-30, 10-6-30, 20-7-30, 27-9-30.	The New Lahore Conspiracy Case.	 Kundan Lal, son of Bihari Lal, Khatri, of Jandiala Sher Khan, Sheikhupura. Jahangiri Lal, son of Behari Lal, of Jandiala Sher Khan, Sheikhupura. Jai Parkash, son of Behari Lal, of Jandiala Sher Khan, Sheikhupura. Dharam Bir, son of Budhu Ram, Khatri, of Lyalipur. Rup Chand, son of Sarb Dial, Brahmin, of Hanaisar, district Rawalpindi.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS PROSECUTED FROM 17-12-28 TO 31-1-31.

Serial No.	Date.	Brief particulars of the case.	Names of persons prosecuted.
1	2	3	4
			6. Amrik Singh, son of Wazir Singh, Khatri, of Barki Badal, Rawalpindi, at present Lahore. 7. Gulab Singh, son of Wazir Singh, Khatri, of Barki Badal, Rawalpindi, at present Lahore. 8. Bhag Ram, son of Amir Chand, Khatri, of Sheikhupura. 9. Diyanat Ram, son of Daulat Ram, Khatri, of Mohalla Sathan, Lahore. 10. Hari Ram, son of Narain Dass, Khatri, of Rawalpindi. 11. Gokal Chand, son of Sahib Ram, Brahmin, of Sheikhupura. 12. Krishan Gopal, son of Sain Dass, Sahney, of Rawalpindi. 13. Nathu Ram, son of Amir Singh, Goldsmith, of Rawalpindi. 14. Kundan Lal, son of Ralya Ram, Khatri, of Lyallpur. 15. Bansi Lal, son of Lachhman Dass, Khatri, of Chaunti, Lyallpur. 16. Krishan Lal, son of Sanda Singh, Goldsmith, of Chaunti, Lyallpur. 17. Gurbax Singh, son of Ganda Singh, Goldsmith of Kot Bare Khan, Gujranwala. 18. Sewa Ram, son of Dhilla Ram, Goldsmith, of Basal, district Campbellpur. 19. Harnam Singh, son of Chatar Singh, Goldsmith of Said Kasran, Rawalpindi. 20. Maharaj Kishan, son of Diya Ram, Arora of Chakwal, Jhelum. 21. Bhim Sen, son of Bhowani Das, Khatri, of Sheikhupura. 22. Dharampal, son of Hira Lal, Brahmin, of Nadaun, Police Station Hamirpur, district Kangra. 23. Bansi Lal, son of Diya Ram, Arora, of Chakwal, district Jhelum. 24. Sita Ram, son of Hira Nand, Goldsmith of Chakwal, district Jhelum. 25. Bishan Dass, son of Fakir Chand, Khatri, of Rawalpindi. 26. Harnam Singh, son of Ganda Singh, Goldsmith of Kot Bare Khan, district Gujranwala. 28. Sukhdev Raj, son of Ganda Mal, originally
13	25-6-30	Bomb throwing on the wall of Police Station Kamalia, district Lyall-	of Dinanagar, Gurdsspur district, now of Kucha Chirimaran, Mori Gate, Labore. 1. Pren Chend, son of late Uttam Singh, Khatri, of Kamalia, district Lyallpur.
14	July, 30	pur. Amritsar Conspiracy Case	Raj Singh, son of Suran Singh, of village Pathali, Police Station Sardna, district Mecrut.

[Hon. Sir Henry Craik.]

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS PROSECUTED FROM 17-12-28 TO 31-1-31.

- <u> </u>			
Serial No.	Date.	Brist particulars of the case.	Names of persons prosecuted.
1	2	8	
anold.			 Mula, son of Sujan Singh, of village Pathall, Police Station Sardna, district Meerul. Nagin alias Narain, son of Chet Singh, Khatel, of Dhakm, Police Station Chakwal, district Jheium. Arya Muni, son of Beli Ram, Mahajan, of Narote, Police Station Pathankot, district Gurdaspur. Sushil Kumar Gupta, son of Sutish Chandra. Gupta of Bikrampur, Police Station Tangl. Bari, district Dhaka, Bengal.
18	38-7-30	Bomb explosion in Sarai Ata Muhammad, Police Station Moghalpura, Lahore district.	 Jairam ingh, son of Jiwan Singh, Arors, of Khatri Jallianwala, Amritsar. Mool Chand, son of Surjan, of Loagora, Police-Station Rahon, district Jullundur. Sant Ram, son of Mangal Dass, Khatri, of Jandiala, Police Station Nurmahal, district Jullundur. Gian Chand, son of Kaka Ram, Brahmin, of Maya Datt, Police Station Narowal, district Sialkot. Ram Singh, son of Nihal Singh, Goldsmith, of Hathi Gate, Amritsar. Hansraj, son of Ram Rakha, Brahmin, of Patialian, Police Station Rihana, district
16	11-9-30	Distribution of Revolutionary leaflets at Am-	Hoshiarpur. 6. Kalyan Singh, son of Ranjit Singh, caste Thaker, of village Ram Nagar, district Lucknow. 1. Puran Singh, son of Sundar Singh, Tailor, of Katri Bhag Singh, Amritsar.
iv	1-10-90	ritser. Difto	 Santokh Singh, son of Bishan Singh, Arora, of Adliwala, Police Station Ajnala, district Amritsar.
. 18	8-10-80	Ditto	I. Prem Datt; son of Sultana, Jat, resident of Daim Shah, Jammu State.
19	21-10-80	Swedi Bomb Case, dis- trict Ludhiane.	 Nahar Singh, son of Diwan Chand, Goldsmith, of Swadi Kalan, district Ludhians. Ajafb Singh, son of Fatch Singh, village-Dakha, district Ludhiana. Harnam Singh, son of Chuhar Singh, of village Chhajewal, Police Station Jagraon, district Ludhiana. Kartar Singh, son of Sarwan Singh, of Bhowanigath, Patiala State.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS PROSECUTED FROM 17-12-28 TO 31-1-31—congluded.

Serial No.	Date.	Brief particulars of the case.	Names of persons prosecuted.
	2	3	4
20	19-10-30	Manauli Dacoity Case	1. Mansa Singh, son of Achhar Singh, Jat Zemindar, of Ghoga, Kalsia State. 2. Chhajje Singh, son of Hamel Singh, Jat, of Mansuli, district Ambala. 3. Narindar Dutt, son of Radha Kishen, Brahman, of Amritsar. 4. Ram Chandra Bhat, son of Jagan Nath, Brahman, of Ludhiana. 5. Shambu Datt, son of Shankar Lal, Brahmin, of Delhi. 6. Umedi Singh, son of Daulat Singh, Rajput, of Ludhiana. 7. Dyal Daya alices Pandit Ji, son of Daya Nand, casts Vaish, of Naghdhar, Police Station Jalalpur, district Surat (Bombay).
21	30-10-30	Distribution of Révolu- tionary leaflets at Rail- way Station, Amritsar.	Narain Bannerjee, son of Amrik Chand, of Nimak Mandi, Amrikar. Kirpa Ram, son of Ram Rakha Mali, Khatri, of Ram Gali, Latore.
22	31-10-30	Zira Bomb Case	 Gurdas, son of Hari Chand, Khatri, of Zira, district Ferozepore. Puran Singh, son of Jiwan Singh, of Zira, district Ferozepore. Hansraj, son of Ram Ghand, of Zira, district Ferozepore. Gurmukh Singh, son of Nanak Singh, of Zira, district Ferozepore. Lal Chand, son of Khandu Mal, Khatri, of Zira, district Ferozepore.
23	4-11-30	Encounter with the Police at village Dharampur, district Lahore.	1. Tahl Singh of Baughli, Police Station Barql, district Labore.
24	13-11-30	Manufacture of bombs at Amritsar.	 Tripati of Srinagar, district Hamirpur, United Provinces Hari Dutt alias Hardyel of Benarce. Chiragh Din, son of Imam Din, of Qilla Bhangian, Amritsar. Narain Bannerji, son of Amrik Chand, of Nimak Mandi, Amritsar. Gurdial, son of Ram Pershad, caste, Khatri of Mohalla Toba Mir Imdad Ali, Patiala.
25	16-11-30	Recovery of arms, etc., at Daimgunj, Police Civil Lines, Amritsar.	 Kewal Krishan, son of Ram Kishan, Arora- of the Rama Krishna Book Depot, Anar- kali, Lahore. Dev Rej, son of Bodh Raj, Vohra Khatri, Vakil of Lyallpur. S. H. Vatsyana, son of Hira Nand, Brahmin, of Kartarpur, district Jullundur.
26	16-11-30	Recovery of a revolver at Amritsar.	Chulam Muhammad Turk, son of Akbar, Kashmiri Butt, of Katri Parja, Hathi Gate, Amritsar.

[Hon. Sir Henry Craik.]
STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS PROSECUTED FROM
17-12-28 TO 31-1-31.

Serial Mo.	Date.	Brief particulars of the case.	Name of persons prosecuted.			
1	2	3	4			
27	15-12-30	Removal of bolts and nuts from Railway Line, Police Station Na- kodar, District Jullun- dur.	 Inderjit Singh of Samrawan, Police Station Nurmahal, District Jullundur. Manmohan Singh of Bundala, Police Station Nurmahal, District Jullundur. 			
28	23-12-30	Governor shooting case and murder of Chanan Singh at Lahore.	 Hari Kishan, son of Gurdas Mal, Khatri, of Ghaledhar, Police Station Mardan, District Peshawar. 			
29	23-12-30	Governor shooting Con- spiracy case.	 Durga Dass, Khanna, son of Jai Chand, Khatri, of Lahore. Ranbir Singh, son of Khushal Chand, Khursand, Editor 'Milap', Lahore. Chaman Lal, son of Ganga Bishan, Khatri, of Mardan, District Peshawar. 			
30	7-1-31	Recovery of bomb from Juliundur Jail.	 Gurcharan Singh, son of Bela Singh, of Hariana, District Hoshiarpur. Ram Singh, son of Hira Singh, of Kartarpur, District Jullundur. 			
31	13-1-31	Mrs. Curtis Murder Case	 Sajjan Singh, son of Mota Singh, Jet, of Valtoha, District Lahore. 			
32	25-1-31	Distribution of Revolu- tionary leadets at Am- ritsar.	 Jalial-ud-Din, son of Sarwan, caste Saini, Nandevi, Punchh State. 			
33	29-1-31	Explosion of a bomb in the Court Yard of Police Station Hansi, Hissar District.	1. Jati Purna Nand of Ambala.			
34	81-1-31		Gopal Krishan, Khatri of Lahore, Kanwar, Khatri of Lahore, Chuna, Khatri of Lahore,			
. 35	31-1-31	Distribution of revolu- tionary leaflets at Am- ritsar.	1. Autar Kishan 'Akhtar', son of Salig Ram, caste Brahmin of Koocha Musaddi Mal, Lahore, now of Amritsar.			

LOCAL BODIES UTILISING CAPITAL RECEIPTS FOR PURPOSE OF CURRENT EXPENDITURE.

52. Mr. E. Maya Das: Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Gove nment is aware that many local bodies in the province have been utilising capital receipts for purpose of current expenditure;

(b) if so, what action Government proposes taking in the matter?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang: (a) It is not clear what the honourable member means by "capital receipts". It is a fact that certain local bodies have utilized income from sale of land for meeting current expenditure or have raised loans for meeting liabilities already incurred in connection with recurring expenditure.

(b) It is not considered that the matter is of any great importance so far as local bodies in this province are concerned, and it is not proposed to examine it further at present.

SALE OF TREES BY DISTRICT BOARDS.

- 100. Sardar Buta Singh: Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—
 - (a) whether the district boards have framed any general rules regulating the sale of standing green road-side trees and fixing the period of growth at which they should be sold:

(b) whether Government has issued any directions to the district boards in this connection; and, if so, what and whether a copy of the same will be placed on the table?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang: (a) Some district boards have made general rules regulating the sale of road-side trees, but have not specified the age of trees to be sold, excepting Sialkot District Board, whose rules prescribe the replacing of trees of 40 years growth.

(b) No specific instructions in respect of green roadside have been issued by Government, but in November 1903, Government invited the attention of commissioners to the desirability of working plans for such trees being prepared. A copy of Punjab Government letter No. 507, dated the 18th of November 1903, is attached.

Letter No. 507, dated the 18th November 1903, from the Officiating Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab, to all Commissioners of divisions in the Punjab.

I AM directed to refer to Mr. Diack's letter No. 27, dated 21st January 1901, in paragraph 3 of which Commissioners were asked whether they had any suggestions to make with a view to systematising effort in the matter of district arboriculture, with special reference to a letter from the Conservator of Forests, No. 3053, dated 3rd December 1900. Certain suggestions received from the Commissioner of Delhi in reply to Mr. Diack's letter were subsequently communicated to the other Commissioners, from whom enquiries were made as to whether they had any further suggestions to make in the matter and whether they would be glad to have orders issued in the sense of the proposals made by Mr. Gordon-Walker. The Libutenant-Governor has recently had under consideration the replies received to these enquiries, and I am now to convey the following orders of Government on the subject.

2. Sir Charles Rivaz considers that, as a rule, a working plan should be prepared for each district for a period of from three to five years, but it is left to Commissioners to decide in each case what the exact period should be. At the same time His Honour recognizes that in a few districts such as Dera Ghazi Khan little can be done in the way of arboriculture owing to the nature of the soil or the deficient rainfall or the want of means of artificial irrigation, and, where such conditions exist, Commissioners are at liberty to treat the districts or parts of them concerned as outside the scope of these orders. The working plan should be of a simple nature, and it may be best, as suggested by some of the officers consulted to concentrate operations on one or more selected roads in each tehsil and to complete the planting of trees on such road or roads before other roads in the tahsil are taken up. When the plan is sanctioned, the Conservator of Forests should be informed through the Commissioner at the beginning of each year of the operations it is proposed to put in hand during the year, and a report should be submitted at the close of the year showing how far these operations have been carried out. In the case of roads already planted with trees, it should also be stated what measures have been taken to replace by the planting of young trees losses that may have been caused through trees being blown down by storms or the removal of which has been otherwise necessitated. As auggested by the Conservator, where this has not already been done, a map on a fairly large scale should be prepared and hung up in the Deputy Commissioner's file showing the actual state of the avenues, &c., in the district—a system of lines, full, broken, or dotted, showing whether a road is fully planted, whether there are gaps to be planted up or only a few trees here and there. The proposal that trained men should be utilized for arboricultural work has already been approved of by the Lieutenant-Governor, end in this connection I am t

[Hon. Dr. Gokul Chand Narang.]

3. Subject to the above remarks, Mr. Gordon Walker's proposals are generally approved; and I am accordingly to direct that they may be given effect to.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS IN MUKHTSAR TABSIL.

- 131. Guru Jaswant Singh: Will the Honourable Minister for Education kindly state—
 - (a) how many Government High, Middle and Primary schools exist in the Mukhtsar tahsil, district Ferozepore;
 - (b) whether their number is adequate in comparison with its population and the population of the neighbouring tahsils, and, if not, how and when the Government proposes to make up the deficiency?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon:

(a)	Government Hig	g h		••	٠.	Nil.
•	M. B. High	••	• •	••		1
	D. B. Middle	• •	•• .	••	٠.	19
	M. B. Middle	••		• •	• •	2
-	D. B. Primary	• •	`	••	• •	88

(b) The answer to this part of the question is in the affirmative, and the question of making up any deficiency does not, therefore, arise.

A.-V. MIDDLE SCHOOL FOR GURU HARSAHAI, - FEROZEPORE DISTRICT.

- 132. Guru Jaswant Singh: Will the Honourable Minister for Education kindly state—
 - (a) whether there is any A.-V. Middle School in the zail of Guru. Harsahai, district Ferozepore;
 - (b) what is the population of (i) Guru Harsahai and (ii) its mandiseparately;
 - (c) what is the total number of students reading in the Vernacular Middle School, Guru Harsahai;
 - (d) what is the total number of students reading in the primary, lower middle and upper middle departments of the said school separately:
 - (e) how many students appeared in the final vernacular examination this year from the said school;
 - (f) whether it is a fact that a large number of students passing the primary or lower middle from that school have to discontinue their studies for want of an Anglo-Vernacular School;
 - (g) if so, whether Government intend to raise the status of the school to the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School standard in the interest of the villagers and its surrounding villages; if not, why?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: —

- (a) No.
- (b) (i) 4,908.
 - (ii) 1,470.

- (c) 202.
- (d) Upper Middle 21; Lower Middle 38; Primary 143.
- (e) 3.
- (f) This is probably correct, 10 students had to discontinue their studies for want of an Anglo-Vernacular Middle School at Guru Harsahai.
- (g) It is a district board school and therefore it is not for Government, but the district board to take steps, if necessary, for the conversion of the school into an anglo-vernacular one.

GRANT-IN-AID TO ARYA GIRLS SCHOOLS, TALLAGANG AND SHARPUR.

135. Diwan Bahadur Raja Narendra Nath: Will the Honourable Minister for Education please state—

- (1) whether it is a fact that the Arya Girls Schools, Tallagang and Shahpur, were placed on the grant-in-aid list five years ago and annual grants-in-aid have been recommended for these schools;
- (2) whether it is a fact that nothing has been paid to these institutions during all this period;
- (8) whether it is a fact that there are other similar cases as well?

 If so, what is their total number;
- (4) what action the Honourable Minister for Education has taken for the payment of grants-in-aid to these institutions and with what result, and what further steps the Government intends taking in connection with grants-in-aid of these schools?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: (1) Yes.

- (2) Yes.
- (3) Yes. There are 13 other schools which are on grant-in-aid list but to which the local bodies concerned have not been able to pay any grant for lack of funds.
- (4) The matter has been a subject of correspondence with the authorities concerned in respect of schools in respect of which a report of non-payment of grant has been received by the department. The whole matter is at present under consideration.

DISCIPLINARY ACTION AGAINST PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

- 136. Diwan Bahadur Raja Narendra Nath: (1) Will the Honourable Minister for Education kindly give the following information:—
 - (a) the number of private schools whose grants-in-aid have been suspended on political grounds during the last year;
 - (b) the number of teachers against whom disciplinary action was taken for taking part in political agitation during last year;
 - (c) the number of scholars who were struck off the rolls for taking part in political struggle during the last year.

[D. B. Raja Narendra Nath.]

- (2) whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that students expelled last year have not been allowed fresh admission to their schools because of their past action?
- (3) whether in view of the Irwin Gandhi Agreement, the Government intends removing the ban against these institutions, teachers and students?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: (a) Eight.

- (b) Thirty-four.
- (c) Twenty-nine.
- (2) No.
- (3) Every case will be considered on its own merits when the persons concerned seek a revision of Government orders.

137-139. - Cancelled.

PUNISHMENT OF LAMBARDARS FOR DEFAULT IN PAYMENT.

140. Khan Haibat Khan Daha: Will the Honourable Member for Revenue kindly state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that lambardars under the revenue law are responsible only for the collection of land revenue demands and not for the payment out of their own pockets of sums due from other landholders in their "pattis";
- (b) whether the Government is aware that the usual practice is to compel the lambardars to pay from their own pockets the demand due from other landholders who default in payment;
- (c) whether the Government is also aware that no application for the process of warrant and attachment is entertained by the tahsildars against those defaulters unless the lambardars pay to the Government out of their own pockets the sum due from those defaulters;
- (d) if the answer to the above be in the affirmative whether Government intend to issue orders that lambardars be not proceeded against personally when some other landholders in their "pattis" default;
- (e) the number of lambardars tahsil-wise for the whole province arrested or otherwise proceeded against for failure to pay out of their own pockets the sums due from other defaulters in their pattis " from rabi 1980 onwards?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) Under the revenue law a lambardar is responsible for collecting by due date all land revenue and all sums recoverable as land revenue from the estate or sub-division of the estate in which he holds office and to pay the same to Government, irrespective of the fact whether the amount payable is due from him personally or from any other person or class of persons.

A lambardar is appointed from among the landowners or landholders of an estate, and under section 61 of the Land Revenue Act all the land-owners in an estate are jointly and severally responsible for the payment of the land revenue assessed on the estate. He is thus ultimately responsible or the payment of sums due from other landholders.

- (b) In case a lambardar does not apply to the authorities in time for help against landholders who default in payment, he generally has to pay the demand. But the Financial Commissioner has directed that land revenue shall be paid to lambardars ten days before the date it is due at the tahsil, and a lambardar who has shown proper diligence in this matter can always obviate the risk of proceedings being taken against him by applying in time to the tahsildar or collector for assistance against defaulters.
- (c) No; lambardars are, under the orders of Government, given all possible assistance and protection against defaulting landholders either by the issue of regular process or through moral pressure. If, however, the honourable member will bring to notice any cases in which those orders are not given effect to, suitable action will be taken.
 - (d) Does not arise.
 - (e) A statement giving the required information is laid on the table.

District.		Tahsil.		Lambardars arrested.	Lambardars otherwise proceeded against.		
Hissar Rohtak		<u>-</u>	Rohtak		•	Nil	Na. 18
Gurgaon Karnal Ambala	•••		Amela		••	Na Na.	Nil. Nil.
Simle -			Jagadhri Naraingarh	••	•	4 4 Nil	Nit.
Kangra Hoshierpur Jullundur	:: ::	::	Una	••	••	Nã Nã	Na. 4 Na.
Ludhiane Ferozoporo Laboro		::		::		Na Na Na	Na. Na. Na.
Amritear	•••	••	Amritsar Tarn Taran Ajnala	:: -	•		79 139 95
Gurdaspur Sialkot	••	::		::	••	Na Na	NA. 90 NA.
Gujranwala Sheikhupura Gujrat	••	•••	::	::		Nil Nil	Nil. Nil.
Shahpur Jhelum Rawalpindi	••	••	Chakwal	•••	••	Nil 4 Nil	Nil. 12 Nil.
Attock Mienwali Montgomery	••	••	::	••		Na Na Na	Nil. Nil. Nil.
Lyallpur Jhang Multan	••	::	••	••		Na Na Na	Nil. Nil. Nil.
Muzaffargark Dera Ghazi Khan	••	••	Alipur Leish Sangbar	**		11 5 Nii	161 82 <i>Nü</i> ,
			Dera Ghazi Jampur Rajanpur		•••	1 4 i	Na. 84

MALIKANA ON IRRIGABLE AREA ON THE NILI BAR PERENNIAL CANAL.

- 141. Khan Haibat Khan Daha: Will the Honourable Member for Revenue be pleased to state—
 - (a) whether the Government is aware that the permissible irrigation on the Nili Bar perennial canal is only 51 per cent. which works out to about 18 acres per square in whole of the year;
 - (b) whether the Government is further aware that malikana is levied on the whole of the area irrespective of the fact whether it was irrigated or not;
 - (c) if the answer to (a) and (b) be in the affirmative whether Government intend to restrict the levying of the malikana only to the area which it is possible to irrigate during the whole of the year?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) Yes.

- (b) Yes.
- (c) For rabi 1931, malikana was levied on the matured area only; the policy for the future is receiving the careful consideration of Government.

HAVELI CANAL PROJECT.

- 142. Khan Haibat Khan Daha: Will the Honourable Member for Revenue be pleased to state-
 - (a) whether it is a fact that the scheme of Haveli Canal Project was sanctioned more than a year ago;
 - (b) whether so far no work has been started;
 - (c) if the answer to (a) and (b) be in the affirmative, the circumstances which have caused this delay;
 - (d) when the Government expect to start the construction?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) No.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

SALABY OF ZAILDARS.

- 143. Khan Haibat Khan Daha: Will the Honourable Member for Revenue be pleased to state—
 - (a) whether it is a fact that the maximum salary of a zaildar on the Lower Bari Doab Colony is only Rs. 100 a year;
 - (b) whether it is a fact that in other parts of the province the maximum salary of a zaildar rises to Rs. 250 per annum;
 - (c) if so, the reasons for this differential treatment;
 - (d) whether Government intend to raise the highest salary of zaildars on the Lower Bari Doab Colony also to Rs. 250 per annum; if so, when?
- The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khau: (a), (b), (c) and (d). The honourable member is referred to the reply given to Council

question No. 1975¹ asked by Chaudhri Ram Singh on 6th March, 1929. The rule governing the remuneration of zaildars is the same throughout the province, and is laid down in Land Revenue rule 3, it may not exceed one per cent. of the land revenue of the district concerned. The emoluments of the Lower Bari Doab Colony zaildars will increase pari passu, with the land revenue of that colony.

REMISSION OF KHARABA ON LOWER BARI DOAB CANAL.

- 144. Khen Haibat Khan Daha: Will the Honourable Member for Revenue be pleased to state—
 - (a) whether the Government is aware that on Lower Bari Doab Canal full remission of abiana, i.e., kharaba, is given to the crop which is appraised at less than 4 annas in a rupee and that the system of granting half remission to a crop of the value of between 4 annas and 8 annas in a rupee has been abolished;
 - (b) whether the Government is further aware that owing to the phenomenal fall in the prices of agricultural produce the average yield of crops is insufficient to meet the demand of land revenue and abiana;
 - (c) if so, whether Government intends to revise the system of granting full remission when the yield of a crop is less than 8 annas in a rupee?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) The honourable member is referred to Rule 20 of the Rules under the Canal Act applicable to the Lower Bari Doab Canal under which kharaba remissions are granted on that canal.

- (b) This question is under the consideration of Government.
- (c) There is no system in force at present according to which full remissions are granted when the yield of a crop is less than B annas in the rupee. The question of revising it, therefore, does not arise.

LEVY OF ABIANA ON THE NEW MAILSI CANAL.

- 145. Khan Haibat Khan Daha: Will the Honourable Member for Revenue be pleased to state—
 - (a) whether it is a fact that after the opening of every new canal, the practice has been not to levy abiana for the first two crops after the commencement of irrigation;
 - (b) whether it is a fact that this practice has not been followed in the case of the new Mailsi Canal;
 - (c) if the answer to (a) and (b) be in the affirmative, the reasons for this departure from established practice in this case;
 - (d) whether Government intend to refund the abiana paid for first two crops on this canal?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) Only on Government waste lands where the new grantees have to meet expenditure on levelling and breaking up the land.

- (b) No. The allotment of Government waste land on the Mailsi Canal is only just beginning.
 - (c) Does not arise.
- (d) The usual rules about initial remissions on Government waste land will be followed, as the land is allotted.

EXEMPTION FROM SWORDS LICENSE FOR MULTAN DISTRICT.

- 146. Khau Haibat Khan Daha: Will the Honourable the Revenue Member kindly state—
 - (a) whether it is a fact that in the majority of the districts in this province the keeping of swords without licence is permitted;
 - (b) whether it is a fact that this permission is not extended to the inhabitants of the Multan district; if so, why?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) Yes.

(b) Yes. It is not yet considered expedient to extend the privilege to Multan.

MACLAGAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE WORKSHOP.

- 147. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak: Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture please state—
 - (a) whether it is the intention of Government to construct a new workshop in the Maclagan Engineering College at a cost o Rs. 47,000; if so, the necessity for its construction;
 - (b) whether there already exists a workshop in the College; if so, what was the capital and recurring annual expenditure on it and what was its outturn from its inception up to present and how and in what manner its output was utilised or disposed of with particular reference to the following details:
 - (i) the quantity of wood, iron, brass, pipes and other materials used in the workshop with their respective costs;
 - (ii) wages and emoluments paid to the carpenter and mechanic, etc., working in the workshop;
 - (iii) the furniture prepared in the workshop and whether it is stored or sold and in the latter case the moneys realised;
 - (iv) repairs to motor cars, etc., effected in the workshop with the names of those whose orders were executed and the moneys received from them?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh: (a) As practical work is an essential element in the training of a successful mechanic it is intended to attach to the Maclagan Engineering College a workshop, the cost of which is expected to be approximately Rs. 40,000.

- (b) There is no workshop at present attached to the College, (i), (iii) and (iv) do not arise.
- (ii) The College staff includes a carpenter, a mechanic and a mechanic electrician.

OUTLETS IN THE KHANEWAL DIVISION.

148. Khan Haibat Khan Daha: Will the Honourable Member for Revenue be pleased to state what remodelling of outlets has been done in the Khanewal division for the past 3 years?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: 1928-29.

- 1. Adjusting outlets in Jahanian Sub-Division.
- 2. Remodelling outlets R. D. 47,500, R-298 570, L/15-L., Dulwan Distributary.
- 3. Constructing outlets on 2-L/10-R., Chak Shahana Minor R. D. O. to 41,000.
- 4. Making pacca outlets on 10-R., Jahanian Distributary, R. D. 78,562 to 76,020 L., 78,605 L. of village 72/10-R.
 - 5. Adjusting outlets on Garkana and Reli Minor.
 - 6. Adjusting outlets on 2-R./15-L. (Jauri Minor).
 - 7. Adjusting outlets on 8-R./15-L. (Budhla Minor).
- '8. Remodelling outlets on 4-R./15-L. (Ganga Minor) in Channu Sub-Division.

1929-80.

- 9. Adjusting outlets on 10-R. from R. D. 236,279 to tail.
- 10. Installing A. P. M. in place of open flumes and K. G. O.'s on 8-A. R. in head reach 0 to 20,000.
 - 11. Remodelling outlets on 4-L./10-R.
- 12. Constructing new outlets at R. D. 7,525, R.- 6-R./10-R., and adjusting outlets R. D. 6,525 R. and 10279-6-R./10-R.

1930-31.

- 18. Adjusting outlets on 1-R./2-R./10-R. R. D. 14,200-R.—86,050-R.
- 14. Adjusting A. P. M. 18,000 to 26,000/10-R.
- Re-adjusting A. P. M. 46,500 to 56,000/10-R.
- Re-adjusting A. P. M. 26,000 to 46,500/10-R.

REDUCTION OF RAILWAY FREIGHT FOR WHEAT.

149. Khan Haibat Khan Daha: Will the Honourable Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether it is the intention of the Government to make efforts to get reduction of railway freight for wheat from next May to enable zamindars to sell their wheat?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: On the motion of the Punjab Government the Government of India reduced the

f Hon. Captain Sardar Sikandar Hyat Khan.]
railway freight for wheat moved from the Punjab to Karachi. The reduced rates were in force from 15th May to 14th September 1931.

150-152.-Cancelled.

WATER RATES FOR GREEN OATS.

- 153. Rao Bahadur Captain Rao Balbir Singh: Will the Honourable Member for Revenue be pleased to state—
 - (a) whether he is aware that green oats is a very important fodder crop, and is chiefly grown for this purpose;
 - (b) whether the water rates for this crop even when it is cut green and used as fodder for cattle are charged according to the rates fixed for cereals on the Western Jumna Canal;
 - (c) if the answer to the above be in the affirmative, the reasons for not regarding a recognised fodder crop as such for the purposes of levying water rates?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) Oats, as also wheat, are sometimes cut green for fodder.

- (b) Yes.
- (c) There is a wide choice of fodder crops as given in the schedule of occupier's rates for the Western Jumna Canal, and Government sees no reason to add to the list.

ARIE AGRICULTURISTS IN THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

- 154. Rao Bahadur Captain Rao Balbir Singh: Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state—
 - (a) the total number of Ahir agriculturists in the Anglo-Vernacular section of the Education Department, Punjab;
 - (b) the number of Ahir agriculturists in the inspection line of the same department;
 - (c) what steps Government intend to take to give the Ahirs a fair share in the above-mentioned service?
- The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: (a) and (b) Our departmental lists only show the representations of persons by religion or according to whether they are agriculturists or non-agriculturists. Lists have so far not been prepared to show the strength of the various individual agricultural tribes in the Education Department.
- (c) It is difficult enough to see that Muslims, Hindus, Sikhs, Christians, depressed classes, agriculturists and non-agriculturists are adequately represented in Government service. If Government were to attempt to enforce the due representation of various tribes and families, I am afraid it will become practically impossible to run the department efficiently.

DETENTION OF HARJAP SINGH UNDER REGULATION III OF 1818.

- 155. Sardar Arjan Singh: Will the Honourable the Finance Member be pleased to state
 - (a) whether it is a fact that Harjap Singh is detained under Regulation III of 1818;
 - (b) if he will lay on the table all the papers disclosing the circumstances which led to his detention;
 - (c) in which jail the said Harjap Singh has been detained, and what monthly allowance is paid to him and what facilities are allowed to him re interviews and correspondence;
 - (d) whether any provision for his wife and old father has been made;
 - (e) whether Government intends to place him before a court to take his trial for an alleged offence, if any?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) Yes.

- (b) and (c) No. Government were fully satisfied, on grounds which it would not be in the public interest to divulge, that Harjap Singh was involved in communist and revolutionary activities of a very dangerous character.
- (c) Central Jail, Montgomery. An initial allowance of Rs. 60, a daily diet allowance of Re. 1-6-0 and a monthly allowance of Rs. 32. The State prisoner can have one interview each week and with not more than three persons at each interview. The State prisoner is permitted to write three letters each week.
- (d) The Government of India have sanctioned a monthly allowance of Rs. 15, for the State prisoner's wife, who is reported to be the only dependent of the State prisoner.

POST OF CHIEF ENGINEER, IRRIGATION BRANCH.

- 156. Rai Bahadur Lala Sewak Ram: Will the Honograble Member for Revenue be pleased to state—
 - (i) whether Mr. Smith, Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, is about to proceed on leave;
 - (ii) whether Government have come to a decision as to the officer who will officiate in his place;
 - (iii) whether the proposal involves supersession of any officer and, if so, the reasons for this supersessions?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (i) No.

(ii) and (iii) Do not arise.

PUNJAB EDUCATIONAL SERVICE, CLASS I.

- 157. Sardar Bahadur Sardar Mohan Singh: Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state—
 - (i) when promotions are likely to be gazetted to the Punjab Educational Service, Class I, which comes into force on the 1st of January 1932, as per Punjab Government Notification No. 5855/E., dated 23rd March 1931;

[S. B. Sardar Mohan Singh.]

- (ii) the estimated extra cost per annum of the introduction of this service over the present actual figures of cost of the appointments scheduled in Apppendix "A" of the rules of this service;
- (iii) whether the Government will be able to find funds to meet this extra cost at this time of depletion and retrenchment;
- (iv) If so, whether Government in making the promotions to this class intends to allot its due share to the members of the Sikh community at the very outset to prevent difficulties of adjustment later?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: (i) Promotions to the Punjab Educational Service (Class I) have not yet been made but are likely to be made shortly.

- (ii) The introduction of the Punjab Educational Service (Class I) will involve no extra cost.
 - (iii) Does not arise.
 - (iv) All aspects of the case will receive due consideration.
 - 158. Cancelled.

MALADMINISTRATION IN SMALL TOWN COMMITTEE, GARHMAHABAJA.

- 159. Rai Bahadur Lala Sewak Ram: Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—
 - (a) whether it is a fact that the public of Garhmaharaja, district Jhang, has lodged any complaint against the maladministration of the Small Town Committee, Garhmaharaja, to the Deputy Commissioner, Jhang:
 - (b) whether it is a fact that the employees of the said committee are in the employ of the president as private servants;
 - (c) whether it is a fact that the public of Garhmaharaja wants an official president of the said committee instead of a non-official one and whether it has submitted any memorial to the Commissioner, Multan, and Deputy Commissioner, Jhang, to this effect;
 - (d) whether it is a fact that the people of Garhmaharaja are quite dissatisfied with the proceedings of last election of the said committee and whether they have as a protest boycotted the said committee;
 - (e) whether it is a fact that the public of Garhmaharaja has lodged any civil suit against the present members of the small town committee and the Deputy Commissioner, Jhang; praying for declaration of the present committee as invalid;

- (f) the nature of the complaints of the people about the house tax imposed by the said committee and the remedy suggested by the authorities to allay their grievances;
- (g) the reasons why copies of judgment dismissing the appeals of taxpayers have not been supplied to them in spite of their repeated requests and applications?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang: The information asked for by the honourable member is being collected, and will be communicated to him when available.

PANEL OF CHAIRMEN.

Secretary: The Honourable the President has nominated the following members to serve on the Panel of Chairmen for the present Session:

Mr. Manohar Lal.

Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram.

Khan Bahadur Sardar Habib Ullah.

Honorary Lieutenant Sardar Raghbir Singh.

CONGRATULATIONS TO PRESIDENT.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan (Revenue Member): Sir, I have been desired by all sections of this House to congratulate you on the success of the operation on your eyes and on your recovery, and I have much pleasure in doing so on behalf of this House. (Applause).

Mr. President: I am immensely grateful to the Leader of the House for his kind congratulations on behalf of the Council. I consider myself very fortunate for the successful operation of my eye By the grace of God my vision has been restored but it will take some time to settle.

PÁPERS LAID ON THE TABLE.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE ON THE APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS FOR 1929-30, ETC.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik (Finance Member): Sir, with your permission, I lay on the table the Report¹ of the Committee of this House on Public Accounts on the Appropriation Accounts of the Punjab Government for the year 1929-30 and other matters.

ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS.

Secretary: Statement showing the action taken by Government on resolutions passed by the Punjab Legislative Council from November 1930 up to date is laid on the table.

¹ Kept in the Library.

[Secretary.]

Statement showing the action taken by Government on resolutions passed by the Punjab Legislative Council from November 1980 up to date.

	<u> No placement il programa di la com</u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·
Serial	Terms of Resolutions passed.	Volume No. and page of Legislative Council Debates.	Action taken.
dys (This Council recommends to the Government that in view of the unprecedented fall in the prices of agricultural produce and the prospect of a disappointing that in most parts of the province relief may be afforded to the agriculturists of the province.	Volume XVII, pages 217 to 241.	Remissions of land revenue amounting to over Rs. 31 lakhs were granted in <i>kharif</i> 1930.
2	This Council recommends to Gov- ernment that adequate measures be adopted forthwith to cope with anarchical crime.	Volume XVII, pages 250—301.	Every effort has been made to cope with anarchical crime. It is not in the general interests to make public details of the steps taken which have achieved a considerable measure of success.
3 (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	This Council recommends to the Government to take such steps as are constitutionally open to it to ensure that subject to considerations of efficiency, at least half of the Indian Judges of the Lahore High Court are members of Statutory Agricultural Tribes.	Volume XVII, pages 301—321,	A copy of the debate on the resolution has been forwarded to the Government of India, Home Department.
***	This Council recommends to the Government that a mixed committee of officials and non-officials with a majority of elected members on it be appointed to discover, examine and report on fresh sources of provincial revenue.	Volume XVIII, pages 61—65.	The Local Government accept- ed the recommendation and appointed a committee on the lines recommended,
diw and aleger		Volume XVIII, pages 109—129.	Legislation is now being intro- duced by the Scoretary of State to enable a temporary reduction of ten per cent. to be made in the salaries of such officials.
6. 37. 1491	This Council recommends to the Government to appoint a Retrenchment Committee with a majority of elected members of the Punjab Council for making immediate suggestions for curtailing the provincial expenditure with a view to bringing it to the level of the present poor financial condition of the province.	Volume XVIII, pages 129-30 and 161—178.	The Local Government accept- ed the recommendation and appointed a committee on the lines recommended.

Statement showing the action taken by Government on resolutions passed by the Punjab Legislative Council from November 1980 up to date—concil.

Serial No.	Terms of Resolutions passed.	Yolume No. and page of Legislative Council Debates.		Action	taken.
7	This Council recommends to the Government that a general remission of 331 per cent. land revenue be granted on all the rabi crops of 1931.	Volume XVIII, pages 725—784.	and 108	abiana amo	land revenue mating to Rs. re granted in
8	This Council recommends to the Government that in view of the abnormal economic conditions prevailing in the country and the coute distress among agriculturists in consequence thereof a special remission of 50 per cent. in land revenue and abiana in respect of rabi 1931 be granted throughout the province.	Volume XIX, pages 370—390.		Pitto	ditto.

ACTION TAKEN AGAINST CORBUPT OFFICIALS.

Secretary: Statement showing action taken against corrupt officials in the Punjab for the year 1980-31 is laid on the table.

Statement showing action taken against corrupt officials in the Punjab for the year 1980.81.

Head of Department or office.	Offence.	Number and designation of officers punished.	Nature of punishment awarded.	
Director, Veterinary Services, Punjab.	. ,		St. 12 14 albomatik	
Government Cattle Farm, Histor.	Accepting bribes	Two Forest Guarda.	Dismissed.	
	Ditto	One Forest Guard.	Fined Ra, 2 and warned.	
***	Ditto	Ditto	Fined Rs. 10 and warned.	
	Ditto	One Acting Forest Guard.	Warned.	
Inspector-General of Prisons, Punjab.				
Ferozopore Jail	Accepting illegal grati- fication.	One Warder	Suspended for one month.	
Rawalpindi Jail	Accepting a bribe	Ditto	Fined Rs. 5.	

[Secretary.]

Statement showing action taken against corrupt oficials in the Punjab for the year 1980-31—continued.

1		· · ·	<u> </u>
Head of Department or office,	Offence.	Number and designation of officers punished.	Nature of punishment swarded.
Inspector-General of Prisons, Punjat—consid.			
Gurdaspur Jail	Introducing prohibited articles into the Jail.	One Warder	Seven days extra drill and all leave stopped for 3 months.
	Ditto	One Matron	Fined Rs. 3, the money she received from the prisoner.
Jhelum Jail	Ditto	One Warder	Fined Re. 1.
Old Multan Central Jail	Ditto	Ditto	Fined Rs. 6.
	Ditto	Ditto	Dismissed.
	Accepting illegal grati- floation.	Ditto	Suspended for a fort- night and fined Rs. 3.
Gujranwala Jail ·	Ditto	Ditto	Dismissed.
New Multan Central Jail	Introducing prohibited articles into the Jail.	Ditto	Fined Rs. 5.
Labore Borstal Institution	Accepting illegal grati- fications and also sus- pected of dealing in	One Acting Head Warder.	Reduced from selec- tion grade to Warder ordinary grade.
Thomas of the	trade of women. Introducing prohibited articles into the Jail.	One Warder	Fined Rs. 3.
A Zecknari 1	Ditto	One Warder selection grade.	Fined Rs. 5 and warn- ed for dismissal it offence is repeated.
Attock Fort Camp Jail	Communicating with relative or friend of prisoner.	One Warder	Sentenced to a fine of Rs. 100 or in de- fault one month's
Inspector-General of Police, Punjab.	• 1		rigorous imprison- ment under section 54 of Prisons Act.
Superintendent of Police, Ringar,	Accepting a bribe	One Head Con-	Reduced to Foot Con- stable at Rs. 20.
And the second second	Accepting illegal grati- fication.	Ditto	Reduced to Foot Con- stable at Rs. 19.
15A · · ·	Accepting a bribe	One Foot Constable.	Reduced from Rs. 19 to Rs. 17 and all his previous service to- wards increment for- feited and also warn- ed that on further complaint he will be
			liable to dismissal.

Statement showing action taken against corrupt officials in the Punjab for the year 1980-31—continued.

		<u></u>			
Head of Department or office.	Offence.	Number and designation of officers punished.	Nature of punishment awarded.		
Inspector-General of Police, Punjab—contd.		-			
•	Accepting a bribe	One Foot Constable.	Reverted from selection grade to time scale on Rs. 19.		
	Ditto	One Head Con- stable.	Dismissed.		
Superintendent of Police, Karnal,	Burking a oriminal	Two Head Con- stables.	Awarded black marks.		
	Ditta	One Head Con- stable.	Reduced to Foot Cons		
·	Receiving illegal grati- fication and making false entry in daily	One Foot Con- stable.	Dismissed.		
	diary. Burking a criminal case.	Ditto	Awarded a black mark.		
Superintendent of Police, Juliundur.	Extorting illegal grati- fication.	Three Foot Con- stables.	Awarded black marks,		
Superintendent of Police, Ludhiana,	Accepting illegal grati- floation.	One Foot Con- stable.	Reduced from Rs. 19 to Rs. 18.		
Superintendent of Police, Ferozepore,	Accepting bribes	Three Foot Con- stables.	Awarded black marks.		
	Demanding a share of ill-gotten money from another Foot Constable.	One Foot Con- stable.	Awarded a black mark.		
	Accepting a bribe	Ditto	Discharged.		
	Ditto	Ditto	Approved service for- feited for 5 years entailing a reduction to Rs. 18.		
Superintendent of Police, Lahore.	Taking illegel gratifica- tion.	Ditto	Dismissed.		
Superintendent of Police, Gurdaspur.	Extorting illegal grati- fication.	Two Foot Con- stables.	Ditto,		
Superintendent of Police, Shahpur.	Taking a bribe	One Foot Con- stable.	Ditto.		
Superintendent of Police, Rewalpindi,	Taking a bribe	Two Foot Con-	Dismissed.		
TAR A CONTINUE	Extorting illegal grati- fication.	One Foot Con- stable.	Reduced from Rs. 20 to Rs. 17 grade.		

[Secretary.]
Statement showing action taken against corrupt officials in the Punjab
for the year 1990-81—continued.

		 	1	
Head of Department or office.	Offence.	Number and designation of officers punished.	Nature of punishment awarded.	
Inspector-General of Police, Punjab—concid.	-		See Tourist Control of Security Security	
Baperintendent of Police,	Accepting bribes	One Head Con- stable.	Reduced from Rs. 32 to Rs. 30 on time- scale.	
Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.	Ditto	One Assistant Executive Engineer.	Dismissed.	
ing the second s	Ditto	One Executive Engineer.	Ditto.	
	Breaking of outlets on a distributary.	One Subordinate	Services terminated.	
	Taking bribes	One Patwari	Dismissed.	
• • • • • • • • • •	Concealment of Irriga- tion.	Ditto	Ditto.	
•	Taking bribes	One Sub-Over-	Ditto.	
٠.	Ditto	One Patwari	Ditto.	
	Falsification of khasras and deliberate fraud.	Six Patwaris	Ditto	
	Deliberately conniving at a serious fraud.	One Munshi	Ditto.	
	Concealment of irriga- tion and absconding.	One Patwari	Dismissed and pros- cribed for further employment in Irri-	
	Wrong elessification of crops in . khatuni papers.	Ditto	gation Branch, Ditto.	
	Concealment of irriga- tion and wrong regis- tration work.	Ditto	Ditto.	
Superintendent, Covernment Printing, Punjab.	Receiving illegal grati- fication.	One Type Supplier.		
Registrar, High Court of Judicature at Lakare.	Ditto	One Lead Melter	Ditto.	
Honorary Sub-Judge, Rohtak.	Bad reputation	One Reader	Warned.	
District and Sessions Judge, Lyallpur.	Dubious reputation	One Ahlmed	Increment stopped till he re-establishes his good reputation.	

Statement showing action taken against corrupt officials in the Punjab for the year 1980-81—concluded.

Head of Department or office.	Offence.		Number and designation of officers punished.	Nature of punishment awarded.	
Financial Commissioners Punjab.			·		,
Lahore Division	Accepting illegal gr fication.	rati-	One Excise Sub- Inspector.	Dismissed.	
	Ditto	••	One Wasil Baqi Nawis,	Retired.	
Rawelpindi Division	: Embezzlement	••	One Excise Mu- harrir.	Sentenced months.	to 4
	Ditto	••	One Tahsil Peon	Dismissed,	
	Misconduct		One Clerk	Ditto.	
Ambala Division	Accepting a bribe		Two Patweris	Ditto.	

RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan (Revenue Member): I have received copy of a motion of which notice has been given by Chaudhri Nazir Husain in the following terms:

"That this Council requests Government to give time for a general discussion of the Retrenchment Committee Report."

I have also received copy of a motion of which Sardar Habib Ullah has given notice requesting that the Retrenchment Committee's Report be discussed. I wish to inform the House that Government would have no objection to this motion being taken on the 3rd of December and if the House so desires, general discussion on the Retrenchment Committee's Report taking place on that day.

PUNJAB SERVICES COMMISSION BILL.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik (Finance Member): Sir, I

"That the Punjab Services Commission Bill be referred to a select committee consisting of—

Mr. Mukand Lal Puri,
Honorary Lieutenant Sardar Raghbir Singh,
Mian Ahmad Yar Khan Daultana,
Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad,
Kanwar Mamraj Singh Chohan,
Mr. C. C. Garbett,
Mr. B. Sanderson,
Khan Bahadur Sardar Habib Ullah,
Nomines of the Honourable the President, and
the Mover."

On the last occasion when this Bill was before this Council in the month of May it was at the close of a prolonged session and the discussion on my

[Hon. Sir Henry Craik.] motions, that leave be given to introduce the Bill and that it be circulated for eliciting opinion thereon, was very brief indeed. The House will perhaps expect that on this occasion I should offer a few observations about this Bill which has since that debate advanced a further stage, as it has now been circulated for opinion and opinions have been received. It is within the knowledge of honourable members that the Government of India Act contains a section directing the Government of India to set up a Public Services Commission to discharge, in regard to the recruitment and control of the public services in India, such functions as may be assigned to it by rules made by the Secretary of State in Council. That was included in the Act passed in 1919. But it was not till after the Royal Commission on the Public Services in India had submitted its report five years later, that is in 1924, that the Government of India did actually set up a Public Services Commission. It was set up, I think, in 1926. At that time the Secretary of State framed rules defining the functions which the Public Services Commission was to discharge. Those rules were based very largely on the recommendations made by the Royal Commission on Public Services, generally known as the Lee Commission. The object of establishing the Public Services Commission was "to protect the civil services generally, so far as possible, from political or personal influences and to give them that position of stability and security which is vital to their successful working as the impartial and efficient instrument by which a Government, of whatever political complexion, can give effect to its policies." That is a quotation from the Report of the Royal Commission. The Royal Commission went on to point out that in countries where this very important principle had been neglected and where what they described as "spoils" system was in force, that is to say, a system under which each successive political party on gaining office exercises very wide powers in respect of civil services generally, in such countries, an inefficient and disorganised civil service has invariably been the result and corruption has been rampant. That is, in brief, the object of having a Public Services Commission. However, the Central Public Services Commission which functions in Simla and Delhi deals only with recruitment and so forth of. first of all, those portions of the all-India services which are recruited in India and secondly, what are known as the central services which are services under the control of the Government of India. It does not deal with services which are purely under the control of local governments. It is empowered to do so should local governments ask it to do so. But, in practice, I think few local governments have made use of the services of the Central Public Services Commission and as it is a comparatively small body it could not undertake to exercise such functions over all the provinces in India without a very material increase in size. And as I have said it can only do so when any local government chooses to invite it to do so. That being the situation. some three years ago the Secretary of State made a certain amendment to what are known as the Delegation Rules which regulate the legislative powers of the provincial legislatures. The amendment he made was one that empowered the local legislature, subject to certain restrictions, to make a law or laws establishing a Public Services Commission for its own province and enabling it also to define the functions of such a commission. There are some restrictions to that power. Certain restrictions under the rules made by the Secretary of State limit our power as a legislature in that respect. The

most important of these are that no laws made by this House can contain a provision that any person can be appointed to be a member or chairman of the Public Services Commission by any authority except the Governor in Council, or the Governor-General in Council or the Secretary of State. A provision going beyond that would be ultra vires and similarly no law made by this House can give a provincial Public Services Commission disciplinary powers over members of the services other than the services which are purely under the control of the local government. Since these rules were passed at least one local government has passed such a law, that is the Madras Government and it is their Act which we have followed very closely in our Bill, not quite exactly but with very few exceptions we have followed their Act. That was passed in 1929.

Now, the next stage in the history of this legislation was the presentation of the second volume of the Simon Commission's Report in May 1980. That Report drew attention to the great desirability of appointing provincial public services commissions and it alluded especially to the great advantage this commission would be in autonomous provincial governments from the point of view of the Ministers themselves. It pointed out that Ministers ought to be freed altogether from this work of recruitment to the public services, which is not a part of the Minister's duties and with which in England a Minister has no connection whatsoever. In England a Minister has nothing to do with the recruitment of the services under his control, which is done entirely by an outside body. To free Ministers from that duty would give them more time to devote attention to much more important functions which they have to discharge and it would further relieve them from being exposed to charges of using their position to promote family or caste or communal interests, charges which we unfortunately know are occasionally And the Simon Commission Report went on to say that Ministers would probably welcome the removal from them of this responsibility for recruitment, and also the responsibility that lies on them of examining service appeals, that is, appeals by members of the public services against orders passed to their prejudice. "That would be a function which would devolve on the Public Services Commission to a great extent. Further from the point of view of the services themselves, protection from political influences appeared to that Commission to be an essential condition of the constitutional advance which they recommended in their Report. In fact they went so far as to suggest that there should be a statutory provision in the new Government of India Act laying down that if within some prescribed time a local government does not set up a provincial Public Services Commission it should be compelled by rule to submit its work of recruitment and its work in connection with disciplinary cases to the Central Public Services Commission.

The Bill that is now before the House has been circulated for the purpose of eliciting public opinion and the opinions received are in the hands of honourable members and I have no doubt that they have studied them. The opinions received are on the whole, though not unanimously, in favour of the principle of the Bill. But two main objections have been taken. The first is that under the existing financial conditions, it is inappropriate or, shall I say, premature to set up what may be a somewhat dostly agency of this character to discharge functions which have hitherto been discharged by

[Hon. Sir Henry Craik.]

Government itself. To that criticism I would reply that in the first place the Bill is entirely permissive in character. If honourable members will refer to their copy of the Bill they will see that section 3 says that the local government "may" establish a commission, it does not say "shall" and further section 1 provides that "the Act shall come into force on such date as the local government may appoint." So the Bill gives the local government entire power to choose the date on which it shall set up this commission and I would like to give the House a quite explicit undertaking that Government has no intention of setting up the commission till its finances have so far improved as to make it able to afford this luxury. There is no immediate intention of setting up the commission at once.

The second line of objection taken to the Bill is that it would be better in the present time while the constitution is more or less in the melting rot and the form of the new constitution is not yet rettled to postpone legislation of this kind till we know more definitely what form the new constitution will take or even to postpone legislation of this character till the new constitution is actually in force. I must say that that is not an argument which greatly commends itself to me. In fact, my view, or I should say. the view of the local Government is the same as that of the Simon Commission itself, namely that it is essential to secure beforehand the stability and integrity of the public services and of the provincial and subordinate services working under the local government, before and not after the new constitution comes into force. If you leave the task of setting up a body charged with this duty till after the new constitution is in force, you must diminish the chance of securing an absolutely independent and impartial body, entirely removed from the political influences and currents of the moment. Again, if you leave legislation of this character till after the new constitution is in force, you must run the risk of baving, before you can set up a commission of this description, some services swemped by an entirely new element which may not possess those characteristics of detached judgment, integrity and impartiality which at present, we expect and demand. That was the view that was stated by the Simon Commission and that is the view which Government takes on that particular point.

These, Sir, are the two objections in principle which have been taken in the opinions which have been elicited after circulation of the Bill. There are, of course, a number of minor objections to points of detail. Those I do not propose to discuss now. Those will naturally be discussed and considered in the select committee. With these words I beg to move the motion standing in my name.

Mr. President: The motion moved is-

"That the Punjab Public Services Commission Bill be referred to a select committee consisting of the following:—

consisting of the following:

Mr. Mukand Lal Puri,
Honorary Lieutenant Sardar Raghbir Singh,
Mian Ahmad Yar Khan Daultana,
Khan Bahadur Shalkh Din Muhammad,
Kanwar Mamraj Singh Chohan,
Mr. C. C. Garbett,
Mr. R. Sandarson,
Khan Bahadur Sardar Habib Ullah,
Nominee of the Honourable the President, and
the Mover."

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq (Amritsar City, Muhammadan, Urban): Sir, I rise to oppose the motion. The object of the Bill, I admit, is a laudable one, but we have to consider seriously the financial condition of the province. If the three gentlemen who are to constitute this commission are to be paid a handsome salary the burden on the province is bound to be great, and my own idea is that it would be cheaper and a better arrangement to hand over the work proposed to be entrusted to these commissioners to the Public Services Commission of the Government of India.

Sir, I am very glad that after ten years of this constitution the Honourable Finance Member has come to realise that the existence of such a commission will be helpful to the Ministers who should have no patronage in their hands. All these years this point has been overlooked or forgotten. I ask why a commission like this was not appointed all this time. At hast now, when we hope to achieve self-government, I am very glad that Government have woke up to the fact that it would be very dangerous to entrust appointments to Ministers.

But, looking to the provisions of the Bill, we find that what it seeks to give by one hand it takes away with the other. The Honourable Finance Member says that in England appointments are not left to Ministers to make and on the same analogy he proposes by this Bill to free the Ministers from the responsibility. But this object is stultified, for clause 9 begins with the words:—

"Where any competitive examination is to be held in India......"

It should be easy for any Minister to say that he does not want a competitive examination for filling up any particular place and keep the appointment in his hands. What is to happen in such a case. The Ministers may be quite willing to hand over the power of making appointments to the commission, but they can retain this power in their own hands by saying that no examination should be held in regard to particular appointments. Will not the object of the Bill be frustrated? It is a halfhearted attempt at setting up a commission to recruit for appointments under Government. If it is the Honourable Member's intention that jobs should not go as jobbery it is necessary for him to say that such and such a post or such classes of posts will be thrown open to competition, and this will vest the power to recruit in the hands of the commission. As the words are in clause 9, it is possible for Government to say district judgeship, tahsildarship, superintendentship of police and in fact any and every appointment shall not be filled by competition. You take away all the benefit of this Bill, if you do that. (The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: Read clauses 10 and 11). What do those sections say? Clause 10 gives the commission power to advise the local government. (The Honourab'e Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: The final appointment is of course to be made by Government out of the people selected by the commission). The sum and substance of these clauses comes to this, that first of all it will be left to the local government to decide whether a certain service is to be thrown open to competition, and the commission is to select after such an examination. But then the Government again comes in and even if a person has passed the examination, on grounds of public policy or for any other reason, Government may reject him. All the same the power still rests with the Government and the object of the Bill is frustrated.

[Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq.]

Then the strength of the commission is fixed at three. I take it that Punjab should have four or five. The commissioners chosen should be leading men, free from corruption and men of considerable ability. Our experience all along has shown that three is a number that mans trouble for this province. One of these is bound to be a European gentleman. That goes without saying. Then two will be left and the contending communities will be the Sikhs, the Muhammadans and the Hindus. Two posts cannot be divided among these communities and the posts will be the bone of acute contention. My Sikh friends are already claiming one seat on the commission. It is impossible to ignore the Muhammadans and at least one seat is to go to them. The Hindus cannot be left out entirely. What we see happening in the politics of this province will be repeated in the creation of this commission. It would be adding to the difficulties of the province already insuperable as they are. If any community is left out there will be a strong protest. Of course the Government may seek to solve the trouble by keeping out the European. But even then, will the Muhammadans be given two seats out of three or will the Hindus be given two? There is no use shutting your eyes like a pigeon to the fact staring you. I want the Honourable Finance Member or the Honourable Leader of the House to tell me how he proposes. to solve this Chinese puzzle. (The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: Appointment on non-communal basis). I am sure the Honourable Member's mind will be communally biassed. He may say in a lordly way that he is not going to appoint a Sikh or Hindu on the commission. But will be boldly say that there is no Sikh or Hindu available and fit enough to hold the place?

In the next place, we are on the eve of reforms in our constitution. Whether all our demands are granted or not, the demand for provincial autonomy stands a fair chance and all parties are united in making it. When that is the situation, look at section 18 of the Bill. The proviso says:

"Provided that the Commission shall not undertake any duties under this section in respect of an officer of an all-India service or of any other officer appointed by the Secretary of State in Council or the Governor-General in Council, save with the general or special approval of the Governor-General in Council or in the case of persons appointed by the Secretary of State in Council, of the Secretary of State in Council."

On the one hand we want full self-government and on the other we are asked to agree to keep the Indian Civil Service or any Imperial service out of our purview. When the commission is appointed, you start by distrusting them. Is this the respect which the Government want to show to this commission? If Government has no hope in the commission why at all create one? I see my honourable friend shaking his head. If he has the boldness, let him get up and say that this commission has got any kind of control over the all-India services. I do not oppose this reservation on the ground that the Indian Civil servants should not be protected. I realise that they need all protection; they have come all the way from their distant country and they are all able men. We want to protect them so far as their leave, passage money and other privileges are concerned. But we do not want the commission to have no control over their appointment, promotion or degradation. Our leaders in England are all fighting for full provincial autonomy. When the decision of this Council on this matter is wired to them

that this Council is willing to forego its right of control over the Indian Civil Service, what a shock will it be to them? The Prime Minister will cite the instance of the Punjab before our leaders at the Round Table Conference wasting their time over the demand for full provincial autonomy. It is not merely the appointment that I am speaking of now. I concede that it is for the time being in the hands of the Secretary of State, but questions of promotion, of efficiency bar, or examination for filling the places and degrading any officer, all these should be vested in the commission. This proviso will mean that in principle we admit that the autonomy that we demand is not to be a full-fledged one.

I pass on to the next clause, clause 14. It reads :-

"The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to any person in the Civil Service of the Crown in India, other than a member of a provincial or subordinate service or the holder of a special post under the administrative control of the local Government."

This clearly keeps out the all-India services. If you get a commission on which can rely, why confine its jurisdiction thus? (The Henourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: There is Public Services Commission in the Central Government. Any person on transfer to provincial government will be provincial servant and will come under this Act.) That is what the Honourable Member thinks, but I do not accept his view. So far as their appointment is concerned, they will come by a contract with the Secretary of State on our behalf. But once they join service, they should be subject to the control of the provincial government. It should not be open to them to say: "We take our pay from you but we shell receive orders from some one else." Even now, I believe the Governor has got powers of dismissal or of stopping promotion in the case of these officers. (The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: No.) If he has no power of dismissal or promotion, how is it we find some of the Indian Civil Service men stopping as Deputy Commissioners, or as Commissioners and some come up as far as the rank of Financial Commissioners? (The Honowrable Sir Henry Craik: There are selection posts.) Whose selection? If the commission is not going to make the selection, who is going to do it? The Honourable Member has not told us who will select for these posts. I can very well see that the power of dismissal cannot be exercised by the provincial government as these servants come under a contract. Of course our ideal is to have the power of appointment and dismissal in our hands to be exercised through a commission like the one we are seeking to appoint by this Bill. But for the time being I very well see that they are protected. And when the Bill provides that the commission shall have nothing to do with promotions or efficiency bar it goes too far and it involves a contradiction of our demand for full self-government in the provinces.

Sooner or later a commission of this kind is bound to come into existence in this province, for, the Ministers will find it difficult to make the appointments and to carry on their work efficiently, they will have to hand over the power to a commission like this and keep all appointments out of the control of politicians. Otherwise the clamour for appointments for cousins, brothers, brothers-in-law, sons-in-law and other relations, near and distant, will be difficult to satisfy. But, is this the time for creating it? We are already reducing the strength of our services. There is to be no

[Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq.]

recruitment for some years to the medical, engineering or forest services. What work is there for these highly paid commissioners till such time as we recruit new men for these services?

I would therefore suggest that the Bill be sent for circulation. I request the Government to give an undertaking that they will not bring this Act into operation till after three or four years and that in the meanwhile the powers proposed to be given to the commission be handed over to the Public Services Commission of the Government of India.

With these words I oppose the motion.

Rai Bahedur Lala Mohan Lal (North-East Towns, Non-Muhammadan, Urban): Sir, with your permission I would like to make a few observations for the consideration or the Government on this Bill. My honourable friend representing Amritsar has put the case well on two grounds, that is, whether the present time is such when we can incur expenditure on this Public Services Commission. The other is that having regard to the fact that the new constitution is in the melting pot, where we find that the Hindus, Muhammadans and the Sikhs have not agreed to a common formula, we should not pass this measure. This is not a proper time for this Bill. I visualize that it will be passed by the Government, and even by an overwhelming majority. That is what I visualize. That would be done.

My Honourable friend, the Revenue Member, has just made a remark which made me get up to say a few words. My Honourable friend was good enough to say that the constitution of the commission will be on non-com-These are significant words, which I would like to be explained, whether all the members of the commission will be Hindus: whether all of them will be Muhammadans ; whether all of them will be Sikhs; or whether all of them will be Europeans. But let me draw the attention of the Government that even in the Central Commission the Government has taken into consideration the representation of the various communities. There are Muhammadans, Hindus and Europeans. I remember there are two Europeans, one Chairman and the other a member. I think Mr. Barker is the President. A Muslim, Syed Raza Ali is there. When Mr. T. Vijayaraghavachariar left the commission, his place was taken by a Hindu. According to my information, when I was at Simla, Sir, a search for a Muslim was being made to take the place of Syed Raza Ali. When the appointments to this commission are made, Government always tries to see that the various communities are represented on this body.

Now, Sir, in the Punjab there are three communities, as rightly put by my honourable friend Mr. Muhammad Sadiq.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: Four.

Rai Bahadur Lala Mohan Lal: You mean the depressed classes. It is a new invention and has been created by the Government recently. I say so openly here. Even in the Round Table Conference this question is being disputed. A says I represent the depressed classes. B says no, I represent the depressed classes. The depressed classes are part and parcel of the Hindu community. In order to create a difference this machinery

has been created. Mr. Ambedkar who has never been to the Punjab, and who has never seen the Northern India, claims to be representative of the depressed classes of the Punjab.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: Is he not a Hindu?

Rai Bahadur Lala Mohan Lal: Yes, he is a Hindu.

Mr. President: Order, order. The honourable member should speak to the motion before the House.

Rai Bahadur Lala Mohan Lal: Sir, I was just going to say a few words on the remark made by the Honourable Revenue Member.

With regard to the provisions of this Bill, I would like to draw the attention of the Government and the members of the select committee, to whom the Bill is going to be referred, to sections 15 and 16. If you kindly see you will find that in the Government of India Act the word "may" is never used. It is the word "shall." The Honourable Mover of the Bill just cited the Madras Act, if I heard him rightly. In the provisions of the Madras Act the word "may" does not occur anywhere. It is the word "shall", and I would press upon the Government that in the matter of appeals and revisions, if there is to be justice, the Government should not have the sole power of dealing with cases. The opinion of the body, if it is constituted, must be obtained before coming to a final conclusion. Whatever the value of the opinion has been in the case of the Central Commission, the Act is there, the provisions are there. With these few remarks I resume my seat.

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad (East and West Central Towns, Muhammdan, Urban): Sir, some of the remarks that have been made by the honourable member from Amritsar have necessitated my participation in the debate. The most plausible argument that was advanced by him was to the effect that this measure was retrogressive, and, if passed into law, it would be considered that we were reactionaries and that we did not want any advance in the reforms. He was afraid that if Mahatma Gandhi and Sir Muhammad Shafi would come to know of a measure like this passed by the provincial council, they would condemn all the representatives of the people in the Punjab Legislative Council. In my humble opinion his criticism of this measure on this score is altogether ill-advised. If anybody thinks deeply in the matter, he will be convinced that this is the most beneficial provision that can be introduced in this Bill. When the question of the appointment and the removal of the Honourable Judges of the High Court was being lately discussed, these very leaders of rational thoughts most strenuously urged that their appointment and removal should vest in the two Houses of Parliament, what to say of the Secretary of State for India or the Government of India. Now, what was the object to be gained? The object was that the judges may be impartial, they may be independent and their judgments may not be affected in any way by the party in power. What holds good in their case, holds good in the case of executive services also.

If the provincial autonomy is introduced, here the Hindus might feel of a Muslim Raj, because of their statutory majority in the Council. The Muslims, on the other hand, might feel afraid that they may not get their

[K. B. Shaikh Din Muhammad.]

majority in the Council against the combined Hindu, Sikh and the depress' ed classes minorities. If the services have to look up to the majority party in the Council, the result would be that they would be tossed in the same manner as the parties are in the Council. Is it not in the interest of the services, therefore, and in the interest of those for whom they are engaged that the authority of their appointment and removal should not vest in the hands of the local government.

Sheikh Muhammad Sadiq: I never said so.

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad: The honourable member is either misunderstanding what I am saying or did not understand his own objections.

It would be conducive to our good if the services remained altogether free from party prejudices and party influence.

Another objection that was urged most strongly by the honourable member from Amritsar was that there being a separate Sikh community in the Punjab, it must be represented on the commission, and as the Bill provides for the appointment of three members only, of whom one shall be a European, there is a danger of the Sikh community being ignored. Now, we see that this policy of communal representation is considered sacred whenever it is possible, but wherever non-communal appointments are considered inevitable, no regard is paid to these communal distinctions. We cannot have four Governors at one and the same time one for each community, one representing Hindus, one Muslims, one Sikhs and one de-Similarly we cannot have four Presidents of this Council, pressed classes. each representing his own community. The Sikh community has never been represented on the High Court during the last 50 years or more. Yet no Sikh has ever risen to complain that the High Court has not done justice to him.

Sardar Arjan Singh: There have been complaints.

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad: The complaints were in the nature of a claim that there should be a Sikh Judge of the High Court, but never a complaint against the justice or the integrity of the High Court. Never has there been a complaint that the High Court has not done justice as between a Sikh and a non-Sikh. The all-India Public Services Commission had never had a Sikh so far on it and never have Sikhs complained that their claims were not properly considered by the said commission. This objection therefore also falls to the ground like the first objection.

The third objection was advanced on financial grounds. It was urged that because we were in the grip of financial depression, it would be inadvisable to introduce a measure like this. So far as that objection is concerned, the Honourable Finance Member has already given an undertaking verbally, and even in the statement of objects and reasons it has been expressly mentioned, that this commission shall be established only when the financial situation improves and permits of the commission being appointed.

The last objection was that because the whole constitution was in the melting pot, therefore it was unnecessary to have a commission like this.

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq: I never said that. The honourable member is misrepresenting me.

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad: The honourable member from Simla who just preceded me remarked that the objections of the honourable member from Amritsar were two-fold, one of them being that because the constitution was in the melting pot, therefore, this Bill should not be introduced. It is because the honourable member hurriedly made this statement and did not make himself quite clear, that he now says that he did not raise the objection on that score.

Mr. President: Order, order. If I remember aright what the honourable member said was that the Bill may be left for the next reformed Council.

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad: I am much obliged to you for correcting me on that point, but it amounts to the same thing. If this measure is to be reconsidered when a new constitution is introduced why not consider it now. It is a part of the Simon Report. The gentlemen who are responsible for casting a new constitution for us have recommended a commission like this, and if we take time by the forelock and passt his measure before the new constitution is in force and get ourselves in readiness to establish this commission as soon as it is enforced no harm will be done. With these few remarks I support the original motion.

Sardar Arian Singh [(Hoshiarpur and Kangra, Sikh, Rural)]: I think so far as the question of principle is concerned, there is absolutely no doubt about it. As has been said, the object is very commendable. My friend from Amritsar raised an objection, why should it all of a sudden dawn upon Government that it is high time that the Ministers who had been making appointments for the last ten years should be divested of their powers? I think that is wrong. Why? Because under the provincial autonomy which is being claimed—and we are all hopeful that this provincial autonomy is coming—I think the position of the Ministers would be radically different from what it has been under the present constitution. The executive under the provincial autonomy certainly would be wholly responsible to the legislature, and the object as has been stated in the statement of objects and reasons and in the statement of the Finance Member, is that the services should be certainly free from the influence of the ballot box. There is no doubt that it is true, and therefore any objection on that score. I do not think, would hold good. But the objection is still there. When we are told in the statement of objects and reasons that the Bill would not be brought into force till the financial condition of the province permits it, I say if that is the object—and certainly the Government do admit that there is a financial stringency—then why is it that they are in a hurry? Why should they go on with this legislation then, if they know that the present financial condition of the province would not perhaps allow them or permit them to enforce this law? The constitution of the country is in the melting pot and the communal question has yet to be settled. Why cannot Government wait till these matters have been settled?

I have to make one remark and that is that the honourable member who has just preceded me very cleverly—I am compelled to use the words 'very cleverly'—remarked that when the principle of three members is discussed—it is presumed that Sikhs are being ignored. I do not know how he could

[Sardar Arjan Singh.]

presume that it was only the Sikhs that could be ignored and not the Muhammadans. He should have considered this. Then he further developed his argument in a very novel way and said that there had been no complaint from the Sikhs on the score that there has been no member of that community on the High Court bench. He should have known his own community. He should have known that his own community is adequately represented on the High Court, and still we have been hearing complaints, and he should have considered that, before he could twit the Sikhs in the way he has done. I submit that this is a wrong way of interpreting and putting forth argument. I oppose this motion because I think that the financial condition of the province does not permit the measure being undertaken at present.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan (Ambala Division, North-East, Muhammadan, Rural): Sir, I rise to oppose the reference of this Bill to a select committee. Sections 8 to 18 lay down the functions of this commission which is to be appointed, and if one reads carefully through them one finds that the functions of this commission are purely advisory. It will advise on the conduct of examinations, on the possession of qualifications, on the fitness of a candidate for recruitment and so forth. I beg to submit that for obtaining this piece of advice Government is putting a weight of Rs. 15,000 on the shoulders of the already overburdened zamindars. This sum of Rs. 15,000 I do not think will be justifiably spent on the commission for obtaining pure advice. I will take the provincial civil service. At present the appointments are made on the advice—if I may use the word advice—of the Chief Secretary and the Finance Member.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: On a point of order. The honourable member has made a statement which is entirely incorrect, and he has connected it with the office I have the honour to held. Let me assure the honourable member that the Finance Member of this Government has nothing whatever to do with the appointments to the provincial service even by way of advice, and that further the appointment of the provincial civil service is made only in three ways—as the result of competitive examination, on the recommendation of a selection board or as the result of promotion from a subordinate service.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan: The fact remains that for the provincial civil service recommendations are made by the Commissioners to the Chief Secretary, and nomination to C register is still in existence. Anyhow the honourable member admits that promotion from subordinate ranks is given. For instance, tahsildars are appointed extra assis ant commissioners on the recommendation of the Financial Commissioner. Does anybody in this Council believe that the commission that will be appointed will be more competent than Mr. Calvert or Mr. Townsend or Mr. Miles Irving? These gentlemen have had a life-long experience of the department, they know the requirements of the service, they know the fitness of candidates and they have all comprehensive experience. Now the commission will be quite a strange body. The cases of certain candidates will come before them, they will look into extraneous things and then will make their recommendation. In that case their advice will not be so valuable as the advice of the head of a department, and for this small piece of advice a huge sum of Rs. 15,000

a month is being wasted. It is now argued that this is laid down in the Lee Commission Report or that it is contemplated by the Government of India Act. Of course there is a recommendation there, but the time for it was long ago and now, when the reformed constitution is coming into operation very soon, it is not right for this Council to tie the hands of the next Council. Perhaps the Punjab will have provincial autonomy. Why perhaps? I think certainly the Punjab will have provincial autonomy. In that case we would be tying the hands of the next Council which is to succeed us. What will those people say? Government admit that they will not enforce this Act before the financial condition improves. I dare say the financial condition of the Punjab Government will not improve within less than two years. Two years is the least period which will lapse before the financial condition improves. Why should we bring up a legislation—a contentious piece of legislation—two years ahead? In Urdu there is a proverb which perhaps very aptly expresses it:—

What is the use of bringing forward this measure at this time when there are two years to lapse? As I have already stated the next Council will be the most competent to pass this measure. Perhaps it will introduce some other provision which will make the power of this commission real and not nominal. The present Bill says that the commission will simply advise the Government. They may advise anything but the Government can do what it likes, and perhaps the commission may not be so competent as the heads of departments, and so the Government will accept the latter's recommendations. Then, as I have said, there is no need for this huge expenditure. When we urge that zamindars are in the grip of great hardship, that they are starving, that they cannot pay the land revenue, and that they have been so much crushed by the present depression that they are simply praying for their early grave, then the Government say there is no money. Now this huge sum of Rs. 15,000 a month is going to be spent. This estimate of Rs. 15,000 is a rough and ready estimate which I have made, perhaps it will be more. When the commissioners are appointed they should certainly be given more pay than the Chief Secretary of the Punjab Government or the Financial Commissioners get, so that he may criticise, or approve or disapprove of their recommendations. They should have greater experience and greater competency and greater ability than the other officers whose recommendations they have to consider. Then in that case the sum will be even much more than what I have indicated. Reference has already been made to the satisfactory working of the Public Services Commission under the Government of India. But there is this difference between the two. The Central Public Services Commission has nothing to do with the appointment or even dismissal of the I. C. S. men or men of all India services. These are done by the Secretary of State for India in Council. It simply hears appeals and considers questions of minor punishments. So it goes on working satisfactorily. But the Punjab commission will do a different thing altogether. If its advice is of any value and the Government accepts it, then it may dismiss anybody; it may appoint anybody. In this respect its power will be much more comprehensive than that of the Public Services Commission under the Government of India. For

[Ch.-Allah Dad Khan.]

these reasons I think the time is not yet ripe for setting up this commission. When the next Council comes into being, it will be competent to set up this commission and perhaps we will be well advised in leaving this measure alone at present and in not bringing Government into difficulties and in not wasting the time of the Council.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: The opposition that has been offered to this Bill has been very much the same as that offered in the opinions received on its circulation to which I alluded in my opening speech. There is first the financial difficulty, in regard to which I have already given an undertaking that the Bill will not be given effect to till the state of provincial finances warrants that course. The honourable member who spoke last repeated several times that the Bill will cost the province Rs. 15,000 a month. I baye not the least idea where he got those figures from. There is nothing in the Bill to show that the expenditure will be anything like that. But in any case whether it will be Rs. 15,000 or less or more, I have already given an undertaking that it will not be set up till we can afford it. I cannot be clearer than that.

I think it was Sardar Arjan Singh who, in developing the financial objection, asked what harm would be done if we postpone this legislation till the introduction of the new reforms. There my answer is quite clear and definite. If you postpone passing this legislation till the reformed Council comes into being and assuming that a form of autonomous government comes into force, you open the door and open it very wide indeed for the very evil which this Bill seeks to guard against, that is to say, to exposing the public services and especially recruitment to the public services to a very strong form of political influence. Honourable members have perhaps not quite realised what the legislative council under a system of provincial autonomy would be. The Minister or Ministers would depend entirely on the votes of their followers in the House. At present of course The Ministers have behind them the official block. that is not the position. and can to a certain extent be impervious to the currents of opinion in the House. That security will disappear and a Minister to retain his position in his party and his position in the Cabinet will have to be more continually in touch with his party than now, and try to keep them in good humour. That is one argument, and here is another. Honourable members will probably realise that this may be the last legislative council in the Punjab in which no one community will have a clear majority for itself. That is a possibility which you have to visualize. The strength of communities. in the House must be reflected in their representation in the Cabinet. You may get a Cabinet in which there is a considerable majority consisting of one community. Such a Cabinet might, and I think probably would, make an absolute rule that no appointment to public services should be made by a single Minister, but that all appointments should be made by the concurrence or by a majority of the entire Cabinet. result of that would be that in a short time the composition of the public services would reflect the predominent community in the Cabinet. and in the House in a far more marked degree than at present. Or, in other words, recruitment to the public services would be made almost entirely on communal or personal grounds. That, as I say, would open the

door very wide to the evil results which this Bill is designed to prevent. I think that is a sufficient reason for going on with this legislation before Council comes to its natural end. The honourable member from Amritsar in the course of his criticisms of the Bill said, " you set up a Public Services Commission but you take away from it all power by saying that it shall advise, and that it shall regulate the conduct of competitive examinations. But it is quite easy to say that no appointments shall be made by competitive examinations". That only shows that he has not studied the Bill, because if he had, he would have seen that the commission is to have an equally important function as the adviser of Government in regard to appointments made otherwise than by competitive examinations. That is to say, whenever recruitment is made by selection or by promotion from subordinate services, in both those cases the commission is charged with giving the local government its advice regarding the qualifications of candidates and it is also to have the duty of interviewing the candidates, which is a very important function indeed. Perhaps the most important stage in the process of selection is the personal interview of candidates, which in regard to appointments by promotion, it has to advise after comparing the claims of one candidate with those of the others. In the circumstances, it is absurd to say that you are taking away from the commission with one hand the power which you give it with the other.

Lastly, I would refer to the point raised as to the strength of the proposed commission. That really is a detail which ought to be considered in the select committee. But one or two honourable members have spoken on that point and notably the honourable member from Amritsar has emphasised the communal aspect of this problem. He said that if you have only three members you have not got room for representation of all the communities, because he said obviously one member is to be a European. That incidently is a pure assumption for which there is no basis in the Bill. I do not know why he assumes that one member will always be a European. It is rather unfortunate that the communal side of this problem should be brought forward because, does it not really in essence amount to an admission that in the whole of this great province of 22 millions or so you cannot get three men who will command the confidence of all the three communities? That is what it really comes to if you think it out, that there are not three men who quite irrespective of their own community would not command the confidence, as impartial men of all the great communities in this province. If that is really the state of affairs it is extremely regrettable, and surely it points to the urgent necessity for this Bill in a way nothing else could do. If we admit that we cannot find three men who would do the work without importing communal considerations, how very necessary is it to do everything possible to keep the great public services with their hundreds of officers, with their contact with the people in every aspect of life, free from this communal bias and free from the taint of having been appointed on communal considerations?

Mr. President: The question is :-

"That the Punjab Services Commission Bill he referred to a select committee consisting of—

Mr. Mukand Lal Puri,

Honorary Lieutenant Sardar Raghbir Singh,

[Mr. President.]

Mian Ahmad Yar Khan Daultana,

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad,
Kanwar Mamraj Singh Chohan,
Mr. C. C. Garbett,
Mr. R. Sanderson,
Khan Bahadur Sardar Habib Ullah,
Nominee of the Honourable the President, and
the Mover."

The Council divided: Ayes 59; Noes 9.

AYES.

Lieut.-Col. C. A. Gill. Mr. H. Calvert. Mr. Miles Irving. Mr. E. Maya Das. Dr. (Mrs.) M. C. Shave. Sardar Bahadur Captain Sardar Janmeja Singh. The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang. The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon. Sir Honourable Sardar The Jogendra Singh. Mr. P. Marsden. Mr. R. Sanderson. Mr. F. H. Puckle. Mr. E. L. Crawford. Mr. J. B. G. Smith.. Mr. J. D. Anderson. The Honourable Sir Henry Craik. The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan. Mr. J. W. Hearn. Mr. C. C. Garbett. Khan Bahadur Nawab Muzaffar Khan. Diwan Ram Lal. Mr. Labh Singh. Rai Bahadur Lala Sewak Ram. Mr. Mukand Lal Puri. Mr. Manohar Lal. Rao Bahadur Captain Rao Balbir Singh. Thakur Pancham Chand.

Kanwar Mamraj Singh Chohan.

Mr. P. Mukerji.

Lala Jyoti Prasad. Lala Chetan Anand. Rai Sahib Chaudhri Kesar Singh. Chaudhri Nathwa Singh. Lala Bhagat Ram. Lala Ramji Dass. Mian Ahmad Yar Khan Daultana. Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Hayat Qureshi. Maulvi Sir Rahim Bakhsh. Khan Bahadur Malik Muhammad Amin Khan. Mr. Owen Roberts. Captain Khan Sahib Muzaffar Khan. Khan Sahib Makhdum Shaikh Muhammad Hasan. Khan Haibat Khan Daha. Chaudhri Nazir Husein. Sayad Mubarik Ali Shah. Khan Bahadur Sardar Habibullah... Khawaja Muhammad Eusoof. Chaudhri Fakir Husain Khan. Chaudhri Riasat Ali. Rai Jagdev Khan Kharal. Maulvi Imam-ud-Din. Raja Muhammad Sarfaraz Ali Khan. Mian Nurullah. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din. Muhammad. . Shaikh Abdul Ghani. Mr. M. A. Ghani. Khan Bahadur Chaudhri Fazl Ali. Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sheo-Narain Singh. 2nd-Lt. Sardar Ram Singh.

NOES.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan. Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq. Chaudhri Ram Sarup. Sardar Buta Singh. Sardar Arjan Singh. Sardar Gurbachan Singh. Hony. Lt. Sardar Raghbir Singh. Sardar Jawahar Singh Dhillon.

Guru Jaswant Singh.

THE PUNJAB NURSES' REGISTRATION BILL.

The Honourable Malik Firez Khan Noon (Minister for Education): Sir, I beg to move—

"That leave be granted to introduce the Punjab Nurses' Registration Bill."

The motion was carried.

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon (Minister for Education): Sir, I beg to introduce the Punjab Nurses' Registration Bill.

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan, Noon (Minister for Education):
Sir, I beg to move—

"That the Punjab Nurses' Registration Bill be referred to a select committee consisting of the following:—

Mr. Nanak Chand, Mr. Mukand Lai Puri, Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram, Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad, Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Hayat, Qureshi, Sayad Mubarik Ali Shah,

Dr. (Mrs.) M. C. Shave, Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Gill,

Mr. P. Marsden,

Sardar Bahadur Sardar Mohan Singh,

Sardar Buta Singh,

(Nominee of the Honourable President), and the Mover."

The motion was carried.

THE KALRA IMPARTIBLE ESTATE BILL.

Shaikh Abdul Ghani [West Punjab Towns, Muhammadan, Urban]: Sir, before moving the motion standing in my name, I will crave the indulgence of the Chair to enlighten me whether, if this motion of mine is rejected, I will be in a position to move my next motion.

Mr. President: Is the honourable member referring to his motion for the withdrawal of the Bill introduced by him on 25th March 1981?

Shaikh Abdul Ghani: Yes.

Mr. President: What has made the honourable member doubtful about his right to introduce and move the consideration of a new Bill?

Shaikh Abdul Chani: Practically I do not find any hitch in my way to move for its consideration, but only I wanted to be on surer grounds and I

[Shaikh Abdul Ghani.]

simply wanted your opinion to enlighten me on the point. Otherwise I do not think that even if this motion is rejected I will be debarred from moving my next motion.

Mr. President: If the honourable member's motion for leave to withdraw the Bill, introduced by him in the last session, is turned down by the House, the Bill shall remain pending for at least two sessions. So, the question is whether the honourable member can introduce the new Kalra Impartible Estate Bill which he intends to introduce to-day. According to Parliamentary practice it is not out of order to introduce the Bill merely because another of the same substance has previously been introduced. There is no rule or custom which restrains the introduction of two or more Bills relating to the same subject and containing similar provisions. Consequently, the honourable member's right to introduce his new Bill and, after its introduction, to move its consideration shall remain unaffected whether his motion to withdraw the Bill already pending is allowed or refused by the House. So the honourable member need not move his motion for the withdrawal of his previous Bill.

Shaish Abdul Ghani: Sir, under your kind guidance and advice of which I shall take the fullest advantage I shall proceed, without further taking up the time of the House, with my new Bill. I introduce the Kalra Impartible Estate Bill.

Mian Nurullah: On a point of order, Sir. I wish to draw your attention to section 76 of our Business Manual. It reads:—

"(2) If the Bill is a Bill which under the Government of India Act requires sanction, the member shall annex to the notice a copy of such sanction, and the notice shall not be valid until this requirement is complied with."

My objection is that the sanction is not annexed to the Bill that has been supplied to us.

Mr. President: The requisite sanction was annexed to the notice of the Bill. Had it not been there, the notice would have been invalid, and the Secretary of the Council would have taken no notice of it.

Mien Nurullah: I thought that the members of the Council who get the notice of the Bill should also get the annexure thereto of the sanction of the Governor-General.

Mr. President: I do not think so. Had the sanction of the Governor-General not been annexed to the notice of the honourable Shaikh Abdul Ghani, I would not have admitted his motion.

Mian Nurullah: I have another point of order. May I draw your kind attention to paragraph (4) of Art. 76 of our Business Manual:

"The period of notice of a motion for leave to introduce a Bill....shall be as follows:--

(a) if the Bill relates to a transferred subject, fifteen days;

(b) if the Bill relates to a reserved subject, one month, or if the Governorse directs, a further period not exceeding in all two months."

I want to submit that in this case the notice is more than fifteen days but less than a month. I would like to know whether it relates to a transferred or a reserved subject and whether the notice given is sufficient.

Mr. President: It relates to a reserved subject.

Mian Narullah: In that case a month's notice is necessary. In this instance the notice is given on the 31st of October 1931 as printed on the Bill.

Mr. President: The date to which the honourable member is referring is the date on which the Bill was circulated. The notice was given more than a month ago.

Shaikh Abdul Ghani: I move-

"That the Kalra Impartible Estate Bill be taken into consideration."

Mr. President: The motion moved is-

"That the Kalca Impartible Estate Bill be taken into consideration."

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq [Amritsar City, Muhammadan, Urban], (Urdu): Sir, lest I should be misunderstood I may make it clear at the very outset that I have risen to oppose the consideration of the Bill not from any mean motive such as enmity or jealousy with any person or persons or even to feed fat any personal grudge. My opposition is rather based on general grounds and on very cogent reasons. After very carefully examining the provisions of the Bill I have come to the conclusion, as others have done, that the Bill is a negation of the Muhammadan law of succession and its provisions are directly in conflict with the injunctions clearly laid down by the Holy Quran. This Bill is certainly the first of its kind, and it clearly means interference in our personal law and religion by the legislature, to guard against which we have been doing everything in our power and have recently sent a deputation to the Round Table Conference. If we, the Muhammadan members of the Council, ourselves introduce or support such a measure to-day and thus lay down a bad precedent, with what face can we ask other communities in future not to press for legislations which may be interpreted to mean interference with our personal law and religion? While at this point. I may as well warn those who are pledged to support this Bill that in voting for it they will be treading upon very dangerous grounds and it is just possible that by the passage of the Bill such a storm of opposition might be raised by the Muslim world as may become difficult to subside. If we support this novel Bill, we are sure to be condemned by the Ulemas who are so very keen even about form such as beard and moustaches. They will be justified in decrying us as traitors and as unworthy of the trust reposed in us by our electors. I repeat it once again that this Bill is totally against the spirit of Islam.

Mr. Mukaud Lal Puri : Is it so?

Shaikh Muhammed Sediq (Urdu): My friend over there appears to be in a jocular mood. It does not behave him to trifle with such an important matter. May I remind him that even the most trifling things about his religion upset his whole community, and telegrams after telegrams are issued and despatched to the authorities warning the latter of the supposed danger? Needless to add that we love religion more than our lives, and we cannot tolerate any interference with it. And I ask, who is Shaikh Abdul Ghani to take upon himself the task of deciding or asking us to decide anything about the property of Sir Umar Hayat Khan? We, as a legislative body, have not received any application or representation from the gentleman or even from his legal representative, and therefore we should refuse to consider this matter on the motion of a member of the House. The dignity of the House, to maintain and enhance which we have made so many sacrifices and are even now prepared to make further sacrifices, demands that Sir Umar Hayat

[Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq:]

should have approached us direct if he wanted to have such a legislation enacted. The proposed legislation being something very novel, we should think a hundred times before we proceed with it and, if I may say so, we should not take a member of the Council at his word with regard to such an important matter. We should bear in mind that it involves the interests of many persons connected with Sir Umar Hayat Khan, and if we give assent to this Bill without consulting such persons we shall be placing their interests and rights in jeopardy and shall be doing grave injustice to them. Besides we cannnot say with certainty that Sir Umar Hayat is to have no other child. These are all very serious matters which we must not overlook. It is not a joke to enact legislation with regard to the property of an individual, and I do not think that Shaikh Abdul Ghani will allow me to introduce a Bill providing therein that his property should exclusively go to his servant Nathu, his son and son's son and so on (laughter). I may as well warn the Finance Member and the Revenue Member that if they approve of the Bill. some one else in future may think of introducing a legislation affecting their property. All these points are worth the consideration of the House. May I ask my friend the introducer of the Bill, whether he has ascertained that no other child will be born to Sir Umar Hayat Khan?

Mr. President: I will request the honourable member not to repeat his arguments.

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq (Urdu): I beg your pardon, Sir. Sometimes repetition becomes necessary to bring home to the members the importance of a point. There is yet another point in this connection which requires the serious consideration of the House. This Council is not aware of the wishes of the respected Lady Umar Hayat Khan. We do not know whether she has relinquished her right of Haq Mehar which may be one lakh or two lakhs and to which she is entitled under the sacred contract entered into at the time of marriage and of which she will be deprived if this Bill is passed. I ask my friend whether it is in accordance with the Islamic law that a lady should be deprived of her right of Haq Mehar? I am sure that he will concede that it is not and, therefore, I am confident that no Muhammadan member will countenance the passage of such a Bill which contains such a provision. I think that even my Hindu and Sikh brethren will refuse to support it as it is a matter which is purely religious and concerns only the Muhammadans. I will go so far and say that I doubt very much whether we are competent at all to frame such a law which is going to affect the right and interests of some individuals to whom we have given no opportunity to put their claims before us.

I shall now do well to remind my friend Shaikh Abdul Ghani that it is the first and foremost injunction of the Holy Quran that the property of a person should be divided amongst his heirs in certain proportions—two shares going to a son and one to a daughter, and so on and so on. According to this injunction other relations such as mother, wife, father, grandfather and grandmother are also entitled to a share of the property. Islam being a socialistic religion, further enjoins that the property of an individual should in no case doscend to one person who may jealously guard it and sit over it like a snake, but that it should be partitioned and shared by all connected with the owner of the property. The object of this apparently is that no one

should starve and every one should have enough to make his living. important and, I should say, fundamental principle of Islamic law is being set at naught, and an attempt is being made by this legislation to amend the Holy Quran, a thing which no on has dared to do during the last 1.400 years. Our demand for 51 or 52 or 56 per cent. representation, which we mak, for no other purpose than to protect our personal law and religion from the encroachments of other communities, would appear ridiculous if we curselves introduce or support such n easures as are against the Islamic law and religion. I wonder why my friend is so anxious to lay down a very bad precedent. Such a measure has not so far been introduced even by the British Government which is considered to be all powerful, and if we do not give a handle ourselves. I am sure that no other Government whether of the Hindus or of any other community will ever dare to propose such a legislation. We know that the customary law, which is in many respects against the Islamic law, has not so far been legalised, although it is in vogue because of the sanction given by the courts. With your permission, Sir, I shall read a clause of this Bill in order to show that this Bill is really against the injunction of the Holy Quran, and that is as follows:—

"If there be an only son or an only son of an only son, such son or son's son......"

This is really an enigms to me. By this passage I am reminded of my school days when we had to cram and remember by heart Geography and other subjects. I would very much like to have read this passage from the Urdu translation of this Bill which I do not find with me now. (At this stage the Assistant Secretary supplied the member with a copy of the Urdu translation).

Mr. President: Has the honourable member got the Urdu translation of the Bill?

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq: Yes, Sir, I have since got it. Somebody told me that the Bill had not been translated in Urdu. I am now supplied with a copy of the Urdu translation. To revert to the subject under discussion I might say once again that this Bill is not only against the spirit of Islam, but it is also against nature. We find no such law in any other civilised country which may have deprived all other descendants of an owner of a property of their right to the advantage of only the eldest son. It will not be out of place to mention here that if this Bill is allowed to be made a law. enmity, jealousy and hatred will take the place of love between the different relations of Sir Umar Hayat Khan, and knives and swords will be freely used by the aggrieved party to ventilate their grievances. I hope that the Government will not lose sight of this point as it is its foremost duty to see that no such action is taken which might endanger the peace and order of any part of the province. I may also point out that it is also necessary for the mover of this Bill to have supplied the House with the revenue papers and other records concerning this estate before the Council can give its definite opinion about the advisability or inadvisability of such a Bill being passed. But the honourable mover has not done so. He has been further content to move the consideration of the Bill without explaining the necessity for which this Bill should be considered and passed.

Mr. President: Is not the statement of objects and reasons printed with the Bill?

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq (*trdu*): The statement of objects and reasons is no doubt attached, but he has not dared to say anything here on the floor of this House in justification of his motion. Schedule No. 1 and Schedule No. 2 have been attached to the Bill, but we have yet to know whether the property mentioned therein is free from all disputes and encumbrances, and this can be ascertained only by the perusal of the revenue records which have not been supplied as I have already stated.

I will tell you what is the most laudable way for the distribution of this property, a way which will not only keep the property in tact but save it also from disintegration and dissolution. The present Bill has not been supported and approved by the people at large. It has, only won the sympathies of the friends of the honourable mover who are taking sides with him merely for the sake of friendship.

It is a matter of common knowledge that in villages when disputes arise over village common the zamindars fly at each other's throats and fight tooth and nail for the possession of a marla of land. How then can you imagine that the other heirs of Sir Umar Hayat will remain quiet over their loss of inheritance to the estate of Sir Umar Hayat? There are schools, mosques and temples and houses of other people also. Is such a measure going to be passed which will apply to all these things? My contention is this that the members should pause for a moment and think what they are about. First they should examine the whole situation thoroughly. They are the honourable members of a responsible body. It does not behave them to pass a measure just to please some gentlemen.

There can be some better ways also for the devolution of this property. You can apply the Waqf Act and give one-third of the whole property to Mr. Khizar Hayat and can distribute the remaining two-thirds of the property according to the rules of *Shariat*.

Sir, I have put before you the different points of view but the religious one is the strongest. You cannot distribute the property in this way according to the principles laid down by the religion. Islam has strict injunctions against any procedure of this kind, and when you take such a step you utterly run counter to the wishes of God and the Holy Prophet.

At this time perhaps the Government cannot see the effect which such a measure will produce on the Mussalmans. If they get the present Bill passed they will soon come to realise their blunder. When the Sarda Act was passed which enjoined that no girl under the age of 18 could be married. my friends the members of this House expressed a great indignation against this, and said that it was against religion even though the Maulanas had sunported it. If you could say that the Sarda Act was against religion, why can you not now make bold and say that the present Bill is also against religion? The shares which the Quran has fixed this Council has absolutely no right to Now there is a constitutional question also. The measure proceeds to burden the Governor of the province with the responsibility of deciding certain cases about maintenance, amount of maintenance, etc. But how can you ask him to settle your family disputes? This Council cannot force him to act as a judge in these disputes. He will say that he does not want to take upon himself this responsibility. How can you pass a measure and make it obligatory on the future Governor to settle your contentions and feuds.

The Government House is not a law court. Among the claimants there will be old ladies, grey haired men, grandsons, and granddaughters. Will they all come and pitch up their tents in front of the Government House, and request him to come out and decide their cases? Sometimes a boy will be weeping and sometimes a girl. Do you want to turn the future Governor's residence into a cinema hall where this curious show will be going on? The passers-by will naturally think, what a fine plaything is the future constitution?

In order to decide the case the Governor will have to interview the patwaris, see their papers, and hear the discussions of the pleaders. He will have to choose either his dancing hall or dining hall for this purpose. There will be a judge's chair and table, the advocates will appear, judgments will be pronounced, they will be translated into Urdu, there will be a reader and an usher. Who will bear the expenses for these? It has yet to be seen whether the Governor will have to go to the estate to decide these cases or whether the parties concerned will come to the Government House to get their disputes settled. If the Government has to bear all these expenses, why should it waste so much public money over the decisions of a private property?

Sir, the provisions of this Bill are utterly ridiculous. In the mosques, societies and associations and meetings people have put on record their sense of bitter indignation against this measure, and it has been condemned everywhere. Even the Jamiat-ul-Ulema which is the leading body of Indian Maulanas has pronounced its fatwa or verdiet against this measure. With the exception of one or two friends of the mover of this Bill we have heard not a voice of its approval. Can the promoters of this Bill put forward a fatwa by any Maulvi declaring the justification of this measure?

Shaikh Abdul Ghani: May I with your permission hand over the fatwa to the honourable member?

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq: If my friend desires that the property of Sir Umar Hayat may not be destroyed and his sons may not fritter away the whole property we can pass a measure which should not only be applicable in this particular case, but be applicable to all such property and distribution. Then we shall not raise any objection on a religious ground, but feel satisfied that this is taking place in pursuance of customary law.

Never in India before has such a measure been passed for the devolution of Muslim property. If Sir Umar Hayat wants to show special favour to his son Khizar Hayat he can very easily do so according to the Quranic law. He can give him 1/3rd of the whole property which he can manage and whose truit and profit he can enjoy for whole life. The shares of other heirs God has already fixed. No one has a right to interfere with them or alter them. How can the Governor fix the maintenance for the other members of Sir Umar's family?

It has been argued that Sir Umar's family does not strictly follow Shariat. Well, even if they do not, they are at least born as Muhammadans. If a man does not say his prayers, does it mean that he cannot be married in a Muslim family? Therefore, through you I solicit my friends to look before they leap. First examine and scrutinise the whole situation and then make your decision. I think it will be very useful and prudent first to

[Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq.] circulate this Bill with a view to elicit public opinion thereon. Then we shall be in a better position to decide whether the property of Sir Umar should be distributed or whether it should not only remain intact but also escape complete dissolution.

Rai Bahadur Lala Sewak Ram [Multan Division, Non-Muhammadan, Rural] (*Urdu*): Sir, I beg to move:—

"That the Kalra Impartible Estate Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 15th of February 1932."

Sir, after the able and eloquent speech of my friend from Amritsar, I hardly feel it necessary to prolong my observations. I would have tried to explain certain matters, but in his speech he has already touched on those points. The present Bill has engendered a good many doubts in our minds. Many are quite ignorant of this Bill. To-day I happened to talk about this Bill in the High Court Bar Association, but I found that the gentlemen present there were quite in the dark about it and did not know that any such Bill was going to be introduced to-day in the Council for discussion. I have. therefore, only to request that this Bill should be brought forward after a period of about two months. It should be introduced after we have received the opinions of the bar associations, judges, magistrates, Anjumans and Ulemas thereon. It is just possible that the opinions of the Ulemas are similar to that of the honourable member for Amritsar. It is, therefore, necessary that before the Council passes any legislation it must first invite public opinion with regard to that particular legislation, and see whether the public for whom that legislation will be meant is prepared to welcome and approve of that legislation or not. So far no such measure has ever been passed for Hindus, Sikhs or Muhammadans. All the legislations that are passed are meant for the public, and it will be indeed very funny not to consult the public in this matter. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary to know the point of view of the public with regard to this measure. The receipt of public opinion will only strengthen the case of the Bill. If. suppose, you pass this measure somehow by a majority, then in the next Council a repealing Bill will be brought forward and it will be repealed. It is, therefore, essential that the Bill be circulated to elicit public opinion thereon. The associations, sabhas, gurdawara committees, Hindus. Sikhs, Christians and Muhammadans will express their opinions about it. After we have received the opinions of all people and bodies we shall be in a better position to arrive at a decision with respect to this measure.

The second point is that this measure is trying to impose upon the Governor the duties of a court. Neither the Chief Secretary nor the Honourable Finance Member has told us what is his personal opinion about the Bill. Ordinarily, if there is a contention about property the matter goes to the ordinary court and is decided by a magistrate or a judge subject to appeal to the High Court. But in the case of the Kalra Estate, it will be the Governor who will decide the family quarrels with regard to property. Sometimes the hearing of cases continue for four years. Will the Governor go into all the details and continue to deal with these cases for such a long period.

Mr. President: Is the honourable member discussing his amendment to clause 7?

Rai Bahadur Lala Sewak Ram: I have only made this remark to emphasise the necessity of circulating this Bill for eliciting public opinion thereon. If I should go into detail then every provision of this Bill can be debated and discussed and it can be easily shown that this Bill has been very badly drafted. I am prepared to discuss every provision of the Bill. If it is passed then some member of this honourable House or somebody from among the public will say that the provision No. 2 or 3 is bad and useless. If the honourable members go through the Bill they will easily come to know how inaccurate, incomplete and defective are the provisions of this Bill. If it is circulated then every one will come to know of its mistakes and people will be able to point them out. If it is held over till February, the honourable mover will be able to improve upon it and correct the mistakes. It is, therefore, in the interest of the honourable mover to accept the amendment moved.

Mr. President: Motion under consideration, amendment moved,—
"That the Kalm Impartible Estate Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting public opinion thereon by the 15th February, 1932."

The question is that that amendment be adopted.

The Council divided-Ayes 21; Noes 42.

AYES.

Mr. Labh Singh.
Rai Bahadur Lala Sewak Ram.
Mr. Manohar Lal.
Mr. P. Mukerji
Lala Chetan Anand.
Lala Bhagat Ram.
Lala Ramji Dass.
Maulvi Sir Rahim Bakhsh.
Khan Bahadur Malik Muhammad
Amin Khan.
Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan.
Khan Sahib Makhdum Shaikh
Muhammad Hasan.

Chaudhri Nazir Husain.
Sayad Mubarik Ali Shah.
Khan Bahadur Sardar Habibullah.
Raja Muhammad Sarfaraz Ali
Khan.
Mian Nurullah.
Pir Akbar Ali.
Mr. M. A. Ghani.
Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq.
Chaudhri Ram Sarup.
Chaudhri Muhammad Abdul Rah.
man Khan.

NOES.

Lieut.-Col. C. A. Gill.
Mr. H. Calvert.
Mr. Miles Irving.
Dr. (Mrs.) M. C. Shave.
Sardar Bahadur Captain Sardar
Janmeja Singh:
The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand
Narang.
The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan
Noon.
The Honourable Sardar Sir
Jogendra Singh.
Mr. P. Marsden.

Mr. E. L. Crawford.
Mr. J. B. G. Smith.
Mr. J. D. Anderson.
The Honourable Sir Henry Craik.
The Honourable Captain Sardar
Sikander Hyat Khan.
Mr. J. W. Hearn.
Mr. C. C. Garbett.
Khan Bahadur Nawah Muzaffar
Khan,

Mr. R. Sanderson.

Mr. F. H. Puckle.

[Mr. President.]

NOES-CONCLUDED.

Diwan Ram Lal. Mr. Mukand Lal Puri.

Mr. Mukana Lai Puri.

Rai Sahib Chaudhri Kesar Singh. Mian Ahmad Yar Khan Daultana.

Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad

Hayat Qureshi.

Khan Sahib Captain Malik Muzaffar Khan.

Khan Haibat Khan Daha.

Chaudhri Fakir Husain Khan.

Chaudhri Riasat Ali.

Khan Sahib Risaldar Bahadur Nur Khan.

Rai Jagdev Khan Kharal.

Maulvi Imam-ud-Din.

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din

Muhammad.

Shaikh Abdul Ghani.

Pir Akbar Ali.

Sardar Arjan Singh.

Sardar Bahadur Sardar Mohan

Singh.

Sardar Gurbachan Singh.

Hony. Lt. Sardar Raghbir Singh.

Sardar Bishan Singh.

Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sheo

Narain Singh.

2nd Lt. Sardar Ram Singh.

Guru Jaswant Singh.

Mr. Mukand Lal Puri (Punjab Industries) : Sir I beg to move :-

"That the Kalra Impartible Estate Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following:—

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan,

Sardar Bahadur Sardar Mohan Singh,

Honorary Lieutenant Sardar Raghbir Singh,

5 г. м. Lala Gopal Das,

Khan Baliadur Shaikh Din Muhammad.

Mian Ahmad Yar Khan Daultana.

Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Hayat Quershi.

Khan Bahadur Sardar Habib Ullah,

Mr. Mukend Lal Puri.

Nomines of the Honourable President, and

the Mover."

Mr. President: Amendment moved is-

"That the Kalra Impartible Estate Bill be referred to a select committee consisting of the following:—

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyst Khan.

Sardar Bahadur Sardar Mohan Singh,

Honorary Lieutenant Sardar Raghbir Singh.

Lala Gopal Das.

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad.

Mian Ahmed Yar Khan Daultana.

Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Hayat Qureshi,

Khan Bahadur Sardar Habib Ullah.

Mr. Mukand Lal Puri.

Nominee of the Honourable President, and

the Mover."

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq [Amritsar City, Muhammadan, Urban]: Sir, May I suggest that Mr. Nurullah's name be added?

(Mr. Mukand Lal Puri accepted the name of Mr. Nurullah as an additional member of the select committee.)

Mr. Presiddent : Question is-

"That the Kalra Impartible Estate Bill be referred to a select committee consisting of the following:—

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan,

Sardar Bahadur Sardar Mohan Singh,

Honorary Lieutenant Sardar Raghbir Singh,

Lala Gopal Das,

Khan Behadur Shaikh Din Muhammad.

Mian Ahmad Yar Khan Daultana,

Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Hayat Qureski,

Khan Bahadur Serdar Habib Ullah,

Mr. Mukaud Lal Puri.

Nominee of the Honourable President,

Mian Nurullah, and

the Mover."

(When the Honourable President was collecting the voices Mr. Sadiq claimed a division).

Mr. President: The honourable member is welcome to have the vote of the House taken by division, but does he consider it necessary to do so?

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq: It is not a frivolous division it is a question of life and death (*Laughter*). I may be alone, but I will still ask for a division.

Mr. President: Certainly.

The Council then divided-Ayes 5; Noes 86.

AYES.

Lala Chetan Anand. Pir Akbar Ali. Mr. M. A. Ghani.

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq. Chaudhri Muhammad Abdul Rakman Khan.

NOES.

Lieut.-Col. C. A. Gill.

Mr. H. Calvert.

Mr. Miles Irving.

Dr. (Mrs.) M. C. Shave.

Sardar Bahadur Captain Sardar Janmeja Singh.

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang.

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon.

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh.

Mr. R. Sanderson.

Mr. F. H. Puckle.

Mr. E. L. Crawford.

Mr. J. B. G. Smith.

Mr. J. D. Anderson.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan.

Mr. J. W. Hearn.

Mr. C. C. Garbett.

Khan Bahadur Nawab Muzaffar Khan.

Diwan Ram Lal.

Rai Sahib Chaudhri Kesar Singh.

Mian Ahmad Yar Khan Daultana.

Khan Baliadur Mian Muhammad Hayat Qureshi.

Khan Sahib Captain Malik Muzaffar Khan.

Khan Haibat Khan Daha.

Savad Mubarik Ali Shah.

Khan Sahib Risaldar Bahadur Nur Khan.

Shaikh Abdul Ghani.

Khan Bahadur Chaudhri Fazi Ali.

[Mr. President.]

NOES-CONCLUDED.

Sardar Arjan Singh.
Sardar Bahadur Sardar Mohan
Singh.
Sardar Gurbachan Singh.
Hony. Lt. Sardar Raghbir Singh

Sardar Bishan Singh.
Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sheo
Narain Singh.
2nd-Lt. Sardar Ram Singh.
Guru Jaswant Singh.

Mian Nurullah [Lyallpur South, Muhammadan, Bural]: Sir, the Kalra Impartible Estate Bill seems to be a harmless and a simple affair while in reality it is not so. No doubt it refers to the property of a gentleman who is perfectly willing to submit to this legislation, but the fact is that the effects of this Bill are far reaching. I am afraid of the bad precedent that it will lay down. Its principles are against Shariat and of the Quranic and Islamic personal law and for this reason I am going to oppose it. I must make it quite clear that there is nothing personal in the opposition. Some one remarked that some members might oppose it because of jealousy. But this is not true, because no jealousy exists between honourable members and Malik Sir Umar Hayat. Nobody can oppose it because of these grounds, nor there is any jealousy between him and the Ulemas. the public, and the newspaper proprietors or those who have been crying against this Bill since it was moved in the last Council. Sir, I am going to show that this Bill is absolutely against the personal law and as suggested Every Muslim, therefore, is bound to goes against the Islamic law. oppose it. It is incumbent according to the Qanuni-Wiraset as laid down in Shariat and the Holy Quran, that all Muslims should partition their property. I oppose this Bill because it cuts at a basic principle that the property is not to be partitioned. Sir, Ulemas have questioned this Bill and I refer you to Zamindar of the 28th March 1981, which says that

and I am going to show from the fatwas and public opinion from these newspapers, as I gather them, that it is absolutely so.

But it is unfortunate that nobody is going to hear me. I fear that my voice, opinion and advice is going to fall on deaf ears. I find already several honourable members have gone out with the permission of the member in charge of the Bill to come back when their support would be necessary for the passage of the Bill. I know, however, that in their heart of hearts a majority of Muslim members and of the non-Muslims too wish that the Bill should be rejected and that it should not be made a precedent for similar Bills in future. Unfortunately this Bill relates to one of the most powerful zamindars of the province and nobody has the courage of conviction to rise to the occasion and say that the Bill should not receive our support.

Mr. President: I do not think the honourable member's remark is creditable either for himself or for his colleagues.

Mian Nurullah: I withdraw the remark in that case. The opposition to this measure can be on social, moral, religious and political grounds. I leave it to my honourable friends, a few of whom have already spoken, to deal with matters concerning politics, social life and other aspects and confine myself to the religious side of the question.

(Here the honourable member read a quotation from the Holy Quran). 1883.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: May I point out that this precedent of quoting from holy books might cause trouble later on? Interpretations of verses might differ according to the meaning placed upon it by individual member and may be resented by other members. It will lead to trouble. I think it would serve the purpose of the honourable members if they were merely to say that the Bill is against or in accordance with the provision laid down in the Quran. If he proceeds to quote from the holy Book it is possible that a non-Muslim member may place different interpretation on these quotations or make hostile criticisms. I, therefore, think that it would be an unwholesome precedent which may prove troublesome in future.

Pir Akbar Ali: I blame the Government for having allowed the measure without deciding this question. It is an enactment on a religious point and the Government is responsible for bringing it for discussion on the floor of the House. Some honourable members are of the opinion that it is against the Shariat, and I think that they should be allowed to state their view and support it by quotations from the holy Book. As for the fear that non-mailing may also quote and interpret in their own way, it is but a sentimental argument. The holy Book is there for everybody to read, to quote and translate. It is open for all, Muslims and non-Muslims alike. (Shaikh Abdul Ghani: But no one should misquote or mistranslate). As for misreading, only the Arab can read the Quran correctly. In the Punjab the pronunciation of letter composing words in the holy Book cannot be correct. But that is a different thing altogether from contending that it is not open for any member to quote from the Quran.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: I am afraid the honourable member has been unnecessarily vehement. I did not say anything which could be construed as depicting this Bill being against the Shariat or in accordance with it. I merely want to point out that on a previous occasion in this Council certain extracts from a religious book were quoted but were ruled out for the very simple reason that the translation of verses from any of the holy books can sometime be made in terms which might hurt the susceptibilities of the member of a particular community. I am sorry I cannot give the exact date when this happened, but it should be possible to trace it from the Council proceedings.

Mr. President: I concur with the Leader of the House and venture to suggest, that if possible the Holy Quran may not be quoted and thus subjected to the criticism of the Muslim as well as non-Muslim members of the House. It is not inconceivable that the Muslim members themselves might disagree among themselves on the interpretation of the Quranic verses. However, if any gentleman considers it necessary to quote from the Holy Quran, he may please himself.

Mian Nurullah: Sir, no true Muslim will ever dare to oppose or challenge a single word or verse of the Holy Quran. The whole of this Rakuh which I have just referred relates to the Qurun-i-Wirasat. It makes incombent and compulsory on every Mussalman and he cannot go beyond the dictates of the holy Book or the orders of Allah as put down therein. The

[Mian Nurullah.]

whole of this Rakuh is Narse-Quran. It is not a Hadis, which can be controversial. We have to believe in it and it is laid down in para. 4, Rakuh 2 Surat Nisa.

"God enjoins you concerning your children: the male shall have the equal of the portion of two females; but if there are more than two females they shall have two-thirds of what (the deceased) has left, and if there is one shall have the half and as for his parents each of them shall have the sixth of what he has left if he has a child; but if he has no child and (only) his two parents inherit him, then his mother shall have the third; but if he has brothers, then his mother shall have the sixth after (the payment of) a bequest he may have bequeathed or a debt; your parents and your children you know not which of them is the nearer to you in usefulness; this is an ordinance from God; surely God is Knowing, Wise."

and so on and so forth.

All this is given in the Holy Quran and this is the Command of the Almighty God. Is there any Muslim living who can oppose or challenge these dictates of the holy Book?

If you are to follow the custom as my honourable friend the mover has remarked, I will draw your attention to a small pamphlet—

written by Maulvi Ahmad Ali Sahib, Nazim, Anjuman-i-Khudamudin, Lahore. I will bring to your notice only one or two headings of this pamphlet. In this little book on page 3 there is a heading written in bold letters:—

Again on page 4 of this little book there is a similar heading :-

رُبائي اِنگار کی بجائے عملی اِنگار هو تو اس کا نام عصیان ہے جس کی سزا دو و خ مے۔

نیچے اس کی تشریع کی هوٹی ہے

Further you will find another big heading:-

خلاف شریعت رواج پر تقسیم میراث کراا بد اخلاقی ه

Followed on page 10 by :--

اخلاق حمیدہ کے دو درجے هیں

ادائی۔۔۔۔وہ یہہ ہے کہ انسان دوسوے کے ساتہہ وہ سلوک کرے۔کہ وکو اس کے ساتہہ وہی کھا جاوے تو اسے فاکوار نہ گؤ رہے۔

اعلی ساتی فرجہ اخلاق حمیدہ کا یہہ ہے کہ دوسرے بہائی کے ساتیہ اینی شاں سے بہتو سلوک کرے۔ Here it is the reverse. We are asked to give sanction to a tyrannical measure. May I ask with what face or feelings our honourable friend the mover or my friend Malik Khizar Hayat Khan would have entered this Hall if they had an elder brother and we were debarring them from any right to property. Would not they have left the Hall weeping. How can they expect us to support this Bill then?

Sir, I have got with me fatwas of various famous Ulemas from all over India. I will read some of them to the House. The fatwas of President, Jamiat-ul-Ualamas Hind and Mufti Sahib of Darul-Ulama, Dechand, the eldest religious institution of Muslims in India run as follows:—

صدر جميعتة علمائے هند

(۱) یہہ بل قطعاً شرع اسلام کے خلاف ہے۔کسی مسلمان کے لگے اسکو آسکو آسلیم کونا یا پیش کرنا جرام ہے بلاہ تسلیم کی صورت میں کفر کا اندیشہ غالب ہے گوڈسل کے مسلمان معبروں کا نوض ہے کہ وہ محرک کو اس کے پیش کرتے سے روکین اور وہ نہ مائے تو متفقہ طور پو اسکی مطالفت کریں۔

مفتى ماهب ديو بند

(۲) یہہ دنعات بل کی بالکل قانوں شرعیہ کے خلاف هیں۔بھڑ ایک وارث کے اور سب محروم ہوئے هیں۔و من لم یکم بما انزل الله فاؤلٹک هم الظالموں اولئک هم الظالموں الله ما الکافروں کے تحت میں شاکسی کو کرئی حق اور اختیار نہیں که جو حصص حق تعالم نے مقور نومائے هیں ان میں کوئی تغیر و تبدل کو سکے۔اکو کوئی کرنا چاھ یا کوے تو آیت هم الکافروں ظالموں میں داھل شاور اس کے سود خاتمہ کا اندہشہ شے۔ایسی حرکت سے توبہ کرئی چاھئے۔

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: Is it for the first Bill or the second revised Bill?

Mian Nurullah: Both the Bills are substantially the same and imbibe the same principle.

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad: May I know the date of this fatwa?

Mian Nurullah: I will just let you know. (An honourable member: From where is the honourable member reading?) I have got actual fatwas in my possession. It does not matter from where I am reading. I may be reading from Newspapers or from original fatwas.

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad: Sir, may I request the honourable gentleman through you to give the date of the fativa?

Pir Akbar Ali: Sir, the dates are never given in the fatures,

Mian Nurullah: Sir, no date is given, but it applies to all times and to all generations and to all Bills of this nature. It is not limited by date. This is khilaf-i-sharah.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: What is khilaf-i-sharah?

Mian Nurullah: This Kalra Bill.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: The first Bill or the second Bill?

Mian Nurullah: Both the Bills. Sir, I have got stronger fatwas against the new Bill. The whole Muslim community is against this khilaf-i-sharah Bill. I hope no member will vote for this Bill and even the Government will be very sorry if they help to pilot this Bill.

Sir, apart from the fatwas of the President, Jamiat-ul-Ulama Hind, and M. Ahmad Ali Sahib of Lahore, I have the following fatwas with me. (1) Fatwa of Mufti Sahib of Deoband which I have read, (2) Mufti Sahib of Nadwatul-Ulama, Lucknow, (8) Pir Mehr Ali Shah of Golra, whom the Honourable Revenue Member knows so well, (4) Maulvi Mohd. Unas, Khatib, Lyallpur, (5) Hazrat Maulana Sayad Mohammad Anwar Shah Sahib, Shaikhul Hadis of Deoband. They all condemn this Bill in the strongest words, and I will read out from a few of the fatwas. They say the Bill is najais-haram-mudakhilat-i-fiddin (either religious interference and here I draw the attention of the Government) bulkch kufar? How can a Muslim help in the passage of this Bill? They turn out Muslims from Islam. These fatwas are so strong.

Mr. F. H. Puckle: Are the opinions of persons who cannot speak in this House allowed to be used as arguments in this House?

Mr. President: Passages from newspapers are allowed to be read in the House of Commons. So, I presume that passages from authoritative works on law, science history, theology, etc., might be quoted provided they are relevant to the matter under discussion.

Mian Nurullah: Here I have the fatwa of Maulvi Ahmad Ali. I must read only the last few words. He writes:—

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad: How do we know, Sir, that they are genuine and authentic?

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq: The same way as yours were.

Mian Nurullah: That was from a two penny half-penny mullah who is only officiating while mine are from recognised Ulemas and institutions of India.

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: May I know if it is not incumbent on the honourable member if he quotes a document like that to place the original document on the table of the House?

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq: Did the Honourable Minister for Education put this question in the case of the mover of the Bill?

Mian Nurullah: I will place all these papers on the table if the honourable members like, but I must refer to each as there is something different to quote and emphasise on each of these fativas.

Pir Akbar Ali: The honourable member on that side wanted the original fatwa to be placed on the table. Did he say the same thing to another fatwa which was in favour of the Bill that was read? Did he ask for the original fatwa to be placed on the table?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: It was never read.

Pir Akbar Ali: I submit, Sir, that no fativa up to this time has been read by the speaker who is now in possession of the House. He has not read any fatwa up to this time, he has only referred to some.

Mian Nurullah: I will read out the latest fatwa: It says:

اهر ایسا قانون (خواه اسکی حیثیت عمومی هو یا خصوصی) حسکی ر و سے لؤکیاں اور چھوٹے لوک اور فتوسوے وارث مورث کے ترکھ کے اوس حصه سے معر وم قوار پائیں جو شریعت عزا کے اتّل قانوں لے اولکے لئے عقر ر کودیا ہے اسلام اور اسکی تعلیمات اور اسکے احکام کے بالمقابل ایک کہلا ہوا جیلنم فے۔ جسکے معرک تحسکے موید اور جسکی حمایت میں کسی حیثیت سے بھی حصه لینے والے مداخات فی الدین کے کناتا عظیم سے مولکب قین-

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad: I would again ask the member through you to mention the date of the fatwa.

Mian Nurullah: I want to draw the attention of this honourable House to the public opinion about this Bill. I am sorry that the motion to circulate the Bill for the purpose of eliciting public opinion thereon has been defeated, but I have got with me some of the opinion to which I want to refer. This is one of the opinions:

المرتسر كے مسلمانوں كا جلسه كالولا بل كى صفالفت ميں معقد هوا جسمين

حسب دیل قوار داد منظور کی کئی۔ چونکه کالرہ بل کا منشاء بڑے کے سوا باقی تمام وارثوں کو و راثت سے محووم کونے کا ہے۔لہذر مسلمانان اورتسو کا یہہ جلسه کالوہ بل کو اسلام کے سرا سر خلاف اور مداخلت في الدين سمجهتا هوا اس كو نفرت و حقارت كي فكاه سے ديهم الله عداور إس كے برخلاف أواز أنهاتا هوا كورنمنت كو متنبه كوتا ھے که وہ وقت کی نزاکت کو دیکھتے ہوئے اس قسم کے خطر ناک اور زھرداے بلوں کو پاس کرتے سے محتو ز رھے ورقہ مسلمان اس کے خلاف مو قسم کی قوبائی کوئے کیلئے طیار ھونگے۔اس کے محرک حکیم محمد علی اور موید مولوی عبدولكويم حانظ فضل كويم

کالوا بل شریعت مطهولا کی کہلی توهین هے پنجاب کونسل کے مسلم ارکان کو انتہاہ

لاہو رے۲۲ مار چےمغوبی پنجاب کے ایک مسلمان وایل مسدّر عبد الغلی نے پنجاب کونسل میں ایک مسودہ قانوں پیش کیا ہے جس کا مطلب یہہ تے که کالرا (آرانستان) کی اراضی کی تقسیم کسی متونی مالک مے و رقه مے

[Mian Nurullah.]

درمیاں قانوں شویعت کے مطابق نہ ہوا کرے۔چونکہ وکیل صاحب کا یہہ اقدام شریعت مطہرہ کی کہلی توہیں ہے اس لئے اکابر علماء نے اس کے متعلق مندرجہ ذیل فترے ارشاد نو مایا ہے۔

I may read some of these fatwas.

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: The honourable member is reading from a newspaper. I think it is not fair to the House to say that what the paper says is correct.

Mian Nurullah: The fatwa I was going to read was from Mufti, Deoband:

Mr. President: The honourable member has more than once referred to the fatwa of Deoband.

Mian Nurullah: That was the essence. If you like I will leave it. The trouble is that the fatwas are written in such a way that I cannot decipher some of them.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: Give the date of the newspaper.

Mian Nurullah: Sir, it is a pity that I cannot decipher Urdu properly and the date is obscure.

Mr. President: I sympathise with the honourable member,

Mian Nurullah: It is written in such a way that I cannot decipher it clearly. I want to draw attention of the House to the general feeling and to what the public says about it. There was a meeting in Rawalpindi in which the following resolution was passed.

مسلمانان راولپنڌي کا يهه جلسه عام شلخ عبد الغني ممبر پنجاب کهنسل کے "کالرا بل" کو جسے وہ کونسل میں پاس کرانا چاهئے هيں۔ شريعت مطہوة ميں صديم مداخلت قرار دينا هوا۔ نفرت و حقارت کي نگاه سے ديکها هے۔ او رشيخ صاحب موصوف سے بڑو رمطالبه کرتا هے که وہ اس بل کو پيش نه کرہی۔ و رفع آپ کے خلاف مسلمانوں میں شدید غصه کے جذبات پیدا هونگے۔ محرک۔ محرک۔ محرک۔ محرک۔ محرک۔ محرک۔ محرک۔ محرک۔ محرک۔

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad; Why do you suppress the dates?

Mian Nurullah: On some of the cuttings I have not got dates.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: This is about the first Bill.

Mian Nurullah: Government should note this particularly. This is not my opinion. This is the opinion of editors and the public. The Bill is nothing but religious interference, and I must point it out to the Government. It is my duty to draw the attention of the Government members to the delicate situation and the delicate ground that they would be treading, and they will be well-advised if they reconsider their decision.

Mr. President: Which principle of the Bill is the honourable member now discussing?

Mian Nurullah: In the light of the few quotations I have read from the papers I was drawing inferences and submitting them before the members of this House, that before they decide to form their opinion one way or the other they must consider this view. I am not at this moment referring to any particular part of the Bill or even the general principle.

Mr. E. Maya Das: May I invite your attention to the clock? It is past six.

Mr. President: Yes.

Mian Nurullah: Sir, similarly I want to draw the attention of the other communities, the Sikhs and the Hindus. If to-morrow any question relating to their religion comes up and to-day they do not......

Mr. President: The honourable member is entitled to discuss at this stage the principles underlying the Bill and its provisions in general. Which principle or provisions is he now discussing?

Mian Nurullah: I will take a particular point. That point is that this precedent should not be allowed.

Mr. President: Is the honourable member relevant?

Mian Nurullah: Sir, the principle that the property should not be given to the eldest son, but should be divided amongst all the heirs is laid down in the Shariat. In this connection I am strongly voicing the feelings of my constituents. I met a member of the district board who is an enlightened gentleman and asked him why I should not give support to this He said, "You remember how Mian Shah Nawaz supported the Sarda Act and what we did with him. He would never have been returned but for other intervention." Sir, this is a revolutionary Bill although it is very simple. If the precedent is laid down to-day, to-morrow another member will bring a similar Bill before the House and you will not be able to tell him, "we are not going to support you." Ultimately many more such Bills will follow and you will see the result-ending in murders and crime. Brothers will murder brothers. Thus it may cause a revolution. It is not such a simple affair as it seems to be. While talking to a friend of mine he said that I should draw the attention of the Government to the fact that it was as a result of the passing of the Sarda Act that the backward North-West Frontier Province has come into the fore-front. It was because the Congress men used......

Mr. President: Order, order. The honourable member is again irrelevant.

Mian Nuruliah: It was because the Ulemas said that it was a religious intervention. I was drawing the attention of the Government to this particular thing and asking them to be careful, because it is my duty.

Mr. President: This is not the stage at which the honourable member is, under the rules, entitled to warn the Government. The motion is that the Bill be taken into consideration.

Mian Nurullah: I am discussing the principles of the Bill.

Mr. President: Which principle of the Bill makes a threat to Government relevant?

Mian Nurullah: It was my public duty to inform Government and it was not a threat.

Mr. President: But the honourable member has to discharge that duty in accordance with the rules and standing orders in force.

Mian Nurullah: This Bill is bad in principle and in precedent. Therefore I want to point out that according to the Muhammadan belief if you build a mosque or a well you are doing sadqa jaria, that is continuous sawab. If anybody after generations or after centuries comes to drink water from the well or to offer prayers in the mosque, then he gets some part of the sawab for having built that well or mosque. Now taking the converse, in my representative capacity, if I give my support to this Bill I would not be doing the right thing, I would not be doing the work that I should do according to the wishes of my constituents who thoroughly and blindly follow the Quran. I would be doing in fact an act which would be called a gunah jaria. That is, if in future the provisions of this Bill are applied, say after a hundred years, I will get some portion of the gunah. That means that I am putting myself under a burden which I do not know to what infinitive degree it may be raised. Sir, while discussing this question, it is my duty to follow what my constituents have directed me to follow. They believe in the Quran and I should not do a single act which goes against It will be a simple tyranny.

Mr. President: The honourable member is again irrelevant.

Mian Nurullah : I am taking a concrete case.

Mr. President: I am afraid I cannot allow discussion on irrelevant matters.

Mian Nurullah: This Bill wants that the share of the property should not go to the second or third son.

Mr. President: The honourable member has said this half a dozen times.

Mian Nurullah: Now I am pointing out a different thing.

Mr. President: By all means; but I am unable to allow persistent irrelevance and repetition.

Mian Nurullah: Then I have nothing else but to close my speech by making an appeal to the honourable member and requesting him not to force us into the position of opposing this Bill and to save us from a menace, political, social and religious, a menace to the world, a menace to our country and a menace to the zamindars.

The Council then adjourned till 2-80 p.m. on Friday, the 27th November, 1981.

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

2nd SESSION OF THE 4TH PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Friday, the 27th November, 1931.

THE Council met at the Council Chamber at 2-80 P.M. of the clock. Mr. President in the Chair.

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

SIR GANGA RAM PUMPING STATIONS IN SUB-TARSIL RUNALA KHURD.

*768. Chaudhri Nazir Husain: Will the Honourable Member for Revenue please state—

- (a) on what date the Government took over charge from the late Sir Ganga Ram of the pumping stations which irrigate some land in sub-tahsil Renala Khurd, district Montgomery, and for how many days after that date the engines did not lift water for various reasons;
- (b) those reasons;
- (c) whether Government intends to make up the deficiency in supply of water caused by the non-working of the engines for the said reasons?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) The Renala power and pumping stations were taken over by Government on 1st April, 1980.

(b) Interruptions of power supply to pumps were due to minor faults in the transmission of electricity such as are caused by storms.

Other closures were due to :--

Rotational closures due to shortage of water in the rivers in rabi and waterlogging considerations and lack of demand due to heavy rain.

(c) An allowance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is now being made to cover all losses due to interruptions of electric supply to pumps.

SARDAR BEANT SINGH, DEPUTY REGISTRAR, JULIUNDUR.

- *769. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan: Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture please state—
 - (a) whether an article entitled "An official of the Co-operative Department" published in the *Inqilab* newspaper of 27th August, 1931, has come under his notice and in which it has been stated that S. Beant Singh, Deputy Registrar, Juliundur, reduced his recorded age by 5 years to obtain Government Service:
 - (b) what was the punishment awarded to one Chanan Singh of Amritsar, a candidate for the LCS. Examination, and Muhammad Yasin Khan, an accepted candidate for the post of Extra Assistant Commissioner, for their tempering with the entries of their ages;
 - (c) if the facts stated in (a) above are true, what action the Government intends to take against the official concerned? If not, why?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh: (a) The age originally recorded in his service book was that given by the Civil Surgeon in his certificate of medical fitness for Government service. According to his school record the date was 5 years earlier.

- (b) (1) Chanan Singh Chabel, M.A., was prosecuted under Section 468, 471, Indian Penal Code, and was convicted by the trying magistrate and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000. His record showed that he had carried on systematic fraud of falsifying his age. On appeal he was acquitted by the Sessions Judge, Lahore, but the order of acquittal was subsequently set aside by the High Court who sentenced the accused to 3 months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500.
- (2). Chaudhri Muhammad Yasin's name was removed from the list of accepted candidates for the post of Extra Assistant Commissioner.
 - (c) the entry has been corrected to conform to the latter date.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan: If the entries in the case of Sardar Beant Singh have been corrected, will the Government take into consideration the question of correcting the entries in the case of Muhammad Yasin Khan?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh: It does not arise.

SHARK RAHMAT ILANI, MEMBER, MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE, RUPAR.

- *770. Rai Bahadur Lala Mohan Lal: (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state whether it is a fact that Shaikh Rahmat Ilahi has been a member of the municipal committee, Rupar, for over ten years continuously?
- (b) If the answer to above be in the affirmative, will the Honourable Minister please further state if it is a fact that the said Shaikh Rahmat Hahi was prosecuted by the municipal committee, Rupar, in 1980 in the court of Magistrate, First Class at Rupar, for non-payment

of octroi duty on shingle and was convicted by the said Magistrate and was fined Rs. 30 under Section 78 of the Punjab Municipal Act and the conviction was upheld by the Sessions Judge at Ambala as well as by the High Court of Judicature at Lahore in 1931?

- (c) If the answer to the above questions be in the affirmative, will the Honourable Minister be pleased to lay on the table the copies of the judgments of the three courts?
- (d) Will the Honourable Minister please state what action the Commissioner, Ambala division, or the Government have taken or contemplate taking against the said Shaikh Rahmat Ilahi in view of his conviction under Section 78 of the Punjab Municipal Act?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang: (a) & (b) Yes.

- (c) Copies of the judgments are laid on the table.
- (d) The explanation of the member, under Section 16 of the Municipal Act, has been called for.

Copy of a judgment, dated the 10th November, 1930, passed by J. M. Shri Nagesh, Esq., I.C.S., Magistrate, 1st Class, Rupar, in case Municipal Committee, Rupar versus Shaikh Rahmat Ilahi, under Section 78 of the Punjab Municipal Act.

Thus is a case against Shaikh Rahmat Ilahi for an offence against the Municipal Act, i.e., for importing into the limits of the municipality "kankar," on which cotroi is levied, without paying cotroi duty.

It is alleged by the prosecution that the Rupar municipal committee levies an octroi duty on kankar which passes the cotroi tax boundary. It is further alleged that on the 6th May, 1929, some kankar was noticed in front of the lime-kiln of the accused. This was measured on the 7th and found to be 1,084 cubic feet, the octroi tax on which amounted to Rs. 2-11-5. It was also found that the accused had paid no octroi tax. The above is not denied by the accused.

It is further alleged that the accused was liable to pay the octroi on this kankar, that this kankar was road kankar and not pathar kankar, that as the lime-kim was a working concern, this kankar was imported about April or May. Moreover, the kankar was an article on which octroi was leviable it was noticed by the Octroi Superintendent on his rounds and he reported that no duty had been paid.

The accused's defence seems to be twofold -

- (I) That he had kankar already in his factory and this he stacked two months later before his lime-kiln (his own statement).
- (2) That he brought this kankar from the foundations of the Kothi Sain Jamait Shah, and from two wells, partly made of kankar stone. (The defence evidence).

The prosecution produced two witnesses, the officiating Superintendent, Octroi, and the Sub-Overseer of the municipality at that time. The defence produced 13 witnesses; D. W. I a formal witness, D. W. 2 in support of the accused's statement, D. W. 3 and D. W. 4 testify to the removal of the stone from the foundation of the Kothi Sain Jemait Shah, D.Ws. 6 and 7 who dug it up, D. W. 8 who removed the foundations and transferred the stone. D. W. 5 who testifies to the removal of the stone from the well and D. W. 9 who transferred the stone to the lime-kiln. D. W. 10 and D. W. 11 broke up the blooks at the time-kiln and D. W. 12 and D. W. 13 who support the above. There is very little to be said about the witnesses, except for D. W. 2 who so contradicts and recontradicts himself that very little can be made out of the evidence of either side and also regarding D. W. 13 who attempted to give evidence as an expert on the burning of kankar for lime, but admitted later that he had never seen it done.

The defence, according to D. W. 3 to D. W. 13, is based on the following points:-

- (a) That there were these three buildings, the Kothi Jamait Shah and the two wells, which were originally in the path of the Railway. These were sold to the accused in 1927.
- (b) The accused had the foundations of the Kothi removed, and the lining of the well. These were of kankar.
- (c) That he moved this kankar first to the edge of the line, and later to the front of the lime-kiln, where it was broken up.

 $\mathbf{B2}$

[Hon. Dr. Gokul Chand Narang].

(d) That this was the kankar, which was discovered by the Octrol Superintendent, and about which this case has been instituted.

I find the following points disputed, and as such thay have to be proved :--

- A.—That the kankar found before the lime-kiln on 6th May 1,084 cubic feet was brought into municipal limits approximately in April or May 1929. For the prosecution to prove.
- B.—That the kankar so found was brought from the foundation of the Kothi Jamait Shah and the lining of the well. This is for the defence to prove.
- 0.—That this Kothi and well were within municipal limits, and, therefore, the kankar-did not cross municipal limits. For the defence to prove.
- D.—That the kankar was transferred from the factory to the lime kiln and that this factory or warehouse was within municipal limits. Proof to be given by defence.
 - D.—I will consider D first.
- D. W. 1 is the only witness who mentions this fact. The accused relies solely on this in his own statement. The statement of D. W. 1 as I have mentioned before is so self-contradictory that it is not in the least reliable. Moreover, it appears that this warehouse was no longer to-be used as a warehouse after December 1928, and after this time, therefore, the article in it were liable to octroi. The alleged kankar transported from this warehouse or factory is, therefore, liable to octroi. I decide this point against the accused.
- A.—The prosecution have not shown definitely that the kankar before the lime-kiln was brought there in April or May. But they have shown that the kiln was working, that the kankar in question was noticed on the 6th May and not before, and that, therefore, it is to be assumed that the kankar was brought there about that time. Moreover, the defence do not produce-evidence on this point, nor do they refute it. They also attempt to show that the kankar brought from the foundations of the Kothi and the well were brought to the lime-kiln approximately about that time, or slightly before (vide D. W. 10 statement "about Chet") D. W. 9 says February or March, D. W. 7 about 1½ or 1 year ago.

I find that the kankar was, therefore, brought to the lime-kiln about April or May. I decide this point in favour of the presecution.

B .-- That the kankar so found was brought from the Kothi Jamait Shah and from the wells.

There is no doubt that the foundations of the Kothi and the sides of the well, furnished pathar kankar, which if broken up would produce lime. There is no doubt also that the foundations of the Kothi and the sides of the well were dug up by the accused, and used for such purpose. But there seems to be some doubt as regards the time when this transfer was made. It is definitely proved that there were two movements of the pathar stone, the first from the foundations of the Kothi to the side, next to the lime kiln. (There was only one transfer in the case of the well stone). Most of the defence witnesses state that the removal of the stone occurred about 1½ to 2 years ago, i.e., about March 1929. But in cross-examination they admit that it was before the opening of the Railway, e.g., D. W. 5. (Both the Kothi and the well are in spots where the railway lines now actually exist). This also is obvious from the nature of things. Now the Railway was opened in February 1928, while a ballast line from Nalagarh used to run on the same lines before this time. Hence it may be assured that the stone was removed from the foundations and from the well before February 1928. In the case of the well stone, there was only one transfer, straight to the kiln (D. W. 9). In the case of the foundations of the Kothi Jamait Shah, there was transfer to the side which took 2 days (D. Ws. 7, 8, 6) and there the stone remained a month (D. W. 6). It is apparent also that the spot where it was first placed, being within Railway limits, would not be used for long. At any rate we can assure that all this stone arrived at the lime-kiln about March or April 1928.

The kiln is assured to have been a working one, and it is only stated by one defence witness' evidence that it stopped for periods. It is nowhere suggested that the kiln stopped working for a whole year, and, therefore, this stone remained from April 1928 till May 1929. Yet this very stone is said to have been seen at the kiln "about $1\frac{1}{4}$, $1\frac{1}{4}$ or 2 years ago" by D. Ws. 3, 5 and 6.

Finally P. W. 2 (Sub-Overseer) alleges that the stone he measured on the 7th May was road kankar and not pathar kankar, while the stone alleged to be removed from the Kothi and well by the accused is pathar kankar.

I find, therefore, that this contention is not proved by the defence, even sufficiently to cause doubt as regards the prosecution evidence. I decide this point against the defence.

C.—That the Kothi and well in question are within the municipal limits.

No evidence is produced on this point beyond two verbal statements. But it is apparent that these two buildings were within Railway limits, being actually on the place where the line now runs. Moreover, the land had at that time been acquired by the Railway, since the stone was sold to the accused (D. W. 3). The places were not then within the municipality, as they

were within the boundaries of Government acquired land. But there seems to be some doubt as to whether outroi boundaries were crossed in transporting the kanker to the lime-kiln within the municiplaity. It appears to me that such boundaries must be crossed, unless these boundaries were not notified.

In conclusion, I find, therefore, that the prosecution story is well supported and not disputed, while the defence story is far from proved. The prosecution have proved that no kankar stone can be produced within the limits of the municipality and the defence had admitted this. But they based their defence on the kankar already existing within municipal limits, which I find is not the stone at the lime-kiln, nor of the same kind.

The accused was asked to pay this cotroi duty and had refused to do so. The intention of the accused, moreover, may be assumed as he is a member of the committee and was also Vices President and, therefore, knew of the duty, and his liability to pay the duty.

I, therefore, find the accused Shaikh Rahmat IIahi guilty of introducing goods into octroi limits, goods upon which no octroi was paid, and there guilty under Section 78 of the Punjab Municipal Act.

I sentence the accused to a fine of rupees thirty (Rs. 30).

Order announced.

Copy of judgment, dated 16th May, 1931, passed by R. B. Beckett, Esq., I.C.S., Sessions Judge, Ambala, in criminal revision petition, Shaikh Rahmat Ilahi versus Municipal Committee, Rupar.

The accused has been convicted under Section 78 of the offence of introducing a dutiable article "kankar" into the octroi limits of Rupar municipality with intent to defraud the committee of the duty due and has been sentenced to a fine of Rs. 30.

It is not suggested that Section 78 would not apply if the prosecution version is correct. The only question is whether the kankar was brought in from outside the municipal limits or not. This is a question of the fact, and the Lower Court has given good reasons for finding that the kankar was introduced from outside. I see no sufficient reason for forwarding the proceedings for revision, and I dismiss the application.

& Copy of judgment, dated 23rd July, 1931, passed by the Honowrable Sir Shadi Lal, Ohief Justice, High Court, Lahore, in the criminal revision petition, Shaikh Rahmat Ilahi versus Municipal Committee, Rupar.

The findings of facts recorded by the trial Magistrate are supported by the evidence produced by the parties, and there is no adequate ground which would justify interference by a Court of revision. Nor is there any reason for holding that the Secretary of the municipal committee was not authorized to institute the complaint. It is significant that no such objection was taken by the accused in the trial court.

I accordingly dismiss the application.

*771. Cancelled.

PROVINCIALISATION OF DISTRICT BOARD SCHOOLS.

- *772. Chaudhri Riasat Ali: Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state—
 - (a) which of the District Board Schools of Attock district were provincialised in 1927;
 - (b) how many teachers were taken in Government service communitywise and how many out of them were reverted to board service after the provincialisation of the schools and why:
 - (c) the proposed probation period of the teachers taken in Government service in each case;
 - (d) the length of their service;
 - (e) whether the headmasters' reports and inspecting officers' remarks in the log books of the schools concerned are against or in favour of these teachers;
 - (f) whether they have been confirmed by now; if not, why not?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: (a) No district board school in the Attock district was provincialised in 1927.

(b), (c), (d), (e) & (f) Do not arise.

Transfer of Village Kot Jan Barhse to Government.

- *773. Chaudhri Riasat Ali: Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to state—
 - (a) when the area of village Kot Jan Bakhsh, tahsil Wazirabad, district Gujranwala, was transferred to Government and underwhat circumstances;
 - (b) whether the original land-owners have been granted lands in the colony of Lyallpur;
 - (c) whether they were required to leave their village at once and take up residence in the new colony;
 - (d) whether the tenants and kamins of the village continued residing in the village after the establishment of Chakanwali farm;
 - (e) whether the Government is aware that the present agricultural officers at Chakanwali have ordered these tenants and kamins to leave the village bag and baggage within a month; if so, why:
 - (f) whether the Government is aware that these people have been living in this village since the day of its foundation two centuries back, having full proprietary rights over the houses and have exercised these rights in the shape of transfer even after the establishment of the farm;
 - (g) what action the Government proposes to take to help the poor villagers who are being rendered homeless for no fault of theirs?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) (i) In June 1926.

- (ii) It was acquired by Government for the purpose of investigating the methods by which the waterlogged and kallar-stricken conditions prevailing there could be remedied.
 - (b) Yes.
- (c) No. The villagers were not compelled to leave the village all at once. They were granted time to harvest their rabi crops.
 - (d) Some of them.
- (e) Fourteen tenants have been ordered to vacate their houses. These tenants had executed an agreement in favour of the Government and paid royalty. It seems that the Farm Officer in view of this agreement ordered the tenants to vacate the houses and not to remove the material.
- (f) No. Government has no exact information as to when these people came to reside in this village. There is evidence that they have been there for over 40 or 50 years.

(g) The question of the liability of the tenants to eviction is being considered by Government, and no action to evict them will be taken pending its decision.

Tansildar and Naib-Tansildar candidates.

- *774. Chaudhri Riasat Ali: Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to state—
 - (a) if it is a fact that the senior naib-tahsildar candidates have been reverted to give place to the newly selected tahsildar candidates in the Lahore division; if so, why;
 - (b) if tahsilder and naib-tahsilder candidates have been placed in the same cadre:
 - (c) the reasons for their not having been appointed in order of seniority;
 - (d) what preference the tahsildar candidates have over the naibtahsildar candidates as such;
 - (e) if it is a fact that the number of tahsildar candidates selected from the Lahore division is larger than in other divisions, if so, why?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) No.

- (b) No.
- (c) & (d) Do not arise.
- (e) No, it is smaller than in the Jullundur division.

FEE FOR ENROLMENT AS ADVOCATES.

*775. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan: Will the Honourable Member for Finance be pleased to state if there is any proposal before Government of reducing the fee fixed for the enrolment of pleaders as advocates by half of its present amount?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: Government is not aware of the proposal referred to by the honourable member.

Assistant Secretary, Punjab Ibrigation.

- *776. Mr Muhammed Din Malak: With reference to the reply given to starred question¹ No. 618, will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—
 - (a) if a suitable successor to the present Assistant Secretary, Punjab Irrigation, has yet been found out by the Government, and if so, the date on which he is to be relieved of his duties and retire from service; and
 - (b) if a suitable successor has not yet been found, how does the Government propose to meet the situation?
- The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) & (b) The Assistant Secretary has been retired and it has been decided to hold the post in abeyance.

Assistant Secretary, Punjab Irrigation.

- *777. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak: (1) Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state if it is contemplated to appoint the present Assistant Secretary, Punjab Irrigation, to some temporary post after he has been relieved of his present duties, if so—
 - (a) the nature of the temporary appointment;
 - (b) the emoluments that he will receive in addition to pension;
 - (c) the duration of the appointment?
- (2) If the reply is in the affirmative, will the Honourable Revenue Member please state the reason or reasons for the re-employment of the present Assistant Secretary after his retirement?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (1) There is at present no such intention.

(2) Does not arise.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY, PUNJAB TRRIGATION.

- *778. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak: With reference to the reply given to starred question¹ No. 619 (i), will the Honourable Member for Revenue please state if the information asked for can now be made available, also—
 - (a) if it is not a fact that the present Assistant Secretary, Punjab Irrigation, would on retirement receive a higher rate of pension on account of the extension granted to him than he would have received if the extension had not been granted; and if so
 - (b) whether when granting the extension the facts mentioned in (a) were duly considered?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: The Assistant Secretary, had he not been granted an extension under Fundamental Rule 56 (a), would have been granted a pension of Rs. 408-6-0.

- (a) Yes.
- (b) Yes,

ASSISTANT SECRETARY, PUNJAB IRRIGATION.

*779. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak: With reference to the reply given to starred question² No. 620, will the Honourable Member for Revenue please state if the Government has yet considered and decided the advisability of granting further extension or extensions to the present Assistant Secretary, Punjab Irrigation, and if so, the decision that may have been taken?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: Khan Sahib Shaikh Shah Mohammad, late Assistant Secretary, retired from the service of Government with effect from the 11th November, 1981, and no successor is being appointed.

¹Vol. XIX, pages 159-60.

Wol. XIX, page 160.

Immovable property acquired by Government servants.

- *780. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak: With reference to the reply given to starred question No. 621, will the Honourable the Revenue Member please state-
 - (a) the rule or rules which render the nature of the statements obtained from their servants as strictly confidential;
 - (b) whether the information in question is not obtained, inter alia, to enable the Government to keep a periodical check on the acquisition by its servants of immovable property and to satisfy themselves that such acquisition was commensurate with their legitimate earnings; if so, will the Honourable the Revenue Member please state the result of their checking in the case of the present Assistant Secretary, Punjab Irrigation?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) Statements of immovable property acquired by Government servants are kept strictly confidential under orders of the Punjab Government. These orders are, however, confidential.

(b) The honourable member is referred to reply (b) to his starred question 621.

Immovable property acquired by Government servants.

- *781. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak: The reply given to starred question 2No. 622 (a) was that "Lala Sita Ram left the Department about 15 years ago and no record of such order can be traced ", yet the Honourable the Revenue Member may be pleased to state—
 - (a) the reasons on which the enquiry in his case was based as well as the objects for which it was instituted, and
 - (b) the result of the enquiry;

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) The reason for the enquiry was alleged improper conduct leading to the framing of eight charges against the temporary Engineer.

(b) The Local Government found all the charges proved in part or in full and dismissed the temporary Engineer. Subsequently as a result of a memorial addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, the Government of India found of the eight charges only one proved, and the order of dismissal was converted to one of removal. Later as the result of a memorial addressed to the Secretary of State he was reinstated.

Assistant Secretary, Punjab Irrigation.

- *782. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak: With reference to the reply given to starred question³ No. 623 (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), will the Honourable the Revenue Member please state—
 - (a) what is the total area in acreage irrigated by the Shahpur Minor in Multan district:

Vol. XIX, page 160. ² Vol. XIX, page 161. ³ Vol. XIX, page 161.

[Mr. Muhammad Din Malak].

- (b) what is the total area in acreage owned by the permanent Assistant Scoretary, Punjab Irrigation, on this minor;
- (c) what is the total area in acreage owned by others on this minor;
- (d) the name of the largest owner of land on this minor;
- (e) when was the land owned by the Assistant Secretary and irrigated: by this minor purchased by him?

The Honourable Captein Sardar Sikander Hyet Khan: Information is awaited from the Superintending Engineer on these questions.

MAYO HOSPITAL, LAHORE.

*783. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak: With reference to the reply given to starred question No. 196, will the Honourable Minister for Education please state the result of the consideration by Government of the question of fees charged and to be charged in hospital and also the distribution of such fees as between Government and the medical officers?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: The matter is ripe for decision. Now that the reports of the retrenchment and sources of revenue committees have been received, Government will shortly issue orders on the subject, a copy of which will be supplied to the honourable member for Lahore city.

FEES IN HOSPITALS.

*784. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak: Will the Honourable the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

- (a) why the medical officers are allowed to charge the patients accommodated in the private wards any fees;
- (b) whether in attending on patients in the private wards the medical officers are expected to use or in fact they use their private instruments;
- (c) whether they are appointed in the hospital to attend to the patients both in the general and in the private ward;
- (d) whether under the existing system they charge the patients in the private wards exorbitant fees to which they are not entitled;
- (e) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that the medical officers induce or force patients from the general ward to transfer themselves to the private wards and that if a patient refuses to agree to it he is sent away from the hospital?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: (a) The present practice under which the visiting physicians and surgeons charge fees for medical attendance and surgical operations from patients accommodated in the private wards has been in force since May 1900 and is based on the ground that the private wards are meant for well-to-do persons, who do not wish to go into public wards but wish to enjoy the comfort of having separate accommodation for themselves.

¹ Vol. XVIII, page 319.

- (b) No.
- (c) Yes.
- (d) No. The fees are charged strictly in accordance with the scale of fees prescribed by Government. This scale is now under revision.
- (e) There is no instance on record in which a medical officer has induced or forced a patient in the general ward to have himself or herself transferred to the private wards. Those patients, however, who, while occupying the private wards, fail to pay ten days fees in advance are transferred to the general wards. If the honourable member has any particular case in view he might let me have particulars of it.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION IN FOREST DEPARTMENT.

*785. Mr. Muhammed Din Malak: With reference to starred question No. 465, will the Honourable the Revenue Member kindly state if Government intend to adopt measures to bring up the Muslim representation in the Forest Department service to its due level?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: There is no prospect of fresh recruitment to the Punjab Forest Service in the near future, as the present strength of the cadre is in excess of the requirements. As regards the subordinate service reasonable claims of Muslims as well as others will be kept in view in making appointments.

CRIMINAL TRIBES SETTLEMENT, KACHA KHU.

*786. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak: With reference to starred question² No. 728 (5) will the Honourable the Revenue Member kindly state the result of the consideration by Government?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: The person referred to has been removed from the post of the Superintendent of the Criminal Tribes Settlement. He will not be reinstated while the order of the Kashmir Darbar stands. If, however, he can prove his innocence and get the Durbar's order withdrawn, he will be re-instated provided he is renominated by the Punjab Hindu Sabha who are in control of the Settlement.

MACLAGAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE, LAHORE.

- *787. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak: (1) Will the Honourable the Minister for Agriculture please state—
 - (a) whether an enquiry into the recent affairs of the Maclagan Engineering College, Lahore, had been ordered by the Government:
 - (b) whether such an enquiry had actually been started;
 - (c) whether such an enquiry was stopped before it was completed?

Vol. XVIII, page 642. aVol. XIX, pages 320-21.

[Mr. Muhammad Din Malak.]

- (2) If the reply to the above be in the affirmative, will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture please state in detail—
 - (a) the reasons which had led the Government to institute the enquiry in question;
 - (b) the reasons which induced them to stop the enquiry without completing it;
 - (c) the expenditure entailed by the enquiry;
 - (d) the fund to which the expenditure incurred was allocated;
 - (e) whether the midway stoppage of enquiry was due to Government orders based on the suggestion and recommendation of the Enquiry Committee, if so, what were the suggestions and recommendation, or reasons responsible therefor;
 - (f) whether the Enquiry Committee had submitted a report to the Government, and if so, whether this report was unanimous?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh: (1) (a) Yes.

- (b) Yes.
- (c) No.
- (2) (a) The honourable member is referred to the Press Communique, dated the 30th August 1981 a copy of which is laid on the table.
 - (b) Does not arise in view of (c) above.
 - (c) The expenditure will amount to Bs. 4,000 approximately.
 - (d) The expenditure is debitable to 41—Civil Works—Transferred.
 - (e) Does not arise.
 - (f) Yes.

Press Communiqué.

A Committee consisting of Nawab Major Talib Mehdi Khan, O.B.E., M.L.A., Rais of Darapur, and Mr. Brayne, Commissioner of Lahore, was appointed on the 19th June, to carry out an executive enquiry and "enquire into events connected with the withdrawal of certain Muslim students from Maelagan Engineering College and to report to Government." The Committee met at Lahore on 23rd June, but on the Muslim students refusing to attend, the Committee returned to Simla. They examined documents and recorded the statements of Captain Whittaker on the 26th June and 1st July, and also the statement of Mr. Crawford on the 2nd July. On the 2nd July, Shaikh Abdul Ghani, M.L.C., Advocate, Sargodha, was added as a member of the Committee by Government: he joined the Committee at Simla on the 18th July. The Committee proceeded to Lahore, and from 20th to 25th made certain inspections and recorded statements of Muslim students led by Khalifa Shuja-ud-Din, the counsel for Muslim students, assisted from time to time by several other advocates; Captain Whittaker and his staff were not represented by Counsel. Professor Berry was present on behalf of the latter for the first day only. After recording the evidence of 6 Muslim students and some members of staff, the Committee returned to Simla on the 25th July, leaving Simla on 3rd August. The Committee finally signed its report on the 9th August, which did not reach Government till 14th August.

Three accounts regarding the observations alleged to have been made by the Principal on the 13th May, which had been communicated to Government before the Committee was appointed, were placed before the Committee when the enquiry began. After their return from Simle at the end of July, the Committee did not consider it essential to proceed any further and examine more witnesses, as it held that it would be difficult to ascertain any more precisely what exactly Captain Whittaker did say. The Committee holds "that Captain Whittaker made remarks on May 13th, which, even if not intended to offend, were capable of misconstruction." The interview took place on the 13th May, and the Muslim students went on strike on 28th May: up to the 18th May, Muslim and non-Muslim students acted jointly in making representations for the removal of the order of suspension passed on Mr. Saddiqui. It is clear that

suspension of Mr. Saddiqui was a contributory, if not the chief, cause of the strike. The Principal and the higher authorities remained unaware that there was any feeling of dissatisfaction amongst the students before the strike, though the Principal was labouring under a sense of grievance regarding certain criticisms of him and the College, which had been made some time previously in a section of the Muslim press, and which he considered unjustified and unfair.

As soon as the Muslim students went on strike, the Principal took immediate steps to disabuse them of any misapprehensions they may have entertained on account of his remarks **Ъу**—

- (i) Writing a letter on the 28th of May, 1931, to one of the leading students who had addressed a letter to him, inviting him to come and see him with one representative from each of the classes, so that he might point out portions of his letter which were misleading and incorrect;
- (ii) placing on the notice board of both hostels and College a notice, denying the charge contained in the reports under circulation and giving assurances to the students. concerned: this notice is dated 29th of May. After alluding to the report to the effect that, in the course of a talk to the students on the 13th of May. he had "openly declared hostility on the Muslims," the notice concluded with these words: "The report is absolutely untrue, and Muslim students who have been misled by it, may rest assured that they will always receive in the future, as they have done in the past, exactly the same treatment as the students of any other community.
- In the course of his lengthy statement before the Committee on the 26th of June, 1931. the Principal observes "I am absolutely sure that I never used the word community," and this word was never in my mind. The thought of saying anything against the community never entered into my mind before then, or since. I would never deliberately wound the feelings of any person or community. If I accidently hurt the feelings of any person or community, I should greatly regret it, and I should be the first to try to remove that impression."

The statement, which he has made before the Committee, is sufficient to establish that he never had any desire to offend the Muslim students—much less the Muslim community, and that he regrets that any words of his should have conveyed such a wrong impression. Government accepts this assurance.

The Committee, besides other suggestions for the better administration of the College, recommends

- (i) that students on strike should be taken back;
 (is) that the proceedings of the Committee should be kept confidential and considered as privileged; and
- (iii) that allegations made in the course of the enquiry concerning the administration of the College, demand careful investigation.

Government accepts these recommendations:

- (i) In regard to re-admission of students who withdrew, the Punjab Government is constrained to observe that, in spite of the fact that the students were advised by the Senior Muslim Professor of the College to refrain from taking such a serious step and that the proper method of seeking redress of any grievances felt was to make a representation to the Chief Engineer, the students, by absenting themselves from the College, broke the rules of the institution, which they had agreed to obey when admitted. The Government, however, in view of the recommendations of the Committee, is prepared to extend the offer which the Principal made in the first instance, and allow the students to return to College if they apply to the Principal within 15 days and express regret for their recent disregard of rules, and give an undertaking that in future they will obey the rules of the College.
- ii) The Committee have mentioned the presence of a background of dissatisfaction in the minds of Muslim students as being a predisposing course which led them to a general strike. It is difficult to determine how far this feeling was justified. The allegations made before the Committee by aggrieved students are :-
 - (a) Partiality in the matter of admission and treatment after admission.
 - (b) Mismanagement of funds closely connected with the students' welfare, e.g., sports fund, utensil fund, &c.
 - (c) Defects in the system and quality of teaching.
 - (d) Irregularities in the use of workshop, Government stores and material.

The instances mentioned are in the nature of assertions unsupported by evidence. The nature of these matters is partly disciplinary, partly technical and partly a matter of audit and finance. The allegations made under these heads merit further enquiry, and the Principal and Staff must have an opportunity of stating the facts in regard to them. Government have [Hon. Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh.]

decided to institute a departmental enquiry into these allegation at once. The enquiry will be conducted by Mr. Crump, Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Branch, and Mr. Staig, Joint Secretary in the Finance Department. They are also authorised to seek assistance from the Accountant-General for the purpose of audit of accounts, and from the Principal, Government College, regarding questions concerning College rules, discipline and teaching arrangements in the course of their enquiry.

LAHORE:

FAZI-1-ILAHI,

The 30th August 1931.

Offg. Director, Information Bureau, Punjab.

MACLAGAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE, LAHORE.

- *788. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak: Will the Honourable the Minister for Agriculture please lay on the table—
 - (a) the report submitted by the Enquiry Committee appointed to enquire into the recent affairs of the Maclagan Engineering College, Lahore;
 - (b) the statements recorded by that Enquiry Committee?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh: (a) and (b) The honourable member is referred to my reply to starred question No. 787 (above).

MACLAGAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE, LAHORE.

*789. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak: Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture please state if the Government has made up its mind to withdraw Captain Whittaker from the Principalship of the Maclagan Engineering College?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh: No.

SARDAR SANTOKH SINGH.

- *790. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak: Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture kindly state—
 - (a) whether it is a fact that Sardar Santokh Singh, B.Sc., officer under training at the Government Cattle Farm, Hissar, was recruited in 1927 for appointment as Superintendent, Nili Bar Cattle Farm;
 - (b) whether it is a fact that the said farm is not likely to be started in the near future;
 - (e) whether Sardar Santokh Singh is a duly qualified Veterinarian;
 - (d) whether he is eligible for appointment (to the Provincial Service, class 1;
 - (e) whether the existing temporary post held by Sardar Santokh Singh is going to be brought under reduction immediately?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh: (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

- (c) No. He is a trained eugenist and was recruited for breeding and not for veterinary work.
 - (d) Yes.
 - (e) The matter is under consideration in connection with the report of the Retrenchment Committee.

HEAD VERNACULAR CLERK, OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER, LAHORE.

- *791. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak: (1) Will the Honourable the Member for Revenue kindly state—
 - (a) whether it is a fact that the present Head Vernacular Clerk, in the office of Commissioner, Lahore division, was confirmed as such in December, 1927;
 - (b) whether his name is still shown in the list of permanent naibtahsildars of the Lahore division corrected up to the 1st January 1980;
- (2) If the reply to (a) and (b) be in the affirmative, will the Honourable Member for Revenue please state the reasons as to why his name has not yet been removed from the list mentioned above?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (1) (a) Yes.

- (b) Yes.
- (2) The matter is under consideration.

HEAD VERNACULAR CLERK, COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, LAHORE.

*792. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak: Will the Honourable Member for Revenue please state whether it is a fact that the post of Head Vernacular Clerk, Commissioner's office, Lahore division, has invariably been held by Hindus in the past?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: The post of Head Vernacular Clerk, Commissioner's office, Lahore division, has been held by Hindus in the past with the exception of a period of three years and two months in the aggregate (January 1899 to October 1901 and January 1915 to April 1915), when it was held by three Muslims.

RESIGNATION OF S. FAYAZ HUSAIN, VICE-CHAIRMAN, KAITHAL MUNI-CIPALITY.

- *793. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan: Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state—
 - (a) whether he is aware that the Sub-Divisional Officer, Kaithal, in the Karnal district, used violent language to S. Fayaz Husain, Vice-Chairman of the Kaithal municipality and compelled him by threats of sending him to jail, to tender resignation of his seat as a Vice-Chairman;
 - (b) if the proceedings of the huge meeting of citizens of Kaithal, held on or about the 24th September last, protesting against the

[Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan.]

attitude of the Sub-Divisional Officer referred to in (a) above, have come to the notice of the Government:

(c) if the answers to (a) and (b) be in the affirmative, what action the Government contemplates to take in the matter?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang: (a) It has been ascertained that the allegation is entirely incorrect.

- (b) The matter has now been brought to the notice of the Ministry and it is understood that the meeting was attended by few people and that it ended in a fiasco as several people stood up to oppose the resolution in question.
 - (c) Does not arise.

*794—797.—Cancelled.

LADY MACLAGAN GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL, LAHORE.

- *798. Mien Nurullah: Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state—
 - (a) whether the accounts of the Lady Maclagan Girls' High School, Lahore, have ever been audited;
 - (b) **±** so, when ;
 - (c) whether the Government has received the auditor's report;
 - (d) if so, whether it will lay on the table a copy of the report and also the action taken thereon?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: (a) Yes, in 1980. The department has recently introduced a system by which the accounts of all Government educational institutions including the inspectors' offices will be audited annually;

- (b) 1980.
- (c) Yes.
- (d) It is not in the public interest to lay a copy of this report on the table of the House. But I can assure the House that the audit objections are of the usual type and Government are taking the necessary action on this report. There is no embezzlement or misappropriation of funds.

CALCULATION OF YIELD OF CROPS.

- *799. Mian Nurullah: Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to state—
 - (a) what is meant by a four-anna crop in case of wheat, cotton, gram, toria, sugarcane;
 - (b) whether the officers of the Irrigation Department possess a schedule giving them the quantity which is to be taken as equal to sixteen annas or whether they use their discretion;

- (c) whether the Government is aware that many zilladars do not even know the standard yields on which they have to base calculations and decide the question of remission;
- (d) whether Government is considering the question of writing the actual quantity that is meant by four-anna crop in case of each crop instead of simply writing one-fourth crop;
- (e) whether the Government is aware that railways have printed forms on reverse of which instructions are given;
- (j) whether the Government have decided similarly to print on the reverse of Fard Darkhast Kharaba or on the reverse of Kacha Parchi the standard of yields to be applied to find out a fouranna or eight-anna crop?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) A four-anna crop means a crop the outturn of which is estimated to be one-fourth of that of a normal crop as determined at the time of the settlement of the district.

- (b) Yes.
- (c) No.
- (d) No.
 - (e) Possibly.
 - (f) No.

PROTECTION AND GUARDING OF CHESTS OF SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

- *800. Mian Nurullah: Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to state—
 - (a) the total expenditure incurred on protecting and guarding the chests of Sub-Divisional Officers and Executive Engineers of the Irrigation Department;
 - (b) whether it is a fact that these chests contain only the amount required to disburse the salaries and payment of minor repairs and such small works;
 - (c) if not, what other payments are made from these;
 - (d) whether the Government has considered any alternative methods of payment for the sake of economy;
 - (e) if so, why have they not been adopted;
 - (f) whether the payments by money orders can be adopted;
 - (g) the possible savings if this method is adopted;
 - (h) the total cost of payments by money orders?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) The expenditure is not readily available. To obtain it correctly will mean a reference to every division in the province, and will involve labour which will be incommensurate with the value of the results received.

fHon. Capt. Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan.]

- (b) Yes. The chests ordinarily contain amounts required for the disbursement of salaries of non-gazetted and petty establishments and the payments of small sums under "Works."
 - (c) Does not arise.
- (d) Government has sanctioned the modification of the present provision, which will result in appreciable economy.
 - (e) Does not arise.
- (f) No, because it is impracticable to pay by money order each individual of the large number of petty establishment employed.
 - (g) and (h) Do not arise.

MALIES AND DALIES-NAJABAT SUB-DIVISION.

- *801. Mian Nurullah: Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to state—
 - (a) whether a contract system of malies and dalies (supply of vegetables) was tried in the rest-houses instead of a gardener in the Najabat sub-division of the Upper Sutlej Valley;
 - (b) whether it is a fact that all touring officers were pleased with the system except the overseers under whom the gardener ordinarily serves;
 - (c) whether the system has been abandoned, if so, why;
 - (d) the total cost of gardening of the rest-houses in the province;
 - (e) how much of this could be saved by adopting the contract system of supply of vegetables;
 - (f) whether the Government is prepared to adopt such a system?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be supplied to the honourable member when ready.

(d) to (f) It is not clear whether the honourable member requires the total expenditure on all gardens in the Irrigation Branch over a certain number of years, on the cultivation of vegetables only during the past, or any particular years in the whole of the Irrigation Branch.

OFFICES FOR EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

- *802. Mian Nurullah: Will the Honourable Revenue Member bepleased to state—
 - (a) whether each Executive Engineer of the Irrigation Department has an office apart from his bungalow where he works from 10 to 4;
 - (b) the total number of Executive Engineers and the number of thosewho have separate offices;
 - (c) whether it is a fact that some Executive Engineers who have also a separate office hold their offices in their bungalows;

(d) whether Government have ever considered the plan of providing separate offices for Executive Engineers in order to remove the inconvenience to which zamindars are put in seeing these officers at their residences?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) Yes, generally. But an Executive Engineer has no fixed office hours.

- (b) 58. Out of 50 for which information has so far been received, 44 have separate offices.
 - (c) Yes, except when necessary to attend at their offices.
 - (d) Does not arise.

Public Prosecutors.

- *803. Mian Nurullah: Will the Honourable Finance Member be pleased to state—
 - (a) the total number of public prosecutors in the Punjab;
 - (b) the total amount spent upon them during the year 1930-31;
 - (c) whether the Government possess any other prosecuting agency also:
 - (d) the strength of this, if any;
 - (e) how many of these prosecutors are Barristers and how many LL.Bs.;
 - (f) how many of them have experience of 5 years or more;
 - (g) whether Government have considered that a huge saving can be effected by abolishing the post of public prosecutors?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) 81.

- (b) Rs. 2,92,886.
- (c) Yes, Police Prosecuting Agency.
- (d) 119.
- (e) Of the public prosecutors there are 10 Barristers and 21 LL.Bs., and of the police prosecuting agency there are 2 Barristers and 68 LL.Bs.
- (f) All public prosecutors have experience of five years or more; the number of police prosecuting staff with five or more years service is 67.
 - (g) The saving suggested can only be effected at the cost of efficiency.

SUPPLY OF CIVIL LIST TO MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

- *804. Mian Nurullah: Will the Honourable Finance Member be pleased to state—
 - (a) whether it is a fact that all important Government publications are supplied to the members of the Council free of cost;
 - (b) whether the Punjab Civil List is among those;
 - (c) whether the Government is aware that the members of the Council often need referring to the Civil List because very often they have to resort to semi-official correspondence in the interest of the public;

[Mian Nurullah.]

- (d) whether the Government will consider the question of kindly supplying the Civil List to the members of the Legislative Council in future free of cost;
- (e) if not, why?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) and (b) No. The only publications which are supplied to non-official members of the Council free of cost are the Punjab Government Gazette, the Punjab Constitutional Manual and the Council Debates.

- (c) No.º
- (d) and (e) Four copies of the Civil List are supplied to the Council Office and Government regret that in the present financial stringency it is not practicable to accede to the request.

WATER-LOGGING, LYALLPUR DISTRICT.

*805. Mian Nurullah: Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to state-

- (a) whether it is a fact that water-logging has started in the Lyallpur district :
- (b) whether the Government is aware that in water-logged areas dense growth of grass takes place and thus American cottoncannot flourish:
- (c) whether the Government is aware that the spring level of water is only at about 7 feet in Chak No. 128-R.B., in the Lyallpur dis-
- (d) whether it is a fact that the adjoining Chak No. 122-R.B. in the Sheikhupura district is already admitted to be in water-logged
- (e) what steps the Government propose to take to save the Lyallpur district from water-logging?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) Yes, ly in a part of Chak No. 128-R. B.

- (b) This is probably correct.
- (c) Yes, only in the water-logged area.
- (d) Yes.
- (e) Steps will be taken by the Water logging Department as funds permit.

WATER-LOGGING, LYALLPUR DISTRICT.

- *806. Mian Nurullah: Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to state - and the first of an enterior hand and a
 - (a) whether the Government is aware that certain parts of the Lyallpur district are being affected by water-logging; 83

- (b) if so, which parts;
- (c) whether the Government has ever calculated how long it will take the whole district to become water-logged if nothing is done to stop it;
- (d) whether Government is contemplating any measures to stop it?

The Honourable Captain Sardax Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) Yes.

- (b) An area of 62 acres and 2 kanals in Chak No. 128-R. B.
- (c) No.
- (d) No action beyond what has been stated in part (e) of starred question No. 805 (above) is contemplated at present.

EMBEZZLEMENT IN DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, KARNAL.

- *807. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan: Will the Honourable the Revenue Member please state—
 - (a) what is the amount of money for which Ashiq Hussain, a clerk, on the Karnal district establishment could not offer an explanation;
 - (b) whether he is aware that departmental proceedings are going on against the said Ashiq Hussain;
 - (e) if it is a fact that Balram Singh, a copying agent at Karnal, Ram Sarup, a vernacular copyist, and Data Ram, a clerk in the Deputy Commissioner's office at Karnal, were found to have embezzled Rs. 21, Rs. 150, and Rs. 900, respectively, but no proceedings were taken against them;
 - (d) if the answer to (c) is in affirmative, what are the reasons for selecting Ashiq Hussain for instituting departmental proceedings against him and for not proceeding against the other men referred to above?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) Rs. 155.

- (b) The inquiry has now been finished.
- (c) No. Balram Singh was found guilty of carelessness, and the value of certain missing articles was recovered from him.

A criminal case under section 409, Indian Penal Code, has been instituted against Ram Sarup. Data Ram is an employee of the district board, which has ordered him to pay half the cost of certain articles lost or destroyed owing to the carelessnes.

(d) Does not arise.

PARKA ROAD BETWEEN KARNAL AND INDARI.

- *808. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan: Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state:—
 - (a) whether he is aware that for want of a pakka road between Karnal and Indari village, the people of the latter place suffer under great hardship, especially during the rainy season;

[Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan.]

- (b) whether the district board promised and undertook to construct a pakka road between Karnal and Inderi
- (c) if so, how much of it was constructed and when:
- (d) when the remaining portion will be completed;
- (e) if he has received any representation from the people asking for the completion of the road;
- (f) if the answer to (c) is in affirmative, what action he has taken on it ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang: (a) and (b) No.

- (c) and (d) Do not arise.
- (e) No.
- (f) Does not arise.

SUB-INSPECTOR OF POLICE, KALANAUR POLICE STATION.

- *809. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan: Will the Honourable the Finance Member please state:—
 - (a) whether he is aware that in the month of June last, the Sub-Inspector of Police, Kalanaur police station, in the Rohtak district, put in the lock-up 18 Rajputs of Rigand village, including among them a number of Jamadars and Risaldars in the Indian Army, on a flimsy complaint by a waif, and kept them there for 18 days by taking remands;
 - (b) whether he is aware that the Sub-Inspector's enmity with these men was established before this event:
 - (c) whether he is aware that the District Magistrate of Rohtak, in discharging them observed that the Sub-Inspector was not justified in putting these men in the lock-up and that there was no case against them;
 - (d) if answers to (a) and (c) are in the affirmative, what action the Government intends to take in the matter?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) Nine Rajputs were sent to the lock-up in this case. Only two of these men were ex-military men. complaint was lodged by a pensioned military officer.

- (b) No. It is understood that no enmity existed.
- (c) Yes.
- (d) Government have no reason to suspect that the Sub-Inspector acted otherwise than under a bona fide misapprehension and therefore do not propose to take any action in the matter.

CLASSIFICATION OF ADHARMIES IN THE CENSUS.

- *816. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan: Will the Honourable the Revenue Member please state:--
 - (a) whether he is aware that some days after the night of the final enumeration during the present Census operations, a large

number of Adharmies were counted among Hindus in the district of Karnal under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner of Karnal:

- (b) how many Adharmies were thus counted as Hindus;
- (c) if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, what action the Government contemplates to take in the matter?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: It is regretted that the answer to the question is not yet ready. It will be communicated to the honourable member when ready.

Transfer of Chaudhri Ghulam Haider and the appointment of Sardar Kartar Singh in his place.

- *811. Chaudhri Muhammad Abdul Rahman Khan: Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture kindly state---
 - (a) whether it is a fact that a public meeting of the Mussalmans of Hissar district was held on 10th May 1981 under the presidency of Chaudhri Sahib Dad Khan, Pleader, Hissar;
 - (b) whether it is a fact that at the said meeting a resolution was passed protesting against the transfer of Chaudhri Ghulam Haider and the appointment of S. Kartar Singh in his place;
 - (c) whether a copy of this resolution has been received by Government; if so, what action has been taken thereon? If no action has so far been taken, what are the reasons for the same?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh: Government has no information.

SARDAR KARTAR SINGH, CIBCLE REGISTRAR.

- *812. Chaudhri Muhammad Abdul Rahman Khan: Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture kindly state—
 - (a) whether it is a fact that on 10th May 1931 a public meeting of the Mussalmans of Hissar was held under the presidency of Chaudhri Sahib Dad Khan, Pleader, Hissar;
 - (b) whether it is a fact that the following resolution was passed at the said meeting:— .
 - "This meeting of the Mussalmans of Hissar district take strong exception to the policy of S. Kartar Singh, Circle Registrar, which he has pursued in trying to defeat the co-operative movement amongst the Mussalmans and in trying to sow the seeds of dissension amongst the co-operators, and also in trying to cause harm to the Muslim staff of the co-operative department, and respectfully urges the Punjab Government to put an end to his pernicious activities";
 - (c) if the answer to (b) above be in the affirmative, what action has been taken by Government in the matter?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh: Government has no information.

CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS.

- *813. Chaudhri Muhammad Abdul Rahman Khan: Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture please state—
 - (a) the number of Muslim, Hindu and Sikh villages respectively in the Ambala district where the process of consolidation of holdings was carried out after 1st August 1929;
 - (b) whether it is a fact that no Muslim village was selected for the above purpose; if so, why;
 - (c) whether it is a fact that preliminary work in connection with the above had been undertaken in the villages of Hatoni and Kalki, when the Sub-Registrar, Co-operative Societies, ordered the discontinuance of the same and the starting of operations in the village of Surat Singh, Zaildar;
 - (d) if the answer to (c) be in the affirmative, what action do Government propose to take against the officer concerned;
 - (e) whether it is a fact that Muslim inhabitants of Jango Majra and Premgarh applied for the consolidation of their holdings; if so, what action has been taken on their application?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh: (a) and (b) No record is kept tabulating Muslim, Hindu and Sikh villages in which consolidation work has been done.

(c), (d) and (e) Inquiries have been made, and the information when collected will be communicated to the honourable member. But I may say that the number of such applications for consolidation is more than the staff can cope with, and it is thus inevitable that some applications are kept pending.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY PRABH DAYAL, SUB-INSPECTOR, CO-OPERATIVE BANKS.

- *814. Chaudhri Muhammad Abdul Rahman Khan: Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture kindly state—
 - (a) whether it is a fact that Chaudhri Ghulam Haider, Circle Registrar, Hissar, made out a case for embezzlement against Prabh Dayal, Sub-Inspector, Co-operative Banks, village Dhanso, Hissar district;
 - (b) if so, what action was taken in the matter;
 - (c) whether the Government propose to prosecute Prabh Dayal if so, when; if not, why not?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh: (a) Chaudhri Ghulam Haider found that Lala Prabh Dayal had failed to account for eight sums, amounting in all to Rs. 129.

(b) Chaudhri Ghulam Haidar did not report the matter till 17 months after the discovery. Lala Prabh Dayal has repaid the money, and Chaudhri Ghulam Haidar has been taken to task for his failure to submit a timely report to the Registrar.

(c) No. On the evidence, and particularly in view of Chaudhri Ghulam Haider's remissness in making the report, the factum of embezzlement cannot be established.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION IN THE CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT OF KARNAL AND AMBALA DISTRICTS.

- *815. Chaudhri Muhammad Abdul Rahman Khan: Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture kindly state-
 - (a) the number of Hindu, Sikh and Muslim Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, respectively, in the Co-operative Department of Karnal and Ambala districts;
 - (b) if the proportion of Muslim Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors is next to nothing in these districts, what are the reasons for the same, and whether Government propose to take any action for strengthening the Muslim representation in the above districts?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh: (a) The number of Hindu, Sikh and Muslim Inspectors in Karnal and Ambala districts is given below :--

			Hindu.	Sikh.	Muslim.
Karnal district	••	••	1	< 2	• •
Ambala district	••	••	4	••	2

The number of Hindu, Sikh and Muslim Sub-Inspectors in Karnal and Ambala districts is given below:-

	District	•		Hindu.	Sikh.	Muslim
Karnal	• •	• •	•′•	11	1 ••	2
Ambala	••	••	••	5	7	8
(b) Govern	nment se	ed no necess	to for an	orial actio	n.)	

CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT.

- *816. Chaudhri Muhammad Abdul Rahman Khan: (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture kindly state whether there are any rules prescribing the period of stay of gazetted officers of the Co-operative Department in any particular locality?
- (b) If the answer to (a) be in the affirmative, will Government kindly state the period of such stay, and state further as to whether the Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Department, Jullundur division, has or has not finished his period of stay in this circle? If he has finished his period of stay, do Government propose to transfer him?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh: (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Assistant Registear, Co-operative Credit Societies,
Ambala Division.

*817. Chandkri Muhammad Abdul Rahman Khan: Arising out of the answer to question No. 2891 put by Khwaja Muhammad Eusoof, M.L.C., at a meeting of the Council, held on 7th March 1981, will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture kindly state whether the requisite information has been collected? If so, will be kindly lay a copy of it on the table? If not, what are the reasons for the same?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh: A copy of the information is laid upon the table.² A copy has already been sent to the honour able member.

- S. Baketawar Singh, Honorary Magistrate, Kathgare.
- *818. Chaudhri Muhammad Abdul Rahman Khan: Will the Honourable Member for Finance kindly state—
 - (a) whether it is a fact that on 17th September 1931, Khan Sikandar Khan and other notables of Ilaqa Billachar sent a memorial to the Commissioner, Jullundur givision, detailing their grievances against S. Bakhtawar Singh, Honorary Magistrate, Kathgarh, district Hoshiarpur;
 - (b) if so, what action the Government has taken on this memorial; if no action has so far been taken, what are the reasons for the same?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) Yes.

(b) It was not sent to Government, and it is understood that the Commissioner forwarded it to the Deputy Commissioner for disposal.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Monopolies for plying Motor lorgies.

- 160. Sardar Bahadur Sardar Mohan Singh: Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to state—
 - (a) whether it is a fact that the Government issued orders in summer last that the monopolies for plying motor lorries on various roads in the Punjab should be cancelled;
 - (b) if the reply to the above is in the affirmative, under what authority the district board, Jhelum, has again granted monopolies for 1981-32 (vide pages 10-11 of Nai Zindgi, Jhelum, dated 1st May 1981) and has debarred the motor owners in general from plying motors;
 - (c) whether the Government is aware that the monopolists are charging much higher fares than those otherwise would be and are causing great inconvenience to the public;
 - (d) what action the Government propose to take in the matter?

¹Vol. XVIII, page 385.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) No.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) If monopolies had not been granted, many roads in the Jhelum district could not have been opened to motor traffic, and Government is satisfied that the system at present in force in the Jhelum district is in the interests of the general public
 - (d) The matter is under consideration.

RAJBAHA JETHOWAL.

- 161. Chaudhri Faqir Husain Khan: Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to state—
 - (a) whether there is an outlet No. 24182 on Rajbaha Jethowal in village Tung Pain, tahsil and district Amritsar;
 - (b) how much area is allotted to it and how much is actually attached to it:
 - (c) whether any application has been received from some persons of another village to attach more land to it; if so, what is the proposed area;
- (d) whether the area referred to in (c) is chahi and not included in the chakbandi;
 - (e) whether it is true that similar applications were received about two years ago and were rejected by the Executive and Superintending Engineers, Upper Bari Doab Canal, Amritsar;
 - (f) if the reply to (e) is in the affirmative, how the new application has been admitted and whether the previous papers have also been put up before the Executive and the Superintending Engineers; if not, why, and who is responsible for that;
 - (g) whether the canal authorities are aware that on the previous occasion the Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar, forwarded a report to the effect that the inclusion of any more land to this outlet will result in a heavy disturbance;
 - (h) whether the zamindars have been given an opportunity to put up their objections; if not, why? What are the rules in this respect?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) Yes—for villages Tung Pain and Amritsar: Tung Pain Amritsar

Culturable commanded area 142 acres.

[,:

Permissible 242 Average irrigaacres. tion for last 8 years 295

acres.

[Hon. Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan.]

- (c) Yes—from one Bishan Singh of Amritsar for area belonging to Tung Bala village which is adjacent to his land in Tung Pain. The area is 11 acres. The application has been received through Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar.
- (d) The area referred to is chahi, barani and banjar, and is not included in chakbandi.
 - (e) Yes—yes in May 1928.
- (f) The application having been received through Deputy Commissioner-Amritsar, the case is under disposal. No final recommendation nor any final orders have so far been issued on the application.
 - (g) Nothing can be traced from record.
 - (h) Does not arise.

162-163. Cancelled.

VARKA, GUMTALA AND THE GOLF GROUND DRAINS.

- 164. Chaudhri Faqir Husain Khan: Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to state (a) when the Varka drain, Gumtala drain and the Golf Ground drain in the suburb of the Amritsar city were last cleaned;
- (b) whether the Government is aware that these drains did not carry the rain water regularly during the last rainy season with the result that the crops of the zamindars were heavily damaged;
- (c) what action the Government propose to take to avoid similar loss in future?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: Varka Drain was silt cleared in March 1931.

Gumtala Drain which has its origin below Amritsar has not been silt cleared for the last few years.

Amritsar Gulf Ground Drain (Tung Dhab Drain or Golf Race Course). This was cleared in 1928-29. Also petty obstructions were again removed in 1980.

- (b) The drains functioned very fairly this season, but as the rainfall on 30th, 31st August and 1st September was abnormally heavy and intense and fell practically all over the division, it was only natural that drains ran full and in places overflowed and water ponded up in certain areas for some days. These drains are, as a rule made to drain off water steadily after a normal rainfall and cannot possibly be made to carry away all the water in a day or two after such a universal and abnormally heavy and intense rainfall. Certain amount of crops which was sown in low area or besides the drains and in which water stood for days are reported to be damaged; the damage is not extensive.
- (c) Surveys will be made to see what silt clearance, if any, is required this winter in the drains in question.

HEAD VERNACULAR CLERKS, MULTAN DIVISION.

- 165. Rai Bahadur Lala Sewak Ram: Will the Honourable Member for Revenue please state—
 - (1) how many posts of head vernacular clerks fell vacant from 1923 to January 1931 in the Multan division and how many were filled by the Hindu candidates;
 - (2) how many naib-tahsildar candidates were accepted in the same division during the above-mentioned period and what was the number of Hindu candidates;
 - (3) whether it is a fact that all the head vernacular clerks of the Multan division are Muhammadans;
 - (4) (a) what is the number of Hindu and Muhammadan clerks in the office of the Commissioner, Multan division;
 - (b) whether it is a a fact that there are only two Hindu clerks in that office and the Local Fund Clerk (Hindu) in the abovementioned office who was promoted to the post of 2nd clerk was not given the work of that post which was done by his predecessors, but that work was maintained by a Muhammadan since his appointment;
 - (5) In case the reply to the concluding portions of parts (1) and (2) is none and to parts (3) and (4) is in the affirmative, what steps the Government has taken so far to remove this monopoly?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (1) six:

- (2) twenty Muhammadans, eight Hindus and four Sikhs.
- (8) Yes.
- (4) (a) eight Muhammadans and five Hindus.
 - (b) No: no.
- (5) There is no monopoly.

WATER WORKS AT HANDESBA.

- 166. Thakur Pancham Chand: (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether in early July this year a telegram purporting to the failure of the water works at Handesra, district Ambala, was despatched to the Government by the President of the Ambala municipality?
- (b) If so, will the Honourable Minister be pleased to lay the contents of the telegram on the table and to state the result of enquiry, if any, instituted by the Government on the subject?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang: (a) Yes, a telegram of such purport was received in June 1931.

(b) A copy of the telegram is laid on the table. The trouble over water supply at Ambala was reported to be due to the unsatisfactory system of distribution of water and not to the shortage of water supply, which was increased by about 22,000 gallons daily last summer, by means of extending

[Hon. Dr. Gokul Chand Narang.]

the hours for pumping water from the Sarangpur well, and also by increasing the depression head.

Telegram, dated 8th June 1931, from the President, Municipal Committee. Ambala.

Extreme scarcity of water owing to Handesra wells going practically dry, prevailing water in the city service reservoir this evening 9 feet 6 inches. No pressure available to supply water to outlying and high areas in the city. Executive Engineer, Public Health division, Ambala, approached to give more water from Sarangpore well without success, immediate relief necessary to avoid great distress in the city and to preserve public tranquility it is humbly suggested Sarangpore supply be increased immediately.

WATER WORKS, AMBALA CITY. &

- 167. Thakur Pancham Chand: Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—
 - (a) whether any report was submitted to Government within the last four months by Mr. B. F. Mane, Executive Engineer, Public Health, Ambala, on the subject of water-works and water distribution in the city of Ambala and a general reflection on the conditions of water distribution;
 - (b) why there is complaint of scarcity in Ambala city while 7 to 8 gallons of water is supplied per head in Ambala city, when there is no cry in those municipalities where the rate of supply is 5 gallons per head;
 - (c) what action has been taken or is proposed to be taken on this report of an expert;
 - (d) if not, why not;
 - (e) will the Honourable Minister please lay a copy of this report on the table?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang: (a) Yes.

- (b) The cause alleged by those who complain is uneven and invidious distribution.
- (c) The matter is under consideration and a report from the committee is awaited.
 - (d) Does not arise.
 - (e) The report is laid on the table.

Copy of a report, dated the 13th June 1931, submitted by the Executive Engineer, Ambala
Public Health Division.

I HAVE the honour to state that from the 10th of May 1931, I increased the pumping hours at Sarangpur pumping station (the auxiliary supply for Ambala city) from 20 hours to 24 hours with the result that the supply was increased by some 12,000 gallons per day. It is my opinion that a well such at Sarangpur should have rest for at least four hours per day, so that the water bearing strate may be recuperated daily, and this has proved to be beneficial from our experiment for the last two years.

The Municipal Committee, Ambala city, asked me to increase the depression head of the well in order to increase the water supply, and I was, and still, of opinion that ordinary depression head of 5 feet is a maximum for water bearing strata of this well. The Municipal Committee

again approached me to increase the depression head, and as I was dubious in doing so I wired. you at Simla and you were good enough to meet me on your way to Lahore in the early morning of 10th instant when we discussed the matter. The conclusion

It would be risky for the safety of this large well to increase the head any further.

It would be risky for the safety of this large well to increase the head any further. In status we have the head any further there is again increased the supply by some 10,000 gallons per day, and in all since the 10th June we have increased the supply from Sarangpur by some 22,000 gallons per day.

It may be mentioned that the Municipal Committee were distributing before I increased by depression head some 230,000 gallons per day and deducing the consumption of Civil Lines,. Police line and Jail at 23,000 gallons per day, it may be taken that 207,000 gallons go to city which is understood to have a population of 28,000 souls and is over 7 gallons per head per day, which I consider is pretty fair in comparison with other towns in the Punjab. Take, for instance, Abohar who are consuming 8 gallons per head per day for 24 hours supply and also similarly at Rohtak. I wish again to emphasize my opinion that the distribution system of Ambala city ought to be tested, as I think that there is either colossal main leakage or illicit supplies given tocertain persons.

The Government have done their utmost to help the Committee by increasing their watersupply until the Ghaggar scheme is undertaken and the headworks both at Sarangpur and Handesra are overtaxed. I would, therefore, suggest that a complete overhaulage of the distribution system may be made either by the Government or by the Municipal Committee itself. There are some 700 unmetered connections in the city, and on one of my inspections it was found that out of 50 connections inspected by me no connection had a tap, and when the water was delivered to the mains it ran direct to the drains as wastage. Finally, I would remark that it is my opinion that there is not so much scarcity of water in Ambala city as is made out by the-Committee when over 7 gallons per head is distributed to them in hot weather.

WATER SUPPLY, AMBALA CITY.

- 168. Thakur Pancham Chand: Will the Honourable Minister for-Local Self-Government please state-
 - (a) whether it is a fact that no complaint was received during the period when the management of water distribution in Ambala city was entrusted to the tabsilder in June last:
 - (b) whether continuous complaints have poured in ever since the water distribution arrangements were again placed with the municipality?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang: (a) No complaints were received during the period in question.

(b) Yes, about 12 complaints have been received after the municipal. committee resumed control of water distribution.

RESIGNATION OF MR. GURBACHAN SINGH, VICE-PRESIDENT, AMBALA MUNICIPALITY.

169. Thakur Pancham Chand: Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state the nature of cases that led to the forced resignation of one of the colleagues of the President of the Ambala Municipality, i.e., Mr. Guzbachan Singh, Vice-President?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang: The cases related to the infringement of Section 48 of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911.

WATER SUPPLY, AMBALA MUNICIPALITY.

- 170. Thakur Pancham Chand: Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—
 - (a) if it is a fact that strong complaints were made to him on 27th July 1931, when he visited the Ambala city, regarding the mismanagement of water-supply and general corruption against the municipality of Ambala, especially against the President and Mistri Pir Bakhsh, from all sections of the public;
 - (b) the nature of complaints submitted to him by various individuals and public bodies of the city during the large number of interviews he granted on the day of his visit;
 - (c) whether there was trouble in the shape of no supply of water for several hours together experienced by the public on the very day of the visit of the Honourable Minister;
 - (d) whether for two or three days after the Honourable Minister's visit the city was short supplied with water and several hours later than the usual time;
 - (e) the cause advanced by the municipality of the belated and short supply of water on the day of the visit of the Honourable Minister and two or three days succeeding it?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang: (a) Yes.

- (b) In view of the question in part (a) and the reply to it, requires no separate reply.
 - (c) and (d) Yes.
- (e) Tampering by some one with the sluice valve on the main pipe tine.

WATER-WORKS, AMBALA CITY.

- 171. Thakur Pancham Chand: Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—
 - (a) what action has been taken or is proposed to be taken on the general complaints submitted by the public of Ambala to the Honourable Minister on 27th July 1931;
 - (b) whether the municipality has technical expert to supervise the water-works;
 - (c) who performs the duties of a technical expert in supervising the water-works, and whether he possesses the technical knowledge necessary for an expert?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang: (a) The municipal committee of Ambala has been asked to consider the desirability of handing over the management of the water-supply to the Executive Engineer, Ambala Public Health Division.

- (b) Yes.
- (c) The Superintendent, Handesra Water-works who is reported to be a qualified Engineer.

Co-operative Credit Societies, Karnal and Roetak Districts.

- 172. Khwaja Muhammad Euscof: Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture please state—
 - (a) what is the number of villages in the districts of Rohtak and Karnal where co-operative credit societies are in existence and their number in the villages community-wise (Muslim, Hindu and Sikh):
 - (b) what is the number of villages (community-wise) in which cooperative credit societies were started during the last four years in the districts of Karnal and Rohtak;
 - (c) if the number of such Muslim villages is comparatively low, what is it due to ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh: (a) Government does not classify villages by communities. I regret the information asked for is not available.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES, AMBALA DISTRICT.

- 173. Khwaja Muhammad Eusoof: Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture please state—
 - (a) how many co-operative credit societies have been started in the Ambala district since 1st August 1929;
 - (b) how many such societies have been started in Muslim villages;
 - (c) what is the comparative strength of societies in Muslim villages in the Ambala district;
 - (d) if the number of such societies in Muslim villages is small, what are the reasons therefor?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh: (a) 142;

- (b) and (c) There is no such record in the office of the Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Punjab; nor is a record ever kept of the religion of members of co-operative societies, or of the population of any particular village; nor is there any definition of a "Muslim village."
 - (d) In view of (b) and (c), does not arise.

Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors of Co-operative Chedit Societies.

- 174. Khwaja Muhammad Eusoof: Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture please state—
 - (a) how many sub-inspectors (co-operative credit societies) have been promoted to the rank of inspectors, permanent and officiating, since Mr. Ikbal Singh, Circle Registrar, Co-operative Societies, assumed the charge of the Ambala circle;
 - (b) how many among them are Muslims;
 - (c) whether it is a fact that such non-Muslim inspectors were far junior to many Muslim sub-inspectors who are still working in the same grade; if so, what reasons underlie this supersession?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh: (a) Since September 1929, ten new posts of inspectors have been sanctioned, and there were 80 occasions on which inspectors were granted leave. In these new posts and vacancies 80 sub inspectors were selected to act. No permanent appointment to inspector has been made in this period.

- (b) 16 were Muslims.
- (c) The Registrar's office has no knowledge of or concern with the seniority of sub-inspectors, who are not their employees. Appointments to temporary vacancies among inspectors are made by the Registrar himself according to his belief of the merits of individuals.

STRIKE IN THE GOVERNMENT ENGINEERING SCHOOL, RABUL.

- 175. Khwaja Muhammad Eusoof: Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture please state if it is a fact—
 - (a) that the Muslim students of the Government Engineering School, Rasul (district Gujrat) went on strike owing to certain grievances;
 - (b) what are the grievances and how far they are redressed;
 - (c) whether it is a fact that the attitude of the Principal during the course of agitation was unsympathetic;
 - (d) what special measures has the Government adopted to safeguard the Muslim interests in the future?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh: (a) Yes.

- (b) It will serve no useful purpose to detail these grievances. They were enquired into and the boys were satisfied and returned to school.
 - (c) Government does not accept this view.
- (d) Government is not aware that Muslim interests at this school require special safeguards.

Final Examination of the Government Engineering School, Rasul.

- 176. Khwaja Muhammad Eusoof: (1) Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture please state if it is a fact—
 - (a) that the final examination of the Government Engineering School-Rasul, is conducted by the teachers of the institution;
 - (b) that the same are also the examiners;
 - (ii) If so, whether the Government proposes to appoint examiners who are not on the staff of the school?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh: (a) Yes. That is the practice in most professional colleges.

- (b) Yes, external examiners are associated with them particularly for Applied Mechanics and Surveying.
 - (ii) No. The arrangement is satisfactory.

FEES IN THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, LYALLPUR.

- 177. Khwaja Muhammed Eusoof: Will the Honourable Minister tor Agriculture please state if it is a fact—
 - (a) that the students of the Agricultural College, Lyallpur, are charged tuition fee and other dues for six months in advance;
 - (b) that the students generally come from the agriculturist class;
 - (c) that owing to a fall in the prices of grains the agriculturists have been affected financially;
 - (d) whether it is not possible that the fees may be charged monthly?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh: (a) Tuition fees are payable quarterly or annually in advance as the students may prefer.

- (b) Yes.
- (c) Yes.
- (d) The change proposed by the honourable member does not seem advisable.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION IN THE TEACHING STAFF OF THE MAGIAGAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

- 178. Khwaja Muhammad Eusoof: Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture please state—
 - (a) what is the total number of professors, lecturers and demonstrators in the Maclagan College for Engineering;
 - (b) how many of them are Muslims;
 - (c) whether it is also a fact that some of the non-Muslim professors are very low qualified and that the Lecturer in Mathematics is third class B.A. and third class F.A.;
 - (d) what practical steps the Government proposes to increase the Muslim percentage in the staff of the College?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh:

- (b) Three.
- (c) No. There is no Lecturer in Mathematics.
- (d) Government cannot allow consideration of communal representation to influence appointments on the staff of an engineering college.

Answer notes by Lecturers of the MacLagan Engineering College.

- 179. Khwaja Muhammad Eusoof: Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture please state if it is a fact—
 - (a) that some of the lecturers of the Maclagan College for Engineering have published answer notes of the questions set in the admission tests;

[Khwaja Muhammad Eusoof.]

- (b) that by doing so they have earned a good deal of profit;
- (c) that they are by Government Servants Conduct Rules allowed to take such a step;
- (d) what action the Government proposes to take against them?

 The Henourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh: (a) Yes.
- (b) No.
- (c) and (d) Paragraph 15 of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules permits a Government servant to undertake occasional work of a literary character. Some lecturers and assistant demonstrators prepared solutions or model answers to old papers of the "B" Class entrance examination on the assumption that this was permissible under the above rule. The attention of the Principal is being drawn to the matter and he is being asked to see that such work is not undertaken without permission in writing in future.

STRIKE IN THE MACLAGAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

- 180. Khwaja Muhammad Eusoof: Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture please state if it is a fact—
 - (a) that the Muslim students of the Maclagan Engineering College,
 Moghulpura, went on strike as a protest against the conduct
 of the Principal;
 - (b) that the Government appointed a Committee to investigate into the causes which led to the strike;
 - (c) that the Committee began its work and sitting for two days left suddenly for Simla;
 - (d) that this led the public to believe that some serious disclosure of mismanagement was expected which could not be avoided otherwise;
 - (e) that the Committee submitted its report to the Government;
 - (f) that its publication was withheld by the Government;
 - (g) that this action added to the belief of the public as in (d);
 - (h) what steps the Government has taken to clear such sort of misunderstanding;
 - (i) whether the Committee arrived at a unanimous conclusion;
 - (j) whether it admits that there are serious defects in the internal administration of the institution;
 - (k) if so, what steps the Government proposes to set them right?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh: (a) Yes.

- (b) Yes.
- (c) After sitting from 20th to 25th July inclusive, the Committee left for Simle.
 - (d) Government is not aware of this.

- (e) Yes.
- (f) Yes.
- (g) Government is not aware of this.
- (h) A communiqué was issued to the Press on 30th August 1981.
- (i) Yes.
- (j) The Committee reported that certain allegations made against the administration of the College demanded further careful and detailed investigation.
- (k) Government appointed a second Committee to examine the allegations and to make recommendations regarding the internal administration of the College; this report has been received and Government's finding on this report is placed on the table.
- Copy of a letter No. 1841-E., dated the 11th November 1931, from the Secretary to Government, Punjab, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, to the Principal, Maclagan Engineering College, Moghulpura.
- I am directed to state that the departmental committee appointed to enquire into the allegations made by students in the course of the Brayne Enquiry Committee and criticisms of the College administration published in certain sections of the Press and the general system of teaching and administration in the College, began its enquiry on the 1st September 1931, and concluded it on the 15th of that month. Mr. Staig and Mr. Crump, the Members of the Committee, concluded the enquiry with commendable expedition and theroughness and the thanks of Government have been separately conveyed to these officers.
- 2. The Punjab Government (Ministry of Agriculture) makes the following general observations regarding the report of the departmental committee, which will be supplemented later by detailed instructions on certain specific points. The general conclusion of the Committee after a minute enquiry into the allegations and the administration of the College is to clear Captain Whittaker's personal character from the aspersions made against it, and while they have criticisms to make regarding certain details of the arrangements of teaching and administration, to testify to the general soundness of the system of teaching and administration of the College, they observe in the course of their report:—
 - "We have, for instance, been particularly interested to learn that, when students from the College first appeared in the examination for the Associate Membership of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers (Britain), all the eight candidates were successful and one stood first among the Overseas students. This appears to us a very substantial tribute to the general efficiency of the College. In regard to the Principal himself, we have been described in a communication from the students on strike as a committee appointed to white-wash him. We would be doing him less than justice if we failed to say that our investigations have continually disclosed evidence of his untiring efforts on behalf of his students of all communities, both during their College career and after it, in the class room, in the playing fields and in their social life. We have seen also indisputable evidence of his personal liberality, both in regard to College enterprises and to individual students."

With these conclusions Government find themselves in agreement.

- 3. As regards staff and teaching the Committee while finding the arrangements, generally speaking, adequate, has proposed certain changes and readjustments which, in its view would conduce to greater efficiency and, incidentally, to some decrease in expenditure. These suggestions are being carefully examined by Government and orders will be issued when final conclusions have been reached. The Committee has made some valuable suggestions regarding the adoption of the tutorial group system and periodical senior staff meetings, in regard to which Government will at once issue detailed instructions.
- 4. As regards admissions, the finding of the Committee is that the rules regarding communal proportions laid down by the Punjab Government have been strictly adhered to. A difficulty has, however, arisen from a contention of the Railway Selection Committee that the rule laid down by the Punjab Government is not binding in the matter of the selection of railway candidates. The point at issue is being further explored by the Punjab Government with the railway authorities.

[Hon. Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh.]

5. Examinations.—As regards the entrance examination, the finding of the Committee is that the Principal sets all the papers and that his precautions in regard to secrecy are adequate.

As regards awarding of marks, the view of the Committee is that the senior members of the staff should be associated more frequently with this work, and that the alleged inadequacy of the fee for correcting such papers is not a good ground for excusing the senior professors from taking a stare in this work. As regards degree examinations, the matter will henceforward come under University direction and under the latter's regulations, no doubt, an external examiner will be associated in this final test.

As regards House examinations, the Committee observes that the examination papers after correction should be returned to the students for perusal and return, so that they may learn their mistakes and the proper solutions.

After a searching enquiry the Committee has been unable to discover any evidence that any member of the teaching staff, who has given private tuition, has ever been subsequently associated in the examination of his private pupil in the subject in which his pupil was coached.

With these conclusions, and recommendations the Punjab Government agrees, and in addition, though it does not believe this has been the practice, yet in order to eliminate any possible ground for misapprehension, it directs that it should be a rule that no member of the staff of the College should coach privately any youth who proposes to appear at the entrance examination. Rules similar to those in force in other educational institutions of the province will be framed for the Maclagan Engineering College also.

- 6. General matters connected with admission.—An allegation was made before the Brayne Committee that gifts of some value were given to the Principal and staff to influence them as regards admissions and competitive examinations. The Committee were unable to elicit any evidence to corroborate this allegation that gifts of consequence were received.
- 7. Recreation Funds.—The Committee very carefully examined the accounts of the Recreation Funds and found them in perfect order. The Committee give in their report the account of one year as a sample, showing that income during the year was Rs. 8,528 and expenditure Rs. 8,351 of which the chief items were as follows:—

		Rs.
(a) Annual Sports		1,983
(b) Officers in charge of games except tennis—Dr. Muzaffar	••	2,550
(c) Assistant Officer in charge of games (Tennis) and of B Hostel	••	1,610
(d) Superintendent of A Hostel for indoor games and replacement of ligh	te	230
(e) Books for students' library (light literature)	•• `	605
(f) Allowance (sanctioned by Government) to the College Accountant for	vork	
in connection with certain College non-Government accounts		325
(g) Library attendant	٠.	267
(h) Tennis Cups	••	187
(i) Expenditure on tournament fees and refreshments, where the latter	are	
not included under particular games above	• •	180
(j) Gramophone records	••	33
Total	••	7,970

The Committee observes: "We note that the expenditure on the annual sports in the previous year was still higher, but as games, appearatus, flags, &c., for permanent use are being gradually acquired, the future expenditure on annual sports should be susceptible of substantial reduction. The cost of entertaining official guests at the annual sports has not been a charge to the Recreation Fund, but is raised from the staff, and individual staff members further pay for their own private guests."

After examining in some detail the nature of the expenditure charged to the Recreation Fund, the Committee observe that in its view such expenditure should ordinarily be limited to expenditure on out-door games and anticipated that it would then be possible substantially to reduce the subscription to the Fund now paid by the "A" Class students. It further considered that the subscription should be uniform for A and B Class students and that the secounts should be published and be available to the students. It was also felt that if subscriptions are reduced, a small addition might be necessary for tennis, the upkeep costs of which are higher than that of the average recreation. Government desires these recommendations to be implemented forthwith.

8. The Grounds.—In dealing with the complaint made in certain quarters that the condition of the College grounds inadequately reflects the money spent on their upkeep within recent years, the Committee recalls the condition of the grounds seven years ago when they were covered with saltpetre and notices with pleasure the remarkable improvement.

The Committee also dispose of an allegation that flower seeds were charged for and vegetable seeds bought instead for the use of a member of the College staff, and find it baseless. They make certain observations regarding the need for the purchase and upkeep of a bullock for general College work at a fixed Government charge and regarding the use of the College grounds staff for clipping and keeping tidy the hedges which screen off private residences from the College grounds. Though the Members of the Committee do not find that the latter have been used for work in private gardens, they advise a definite prohibition of their use for private purposes (except for external hedge cutting) in future. Government agrees with these findings and recommendations.

- 9. Regarding the Utensil Fund, the Committee came to the conclusion that the funds were properly allocated, used and spent and that the amount subscribed by each community was spent for the use of that community. Some suggestions were added regarding the method of keeping the accounts and giving publicity to them. These will be communicated to the Principal.
- 10. College Magazine.—The Committee found the magazine was not self-supporting and that subventions had had to be made from time to time to it from the recreation fund. You have decided that the magazine will be shut down until such time as there is a prospect of more spontaneous support being forthcoming. The small balance in the fund will be credited to the recreation fund.
- 11. Hostel Management.—The hostels are in charge of Mr. Ram Gopal (Rs. 50 allowance) and Mr. B. N. Sud (Rs. 50 and a free house for the larger charge.) The Committee consider these emoluments justified, though they may be subjected shortly in the course of retrenchment operations to some general alterations adopted throughout Government educational institutions for reducing the cost of charge of hostels. The Committee finds that it had no reason for believing that any ground for complaint existed in regard to the management of the hostels.

In the matter of religious ceremonies they say :-

"In the allegations submitted to the Brayne Committee, mention is made of repression of Muslims in regard to asan and unfavourable treatment in regard to their cooking beef. The hostel rules provide that no religious ceremony likely to injure the feelings of any of the boarders, shall be performed in the hostels."

As for meat, the Muslims are allowed kalal and Hindus and Sikhs jhatka meat.

They further hold that no discrimination against Muslim students was exercised in the matter of students living outside the hostels. The Committee recommends no change and Government holds that the present arrangement is satisfactory.

Certain minor rearrangements regarding dhobis, &c., are suggested, which will be communicated to the Principal.

- 12. Ice Plant.—The Committee hold that the purchase of this plant was obviously justified (even if it did not bring in commercial profit) by the fact that it affords the essential apparatus for the instruction in the theoretical principles of thermo-dynamics and for gaining practical experience in the operation of a familiar and necessary piece of mechanism in use in Indian conditions.
- 13. Individual items of machinery.—As regards the Duco Plan Sprayer, the Committee finds that though the manner in which it was ordered was not strictly in accordance with Government instructions for such purchases, there has been no waste of public money either in its purchase, use or maintenance, and that it is a suitable machine for instructional purposes in the Mechanical Engineering branch of the College. As regards the Lancashire boiler, the Committee observe that its purchase has proved somewhat premature in view of the delay in the erection of the College teaching workshop; but they find that it is not deteriorating, and that its value will be fully proved when financial conditions permit of the erection of the workshop. As regards the question of batteries, the Committee finds that the proper maintenance of the main battery of the College requires its periodical charging and discharging. It sees no objection to members of the staff having their car batteries charged by the latter, though they deprecate the use of a College battery in place of the battery under charge during the process. As regards the Buckton testing machine, the view of the Committee is that, though expensive, this equipment was necessary and the members have made certain suggestions for its ancillary use which will make it of value not only to the College but to the engineering profession generally. As regards radio sets, the Committee finds that you possess your own radio set. For instructional purposes the College possesses one, now practically obsolete, receiving set and the component parts of a more up to date short wave transmitting and receiving set.

[Hon. Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh.]

The Committee holds that the statement that 13 radio sets were purchased is without proof and the impression that thirteen radio sets had been bought or that radio sets were being made for sale outside, might have arisen from the fact that in the laboratory from time to time one can see a number of small groups of component parts assembled on separate base boards for experimental purposes. Mr. Crump has made a personal verification of the purchases for four years for the raido laboratory with the stock register and has found everything in perfect order.

14. The present College Workshop is of very limited capacity, and is not really primarily intended for demonstration or instruction but for job work connected with instruments and apparatus used in teaching. The Committee has made some suggestions regarding a reorganization of its staff, which will be communicated to the Principal for execution. Mr. Crump has carefully gone into the accounts of workshop stores, and has found that no misappropriation has occurred. He has advised the adoption of an approved system of simple accounting.

As reagrds work done by the workshop staff unconnected with College requirements for staff or others in a private capacity on payment, the finding on the Committee is that there have been instances of the kind, but they have been of a trivial and insignificant nature; but as questions may arise as to whether such work was actually done in spare time, i.e., after work time, the members recommend that, if Government desires that private work should be undertaken in order to keep the workshop staff sufficiently employed, rules for suitable charges and credits to Government should be devised; the other alternative is to forbid the staff or outsiders to get any work done in the College workshop at all at any time even on payment. These two alternatives will be further explored by Government with the Principal.

- 15. The Committee have in addition made some suggestions regarding the Laboratories and Testing Rooms, the Library and the College office. Government will address you on these points later.
- 16. I am to request that the contents of this letter should be circulated by you for the information of your staff.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION ON THE STAFF OF THE GOVERNMENT INTER-MEDIATE COLLEGE AT HOSHIARPUR.

- 181. Khwaja Muhammad Eusoof: Will the Honourable Minister for Education please state if it is a fact—
 - (a) that there are only two Muslims on the staff of the Government Intermediate College at Hoshiarpur;
 - (b) that the rest are all either Hindus or Sikhs;
 - (c) if the replies to (a) and (b) are in the affirmative, whether Government does not intend to increase the number of Muslim lecturers and professors?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: (a) No. The number is three.

- (b) Yes.
- (c) Government tries its best to see that the various communities are adequately represented wherever possible. The Department will keep in view the position at Hoshiarpur when transfers have to be made next.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION ON THE STAFF OF THE GOVERNMENT INTER-MEDIATE COLLEGE, LUDHIANA.

- 182. Khwaja Muhammad Eusoof: Will the Honourable Minister for Education please state if it is a fact—
 - (a) that a post of a lecturer on the staff of the Government Intermediate College, Ludhiana, is lying vacant since its reopening after the summer vacation;

- (b) that the post was held by a Muslim;
- (c) that there is no Muslim teacher for the teaching of general subjects such as English, History or Philosophy;
- (d) if the answers to the above are in the affirmative, Whether Government does not intend to appoint a Muslim?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: (a) No.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) Yes.
- (ii) There are Muslim teachers on the staff of the college for the teaching of Mathematics, Urdu, Arabic, Persian and English. It does not seem advisable to earmark a particular post for the members of a particular community.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

183. Khwaja Muhammad Eusoof: Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state the total number of head masters of industrial schools in the Punjab and how many of them possess technical qualifications?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang: 25, of whom 28 possess technical qualifications.

PROPAGANDA AGAINST THE DISTRICT INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, LUDHIANA.

- 184. Khwaja Muhammad Eusoof: Will the Honourable Minister for Education please state if it is a fact—
 - (a) that certain clerks in the office of the District Inspector of Schools, Ludhiana, have been discovered to carry on a propaganda against the present District Inspector of Schools;
 - (b) what is the nature of their propaganda;
 - (c) what disciplinary action is taken against them?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: The required information is being collected and will be supplied to the honourable member when ready.

GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE AT LUDHIANA.

- 185. Khwaja Muhammad Euscof: (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Education please state whether it is a fact that the leading citizens of Ludhiana made a representation to the Government to open a degree college and revive the defunct Government High School at Ludhiana;
 - (b) if so, what steps does Government intend to take in the natter?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: (a) Yes.

(b) Government will keep in view the wishes of the Ludhiana public if and when there is a proposal to start degree colleges in the districts.

BHAKRA DAM PROJECT.

- 186. Khwaja Muhammad Eusoof: Will the Honourable Revenue Member kindly state—
 - (a) whether it is a fact that no action has been taken by the Punjab Government up to this time to take in hand the work of the preparation of the Bhakra Dam Project for submission to the Government of India and the Secretary of State for sanction;
 - (b) if the answer to (a) be in the affirmative, when the Government is going to take in hand the work of the preparation of the Bhakra Dam Project?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) No, the Indian States whose territories will be affected by the Bhakra Dam Project were informed last June of the altered scope of the scheme with a view to discussion of the details, and the necessary documents were sent to them to facilitate such discussion. Only when some form of agreement has been reached will it be possible to proceed further with the preparation of the project in tand.

(b) Does not arise.

THE KALRA IMPARTIBLE ESTATE BILL.

Mr. President: The Council will now proceed with the discussion of the motion—

"That the Kalra Impartible Estate Bill be taken into consideration."

Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Hayat: Qureshi Shahpur West (Muhammadan), Rural) (Urdu)]: Sir, I should like to say a few words with regard to the motion before the House. Yesterday the honourable members from Amritsar and Lyallpur opposed the consideration of the Bill and the latter quoted some fatwas showing thereby that the Bill was opposed to Islamic law and on that ground he wanted that it should be rejected. There is no doubt that such fatures were issued by Ulemas. but the honourable member while relying on them, suppressed one fact and that is that he did not inform the House that they related to the pre-Therefore it will not be wrong to say vious Bill introduced in March last. that they have lost their force and that they cannot be relied upon now. The present Bill is different from the previous one and the mover of it has spared no pains to make it in accord with the Islamic law. It will perhaps interest my friend, Pir Akbar Ali, and others of his way of thinking that quite recently a fatwa has been issued by the 'Anjuman Numania of Lahore' which is admitted to be an Anjuman of highly respected Ulemas whose opinion carries a great weight with Muslims. The very first question that has been framed and answered in this fance is whether this Bill is, like the previous Bill, against Sharial or not. I have got a copy of that fatton with me and it is clearly stated therein that the present Bill is a great improvement upon the former one and it has been sufficiently amended with a view to making it in accordance with the injunctions of holy Quran. I hope that the members who are opposing the Bill, will bear in mind the fact that many changes have been made in the provisions of the Bill and that it is now not so objectionable as it was when it was first introduced.

There is another point in this connection which I would like to place before the House for its consideration. It appears, from the discussion of the Bill and the criticism offered so far, that the Bill has been considered more in the light of the provisions of Islamic law of inheritance than from any other point of view. In my opinion this fact has been totally lost sight of that this Bill is more or less a corollary of the Muhammadan law of Waof. It is clearly provided in the Bill that in the event of no male heir left who could claim a title to the estate under the provisions made, the estate will vest in a board of trustees and the income thereof shall be utilised for any charitable and pious purpose recognised by Muhammadan law. shows the good intention of those who want to have this Bill passed and I think that in the presence of such provisions it does not appear reasonable on our part to oppose it as totally objectionable. While on this point I may as well say that the mover of the Bill is known to be very well versed in Shariat and I can safely say that he possesses more knowledge of Islamic law than many of us. He is also a lawyer of many years standing and is further known to be a man of independent views. I am sure that he would have been the last man to sponsor such a Bill if, in his opinion, it would have been in conflict with the injunctions of the holy book (hear, hear). He would have refused to be a party to such a measure if it had been so bad as it is considered to be. We can, therefore, take it that the Bill is not so objectionable as some of the members would have us believe.

Supposing for the sake of argument that the Bill is not entirely in accordance with Shariat and the principles laid therein and on that ground we refuse to give our support to it and reject it. May I ask what will be its result? It appears that some of the members are under the impression that something new is being provided by this Bill. If it is so, they are labouring under a misunderstanding. There is already a custom in the family of Sir Umar Hayat Khan that the property of the father should exclusively go to the eldest son and that the other sons should only get maintenance. This Bill, therefore, does not involve any departure from the custom and usage relating to succession in the family. I rely for this on Mr. Wilson's Rivaj-i-'Am of the Shahpur district from which I shall read, with your permission, a few words here.

While the property of the father goes to the eldest son the other sons are only entitled to maintenance.

Pir Akbar Ali: It is not the original that the honourable member is reading from.

Shaikh Abdul Ghani: I have got the original with me and I shall read it for the benefit of the House,

Mr. President: If the honourable member from Ferozepore wishes to ask any question, he will please ask it through the Chair.

Pir Akbar Ali: Sir, yesterday the Honourable Minister objected to a fatera being read here on the ground that it was not the original. Now the honourable member is reading a portion of a document which is admittedly not original for I see from here that it is a pencil manuscript that he is reading from. It is not a certified copy.

Mr. President: But that objection was not allowed by the Chair.

Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Hayat Qureshi: This Bill, as I was stating, is not against the customs and usage followed by the family. It will only confirm that practice and if anything it will better the position of widows and daughters who are, under the present custom, not entitled to even maintenance. This Bill makes it obligatory on the part of the holder of the Estate to make sufficient provision for widows and daughters surviving Sir Umar Havat Khan. I think that this is another ground for considering The honourable members will bear in mind that this Bill dispassionately. even if we reject the Bill, we cannot change the situation and it would. therefore, be futile to offer any opposition to the Bill. In this connection. I want to ask my friend Pir Akbar Ali one very pertinent question. posing there is a motion before the House that, as total prohibition of liquor is not possible, steps be taken to reduce the number of liquor shops in order. to bring down its consumption. Will my friend oppose such a motion: knowing that Islam prohibits not only the use of it, but its sale as well? Will be not like a reasonable man to support it on the principle that something is better than nothing? I think he will as most of us did when we wholeheartedly supported the Regulation of Accounts Bill sanctioning thereby the charging and paying of interests on loans advanced, knowing all the while that taking and giving of interest is not permitted by Islam. view of these points I support the motion before the House.

Maulvi Sir Rahim Bakhsh (Non-official Nominated), (Urdu): Sir, with your permission, I rise to make a few observations with regard to this Bill. It is very difficult for us laymen to decide whether the present Bill is within the pale of Shariat or outside it. That is why yesterday when an amendment was moved that it should be referred to a select committee I voted for it. I believed that perhaps by doing so we may discover a way to get out of the present difficulty.

Muftis and Maulanas are the only people skilled in theology. They alone can tell whether a certain thing is in agreement with the religious doctrines and dictates or runs counter to them. We laymen who are not so highly conversant with religious knowledge cannot dare to advance any suggestions in matters connected with religion. It is the Ulemas only who can tell whether a certain thing is in accord with the rules laid down in the holy books or whether it can or cannot be brought within the pale of religion. Therefore, I was of the opinion that we shall be well-advised to send this Bill to the Ulemas and invite their opinion thereon. I can take this work upon myself and assure the House that I will get the most expert opinions on the Bill by referring it to the leading authorities on religion.

During the course of the discussion on this Bill very great stress has been laid on *Shariat* and it has been completely ignored that every day we are doing so many things according to custom. Following the custom we do not give anything to our daughters out of our property, while in our marriages we give much dowries to them than what the *Shariat* enjoins.

Similarly in so many other things we only follow customs. We cannot ignore customs and conventions because every one of us follows them one way or the other. The distribution of property depends more or less on custom and the owner of the property has a right to decide that so much of it should go to his sons and so much to his daughters. It is useless for us to oppose this Bill, and I

think that the present form of the Bill is not bad and if the honourable members of this House want that the Bill should be made to agree with the rules laid down in *Shariat* then they cannot do better than to refer it to the Ulemas and invite their opinion thereon.

The owner of the property was competent enough to distribute and partition his property as he thought best, and had full right and authority in the matter. He could easily have spared us the trouble of the present discussion, and in reality there was no need for bringing this matter before this Council in the form of a Bill. But now that it has been brought I think we should try to do full justice to it. With these words I resume my seat.

Khan Bhadur Chaudhri Fazl Ali [Gujrat East, Muhammadan, Urban] (Urdu): Sir, with your permission, I rise to support this Bill. Yesterday a friend of mine here declared that in the matter of the distribution of property both he who follows custom and he who supports this Bill are kafirs. It is deeply regretted that about one and the same thing different fatwas are being presented. When the honourable member who was reading out fatwas was asked to give their dates, he kept quiet because those fatwas were given for the old Bill and not for the present one which is brought forward after modifications and improvements. If we are going to get fativas about everything and every matter, then I am afraid life will become very difficult. There can be a difference and there has always been a differ-Even in such ordinary matters as the ablutions, difference ence in fatwas. We certainly have a great of opinion has led to murder and bloodshed. reverence and respect for fativas but they are after all not Vahis or revelations that they cannot be wrong. Fatwa is only an inference and the inference may be right or it may be wrong. In the case of the present Bill different fatwas have been produced, but the honourable members who are opposing the Bill are attaching importance only to their own fatures and are completely ignoring the others.

In the Quran there occurs a verse which means "Do not go to prayer when you are in a state of intoxication." My friends who are opposing this Bill emphasise the first part and conveniently leave out the latter because that does not serve their purpose. Two kinds of fatwas have been produced in connection with this Bill, but they are only mindful of that fatwa which serves their own purpose and not of the one which goes against them. It is just like following the first part of the holy verse of the Quran.

The present Bill is nothing but a will, and the will is obligatory on Muhammadans, and a great importance has been attached to it. It is expressly mentioned in the Quran that you should make your will after paying off all your liabilities and debts. I regret that I have not brought the holy Quran with me, but I have brought its translation. It is put down in the Quran, "you do not know when death may overtake you. it is necessary that before you die you must make your will." God has given complete right to the owner of the property to divide and distribute it as he likes, because he is the real judge of the situation. He alone knows what portion of his property ought to go to his sons, to his wife, to his daughters, and so on. It is also mentioned in the Quran that if a man leaves a will, then his wish must be respected and acted accordingly. It is the concern of the owner of the property to see which one of his people deserves better attention. In the holy Quran the shares of different members of the family

[K. B. Chaudhri Fazl Ali.]

have been fixed. It has been said that after paying off all liabilities and debts if a man has children he should give one-eighth of his property to his wife, and double the share of the daughter to his son.

If a man is alive, then it is his right to distribute and partition his property in any way he likes. If, however, he is dead then, of course, it has to be distributed according to the rules laid down by the Shariat. I wanted to prolong my observations and explain certain things, but my honourable friend, Qureshi Sahib has already made them quite clear in his speech.

Yesterday in his speech my honourable friend who is sitting by my side expressed his great sympathy for His Excellency the Governor, and the members of the family of Sir Umar Hayat Khan and I thank him very much for it. If a measure of such a kind is going to be passed which will impose certain duties on the Governor, then why does he feel so much perturbed? Does he think that the Governor is ignorant of the measure or its consequences that he should show so much anxiety and solicitude on his behalf? The honourable member for Amritsar has also said that by passing this measure nobody will be allowed to buy any land or property near the estate and will be deprived of the right of pre-emption. In reply I beg to point out that the honourable member is labouring under a grave misunder-standing.

It is a matter of common knowledge that constant fragmentation of holdings among the zamindars is leading to their ruin and destruction. The time is coming when the class of cultivators will not be owners of land and flourishing in agriculture but a class of poor, miserable coolies or agricultural labourers. If a family wants to guard against this state of affairs and to keep its property intact, it is certainly unfair and unjust to offer obstacles and impediments in its way. It is a very wise policy that the property should be kept intact so that the members of the family may not be reduced to poverty and dependence. Instead of helping our brethren we are only offering obstacles in their way which is extremely improper Those people who cannot safeguard their own property and unjustifiable. are rejustant to allow others to safeguard theirs. I am reminded of the incident of the hunch-backed woman. Somebody asked her whether she wanted that her back may become straight. She replied, no; she prayed that the backs of all other people may become like her own.

The honourable member for Amritsar said that if this measure is passed, then we shall have to pass similar measures in other cases of private property. I beg to submit that we shall have no objection. The only object of such a measure is to save a family from ruin and extinction. When the opposers of the Bill find that every thing else has failed them, they find refuge under religion and begin to incite people in the name of God and Prophet. Let me warn them to beware of this erroneous policy. To-day they may succeed in rousing our feelings to a pitch of excitement and indignation, but I am afraid that by a constant abuse of religion a time may arrive when appeals in the name of religion will fall flat on us and suffer the fate of cries in the wildsrness.

The only object and motive of this Bill is to keep the property of Sir Umar Hayat intact and the system of partition which has been proposed in the Bill is nothing novel. It is practised everywhere and every day. We find that the father sometimes makes his second son, sometimes his third son, sometimes his 4th son succeed to his property. What novelty do the opposers of the Kalra Estate Bill find in it that they are terribly opposed to it? This Bill is going to do the same thing which is being done everywhere. Are they offering opposition on this ground that they do not want to see the Kalra Estate intact? I firmly believe that this Bill will prove a blessing to the zamindars and it is a pity that some of the honourable members should offer lame religious excuses and reject a highly beneficial measure.

It has been urged that we can derive great benefit from the Waqf Act. In reply to this I have only to submit that the honourable members who think that in this case the Waqf Act can be applied with advantage have in reality not understood the real meaning and significance of this Act.

Again it has been said that the advocates of this Bill are dishonest, and are helping the honourable mover of this motion just for the sake of friendship. I am really at a loss to understand how those people who are responsible for making these remarks think that they alone are the most honest people and when they support or oppose a Bill they do so out of genuine integrity and good faith. Sir, my present opinion is not of recent growth but I have held this very view for the last 20 or 25 years when Baja Narendra Nath was the Deputy Commissioner of Gujrat. Even then I told him that something must be done by which the properties of the zamindars may remain intact so they may not be reduced to abject poverty.

A Muhammadan has a complete right to deal with his property in any way he likes. God has enjoined on him through His own word to leave a will. If he does so, he only fulfills a duty. It can be regarded as a sin if he does not act in pursuance of the holy Quran even if he follows custom or convention. We have no fault to find with him because custom is nothing after all but a national will. With these words, Sir, I give my whole hearted support to this measure.

Mr. Mukand Lal Puri (Punjab Industries): Sir, I had no desire to take part in this discussion because certain honourable members of this House had remarked yesterday that the Bill was an attempt to interfere with Muslim religion. In fact some of the members went so far as to point out that the Government's support of this Bill was a definite departure from its policy of non-interference in religious matters, and it was also pointed out that a convention should be established that as far as the religious affairs of any particular community are concerned, other communities should not by their votes attempt to force down the throats of a particular community any legislation which might savour of interference with their religion. I, for one, support the establishment of such a convention and if it had not appeared, as has appeared to-day, from the speeches of Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Hayat Qureshi, Khan Bahadur Chaudhri Wazl Ali and Shaikh Abdul Ghani and also from the attitude of Khan Bahadur Din Muhammad and the support of such leading Muslims as the

[Mr. Mukand Lal Puri.]

Honourable Member for Revenue and the Honourable Minister for Education who definitely hold that the present Bill does not contravene the provisions of Islamic law, I for one would not have taken any part in this debate. In my opinion this Bill deals entirely with a personal matter. gentleman who in matters of succession is not governed by Islamic law but is governed by the rules of custom and who wants to secure legislative recognition of a customary rule of succession which prevails in his family and further to make his estate impartible and inalienable. Therefore if the present Bill makes an inroad on any law it makes an inroad on the customary law and not on the Islamic law. The objections on the ground of Islamic law appear to me to be novel because as early as 1872, the Punjab Laws Act, section 5, enacted that custom shall be the first rule of decision in matters of succession, etc., amongst certain classes of the inhabitants of this province including Hindus, Sikhs and Muhammadans and before 1872, the same provision existed in section 2 of Regulation XI of 1825. We all know that as far as succession is concerned, a vast majority of the inhabitants of this province are governed by rules of custom and not by Hindu or Muhammadan law and therefore so far as this legislation changes any rule of succession which prevails in the family of Colonel Sir Umar Hayat Khan Tiwana that may be an interference with the rule of custom. but certainly is not an interference with any rule of Muhammadan law. Therefore, I am very glad to find that a large number of influential opinion amongst the Muhammadans also favours that view. There is an enactment of which the greatest protaganists are the honourable members who are opposing this Bill and which in the light of their criticism is entirely opposed to Islamic law. We have got on our statute book an Act known as the Land Alienation Act which definitely prevents a good and true Musalman from alienating his land to another good and true Musalman. He is prevented from selling it or from making a gift of it to another Musalman or from dealing with it in certain other ways, even with his Muslim brothers.

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq: We never attacked this point.

Mr. Mukand Lal Puri: The point to which I wish to draw the attention of the House is, have the honourable members of this House, who have been stating that this Bill contravenes the provisions of Islamic law taken the fatwas of Ulémas as to whether a law which prevents Colonel Sir Umar Hayat Khan from alienating his land to Khan Bahadur Din Muhammad or Shaikh Abdul Ghani is or is not against the tenets of Islamic law?

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq: It is.

Mr. Mukand Lal Puri: At any rate I have not so far in this House heard any protest from any true Muslim, against the Land Alienation Act. The Kalra Bill is against Islamic law only in the sense that Customary law is not Muslim law, that Hindu law is not Islamic law, that the Indian Succession Act is not Islamic law and therefore all these laws should not be permitted to be in force in this province. In any case, I for one would hesitate, even with the view that I hold, to record my vote on this Bill if the Musim members thought that it contravened the provisions of the Islamic law. In a matter like this, I would prefer to be guided by the best Muslim opinion on the subject. We are very glad to find that the best

Muslim opinion on this matter has expressed itself in no unmistakable terms, that the Bill is not against Islamic law, and therefore I have no hesitation in supporting the Bill.

Shaikh Abdul Ghani: Sir, I will not take much of the time of the House because the matter has already been discussed and several honourable members of this House have supported the motion brought forward by me on very good grounds. I feel, however, that there are certain points which require explanation on my part. It was said yesterday that I was here dealing with the property of a gentleman sitting in England and it was rather presumptuous on my part to meddle with another man's affairs on the floor of this House. I might say outright that it was at the specific request of the Honourable Colonel Sir Umar Hayat Khan last time when he came to India that I took up this burden upon myself. lawver I could not and would not have indulged in this matter had it not been for the very great esteem in which I hold the gentleman. why I took up this heavy task upon myself. With respect to the revised Bill which is now before the House, I have got Sir Umar Hayat's latest telegrams in my possession fully approving the principles of the Bill and fully approving all the innovations made in it. Not only that, there is not a single clause, there is not a single sentence, there is not a single syllable in the Bill which he has not thoroughly scrutinised and which is not framed under his own guidance and under his own instructions. He has obtained the best advice available in England and he has been instructing me through cables and letters, which I will be only too glad to lay on the table if required and there is not a single word in the Bill which has not the complete assent of Sir Umar Hayat Khan or his son who is there sitting in the Visitors' Gallery. Another objection which has been raised is to the effect that here we are dealing with a certain property and we do not know whether that property is correctly stated in the schedule or not. On this point it is not for me to It is rather for the honourable members on the official benches. But I can say this much. When I gave notice of introducing this Bill, the Collector of my district called me and asked me to produce all the documents and to satisfy him that the property which was included in the schedule to the Bill was really the property which would be affected by the Bill and was unencumbered in any way and that it stood in the name of the gentleman against whom it stands in the schedule. I produced all the documents in the Collector's office and I think this fact can be verified by reference to those who are responsible for giving me the sanction to introduce the Bill.

Now to come to the Bill itself, it has been pointed out that this family is already governed by the rule of primogeniture in matters of succession. When my learned friend from Shahpur was referring to this point, an objection was raised that he was reading from something which would not be called original document. I have the *Rivaj-i-Am* of Sir James Wilson in my possession. Perhaps that was a mis-statement on the part of the honourable member. He was perhaps reading out from *Shart-wajih-ul-Arz*. As all lawyers know, *Rivaj-i-Am* is a much more valuable document than *Shart-wajih-ul-Arz*.

Mr. Nanak Chand Pandit: Not at all.

Shaikh Abdul Ghani: I can quote 45 of 1917 in which Rivery land is held by the Privy Council to be higher.

Mr. Nanak Chand Pandit: It is entirely wrong. There are many Privy Council rulings which give greater weight to Shart-wajh-ul-Ars.

Shrikh Abdul Chani: The honourable member has only to look up the fullings on the subject. The whole of the property of either of the two heirs of the Tiwana family goes to the elder son, the younger son being estitled only to maintenance. If that was the rule that was being followed stready, I am not now asking for something new or for something which is altegether an innovation.

With respect to the chief objection that my Bill centravenes the provisions of the Islamic law, I would rather like to refer to this point in vernacular for the edification of those members who cannot follow English because I want to convince especially the elder members among the Musalmans so that they might fully realise that their conscience is quite clear when they are supporting me.

(Urdu): Sir, I have now in my hand "Muhammadan Law" by Syad Amir Ali, which is an admitted authority on the subject under consideration. The first volume of this book deals exclusively with Waqf. Waqf, as defined in this book, means the permanent dedication by a person professing the Mussalman faith of any property for any purpose recognised by Mussalman law as religious, pious or charitable. Well, Sir, two or three well founded objections could be raised with regard to the sort of Wayf proposed to be created by this Bill but that has not been done. It seems that either this Bill has not been studied carefully or its opponents are not acquainted with the fundamental principle underlying a Waqf. The objectors could have objected with some show of reason that as both the father and the son are alive and are sole owners of the property during their lives, no valid waqf of their property is created. That may have been a valid objection. The opposers of the Bill have on the other hand objected on the ground that no provision has been made for daughters. I say it is waqf all the same. In default of the heirs of Col. Sir Umar Hayat Khan——

Fir Akbar Ali: In default of the heirs in the male line.

Shaikh Abdul Ghani: Yes, in default of heirs in the male line the benefit of the waff will ultimately go to the poor. It appears that those who are well versed in Islamic law or those who know Islamic law as it is interpreted in courts of law, have not cared to study carefully the provisions of this Bill. I would submit that it is a perfectly valid waff. Of course, both the father and the son are alive but that does not debar them from reserving certain rights in the property for themselves during their lifetime provided that the ultimate benefit should go to the poor. On page 278 of the book, "Muhammadan Law" by Sayad Amir Ali, Vol. I, the writer says:—

[&]quot;A provision for one's self, for one's children, for one's relatives is as good and paous an act as a dedication for the support of the general body of the poor. The principle is founded on the religion of Islam, and derived from the teachings of the Prophet, and therefore any variation of the rule is a direct interference with the Mussalman religion."

It means that the waqif can reserve certain interests in the property for himself during his lifetime. The writer goes on to say:—

"The mere declaration of the wagif is sufficient to constitute the property wagf, and the wagif from that time forth is a mere trustee. He may be a trustee for himself that is, he may reserve during his lifetime the income of the property for his own benefit; but whilst the law allows him, in case he makes a condition to that effect, to use the income of the preperty in whole or in part during his lifetime, the property is nevertheless a trust-property in his hands. He sam neither sell it, nor mortgage it, nor burden it, nor deteriorate it in any way; and if he does so, the beneficiaries and reversioners would be entitled to have the property taken out of his hands and consigned to a mutualli, to realise the rents and profits and to make over the balance to the wagif after deducting expenses."

"There is no difference if a person condition the profits of a waqf for his children, and, accordingly, in such a waqf male and female (children) will take together, unless he condition for the male alone."

It requires your attention. A waqif while creating a waqf of his property, can ignore both sons and daughters or may ignore either of them. The writer further says:—

"If a wagf is made in favour of children specifically named, the others not named will be excluded."

Sir, if he creates a waqf of a particular property in favour of one of his sons, then, so far as that waqf property is concerned all his other lineal descendants will be excluded from inheritance. The powers of declaring wagf in favour of a particular person are very wide and also derogatory to the interests of other heirs. I refer you to the practice followed in the courts of Aljeria. (Mr. Nanak Chand Pandit: What practice is followed there?) If you will only listen with patience I will tell you what practice is followed in that country. The practice followed there, is that a share is given to a daughter if the is alive at the time when inheritance opens, otherwise not. If out of a property no share is given to a daughter then the issue of that daughter will have no right to succeed to that property. A man may exclude a grandson, an issue of a daughter howlowsoever and a daughter from inheriting his estate. In the present case neither Sir Umar Hayat nor Mr. Khizar Hayat has got any female issue and according to the Quranie law they are justified if they want to leave no share for a female issue. The law of Shariat on this point is quite clear and it is that if at the time of declaring wayf there is no daughter alive a share may or may not be set aside for her in contemplation of the possibility of her birth after waqf is made. If at present any of these gentlemen had got a daughter living, then it would have been incumbent upon them to set aside a share for her. But as the matter stands, now, Shariat does not enjoin upon them to make a provision for a female issue. Through you, Sir, I request my worthy opponents to consider the Bill calmly and seriously and not to treat it light heartedly. My contention is and I declare that this Bill is in accordance with the spirit of the Quranic law and I challenge my honourable friends to produce a -fatwa or any other authority to falsify my statement. The principle of Shariat in this matter is quite clear and my honour-

able friends are only recalcitrant in their opposition to this Bill. I request my friends not to be obstinate in their opposition but to vote in support of the Bill.

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: The question may now be put.

n2

Mr. President: Question is:--

"That the Kalra Impartible Estate Bill be taken into consideration."

The motion was carried.

CLAUSE 1 (2) AND (8).

Mr. President: Now the Council will proceed to consider the Bill clause by clause. The question is—

That sub-clauses (2) and (3) of clause 1 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

CLAUSE 2.

Mr. President : Clause 2.

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq [Amritsar City, Muhammadan, Urban], (Urdu): Sir, when this Bill was moved it was opposed on various grounds. Now what I want to show to this honourable House is that sub-section 2 of clause 2 is very defective and very loosely drafted and I want to oppose it.

Mr. President: Does the honourable member wish to oppose the whole of clause 2 or only its sub-clause (2)?

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq: Sir, we are handicapped a great deal because we were under the impression that after some discussion the Bill would be withdrawn. Hence many amendments which would otherwise have been tabled could not be given notice of. The Bill is being rushed through even without reference to a select committee.

Mr. President: I shall be very glad to allow amendments even at this stage.

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq: I have sent an amendment to this clause.

Mr. President: The honourable member may move it.

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq: Sir, I beg to move-

"That in clause 2, sub-clause (2), the words 'and income derived therefrom in cash or kind or any other benefit to arise out of land or water and things attached to the earth' be omitted."

(Urdu): Sir, yesterday I had not only discussed the Bill from a religious point of view but had also pointed out that its provisions were such that they will not only operate harmfully against the general interests of the people of this province but will also work hardship on the descendants of Sir Umar Hayat and Mr. Khizar Hayat. Even the issue of Mr. Khizar Hayat by his wife will be excluded from inheritance. Now, I will take the Bill clause by clause and show how defective it is. Sub-section (2) of clause 2 reads—

"Immovable property includes land, buildings, hereditary allowances, rights to waterways, lights, canals and income derived therefrom in cash or kind or any other benefit to arise out of land or water and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything which is attached to the earth."

The effect of this sub-section which I have read will be that much trouble would be caused to the people concerned with this property. To make my meaning clear, I shall take an illustration. Supposing at a particular time a holder of this estate borrows a certain sum from a friend of his and

then after some time gives him a cheque in return to be cashed at a particular bank. The holder of the estate dies and then his friend to whom he had given a cheque goes to the bank to get it cashed. The next heir who succeeds to the estate as a holder writes to the bank not to honour it. Consequently the cheque is dishonoured. In this illustration the new holder of the property can base his contention on sub-section (2) of clause 2 saying that as the cheque for that particular sum was to be cashed from the income of the estate his predecessor had no right to give that cheque to his friend.

Again, a holder of this impartible estate at some time presents a car to a younger son of his. After his death the elder son succeeds to the estate and demands the car back from his younger brother saying that their father was not legally entitled to spend a sum on the car out of the income of the impartible estate.

Then, again, at some time Nawab Sir Umar Hayat asks for a loan of Rs. 10,000 from Raja Sansi to meet an unexpected expenditure. Raja Sansi advances the sum and instead receives from him a cheque for Rs. 10,000. Later on when Mr. Khizar Hayat comes into the possession of the estate, Raja Sansi presents the cheque to him and asks him to cash it. Mr. Khizar Havat now can very well refuse to make the payment relying on what is contained in this sub-section. He can say that Sir Umar Hayat had no right to give a cheque which was to be cashed from the income of the impartible estate. Another illustration that I would like to take in order to elucidate the defect in this sub-section is, that supposing a man presents some ornaments of the value of Rs. 10,000 to his daughter. The eldest son after the death of the father can demand the ornaments back from his sister telling her that their father had no right to purchase those ornaments from the income of the estate. Similar is the case where a holder sets aside a sum of Rs. 50,000 for the education of his younger sons. The eldest son after the father's death can get back this sum for the mere reason that it was taken out of the income of the estate. These are some of the anomalies which are sure to cause trouble if this sub-section is not amended.

This definition of immovable property is not only extraordinary, but it is also in conflict with the Contract Act and the long established customs of the country. It will become very difficult for the holder of the estate to transact any business on credit. Supposing cloth worth Rs. 2,000 is purchased from the bazar to-day and for the payment of the price a cheque is issued on behalf of the holder of the estate, it will be very easy for him to claim back that money under the definition of immovable property as given in the Bill. I particularly draw the attention of my Hindu friends and particularly of Mr. Mukand Lal Puri, who are always very vehement in their attack on the Land Alienation Act, and ask them whether they have even taken the trouble of seeing what effect this definition will produce. I may make it once again clear that I have no illwill against the holder of the estate. He is rather my friend, but it is my duty as a member of this honourable House to point out that we should not enact a legislation which may be totally absurd and ridiculous. We should take care that we do not pass a Bill which may become the laughing stock of the world and it is for this reason that I very much wished to refer this Bill to a select committee. However, now that that stage is passed, we should not support the different clauses of the Bill blindly. With these words I move my amendment.

Mr. President :

"In clause 2, sub-clause (2), the words 'and income derived therefrom in cash or kind or any other benefit to arise out of land or water and things attached to the earth ' be omitted."

Mr. Nanak Chand Pandit [Hoshiarpur, Non-Muhammadan, Ruralt Sir, I support the amendment of my honourable friend who has just set down. The definition of "Immovable property" which has been given here in this Act or in this Bill is nowhere to be found in the world. I challenge my hononrable friends on the other side to point out any system of law where this definition of "Immovable property" is given. In this Bill not only "land, buildings hereditary allowances, rights to water, ways, lights, canals" to be regarded as immovable property, but income derived therefrom should also be regarded as immovable property. I asked my honourable friend Shaikh Abdul Ghani and he said that he was not responsible for this, because it is the Legal Remembrancer who is responsible for this clause. I want the Legal Remembrancer to satisfy us whether he has get any law with this definition as given in this Bill. The arguments advanced by my honourable friend from Amritsar are very sound. It would be impossible for a creditor to take back money from Colonel Sir Umar Hayat Khan, or his son or any holder of the estate. And at the same time it would be very difficult for them to purchase any ordinary thing in the shop on credit. I suggest, if you are really very serious about passing this Bill, that the definition of "Immovable property" should be amended as it is found everywhere.

Pir Akbar Ali [Ferozepore, Muhammadan, Rural], (Urdu): Sir, the immovable property, as defined in the Bill, will apparently the interpreted by the courts to include everything material that can be conceived of and, therefore, it has been rightly remarked that it is quite an extraordinary definition and it is not to be found in any other enactment of this country or of other countries. We do not yet know whether this definition of immovable property is according to the wishes of the holder of the estate or not. It is a pity that the Government has not taken the trouble of ascertaining his views on this point and for the matter of that on this Bill. At least we have been shown no document showing that Sir Umar Hayat Khan is really willing to have such a Bill passed with regard to his estate. I will not be far wrong if I say that the Government has not done its duty to the legislature inasmuch as it has not supplied us any documentary proof of the wishes of the holder of the estate. Who knows that on his return from England Sir Umar Hayat Khan may undo what we have done here in the Council?

Mr. President: Order, order. The honourable member is not speaking to the question before the House.

Pir Akbar Ali (Urdu): Sir, the definition of immovable property as laid down in the Bill is something very extraordinary and I am afraid that it will land the Gevernment in serious difficulties. My Hindu and Sikh brethren who are at this moment keeping quiet over this matter, should also take note that they will repent for their silence when on some future occasion a Bill with such a definition is introduced. It will not then lie in their mouth to object to it. I would very much have liked to have allowed this fact passed unnoticed because such a definition is certainly useful so far as the interests of the zamindars are concerned. But as my friend on my night

has thought it fit to bring it to the notice of the House I also consider it my duty to give a note of warning to the Government as well as to non-Muhammadan members of the Council particularly. I hope that they will take this warning in time and will not support this definition of immovable property.

Sardar Arjan Singh [Hoshiarpur and Kangra, Sikh, Rural]: Sir, with your permission I say that I am not in agreement with the definition which is given here. The definition as has been pointed out, is open to very serious objections and if this definition is allowed to stand, I think it will lead to absurdity and would land the holder of the property in very serious difficulties. If this definition is allowed, it would oripple the credit of the holder of the Kalra Impartible Estate and it would lower the dignity, rather than increase the dignity of the holder of the estate, which is the basic principle of this law. With these few words I support the amendment moved by my honourable friend from Amritsar.

Shaikh Abdul Ghani [West Punjab Towns, Muhammadan, Urban]: Sir, I must admit that the definition as put down here is ambiguous. The definition of "Immovable property" includes, land, buildings, hereditary allowances, rights to water, ways, lights and canals income derived therefrom. The word "canals" is rather placed, far away from the adjectives which qualify it. Therefore it is apt to misconstruction and it is a bond fide mistake.

With your permission I would submit that the ambiguity can be removed if we were to substitute for the words "derived therefrom" the words "to be derived from canals." We want to limit it only to income which is derived from the canal, rather to be derived from the canal. What we have in mind is that these gentlemen have their private canals and those persons who water their fields from those canals have to pay a fixed amount either in cash or in kind. Our idea is that permanent income may be inalienable, that "Chauth" should be included in the definition of "immovable property." Therefore, the clause might be amended like this, "and income to be derived from canals in eash or kind" This will do away with the objection. "To be derived" would mean in future. I think that we should make everything very clear and I am really grateful to my learned friends for pointing out this flaw in the definition and also to the other gentlemen who have been kind enough to enlighten me and the House on this point. I think if this is agreeable it would solve the difficulty.

Mr. Mukand Lal Puri: Sir, if the council is adjourned for half-anhour, the members may discuss the amendment in question and probably come to an agreement.

Mr. President: But there are several other amendments as well, and I do not think all of them can be discussed even informally in half an-hour. I would, therefore, suggest that the consideration of the Bill may be postponed to Monday, the S0th instant, and that in the meantime we may dispose of the excess grants. (The House accepted the suggestion). Consideration of the Kalra Impartible Estate Bill is postponed to Monday. Notices of amendments to the Bill should be handed over to the Secretary at the latest by 3 p.m. tomorrow. No amendments offered later will be allowed.

GOVERNMENT'S DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS, 1929-80.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor, I beg to move the following demands for Excess Grants:-

IRRIGATION REVENUE (RESERVED).

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: Sir, I beg to move-

"That an additional sum not exceeding Rs. 1,72,495 be granted to the Governor-in-Council to meet the excess expenditure incurred during the year ending the 31st March 1930, in respect of Irrigation Revenue (Reserved)." The motion was carried.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION (TRANSFERRED).

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: Sir, I beg to move—

"That an additional sum not exceeding Rs. 2,936 be granted to the Punjab Government (Ministries of Agriculture, Education and Local Self-Government) to meet the excess expenditure incurred during the year ending the 31st March 1930, in respect of General Administration (Transferred)."

The motion was carried.

POLICE (RESERVED).

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: Sir, I beg to move:—

"That an additional sum not exceeding Rs. 12,255 be granted to the Governor-in-Council to meet the excess expenditure incurred during the year ending the 31st March 1930, in respect of Police (Reserved)."

The motion was carried.

FAMINE RELIEF (RESERVED).

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: Sir, I beg to move—

"That an additional sum not exceeding Rs. 23,861 be granted to the Governor-in-Council to meet the excess expenditure incurred during the year ending the 31st March 1920 in respect of Famine Relief (Reserved)." March 1930, in respect of Famine Relief (Reserved) The motion was carried.

COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE (RESERVED).

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: Sir, I beg to move-

"That an additional sum not exceeding Rs. 26,995 be granted to the Governor-in-Council to meet the excess expenditure incurred during the year ending the 31st March 1930, in respect of Commuted Value of Pensions—Capital Expenditure (Reserved).

The motion was carried.

REFUNDS (TRANSFERRED).

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: Sir, I beg to move—

"That an additional sum not exceeding Rs. 4,72,135 be granted to the Punjab Government (Ministries of Agriculture and Education) to meet the excess expenditure incurred during the year ending the 31st March 1930, in respect of Refunds (Transferred).'

The motion was carried.

Mr. President: On Monday the 90th, His Excellency the Governor will address the Council at 2 P.M. Members are requested to be in their seats not later than 1-55 p.m. After the Governor's address the Council will meet at 2-45 P.M.

The Council then adjourned.

238 PLC-600-15-12-31-SGPP Labore.

PUNIAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Monday, 30th November 1931.

ADDRESS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency the Governor arrived in procession with the officers of the Council and his personal staff at 2 p.m. and took his seat on the throne.

His Excellency the Governor then addressed the Council as follows:—

Before I proceed to begin my speech I wish to express my satisfaction at seeing the Honourable President with you to-day. I am sure I express a general gratification when I say how glad I am that his operation has been successful and that he has been able so soon to work with you once more.

Mr. President and members of Council-

The economic and financial situation looms so large on the horizon of the province at the present time that I think it is desirable briefly to address you about this problem in particular and to bring some observations regarding it and some other questions to your notice.

I need not dwell at any length on the details of the catastrophic and unparalleled fall in the prices of practically the whole range of agricultural produce during the last 16 months or so which has involved the cultivators, the landowners, the traders and the financiers alike in a common misfortune, and has had disastrous effects on the finances of the province and the local bodies and on the credit and accommodation arrangements in the Punjab generally. You are, one and all, I fear, both from melancholy personal experiences and also from your contact with the interests, which you are here to represent, unfortunately only too familiar with the difficulties of the times you are passing through.

Throughout this period the Punjab Government has been at pains to keep in constant and close touch with all developments of the situation; and we early came to the conclusion that we must do our utmost to devise and carry out a definite policy at least to mitigate, if we could not cure and remove, the growing economic stress. Part of the problem centered round the wheat crop, the curve of the price of which was sharply falling even before the new crop of 1981, had come on the threshing floor. As we visualised the situation, it was important that we should try to secure a reduction of surplus stocks of staples generally.

With this end in view, the policy we chalked out was to take steps, so far as it lay within our power, to try to preserve markets in India for Indian produce and create conditions favourable to the export of Indian agricultural produce, should world conditions render this at all feasible. One step in the first direction was to secure the imposition of a duty on cheap foreign wheat, which was competing with Indian wheat in mills at the ports, particularly Calcutta; in our view it was vital that a duty should be imposed sufficient to give Indian wheat a chance of preferential competition with imported wheat in those markets. Consequently, in response to representations, the Government of India in March last introduced and passed the Wheat Import Bill, which, though not effective during the early part of its currency as an Act owing to the exclusion from its operation of contracts

already entered into, proved useful later in firming up wheat prices. We subsequently made further representations to extend the period of this Act, which will normally expire at the end of March next, and I am glad to note that on the 28rd of September last in the Council of State the Honourable Mr. Drake on behalf of the Government of India stated that "unless there should be a material change in circumstances before the expiry of the period, it will be necessary to continue the Act; and that in the event of the renewal of the duty for a further period Government would not regard the existence of any contracts that might have been made during the currency of the Act as an adequate ground for exempting from duty wheat imported under such contracts."

I need not stress the very great importance of this promise from the point of view of the Punjab.

As regards railway freights, we secured a reduction of freights on wheat to Calcutta for a short period ending with the 31st of March last but only subject to two very onerous conditions. The first of these we easily fulfilled, but the second did not pan out, and we had in the end to bear the cost of the concession. Nevertheless, I think the movement of approximately 14,000 tons of wheat, small though the total amount was, from the Punjab to Calcutta just before the ripening of the new harvest did introduce some rays of cheerfulness at that juncture into the outlook and remove some dead weight from our markets. We made an attempt again later to persuade the Government of India to renew the concession rates to Calcutta without conditions after the new crop was harvested; but the Government of India was unable to agree. We also asked for a reduction of freights on wheat to Karachi; this was granted and remained in force from the 15th May until the 14th September, 1981. Though the result did not produce any really appreciable export to foreign ports, as world parity prices were against us, it caused a considerable quantity of wheat, about 262,000 tons, to move from the Punjab for use in Karachi mills and export to coast ports. Bombay and Calcutta, and pro tanto stimulated local prices in our markets at a time when this was most desirable. It is very doubtful, if anything like this quantity of wheat would have moved without the stimulus of this concession. It may be said "What does all this amount to? Has anything very spectacular been achieved?" My answer is "Can you point to any country in the world which has been able to achieve anything really spectacular to relieve the prevailing economic distress affecting agricultural production?" But this I do claim that we have taken the most necessary steps, which it seemed open to us to take, to help the situation in this province; and though I cannot claim that we have made great progress in relieving it. I feel convinced that things would have been much worse but for the action which we took.

So far, in answer to representations, railway freights on agricultural produce generally, which are high compared with the present value of produce, have not been reduced; but I am glad to state that the principle that reduction is needed has been accepted. Sir George Schuster in making a statement on the financial position on the 29th of September last in the Legislative Assembly, when dealing with the cuts in railway expenditure and the need for using these for improving the railway's own internal position instead of as contributions to general revenues, added the following significant words—and I think you will cherish and remember them—"It

is in our opinion essential that if they (that is, the Railways) have any margin, it should be made available for reduction in freights on agricultural produce". I rejoice at this declaration. I regard this as a very important and valuable statement of policy so far as the interests of this pre-eminently agricultural province are concerned. This is something for which I and my Government have been working for many months past. For us it is as if a day had dawned, the sun of which we had despaired to see rise above the horizon or break through the deep barriers of clouds of opposition.

The next step in our policy, in view of the continuous and altogether unprecedented all-round fall in prices, was to take steps temporarily to ease the burden of Government assessments on land so as to help to relieve the lot of those who pay land revenue, water rates and other similar charges. After a very careful examination of the general situation and the condition of each district we decided to give a special remission of five annas in the rupee on all rabi land revenue throughout the province and of three annas in the rupee in the water rates on wheat. We also made some special concessions in regard to certain payments relating to nazrana and malikana. The former remissions were calculated to cost one crore and eight lakhs of rupees for the rabi harvest alone, but they have actually cost considerably more than this; and taking the special remissions for cotton and rice in the previous kharif harvest also into account the total has reached more than a crore and-a-half of rupees for the agricultural year. Nor were tenants forgotten; and in districts where cash rents were common, Collectors were instructed to use section 30 of the Tenancy Act and so secure for the tenants a remission in cash rent proportionate to the remission in land revenue. Never before, so far as I have been able to discover, in the course of the revenue history of the Punjab, has a general remission of land revenue been made on account of fall in price, and never before has a remission been made for any cause which has approached in total amount within even measurable limits of this remission; but special times called for special measures: I am aware that in many districts even with these remissions the assessees have found great difficulty in paying the demands : and I deeply sympathise with the hardships which the general conditions have made inevitable. I am fully conscious that such delay as there has been in collection in any area has been due not to organized or individual contumacy, but to genuine difficulty in finding the money: and I cannot praise too highly the spirit in which the Punjab landowners, great and small, squires, yeomen and peasants have shouldered these difficulties and faithfully discharged their traditional obligations. Practically the whole of the reduced land revenue demand of last rabi has by now been collected, though fairly substantial arrears of abiana are outstanding mainly in the east and south-east of the If a marked slump in prices persists over a longer period—a factor which is as yet uncertain-obviously somewhat special measures of relief may be found necessary in future. Our existing rules and standing orders work satisfactorily as regards crop failures; but they were not framed to meet the case of general continuous and severe falls in prices. the end of the hot weather we placed Mr. Dobson on special duty in order to investigate whether any method could be devised for the future of the nature of a sliding scale which would admit of application as an automatic test to different areas. He has succeeded in evolving a scheme the figures relating to which are still under collection and examination. yet say whether a final examination of it will prove it to be of universal

applicability; but the scheme, though not infallible or without blemish, which could hardly be expected in such an intricate and delicately adjusted matters as land revenue assessments, does seem in a number of districts, at any rate, to offer promise of providing a useful test as to whether any special relief is needed in each assessment circle by a comparison of the gross value of the marketable or money crops priced first at commutation prices at the time of settlement and subsequently at the present time at prevailing prices. We are now about to examine the information we have collected regarding the state of the crops and the price factor for each district in the province in the present *kharif* in relation to the land revenue and water rate demand.

Another point which has engaged our attention is the dislocation which the present economic stringency has produced in the situation between: creditors and debtors and in accommodation and credit facilities generally. This matter is still under correspondence with the Government of India. who, you will recollect, as a result of a debate in the September Session in the Central Legislature, promised to examine the whole subject; and it is really—and obviously—an all-India question. During the course of the summer we consulted official and public opinion as to whether a reversion to a period of limitation longer than that in force, which is now three years, but which prior to 1928 was six years, would give more time and opportunity for adjustments as between creditors and debtors; but the replies were unfavourable to alteration: creditors did not generally advocate any change. and debtors in the main deprecated an extension, which in their view would only put off the evil day and lead to a greater accumulation of compound interest. We also made representations to the Government of India regarding the improvement and amendment of the Usurious Leans Act, which is at present practically a dead letter in this province. Before we reply to the reference from the Government of India, we shall have explored other possible avenues of help, some of which have been referred to in the report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture and some in the more recent reports of the enquiries into Banking and Labour. Obviously the expert advice of those bodies deserves very careful study in our present need. Meanwhile we have taken steps to extend the utility of the Provincial Cooperative Credit Bank by arranging some additional accommodation for it with the Imperial Bank of India; and during a short period of panic which temporarily affected some of the joint stock banks in the Punjab. we kept the Government of India in touch with the situation and tried to secure such reasonable and legitimate backing for them as would help them to function continuously and to get speedily back to normal condi-I cannot be too grateful for the promptness and sympathy of the officers of the Government of India, Finance Department, in attending to all communications we sent to them in this connection.

Let me now turn to our provincial financial position. As long ago as September, 1930, it became clear to us that the continued downward trend of agricultural prices beded serious trouble ahead. Pressure was exerted on all departments to reduce expenditure and various measures were brought into force, such as the shutting down of sanctioned new works, the closure, where possible, of works in progress, the reduction of scheduled contract rates, the pruning of temporary establishment, the curtailment of transfers except in special circumstances, the holding in abeyance of unfilled posts,"

the reduction of pay by 15 per cent. in the case of new appointments and the lowering of mileage rates of travelling allowance by 25 per cent. The result of these measures was to reduce the expenditure for the year ending on 31st March last, which would normally have totalled about 1150 lakhs, by roughly 30 lakhs of rupees.

The application of these measures was continued in the preparation of the budget estimate for the current year, 1931-32. In addition, in framing the budget, all provisions for supplies and services were drastically pruned and the lump provision for travelling allowance, even at reduced rates, in all departments was reduced by 10 per cent. Only $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of what I may call true, as opposed to formal, new expenditure were included, of which only $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs represented recurring new expenditure. These devices reduced a budget, which would according to past practice have stood with little new expenditure at 1125 lakhs or more, to 1083 lakhs: that is, savings of 42 lakhs were secured.

By May, 1991, however, it became evident that the continued and severe further drop in agricultural prices and the need for extraordinary remissions in land revenue and water rates in the rabi and expected losses owing to reactions of the depression on other sources of revenue such as Excise, Stamps, etc., had seriously vitiated even the modest expectations of the curtailed budget and made it clear that not only would the expected surplus of 32 lakbs not be realized, but that a deficit of more than 75 lakbs Though a Retrenchment Committee had been appointed, was inevitable. as well as a Committee to examine fresh sources of revenue, their delibers. tions would necessarily take time and we could not afford to defer action until their conclusion. We were forced at once to take further stringent. measures to reduce expenditure. In order to meet the emergency, departe. ments were called upon to reduce expenditure still further; the immediate object in view was to secure surrenders from sanctioned budgets of expenditure, exclusive of fixed charges for salaries, averaging 13 per cent. response to this call, surrenders have been made totalling 61 lakhs of zupees.

Other economies initiated by Government, as for example, reduction in daily allowance on tour by 25 per cent., lowering of mileage rates for journey by motor vehicles, restriction of leave, reform in rules for pecula in jails, reduction of the provision for Gurdwara Tribunals, economies in printing, stationery and contingencies, and curtailment of special pay and allowances in certain cases,—are expected to yield an additional saving of 20 lakhs of rupees in the present year.

In this way since the passing of budget for the current year economies have been effected calculated to amount to 81 lakhs, and the savings since our campaign of retrenchment began in September, 1980, should total some 158 lakhs of rupees.

That is, I think you will agree, a substantial achievement. But although we hope by these measures to be able to balance, or nearly balance, revenue and expenditure during the current year, our financial position is, nevertheless, still most precarious; and if we are to preserve ourselves from shipwreek, we must be prepared to make economies and savings on an even more extended scale than we have yet achieved. There is always a lag in securing the full effect of reductions and economies, while in a period of acute depression revenue and receipts always worsen not only more rapidly but more extensively than anticipation, and decline even in directions

where reactions were not expected. For reasons which we have explained in a Government communique, we feel bound to resort to a temporary cut in salaries which in a full year should mean a saving of about 33 lakhs. We are also busy in examining the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee with a view to implementing them as soon as possible, wherever the soundness of their conclusions is clearly established. The economies so far adopted by us have not involved any serious change in the past policy of Government in the various departments, and so far we have largely been able to avoid retrenchment of permanent personnel; but it does not seem likely that further economies of any considerable amount will be found possible without some change in the structure and policy of some of the departments or possibly without some retrenchment of permanent establishment. These considerations have now to be explored very carefully in connection with the report of the Retrenchment Committee. Many of their recommendations, not involving important steps in policy, have already taken shape and been put into execution by Government during the currency of their enquiry and have contributed to the saving of 81 lakhs already referred to by me. I wish to take this opportunity of thanking the members of the Betrenchment Committee for the time, thought and trouble which they devoted to their task. There may be difference of opinion about specific recommendations; this is natural; but I think every one will readily acknowledge the industry, thoroughness, and sincerity, which they have brought to bear on a difficult and contentious problem and the great service which they have rendered; and I am determined that their recommendations shall have the fullest consideration. I also wish to thank the members of the Committee on fresh sources of revenue for their labours. Their report is also under examination, but priority in urgency must for obvious reasons be given to the question of retrenchment.

I think I have made it clear that we are passing through difficult times, and I appeal to you for support and trust. I can assure you that the Gove ernment as a whole-both on the reserved and transferred sides-is out to firs but all that is wasteful or redundant or clearly beyond its present means. and to curtail its activities even where they are part of approved programmes. until such times as with improved economic conditions normal progress can safely start afresh. I freely admit that this process of excision and suspension may be as unpleasant in actual detail and individual reactions as it is vital for the general health of the administrative body. It must, nevertheless, be effected; but it is also important to remember that in the process we should be careful not to endanger the vital organs of sound administration. Constitutional changes from ahead. It should be our care not to cramp the activities of those on whom responsibilities may fall in future, by handing over to them a field, on the one hand, so curtailed by financial difficulties as to offer no scope for their capacities and energies, or, on the other hand, so undermined by the removal of sound administrative foundations as to endanger their stability or power of performance. Some individual hardship and sacrifice there must be; indeed it is a time of sacrifice for all and sacrifice is inevitable; its test, however, is the general and common good to be achieved. It is from this higher and broader angle of view that I ask you to give your support to such measures as we may feel constrained in the public interest to adopt.

His. Excellency the Governor then left the Council Chamber and the proceedings treminated.

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

2ND SESSION OF THE 4TH PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Monday, 30th November, 1931.

THE Council met at the Council Chamber at 2-45 P.M. of the clock. Mr. President in the Chair.

OATH OF OFFICE.

The following member was sworn in :-

Sale, Mr. S. L. (Legal Remembrancer and Secretary, Legislative Department).

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

JUDICIAL ENQUIRY INTO THE CONDUCT OF SARDAR BARHTAWAR SINGH,
HONORABY MAGISTRATE, KATHGARH.

*819. Chaudhri Muhammad Abdul Rahman Khan: Will the Honourable Member for Finance kindly state whether it is a fact that a memorial signed by about two thousand residents of Thana Billachor was sent to His Excellency the Governor on 19th October, 1931, praying His Excellency to order a judicial enquiry into the conduct of S. Bakhtawar Singh, Honorary Magistrate, Kathgarh, district Hoshiarpur? If so, do Government propose to accede to the wishes of the memorialists? If not, why?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: A memorial was received, but it did not contain any such prayer.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION OF GOVERNMENT OFFICERS IN THE ROHTAK DISTRICT.

*820. Chaudhri Ram Sarup: Will the Honourable Member for Finance kindly state to which community the District Magistrate, the Superintendent of Police, Public Prosecutor and Prosecuting Inspector in the Rohtak district belong?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: The two former are Christians, the two latter Muslims.

TAQAVI.

- *821. Chaudhri Ram Sarup: Will the Honourable Member for Revenue kindly state—
 - (a) the amount of taquei loans advanced to peasants in the Rchtak district in 1980 and 1981, respectively:

[Ch. Ram Sarup.]

- (b) the amount of tagari which fell to the share of Hindus and Muhammadans, respectively;
- (c) numerical proportion between Hindu and Muhammadan landowners?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan:

				Ps.
(a) 1929-80			4.03	2,88,845
1980-81	••	••	••	67,090
(b) 1929-80	Hindus	••	••	1,98,660
(0) 1020-00	Muhammadans	••		45,185
1980-81	Hindus	••	4.	54,170
	Muhammadans	••	••	12,920
(c) 8:1				· ·

REMISSIONS AND SUSPENSIONS IN THE ROHTAN DISTRICT.

*822. Chaudhri Ram Sarup: Will the Honourable Member for Bevenue kindly state—

- (a) the amount of remissions and suspensions respectively recommended by the Deputy Commissioner of Bohtak for kharif 1980 and rabi 1981;
- (b) how much of these suspensions and remissions go to the villages wholly or chiefly owned by Hindus and Muhammadans, respectively?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: The amount of suspensions and remissions of land revenue recommended by the Deputy Commissioner, Bohtak, were—

٠.	5.0				Rs.
(a)	Remissio	ns, kharif 1980	••	••	256
	227	rabi 1981	••	2,	39,504
, '		Total		. 2	89,760
	Suspensio	ms, tharif 1980			76,752
	: 57	rabi 1931	. ••	2,	79,925
	-		Total	8,	56,677

⁽b) Government does not classify villages as Hindu and Muhammadan. If the honourable member would specify the villages for which information is required, endeavours will be made to obtain it.

LANDS IN CHAR NO. 22, RAKH PIR MAHAL.

- *823. Chaudhri Ram Sarup: Will the Honomable the Revenue Member kindly state—
 - (a) whether it is a fact that the lands in Chak No. 22, Rakh Pir Mahal, district Lyallpur, were given as reward grants to certain people who duly paid the first nazrana instalment and were awarded possession early in 1930;
 - (b) whether it is a fact that these lands were leased out for kharif
 1980 and rabi 1931 by the Colonization Officer to certain
 tenants at the rate of Rs. 12 per acre;
 - (c) whether it is a fact that the Colonization Officer informed the grantees that the money realised by way of rents from the tenants will be given to the grantees:
 - (d) whether the amount so realised has been paid to the grantees; if not, why?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) Yes.

- (b) Yes.
- (c) Yes.
- (d) Correspondence on the subject is proceeding.

REFUND OF NAZRANA

- *824. Chaudhri Ram Sarup: Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—
 - (a) if it is a fact that certain grantees in Rakh Pir Mahal, district Lyallpur, paid the second instalment of narrana just before the suspension of the instalment was announced;
 - (b) if the answer to (a) be in the affirmative, whether Government will refund the amount of the instalment?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) Yes.

(b) No. The sum stands credited to their account and there is no ground for refund.

ELECTRIFICATION OF HISSAR TOWN.

- *825. Lala Jyoti Prasad: Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state—
 - (a) whether any application for obtaining Government approval for the electrification of Hissar town was received by the Government from the Hissar municipal committee in March 1927;
 - (b) if so, why was that application rejected;
 - (c) whether it is a fact that Government has since then sanctioned a similar application from Montgomery and other municipal committees:

[L. Jyoti Prasad.]

- Since of (d) if so, why a different treatment was meted out to the Hissar municipal committee;
- (e) whether Government is prepared to reconsider its decision with reference to the application of the Hissar municipal com-Secondary that the mittee? In the second the second
- The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang: (a) An application was received by Government in 1927 from the Hissar municipal committee For administrative approval of an estimate for the cost of carrying out an electrification scheme for the town of Hissar.
- The application was rejected because the financial resources of the "committee were considered inadequate to the undertaking."
- (c) No application has been received by Government since 1927 for administrative approval to an estimate for the cost of carrying out an electrification scheme for the town of Montgomery, nor has any similar appli-- cation been received from any other municipal committee.
 - (d) Does not arise.
 - (e) No.

ELECTRIFICATION OF HISSAR TOWN.

- *826. Lala Jyoti Prasad: Will the Honourable Member for Revenue __please state -
 - (a) whether it is a fact that the Lahore Electric Supply Company after entering into an agreement with the Hissar municipality applied for a licence for electrification of Hissar town in October 1929;
 - (b) if so, whether it is a fact that this licence has not been granted uptil now;
 - (c) if the answer to (a) and (b) be in the affirmative, what are the reasons for this extraordinary delay;
 - (d) whether it is a fact that Campbellpur, Montgomery and other towns were granted the required licence, though they applied long after the licence for Hissar town was applied for?
- The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) No. It is presumed that the honourable member has in mind an application by the Lahore Electric Supply Company advertised in November 1929 for a comprehensive licence under the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, covering the 1 talisils of Hissar, Hansi and Bhiwani;
- ike all (b) The comprehensive licence has not been granted, but since the application was advertised the applicants have become agreeable to modify the area of supply by limiting it to the areas within the municipal boundaries of the three towns mentioned;
 - (c) The delay in granting the modified comprehensive licence is due firstly to the character of the application which is without precedent in the Punjab; secondly, to the disposal of the objections received to the grant

of the licence; thirdly, to the discussions leading to the modifications mentioned, and lastly to the fact that the applicants have not yet intimated their willingness to accept the licence in the form proposed by the Lecal Government;

(d) Certain licences advertised after November 1929 have been granted.

EDUCATION OF DEPRESSED CLASSES.

- *827. Lala Jyoti Prasad: Will the Honourable Minister for Education kindly state—
 - (a) what facilities have been provided for the education of members of the depressed classes in the province;
 - (b) what other steps, if any, Government proposes to take for accelerating their educational progress?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: (a) A copy of the Punjab Government (Ministry of Education) Resolution No. 20181-G., dated the 19th November, 1929, on the subject of the education of the depressed classes is laid on the table.

(b) The Government is watching the effects of the measures adopted already and will be glad to consider any further steps for the acceleration of the educational progress of the depressed classes as a result of the experience gained or that may be suggested.

Proceedings of the Punjab Government (Ministry of Education) in the Education Department, No. 20181-G., dated the 19th November, 1929.

RESOLUTION.

The Education of the Depressed Classes.

For several years past, the Punjab Government (Ministry of Education) has been paying earnest attention to the improvement and expansion of educational facilities for the children of the depressed classes.¹

2. In 1923, the Ministry expressed its views on this important matter in a circular which was widely distributed. It was there pointed out that the old spirit of exclusion was showing signs of decay, that there was far less reluctance than formerly to admit the children of the depressed classes to the schools of the Punjab, and that the parents themselves were becoming more alive to the benefits of education.

In order to stimulate this healthy development, certain steps were taken :---

- (a) Inspectors were requested to maintain in each school lists of children belonging to these classes living in the vicinity so that they could see at a glance at the time of inspection how far the community was represented at the school. By this means, notice could be taken of the energy or apathy shown by the teachers in taking steps for the improved welfare of the depressed classes.
- (b) Attention was drawn to a recent revision of the grant-in-aid rules for elementary schools whereby the rates of grant had been enhanced, especially in respect to those schools in which trained teachers were employed.
- (c) Permission was given to local bodies to provide school books free of charge to the children of these classes, Government engaging to contribute towards the increased expenditure in accordance with the grading of each district.
- (d) Inspectors were required "to be vigilant in selecting suitable candidates from among these classes for admission to normal schools." Reference was also

The following are included under this heading:—

Chamar, Weaver, Sweeper, Ramdasi, Dumna, Kohli, Sarera, Dhobi, Megh, Sansi Ghosi, Bagria, Od Mahtam and Kahar.

[Hon. Malik Firoz Khan Noon.]

made to the excellent work being done by the American Presbyterian Mission in their training class which is attached to the Mission vernacular middle school at Moga; and it was stated that full grants should be awarded in respect to such teachers as had successfully completed an approved course of training at that institution.

- 3. Thus, in 1923, the Punjab Government (Ministry of Education) while prepared to assist the maintenance of separate institutions for the depressed classes, was definitely of opinion that the more healthy line of development was the encouragement of the children of these classes to take their places in the ordinary recognised schools of the province; and this opinion was confirmed in the Government Resolution dealing with the annual report of 1925:—
 - "The effect of the measures recently taken to quicken the progress of the depressed classes is seen in the increased attendance of the pupils in the ordinary schools, which is a sign of the diminishing prejudice against these people..... The problem is difficult indeed, but it would be unwise, especially in view of the more generous attitude of the people towards these unfortunate classes, to crystalise the reactionary spirit of older times by an indisorminate multiplication of separate schools."
- 4. The following figures show that there has been not only a large increase in the enrolment of these children, but also that the proportion of those enrolled in the ordinary schools is far greater than that of those enrolled in the separate schools; and this is perhaps the most promising feature of the present situation:—

		NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.					Increase or decrease
	Kind of institutions.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	since 1924.
	For males.						· -
1.	Schools for general education	8,576	9,261	15,027	14,908	20,703	12,127
2 .	Arts colleges	1		, 			
8.	Special schools	1,817	1,733	3,137	3,471	4,524	3,207
₫.	Professional colleges				••		••
	Total	9,894	10,994	18,164	18,379	25,228	15,334
	For females.						
ı.	Schools for general education	.884	481	872	400	631	247
2.	Arts colleges	••	٠			•••	••
3.	Special schools		3	18	102	. 268	٠
4.	Professional colleges	•••		••		•-	•••
	Total	384	484	885	502	899	515
L .	Grand total for males and females.	10,278	11,478	19,049	18,981	26,127	15,849
	Unrecognised institutions.			ĺ		,	
ŀ.	For males	317	482	281	511	582	265
2.	For females	2	14	42	110	21	19
•	Grand total in all institutions	10,597	11,974	19,372	19,502	20,730	16,133

- 5. In 1928, the Ministry of Education considered that the time had arrived again to review the situation; and Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Chandra was placed on special duty. After a full inquiry, the Rai Bahadur compiled a report in which he appended valuable statistical information. Ferhaps the most inspiring feature of the report is the opinion expressed that the attitude of those in more favourable circumstances towards these classes is steadily improving, and that there is little objection to the children of these classes being enrolled in the ordinary schools of the province. This opinion is confirmed by inspectors of schools and by others intimately connected with the work of education and with other social activities.
- 6. The Punjab Government (Ministry of Education) therefore considers that the real solution of the problem lies in the direction of the increased attendance of these children in the ordinary schools. The opportunity is now taken to repeat previous instructions to inspectors and to others concerned that every encouragement should be given to the education of the depressed classes, that any educational disabilities under which they may be labouring on account of local prejudice or through lack of sympathy on the part of the teachers should be removed, and that any teachers found guilty of discouraging pupils of these classes should be punished.

Similarly, it is expected that privately managed schools will be prepared to admit the children of these classes freely to their schools. A school which is in receipt of grant-in-aid is not entitled to refuse admission to a pupil merely on the ground that he belongs to a depressed class.

Again, it has been observed in the past that local bodies, in making arrangements for the enforcement of compulsion under the Act, have sometimes excluded the children of these classes from the benefits of such a scheme. The Punjab Government (Ministry of Education) has always refused to senction such proposals which appear to them to be contrary to the spirit and the letter of the Act, and which are calculated to make an unfair differentiation between class and class.

- 7. In the matter of school fees, much has been done already. The children of these classes are usually classified as village kamins, and therefore enjoy all the concessions which are allowed to agriculturists; that is to say, total remission of fees at the primary stage, and in certain districts and tabsils the remission of half the fees at the middle stage of angle-vernacular and vernacular middle schools. Thus, no fees are levied at the primary stage in rural areas; and, very rarely, in the towns. The Punjab Government (Ministry of Education) has now decided that, as from April 1930, all the children of these classes shall be exempted from the payment of fees at the primary stage. It is also hoped that local bodies will show greater liberality than in the past in the provision of school books free of charge.
- 8. Although the statistics show considerable advance in the total enrolment of these children at school, yet for certain reasons very few of them at present go beyond the primary stage. On March 31st, 1928, there were only 781 boys enrolled at the middle stage, and only 37 at the high stage. The Punjab Government (Ministry of Education) has decided that, as from April 1930, all the children of these classes (boys and girls) at the middle stage in vernacular and anglo-vernacular schools in all districts shall receive the half-fee concessions which is now given to agriculturists in certain tabells and districts.

In addition, provided that Government is able to arrange for financing the scheme, it has been decided to award the following scholarships for the children of these classes:—

- (a) scholarships of Rs. 10 per mensem up to a maximum of four in any given year at the college stage on certain conditions which will be specified later; and
- (b) thirty high school scholarships of Rs. 6 per mensem which will be awarded in accordance with the rules laid down in Chapter V of the Punjab Education Code (eleventh edition).

For the encouragement of these children at the middle stage, all local bodies are invited to provide close scholarships as in the case of Zamindari and Victoria Middle School Scholarships; and Government will contribute towards the expenditure thus incurred in accordance with the rules in force.

9. Perhaps the most potent means of encouraging these classes is the encouragement of some of their members to become admitted to the several institutions of the province maintained for the training of vernacular school masters and mistresses. It is pleasing to note that, in 1928, there were fifteen thus admitted, but this number should be increased in future years. It is hoped that the encouragement by means of scholarships and fee concessions which have already been discussed will result in a larger number of applicants for admission to these training institutions in future; and inspectors are requested to pay favourable attention to suitably qualified applicants from among these classes.

The Punjab Government (Ministry of Education), however, are of opinion that some additional assistance will be required during the actual course of training. The stipend for the senior course of training is at the rate of Rs. 10 per mensem; and that for the junior course is Rs. 8 per mensem. It has, therefore, been decided, subject to Government being able to arrange for financing the scheme, each year to award additional stipends of Rs. 5 per mensem upto-twenty in number to approved teachers under training from among these classes.

[Hon. Malik Firoz Khan Noon].

10. As regards industrial schools under the Industries Department there has never been any spirit of exclusion or practice of discrimination. In admitting pupils regard is paid to the fact whether they belong to the artisan class.

The system of stipends and scholarships sanctioned by Government for industrial schools is very generous, and as the basis of award of the stipends is poverty and the condition of retention is reasonable progress and conduct, the depressed classes have first claim on them. At least 50 per cent. of the pupils in middle departments of industrial schools are in receipt of some help under the present rules, and in nearly all schools the pupils in the primary departments, pay no fees as most of the schools exist in centres where primary education is free. Moreover, all depressed class pupils of artisen classes (Dhanaks, Chamars, &c.) are exempted from paying fees at any stage of their education, and in addition 25 per cent. of the pupils are exempted from payment of fees on the score of poverty.

Exact statistics as to the number of pupils from the depressed classes in the industrial schools are not available, but there is a large number of Dhanaks in the school at Rohtak, and the weaving section of the schools in other places is also similarly filled.

OBDER.—Ordered that the Resolution be printed in the Punjab Government Gazette, English and Urdu editions, and also communicated to the Press. Also that copies be forwarded to the Divisional Commissioners; Deputy Commissioners; all Divisional, District and Assistant District Inspectors of Schools; the Inspector of Training Institutions; the Deputy Directress of Public Instruction, Punjab; the Inspector of Vernacular Education; the Principals of the Central Training College and other Government Colleges; the Headmasters and Principals of Government High and Normal Schools; the Managers of all recognized aided and unaided schools; the Registrar, Co-operative Credit Societies, the Director of Industries and the Director of Public Health, for information.

MANOHAR LAL,

G. ANDERSON,

Minister.

Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab.

EDUCATION OF THE DEPRESSED CLASSES.

- *828. Lala Jyoti Prasad: Will the Honourable Minister for Education please state—
 - (a) the approximate number of members of the depressed classes according to census of 1921 and 1981 in the Punjab;
 - (b) the number of their children of school-going age;
 - (c) the total number of such children who are at present studying in schools?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: There has been some difficulty about 1981 figures, but the information is being collected and will be supplied as soon as completed.

Unemployment among depressed classes.

- *829. Lala Jyoti Prasad: Will the Honourable Member for Finance please state—
 - (a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that a large number of educated young men of depressed classes are out of employment;
 - (b) if so, whether the Government is prepared to consider their claims for service in police, revenue and other departments;
 - (c) what is the total number of members of depressed classes at present employed in the Government service;
 - (d) what steps, if any, Government proposes to take to increase their number in service?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) & (b) Government has no reason to believe that unemployment among the so-called depressed classes is more acute than among other sections of the community.

(c) & (d). The honourable member is referred to the reply given to Mr. M. A. Ghani's starred question No. 597 on the 4th of May 1981.

ENLISTMENT OF DEPRESSED CLASSES IN POLICE AND OTHER DEAPRT-MENTS.

- *830. Lala Jyoti Prasad: Will the Honourable Member for Finance please state—
 - (a) whether Government is aware that the Bombay Government have taken special steps for enlistment of members of depressed classes in police and other departments;
 - (b) whether Punjab Government proposes to follow the lead given by the Bombay Government?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

REPRESENTATION OF DEPRESSED CLASSES IN LOCAL BOARDS.

- *831. Lala Jyoti Prasad: Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state—
 - (a) whether any members of depressed classes have been elected as members of the district boards and municipal committees in the Punjab;
 - (b) whether any members of such classes were recommended by the Deputy Commissioners for nomination;
 - (c) whether any of them have been nominated as members of local bodies during the last ten years;
 - (d) what steps, if any, Government propose to take for securing their representation on the local bodies?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang: It is doubtful whether the benefit to be derived will be commensurate with the time, trouble and expense involved in collecting the necessary information from about 800 local bodies in the Punjab. As regards the policy of Government in the matter, attention is invited to part (b) of the reply given to Council question No. 994 (unstarred) asked by Sardar Hari Singh in 1929.

BISWADARS AND DEPRESSED CLASSES.

- *832. Lala Jyoti Prasad: Will the Honourable Revenue Member kindly state—
 - (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that Biswadars (proprietors) do not permit members of the depressed classes in Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal and Hissar districts to build pucca houses or even convert the kuchha houses into pucca ones;

¹Vol. XIX, page 84. ² Vol. XII, page 857.

[L. Jyoti Prasad.]

(b) if so, what steps Government proposes to take to have this complaint redressed?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) The village proprietary bodies control the construction of houses in the village-sites by persons who are not proprietors.

(b) Government cannot interfere in a matter concerning the civil rights of individuals.

DEPRESSED CLASSES AND PUBLIC WELLS.

- *833. Lala Jyoti Prasad: Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state—
 - (a) whether it is a fact that members of depressed classes are not permitted to use even those public (municipal and district board) wells, which are open for use to Hindus and Muslims jointly;
 - (b) if so, what steps Government proposes to take to remove thisdisability?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang: (a) Government have no information.

(b) The honourable member is referred to the reply given to part (c) of question No. 698 (starred) asked by Bai Bahadur Lala Mohan Lal.

SINKING OF WELLS BY DEPRESSED CLASSES

- *834. Lala Jyoti Prasad: Will the Honourable Finance Member please state—
 - (a) whether it is a fact that in Nainaund and other villages in Hansi tahsil (district Hissar) the members of depressed classes are not permitted by the proprietors to sink wells or build pucca wells:
 - (b) if the answer be in the affirmative, what steps Government intends to take to remove this grievance of the members of the depressed classes?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) Government has no information to this effect.

(b) Does not arise.

Fre concession to students of depressed classes.

- *835. Lala Jyoti Prasad: Will the Honourable Minister for Education please state—
 - (a) whether it is a fact that Muslim students enjoy certain fixed percentage of fee concession irrespective of their numerical strength in Government or district board schools:

- (b) whether a similar concession under the rules is granted to the students from amongst the depressed classes who are more backward in education;
- (c) what steps Government proposes to take to extend the same privilege to depressed classes in this respect?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: (a) The honourable member has probably in view article 12 in chapter IV of the Education Code which runs as follows:—

- "The following concessions are permitted on account of pupils of ability, whose parents are too poor to pay the prescribed fees. These concessions should be withdrawn for serious missonduct, idleness or irregular attendance:—
 - (a) Half rates for anglo-vernacular pupils in secondary schools and secondary departments of Intermediate Colleges up to a limit of 10 per cent of the anglo-vernacular pupils on the roll on 31st May.
 - (b) Exemption from the payment of fees up to a limit of 25 per cent. of the total number of pupils on the roll of a vernacular school, or the primary department of an anglo-vernacular school, and 10 per cent. of the total number of pupils in the secondary department of an anglo-vernacular school or Intermeidate College on 31st May.

Under article 18 of the same chapter ½ of concessions admissible under (a) and (b) above are allotted to Muslims."

- (b) The major share of the remaining half of the concession should if properly distributed give to the depressed classes the necessary help but in addition to this children belonging to depressed classes benefit under paragraphs 7 and 8 of a special Government resolution whereby all the children of depressed classes are exempted from the payment of fees at the primary stage and are allowed \(\frac{1}{2} \) fee concessions in the vernacular and anglo-vernacular middle schools in all districts.
 - (c) Does not arise.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF STUDENTS IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS, AMBALA DIVISION.

- *836. Lala Jyoti Prasad: Will the Honourable Minister for Education please state—
 - (a) whether orders have been issued for recording weights and examining eye-sights of students studying in Government schools in any district in the Ambala division;
 - (b) if so, why the results of the examination were not communicated to all the parents in Karnal and other districts?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noen: The information is being collected and will be supplied to the honourable member when ready.

MALARIA RESEARCH.

- *837. Lala Jyoti Prasad: Will the Honourable Minister for Education please state—
 - (a) whether it is a fact that during the last financial year malariaresearch work was carried out at Karnal:
 - (b) if so, with what result and what was the total cost incurred?

. The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: (a) Yes.

(b) The research carried out was of an experimental nature, and no expenditure was incurred thereon by the Punjab Government.

REORGANISATION OF PROVINCIAL AND SUBORDINATE GRADES.

- *838. Lala Jyoti Prasad: Will the Honourable Finance Member please state—
 - (a) whether it is a fact that Government contemplates the reorganisation of provincial and subordinate grades of the various departments;
 - (b) if so, when is the final decision likely to be arrived at?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) Not at the moment.

(b) Does not arise.

WIDENING OF THE DELHI-MONTGOMERY ROAD.

- *839. Lala Jyoti Prasad: Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture please state—
 - (a) whether it is a fact that three years ago the Public Works Department took possession of lands situated on either side of the Delhi-Montgomery Road in the Hissar district with a view to widen it;
 - (b) whether it is a fact that zamindars to whom such lands belonged have been prohibited from cultivating the lands demarcated by boundary stones by the Public Works Department;
 - (c) whether the Government has paid any compensation to the owners thereof; if not, why;
 - (d) whether it is a fact that the samindars have not been permitted to remove the trees growing on such lands;
 - (e) if the answer to (d) be in the affirmative, how Government proposes to compensate them for the loss of trees?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh: It is regretted that the reply to this question is not yet ready. It will be supplied to the honourable member when ready.

HERIS OF HISSAR DISTRICT.

- *840. Lala Jyoti Prasad: Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—
 - (a) whether it is a fact that the Heris of the Hissar district who have been declared as members of criminal tribes under Act 8 of 1912 made a representation to the Deputy Commissioner praying for being exempted from the operation of that Act;
 - (b) whether their representation was recommended by lambardars, zaildars and local bodies and Deputy Commissioner, Hissar;

(c) whether it is a fact that only Heris of 176 villages were exempted by a notification published in the *Punjab Government Gazette*, dated 29th August 1929;

(d) why the exemption from the operation of this Act was not extend-

ed to the Heris of other villages;

(e) whether the Government is prepared to review the case of Heris of other villages?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) Yes.

- (b) Yes.
- (c) Yes.
- (d) The Heris of other villages were not reported to have completely reformed themselves.
- (e) Under the rules framed under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924, the lists of the members of the criminal tribes are revised after every 8 years and those who have earned exemptions by their continuous good conduct are then excluded.

DESWALL BAWARIS.

- *841. Lala Jyoti Prasad: Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—
 - (a) whether the Government has received any representation for exemption from the operation of Act 8 of 1912 from Deswali.

 Bawaris of the Hissar district who have been declared members of criminal tribes;
 - (b) whether it is a fact that the percentage of crime amongst the Deswali Bawaris during the last four years was quite negligible;
 - (c) whether it is a fact that these Bawaris are mostly serving as
 - (d) if the answers to (b) and (c) be in the affirmative, whether Government intends to exempt them from the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act or not?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) No.

- (b) The average of the last 4 years is 8.7 per cent.
- (c) From the statistics maintained in the Criminal Tribes Office; it appears that 4 per cent. of their population are working as chankidars in the Hissar district.
- (d) The local officers report that many complaints have come to notice of petty thefts committed by men belonging to this tribe and that their general reputation is bad. There is no intention to exempt the tribe as a whole but individual members as they reform will be exempted. During the last 4 years, about 50 have been so exempted.

GRANTS TO DISTRICT BOARDS.

- *842. Lala Jyoti Prasad: Will the Honourable Minister for Local: Self-Government please state—
 - (a) the names of the district boards to which Government gives a grant of 90 per cent. or more;

[L. Jyoti Prasad.]

- (b) the total population of these districts communitywise;
- (c) the percentage of literacy in these districts;
- (d) why the same amount of grant is not granted to the district boards of south-eastern districts;
- (e) the percentage of literacy districtwise in the Ambala division?

The Honorable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang: If the honourable member will specify what sort of grant or grants he refers to and whether the percentage is in terms of net or gross income or expenditure an endeavour will be made to furnish the required information.

LAPSE INTO ILLITERACY.

- *843. Lala Jyoti Prasad: Will the Honourable Minister for Education please state-
 - (a) whether it is a fact that a large number of students again lapse into illiteracy after passing the IV primary;
 - (b) if so, what are the reasons for this;
 - (c) whether Government proposes to take any steps to make such students continue their education up to a sufficient standard of literacy?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: (a) Government has not carried out an extensive census to discover the number of students that have lapsed into illiteracy after passing the fourth standard, but an examination of two groups of villages shows that from these two areas the number of students who passed the fourth class was twenty-six and forty, respectively. None lapsed into illiteracy from the former number, whereas from the latter there were only two such cases. This would seem to show that the general belief that the fourth class primary boy almost always lapses into illiteracy is incorrect.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) Government are doing their best to enable students to continue their studies beyond the IV class and with a view to achieve this Government have acted as follows:—
 - (i) A large number of primary schools have been raised to the lower middle standard.
 - (ii) Inspecting officers have been instructed to encourage boys to continue education upto the sixth class.
 - (iii) Village libraries have been instituted in convenient centres throughout the prevince.

TEACHING OF HINDI.

- *844. Lala Jyoti Prasad: Will the Honourable Minister for Education please state—
 - (a) whether it is a fact that a deputation waited upon the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, for cancellation of the circular

issued by the Inspector of Schools, Labore division, about commencing the teaching of Hindi from 7th class instead of commencing it from 5th primary;

· (b) whether that circular has been withdrawn; if not, why?

The Honourable Malik Firez Khan Noon: (a) Yes.

(b) Action under the circular has been suspended as Government is considering the reclassification of schools and the consequent changes in curriculum.

NAHARWA (GUINEA WORM).

- *845. Lala Jyoti Prasad: Will the Honourable Minister for Education please state—
 - (a) whether the disease of Naharwa (guinea worm) becomes prevalent in Hissar and other neighbouring districts during the months of July and October which are busy months for the agriculturists;
 - (b) if so, what steps Government proposes to take to check this disease?

The Henourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: (a) The disease appears to be confined to the Hissar district and its incidence is greater in July than in October.

(b) A note by District Medical Officer of Health stating the measures adopted is laid on the table.

Note to measures to check Naharwa.

Part (b)—The areas generally affected by the disease are barani and naturally, therefore, the people of these areas resort to village pends for their drinking and other domestic needs. The problem, therefore, is to protect these pends from further infection and to disinfect those which are already infected. As for the first part measures are being advised and adopted on a general scale as follows:—

- (1) Almost every village has arranged a watch over its pend the water of which is used for drinking purposes. This watch is generally in the shape of a sadhu or faqir lodged in a hut perched up on the top of the pal (earth mound) nearby. The villagers also provide him with food and it is his primary duty to protect the pend from pollution. He is also instructed to prevent as far as possible the Narwa infected person having an access to the pend and prevent him from washing his person and clothes in it. But as this practice is optional and not compulsory, it is not surprising to find if the results are not very satisfactory.
- (2) The villagers have also been advised and they invariably practise to filter the water through a muslin cloth before filling in their pitchers with it.

As for the second part of the problem, i.e., to disinfect ponds which are already infected, the following steps are being taken:—

- (1) Exact and detailed information is being gathered through the Revenue Officials and the Medical Officers of the district as to the extent of the spread and nature of the disease. The lists of infected spots are being prepared and no sooner they are received the infected areas shall be marked and their water supply submitted to further examination.
- (2) Cyclops from these centres of infection shall be collected and sent to the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine for examination and report. A few water samples have already been collected from the known centres and are being sent to Dr. Sunder Rac of Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine for the detection and examination of cyclops if found any. After the required data and information are available further steps in the direction of disinfection, etc., shall be taken

[Hon, Malik Firoz Khan Noon.]

in consultation with the Deputy Commissioner, Hissar, and the Epidemiological Bureau, Punjab, Lahore. I hope by the next rainy season we shall be able to do something definite in this direction.

DRINKING WATER IN HISSAR DISTRICT.

- *846. Lala Jyoti Prasad: Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—
 - (a) whether the Government is aware that in a large number of villages in the Hissar district sweet drinking water is not available and the zamindars are compelled to get canal water for filling up their johars (ponds) at heavy cost;
 - (b) whether Government is prepared to take steps to provide canal water at reduced or nominal charges?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) The honourable member is referred to rule 10 under the Canal Act VIII of 1878 according to which water is supplied without charge for domestic purposes, so far as it is available.

(b) Does not arise.

QAZI FAZL ILAHI, TAHSILDAR OF ROHTAK.

- *847. Lala Jyoti Prasad: Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—
 - (a) whether it is a fact that in the election petition case Chaudhri Matu Ram as. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand of Rohtak, a commission was appointed in the year 1924;
 - (b) whether it is a fact that Qazi Fazal Ilahi, then tahsildar, Rohtak, appeared as a witness before the commissioners;
 - (c) what remarks were made by the commissioners in their finding regarding the evidence of this tabsildar;
 - (d) whether any action was taken against that tahsildar on the basis of these remarks; if not, why?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) Yes.

- (b) Yes.
- (c) The honourable member is referred to the report of the commissioners published with Punjab Government, Home Department, notification No. 18711-Legislature, dated the 1st August 1924.
 - (d) No action was taken as none appeared to be called for.

ELECTED ELEMENT IN THE DISTRICT BOARD, ATTOOK.

- *848. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad: Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state—
 - (a) whether he received in the beginning of 1981, a representation signed by 25 out of 36 non-official members of the district board, Attock, to the effect that the percentage of the elected.

- members in the said district board be raised to 75 per cent. instead of 66 per cent;
- (b) if so, what action has been taken on the said representation to enable the next election due in 1933 to be conducted on that basis;
 - (c) if the Honourable Minister has not been pleased to comply with the wishes of this overwhelming majority of non-official members, whether he will be pleased to state his reason for the same?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang: (a) Two suggestions were received. One was made by 23 non-official members asking for a 75 percentage of elected members and the other was made by 2 members asking for the addition of 4 elected members one for each tahsil;

(b) & (c) As the elected element had been recently raised from 38 per cent. to 66 per cent. it was decided that the result of this change should be seen before making any further increase and it is proposed to consider the matter after the next elections due in 1938.

M. FAZAL ILAHI AND MIAN MUHAMMAD SAEED.

*849. Lala Jyoti Prasad: Will the Chief Secretary please state—

State of the second

- (a) whether the Government is aware that an affidavit was filed by S. Hamid Ali, ex-tahsildar, against M. Fazal Ilahi, tahsildar and his friend Mian Mubammad Saced, Magistrate, I class, Karnal, on which a confidential enquiry was also made by the Sessions Judge, Karnal, over a year ago;
- (b) if so, what has been the result of that enquiry?
- Mr. C. C. Garbett: (a) Government is aware that an affidavit was filed by S. Hamid Ali against M. Fazal Ilahi and Mian Muhammad Saced and that a confidential enquiry was made by the Sessions Judge, Karnal.
- (b) None. The Sessions Judge held that the more serious allegations in the affidavit were not substantiated.

Mr. Mohammad Said, Magistrate.

*850. Lala Jyoti Prasad: With reference to my starred question. No. 2922, dated 17th March 1980, will the Chief Secretary please state what action, if any, has been taken as the result of that enquiry?

Mr. C. C. Garbett: None, directly.

1-2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

STATE SET OF BE

SPECIAL PAY AND JUDICIAL ALLOWANCE TO SESSIONS JUDGES.

Finance Member kindly state the average annual cost on special pay and judicial allowance paid to permanent and officiating Sessions Judges in the Punjab?

² Vol. XV, page 585 and page v of Appendix thereto.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: The honourable member has not stated the number of years over which he wishes the average calculated. If he will do so, an effort will be made to supply the information, but I would point out that its collection will take some considerable time. The honourable member can ascertain by reference to the Civil List what District and Sessions Judges are in receipt of judicial pay.

JUDICIAL ALLOWANCE TO SESSIONS JUDGES.

- *852. Rao Bahader Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: Will the Chief Secretary kindly state the grounds on which judicial allowance was originally given to Sessions Judges, whether those grounds still exist, and if not, whether the Government has any, and if so, what objection to the withdrawal of that allowance?
- Mr. C. C. Garbett: The reasons for the grant of judicial pay are given in paragraph 58 of the Lee Commission Report. This pay has been discontinued since the 1st April 1924, except for those classes of officers referred to in rule 7 of the Superior Civil Services Rules, which are reproduced on page 161 of the Fundamental Rules, Volume I.

Copies of both these publications are in the Council Library.

VACATION AND HOLIDAYS IN THE HIGH COURT.

- *853. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: Will the Chief Secretary kindly state—
 - (a) the number of High Court Judges who took leave in combination with the long vacation during the last three years, and the cost of their salaries for the combined period in each year;
 - (b) whether each Saturday is an off-day in the High Court except for the Chief Justice;
 - (c) whether each Friday is a balf holiday in the High Court?

Mr. C. C. Garbett: (a) The following table gives the information: required:

w	Yes	ar.		Number of High Court Judges who took leave in combination with the High Court vacation.	Cost ir. leave salary.
1928	••		••	5	Rs. 82,846
1929	• •	• •	• •	3	52,459
1980	••	• • ·	••	4	64,771

⁽b) No. There are generally three Saturdays in a month excluding the last Saturday, which is a holiday in the High Court as in most offices. One Saturday is reserved for the monthly meeting of the Honourable Judges and the other two are reserved for hearing cases with records, writing judgments and administrative work.

(c) No. Friday is reserved for Single Bench cases fixed before each Judge.

DACOITY IN VILLAGE KOOLSAL.

- *854. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: Will the Honourable Finance Member kindly state—
 - (a) whether in a dacoity case relating to village Koolsai in Rohtak district two men were convicted and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment while one Triambak Lal who turned approver subsequently names a different set of persons as dacoits in that case;
 - (b) whether in another case relating to village Kharkara in the Rohtak district the approver names as culprits persons different from those named by the owner of the house where the daccity was committed;
 - (c) whether in view of the facts disclosed in (a) the Government has any intention to release the persons convicted previously and direct the withdrawal of one of the two cases referred to in (b)?

The Honouarble Sir Henry Craik: (a) Seven persons were convicted and sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment each in the Koolsai dacoity case. Triambak Lal was not an approver in the Koolsai dacoity case. But in other cases in which he was made an approver and which are sub judice at present, he has deposed in his examination that two of the accused referred to above did not take part in the Koolsai dacoity.

- (b) Yes, with the exception of one person.
- (c) First part.—An investigation will be made after the decision of the cases in which Triambak Lal is an approver which are under adjudication at present.

Second part.—Is not understood as part (b) of the question refers to only one case.

SELECTION OF SUB-JUDGES.

- *855. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram : Will the Honourable Finance Member kindly state—
 - (a) whether civil litigation in 1981 is increasing or decreasing as compared with 1980;
 - (b) whether it is intended to hold a competitive examination for the selection of fresh sub-judges this year;
 - (c) whether the volume of civil litigation as disclosed in answer to (a) justifies any fresh selection of sub-judges?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) Increasing.

- (b) Yes.
- (c) Yes.

, 🖰

LEE COMMISSION CONCESSIONS.

*856. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: Will the Honourable Finance Member kindly state the annual amount spent out of provincial funds in consequence of the concessions granted by the Lee Commission?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: Full figures are not available and to obtain them would entail an amount of work in the Accountant-General's office which the local Government, in view of the fact that granting or withholding of these concessions is not in its power, feels to be unjustifiable. The honourable member will, however, be interested to know that the cost of overseas pay in the year 1980-31 was in round figures 8 lakhs, and that the average cost of passage concessions for the five years ending 1929-80 was Rs. 2,28,000.

Hydro Electric Scheme, Mandi.

the first war to be found to the transfer and the

*857. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram : Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government kindly state the estimated cost as originally calculated for the Hydro Electric Scheme of Mandi, its cost as last estimated, the expected return per cent on the original estimate as also the expected return on the last estimate?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang: The estimated cost of the Uhl River Hydro Electric Project (Mandi Scheme) as approved by Government in 1926 is Rs. 437 73 lakhs inclusive of interest on capital, during construction, the corresponding figure according to the report of the Enquiry Committee of 1980 is Rs. 625 lakhs and it is not at present anticipated that the total of the detailed estimates, prepared as the work proceeds, will exceed this figure.

It was anticipated by Government on the basis of the original estimates. that in the 6th year of working, the scheme would yield a surplus of Rs. 29,000.

Taking a capital cost of Rs. 625 lakhs it is estimated that in and after the 12th year of working, when the power station is expected to be fully loaded, the undertaking will show an annual deficit of 2 lakhs of rupees but a surplus of 1.21 lakhs inclusive of the results from local distribution if undertaken by Government.

HYDRO ELECTRIC SCHEME, COST PER UNIT.

- *858. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government kindly state-
 - (a) the cost per unit as calculated originally in respect of the Mandi Hydro Electric Scheme;
- (b) the cost per unit as calculated on the last framed estimate;
 - (c) the price at which it was originally proposed to sell electricity and the return expected on the basis of this price;
 - (d) the return on the capital cost as last estimated on the basis of the price referred to in (c)?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang: (a) The cost per unit at the 11 kilovolt bushars calculated from the data of the original estimate is 7.7 pies.

- (b) The cost per unit at the 11 kilovolt bushars calculated from the data contained in the report of the Enquiry Committee is 8·14 pies.
- (c) The price at which it was originally proposed to sell electricity was not a constant but a variable rate dependent on considerations included in sub-section (4) of section 28 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910. At that stage detailed tariffs for all classes of consumers were not worked out but it was anticipated that the revenue in the 6th year of working would be equivalent to the sale of energy at an average rate of Rs. 127 per kilovolt per year, when the scheme would yield a surplus of Rs. 29,000.
- (d) As there is no intention of selling electricity at a single tariff of Rs. 127 per kilovolt per year it would be misleading to calculate a return on such basis. The return on the capital cost as last estimated has been communicated in answer to starred question No. 857 (above).

Proportion of salaries of officers to total annual expenditure of the province.

*859. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: Will the Honourable Finance Member kindly state the proportion which total annual disbursements on salaries of officers of all classes and other establishments bear to the total annual expenditure in the province?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: 36 per cent.

REVISION OF SALARIES OF ASSISTANT SURGEONS AND MUNSIFFS.

*860. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: Will the Honourable Minister for Education kindly state the proportion in which the salaries of Assistant Surgeons and Munsiffs were increased when revision of their salaries took place last?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: The existing scale of pay of Civil Assistant Surgeons is Rs. 225—15—450, which was introduced with effect from April 1st 1920, till when there were the following four grades:—

					Rs.
Senior grade	••	••	••	• •	800
1st grade	• •	••	••	• •	200
2nd grade		••	••	• •	150
3rd grade	• •	• •	• •	. ••	100

As regards Munsiffs, previous to 1st April 1921, their grades of [pay were:—

					Kg.
1st grade	••	, 	••		250
2nd grade	••	••	- 4	••	200
3rd grade	• •	••	• •	• •	175

[Hon, Malik Firoz Khan Noon.]

From 1st April 1921, Munsiffs were included in the cadre of the Provincial Civil Service with the following scale of pay:—

1—Time Scale.

				••
			•	Pay
Years of Service.			ŗe	r mensem.
1st or 2nd year	• • •		÷ ,	275
2nd or 8rd year	••	• •		800 .
3rd or 4th year	,	1 • • •		880
4th or 5th year	••;	• •	• •	860
5th or 6th year	:	•••		390
Fir	st efficiency l	oar here.		
6th or 7th year	**	••	. • •	420 .
7th or 8th year	• •	, i. •	,	450
8th or 9th year		.,	• •	480
9th or 10th year		••		. 510
Seco	nd efficiency	bar here.		
10th or 11th year	••	••	••	540
11th or 12th year	••	••		570
12th or 18th year	4 • •	No. ex		600
19th or 14th year	••	• •	• • •	640
14th or 15th year	• • •	••	••	680
15th or 16th year	••		••	720
7	hird efficienc	y bar.		
16th or 17th year	••	* / • .•	••	760
17th or 18th year		••	••	800
18th or 19th year	,	••		850
	1			

Full particulars are contained in Punjab Government Resolution No. 21709-H.—Gazette, dated the 24th August 1921 which is published in the Punjab Government Gazette, Part I of the 26th August 1921, copy of which is in the Council Library.

CHAUKIDARS IN VILLAGES, IN RORTAK DISTRICT.

*861. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: Will the Honourable Finance Member kindly state the number of villages in the Rohtak district in which the number of chaukidars exceeds three?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: Sixty five villages.

PAY OF CHAUKIDARS. .

- *862. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: Wili the Honourable Finance Member kindly state—
 - (a) whether chaukidars in the United Provinces are paid by the Government or by village communities;
 - (b) what is the scale of pay fixed for chaukidars in the United Provinces and how it compares with the scale sanctioned for chaukidars in the Punjab?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) It is understood that chaukidars in the United Provinces are paid by Government.

(b) It is understood that chaukidars in the United Provinces are paid Rs. 3 per mensem but this is raised in certain circumstances to Rs. 5. In the Punjab the minimum pay is Rs. 3, and the maximum Rs. 8. In 1929 the average pay was Rs. 6-8-0 per mensem.

NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED BY THE HIGH COURT.

*863. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: Will the Honourable Finance Member kindly state the annual cost of the High Court in 1918 and the same in 1930, the number of cases of all classes decided in the High Court in 1918 and the number of cases of all classes decided in the High Court in 1930?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: The Chief Court was converted into a High Court in 1919. The figures are:—

		.A:	NNUAL COS	et.	Rs.
1918	••	••	• • 1	• •	5,62,728
1930	••	NUMBER	OF CASES	DECIDED.	9,78,092
1918		٠.	•		No. 7,016
1980	••	••	••	••	6.482

CHAURIDARS IN ROHTAK DISTRICT.

*864. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: Will the Honourable Finance Member kindly state the number of villages in the Rohtak district where chaukidars exceed (i) two, (ii) three, (iii) four and (iv) five in number?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (i) 105 villages.

- (ii) 65 villages.
- (iii) 51 villages.
- (iv) 25 villages.

PRICE OF CATTLE SOLD IN THE FAIR AT JEHAZGARH.

*865. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture kindly state the average price per head of cattle sold in the autumn fairs of 1924, 1925, 1930 and 1931 at Jehazgarh in the Bohtak district?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh: The average price per head of cattle sold in the autumn fairs of 1924, 1925, 1980 and 1981 at Jehazgarh in Rohtak district was:—

	Year.		$Bullocks. \ \mathbf{Rs.}$	Cows.	Buffaloes. Rs.	Camels. Rs.
1924	••	••	89	27	64	125
1925		••	77	37	65	69
1980	**	••	68	23	50	57
1981	••	••	48	28	44	39

SIGMORGICAL PROPERTY.

RECRUITMENT OF SUB-JUDGES.

*866. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: Will the Chief Secretary kindly state how many Hindus have been recruited as Sub-Judges since 1927 and how many of them are statutory agriculturists?

Mr. C. C. Garbett: 14 have been recruited since 1927.

Information as to the number of statutory agriculturists is being collected and will be supplied to the honourable member when available.

PROSECUTING SUB-INSPECTORS.

Finance Member kindly state the number of Hindu Prosecuting Sub-Inspectors and the number of statutory agriculturists among them?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: There are 84 Hindu Prosecuting Sub-Inspectors of whom 8 are statutory agriculturists.

RETRENCHMENT IN THE SALARY OF HIGH COURT JUDGES.

*868. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: Will the Chief Secretary kindly state whether the Judges of the High Court have offered to forego any portion of their salaries during the present period of economic depression?

Mr. C. C. Garbett: Confidential communications have passed, but I am not in a position to make a public announcement.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

VETERINARY HOSPITALS IN THE FEROZEPORE DISTRICT.

- 187. Guru Jaswant Singh: Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—
 - (a) the number and location of veterinary hospitals in the various tahsils of Ferozepore district; and
 - (b) whether it is a fact that the people of Guru-Harsahai Zail have to go to a distance of not less than 12 miles for medical aid for their animals, etc.?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh:

Tahsil.				veteri	oer of inary itals.]	Location of veterinary hospitals.
(a) 1.	Ferozepore	• •	••	*	8	1. 2.	Ferozepore. Public.
2.	Moga	••			2	3. 1. 2.	Mamdote. Moga. Badni-Kalan
3.	Muktsar				2	1.	Muktsar. Giddarbaha.
4.	Zira	• •	••		2	1.	Zira. Makhu.
5.	Fazilka	• •		••	2	1. 2.	Fazilka. Abohar.

(b) This is correct so far as free treatment at the public expense is concerned.

ALLOWANCES FOR THE SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICER, TOBA TEK SINGH.

- 188. Maulvi Imam-ud-Din: Will the Chief Secretary to Government kindly state—
 - (a) whether it is a fact that the Sub-Divisional Officer, Toba Tek-Singh, Lyallpur district, is not granted any allowance for holding this job;
 - (b) if so, what are the reasons for it:
 - (c) whether it is a fact that the other Sub-Divisional Officers in the province are granted such allowances?

Mr. C. C. Garbett: (a) No such post exists.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Interviews with the Executive Engineer, Lower Gugera Division.

- 189. Maulvi Imam-ud-Din: Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—
 - (a) whether it is a fact that the Executive Engineer, Lower Gugera division, Lyallpur, holds interviews with the general public on Mondays and Thursdays only;
 - (b) whether it is a fact that he has put up a notice to this effect outside his office;
 - (c) whether it is a fact that he is generally on tour on these days;
 - (d) what was the necessity of such a procedure, while the other Executive Engineers posted at Lyallpur do not follow it:
 - (e) what action Government is prepared to take on it?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) Yes.

- (b) Yes.
- (c) No.
- (d) Interest of Government work.
- (e) Government has the matter under consideration.

Repairs to the bungalow of the Executive Engineer, Lower Gugera Division.

- 190. Maulvi Imaza-ud-Din: Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—
 - (a) the amount of money spent by the Executive Engineer, Lower Gugera division, on scratching the floor of his bungalow and other unnecessary repairs only for the reason that an Indian officer was occupying it previously;

[Maulvi Imam-ud-Dio.]

- (b) whether a proper estimate was prepared and got sanctioned;
- (c) if so, to what sub-head was it charged;
- (d) if not, how were the expenses met?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) Rs. 991 were spent in repairing the bungalow; no unnecessary repairs were carried out only for the reason that an Indian officer was occupying it previously.

- (b) Yes.
- (c) K. Buildings, Maintenance and Repairs.
- (d) Does not arise.

Breach in the Terkhani Rajbaha of the Lower Gugera Division.

- 191. Maulvi Imam-ud-Din: Will the Honourable Revenue Member kindly state—
 - (a) whether it is a fact that there was a breach in the Terkhani Rajbaha of the Lower Gugera division between the outlets Nos. 2 and 3 of Chak No. 218, a few months ago, and whether it was due to the negligence of the canal authorities;
 - (b) whether it is a fact that the Executive Engineer has served a notice to the zamindars to pay a penalty of nearly Rs. 2,000;
 - (c) whether the authorities have held that the canal was cut intentionally by the zamindars;
 - (d) if so, why a report was not made to the police?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) No breach occurred "a few months ago." In November 1980 tawan was levied for a cut made by the zamindars at this site.

- (b) Yes.
- (c) Yes.
- (d) Report was made to the police who failed to trace the culprits.

MISTRIS IN THE LOWER CHENAB CIRCLE.

- 192. Maulvi Imam-ud-Din: Will the Honourable Revenue Member kindly state—
 - (a) whether it is a fact that there was only one Muslim mistri out of nine in the Eastern Circle of the Lower Chenab Circle;
 - (b) whether it is a fact that he has been brought under reduction, whereas two junior non-Muslims have been retained?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) Reply is in the affirmative.

(b) Yes, he was brought under reduction along with two others who were non-Muslims. Two junior men were kept on because they were more efficient in their work.

TRANSFERS OF EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS, LOWER GUGERA DIVISION.

193. Maulvi Imam-ud-Din: Will the Honourable Revenue Member kindly state how many transfer orders of the Executive Engineers were passed and cancelled and in what interests before Mr. King took over charge of the Lower Gugera division in March 1981?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikender Hyat Khan: It is presumed that the honourable member refers to the posting of Mr. G. S. W. King, Executive Engineer, to the Lower Gugera division in March 1931. Prior to the issue of the posting order in this case no orders posting any other officer to charge of this division were issued and cancelled.

ELECTIONS TO THE KHANNA SMALL TOWN COMMITTEE.

- 194. Maulvi Imam-ud-Din: Will the Honourable Minister for Local :Self-Government kindly state—
 - (a) the number of years that have elapsed since the present Khanna small town committee of the Ludhiana district was elected;
 - (b) whether the Muslims took part in the election;
 - (c) if not, why;
 - (d) what steps have been taken to obtain the co-operation of the Muslim population?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang: (a) Four years.

- (b) No.
- (c) The Muslims boycotted the elections as a protest against the manner in which the small town had been divided into wards.
- (d) The existing wards of the small town are being revised so as to enable communities to be represented on the committee according to the proportion to which they are entitled to on the basis of population and voting strength.

Consolidation work, Ludhiana District.

- 195. Maulvi Imam-ud-Din: Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture kindly state—
 - (a) whether it is a fact that the consolidation work in the Ludhiana district is carried on mostly in the non-Mustim villages;
 - (b) if so, what are the reasons for depriving the Muslim zamindars from its benefits?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh: (a) The number of villages in the Ludhiana district in which consolidation work has been proceeding during the year 1980-31 is 19.

(b) The department has no record of the religion of the people whose lands have been consolidated, nor is any record kept distinguishing "Muslim villages" from others.

WELFARE OF BAIT PROPLE, LUDRIANA DISTRICT.

196. Maulvi Imam-ud-Din: Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government kindly state whether it is a fact that no money is being spent on the welfare of the Bait people in the Ludhiana district, which is entirely a Muslim ilaqa, and whether they contribute nearly Rs. 60,000 annually to the district board as local rates?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang: The board receives, on an average, Rs. 21,200 annually as local rate from the Bait ilaga, and spends Rs. 55,227 annually on the welfare of the ilaga, as follows:—

	the state of the s	Rs.
(i)	maintenance of 4 medical dispensaries	12,000
		(approximately.)
$\cdot (ii)$	maintenance of 19 schools	18,227
	,	(approximately.)
(iii)	maintenance of metalled and unmetalled roads	30,000
• .		(approximately.)
	Total	55.997

The suggestion in the question is therefore utterly erroneous.

ROADS IN BAIT ILAQA, LUDHIANA DISTRICT.

- 197. Maulvi Imam-ud-Din: Will the Honourable Minister for Local. Self-Government kindly state—
 - (a) whether it is a fact that Rs. 10,000 were sanctioned for roads in the Bait (Ludhiana district), but was never spent;
 - (b) what are the reasons for it?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang: (a) The original estimate for Rs. 10,000 was reduced to Rs. 4,495 and the work was done at this cost.

(b) Does not arise.

LUDHIANA DISTRICT BOARD FUNDS.

- 198. Maulvi Imam-ud-Din: Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government kindly state—
 - (a) whether it is a fact that there is a Sikh majority in the district board, Ludhiana;
 - (b) whether it is a fact that the district board funds are being utilised for the benefit of the Sikh ilaga mainly;
 - (c) if so, what action Government is prepared to take on it?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang: (a) Yes.

- (b) No. The funds of the board are utilised for the benefit of the rural population irrespective of any particular community.
 - (c) Does not arise.

HAMBRIAN SCHOOL.

- 199. Maulvi Imam-ud-Din: Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government kindly state—
 - (a) whether it is a fact that four rooms were originally sanctioned by the District Board, Ludhiana, for Hambrian School, whereas only two were built;
 - (b) what are the reasons for not building the other two?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang: The value of the answer if secured will apparently be not at all commensurate with the amount of expense, time and labour required to secure it. The honourable member, it is hoped, will not press it in these days of financial stringency.

MUSLIM SUB-INSPECTORS IN THE CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT,
LUDHIANA DISTRICT.

- 200. Maulvi Imam-ud-Din: Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture kindly state—
 - (a) the number of sub-inspectors of the Co-operative Department in the Ludhiana district;
 - (b) how many of them are Muslims;
 - (o) if they are in a minority, what action is being taken to increase their number?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh: (a) Twenty-eight out of whom 17 are permanent sub-inspectors, paid by the Punjab Co-operative Union, and 11 are temporary sub-inspectors for Consolidation of Holdings, paid by Government.

- (b) Nine are Muslims—6 are paid by the Punjab Co-operative Union and 3 by Government:
- (c) None. The total number of sub-inspectors employed in the province is 727, and of this 483 are Muslims. It may be mentioned that the Muslim agricultural population of Ludhiana district is 87 per cent. of the total population.

STAFF IN THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, LYALLPUR.

- 201. Maulvi Imam-ud-Din: Will the Honourable Revenue Member kindly state—
 - (a) whether it is a fact that there is an overwhelming majority of non-Muslims in the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Lyallpur;
 - (b) if the reply to above be in the affirmative, whether Government have decided to stop further recruitment of non-Muslims till the Muslims are brought to the limit of 40 per cent.?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

MANAGERS OF COURT OF WARDS.

- 202. Maulvi Imam-ud-Din: Will the Honourable Revenue Member kindly state—
 - (a) whether it is a fact that a number of retired tahsildars and naibtahsildars are employed as managers of courts of wardsestates:
 - (b) if so, whether Government have decided to discontinue this practice and to replace them by those who are in service?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) Yes.

(b) No. But the possibility of reducing overhead charges, without impairing efficiency, is being explored.

ZAIL GHAR.

- 203. Maulvi Imam-ud-Din: Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government kindly state—
 - (a) whether it is a fact that a magnificent building has been constructed by the District Board, Lyallpur, from public funds known as Zail Ghar to be used exclusively by zaildars and lambardars;
 - (b) whether it is a fact that these residents of the Zail Ghar do not pay any rent to the district board;
 - (c) if so, will the Government kindly, state why the other zamindars of the district, who equally contribute to the funds, are not permitted to stay there;
 - (d) what action the Government propose to remove these restric-

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang: (a) Yes, a Zail Ghar has been constructed by the District Board of Lyallpur in Lyallpur town for the benefit of certain zamindars, and not exclusively of zaildars and lambardars;

- (b) The following classes of persons are entitled to free accommodation, while other rate-payers on obtaining a written permit from the officer incharge of the Zail Ghar may stay there on payment of annas eight (0-8-0) for every 24 hours:—
 - (1) District Board members.
 - (2) Indian officers with land in Lyallpur district.
 - (8) Title holders with land in Lyallpur district.
 - (4) Honorary Magistrates with land in Lyallpur district.
 - (5) District durbaris with land in Lyallpur district.
 - (6) Zaildars with land in Lyallpur district.
 - (7) Inamkhars with land in Lyallpur district.
 - (8) Lambardars with land in Lyallpur district.
- (c) and (d) The district board is being asked whether it is prepared to charge fees from all.

SUB-REGISTRAR, LYALLPUR.

- 204. Maulvi Imam-ud-Din: Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government kindly state—
 - (a) when the term of the present Sub-Registrar of the Lyallpurdistrict expires;
 - (b) whether the Government has decided to consider the claims of the Muslims who are in an overwhelming majority in that district while making new appointment?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang: (a) No term of office has been fixed but Sardar Sahib Risaldar Dilbagh Singh will attain the age of 55 years on the 20th December 1934.

(b) Certainly the claims of Muslims will be considered on a vacancy occurring.

SUPEDPOSH IN THE MALI RAM'S ZAIL.

205. Maulvi Imam-ud-Din: Will the Honourable Revenue Memberkindly state whether any applications of Muslims have been received forthe vacancy of a sufedposh in the Mali Ram's zail in Jaranwala tahsil, Lyallpur district; and if so, whether the Government will consider the claims of the Muslims for this vacancy?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: Government has no information on the subject and has no intention of interfering in a matter which is *sub-judice*.

CHAR No. 9, RARH PIR MAHAL, AREA CULTIVATED AND MATURED.

206. Maulvi Imam-ud-Din: Will the Honourable Revenue Member-kindly give in detail the figures of the area cultivated and matured separately for the last three crops in the rented area of Chak No. 9, Rakh Pir-Mahal?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: A statement, showing the area sown and matured in the last three harvests in Chak. No. 9 of the Pir Mahal Extension, is laid on the table.

Harvest.		Area matured (in acres).	Kharqva (in acres).	Area sown (total of columns 2 and 3).	
	1		2	. 8	4
Kharif 1980 Rabi 1980-91 F harif 1981	••	••	70 89 95	98 28 31	168 67 126

AREA UNDER CULTIVATION IN CHAR No. 9, RAKH PIR MAHAL.

- 207. Maulvi Imam-ud-Din: Will the Honourable Revenue Member kindly state
- (a) whether it is a fact that there was a very nominal area under cultivation in rabi last in rented area of Chak No. 9, Rakh Pir Mahal;
 - (b) whether it is a fact that hardly one-third of it matured;
 - (c) if so, whether the Government is prepared to grant some special remission to the lessees?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikauder Hyat Khan: (a) Yes.

- (b) No. Out of 77 acres leased, 67 acres were sown and 39 acres matured.
- (c) The speical concession of assessing malikana on the area matured has already been given for rabi 1931.

CULTIVATION AT THE MAGNEJA TAIL.

- 208. Maulvi Imam-ud-Din: Will the Honourable Revenue Member kindly state—
 - (a) whether it is a fact that there has been abnormally low cultivation at the Magneja tail (Lower Gugera division) on account of inadequate supply of water;
 - (b) if so, whether the Government has taken steps to increase the water at the said tail?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION IN CO-OPERATIVE BANKS IN THE AMBALA DISTRICT.

- 209. Chaudhri Muhammad Abdul Rahman Khan: Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture kindly state—
 - (a) the number of Hindu, Muslim and Sikh auditors and supervisors of Co-operative Banks in the Ambala district;
 - (b) if the proportion of Muslim auditors and supervisors is next to nothing in the said district, what are the reasons for the same, and whether Government propose to take any action for strengthening the Muslim representation in the said district?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh: (a) The number of Hindu, Muslim and Sikh auditors and supervisors in the Ambala district is given below:—

Hindu	• •	••	••		• •	5
Muslim	• •	• •	• • •	 	••	8
Sikh	••		••	 	• •	7
a . T						

(b) Does not arise.

ARMS LICENCES IN THE ROHTAK DISTRICT.

210. Chaudhri Ram Sarup: Will the Honourable Member for Revenue kindly state—

- (a) the population of Hindus and Muhammadans in the district of Rohtak:
- (b) the number of Hindus and Muhammadans, respectively, who hold licences for arms:
- (c) the number of Hindus and Muhammadans, respectively, who have been refused renewals of their licences and required to deposit their arms?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan:

				Hindus.	Muhammadans.
(a)	••		••	600,150	137,900
(b) (c)	`		••	467	471
(c)	••	• •	•,•	55	` 88

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION IN THE POLICE FORCE.

211. Chaudhri Ram Sarup: Will the Honourable Member for Finance kindly state—

- (a) the proportion of Hindus and Muhammadans in the district of Rohtak:
- (b) the number of inspectors, sub-inspectors of police in Rohtak district:
- (c) the number of head constables in the Rohtak district;
- (d) the number of constables in the Rohtak district;
- (e) the number of Hindus, Muhammadans and Sikhs, respectively among the officials mentioned in (b), (c) and (d);
- (f) whether there is any principle or policy underlying the appointment of a majority of Muhammadan police where Hindu population predominates and of Hindu police where Muhammadan population predominates or **ice versa*;
- (g) if the answer to (f) is in the affirmative, what is the communal strength in the police force of Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Gujrat, Dera Ghazi Khan, Kangra and Ludhiana districts?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) Approximately five to one.

- (b) to (e) A statement is laid on the table.
- (f) No.

. 32 .gzw.

(g) Does not arise.

Police officers.	Hindus.	Muham- madans.	Sikhs.	Total Number.
Inspectors		1	1	2
	8	10	2	20
	20	48	2	70
	193	196	4	1395

¹ Includes 2 Christians.

THE PUNJAB SERVICES COMMISSION BILL.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: I move-

"That the name of the Secretary, Legislative Department, be added to the list of the BP.M. members of the select committee on the Punjab Services Commission Bill."

The motion was carried.

THE PUNJAB NURSES REGISTRATION BILL.

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: I move-

"That the name of the Secretary, Legislative Department, be added to the list of the members of the select committee on the Punjab Nurses Registration Bill." The motion was carried.

DEMANDS FOR TOKEN GRANTS, 1981-82.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: I have to announce that the motions for re-appropriation which appear on the list of business to-day are being made on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor.

LAND REVENUE.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: I move-

"That a token sum not exceeding Rs. 10 be granted to the Governor in-Council to defray the charges that will come in course of payment for the year ending the 31st of March 1932, in respect of Land Revenue."

The motion was carried.

IRRIGATION-WORKING EXPENSES.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: I move-

"That a token sum not exceeding Rs. 10 be granted to the Governor-in Council to defray the charges that will come in course of payment for the year ending the 31st of March 1932, in respect of Irrigation—Working Expenses."

The motion was carried.

JAILS AND CONVICT SETTLEMENTS.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: I move-

"That a token sum not exceeding Rs. 10 be granted to the Governor-in-Council to defray the charges that will come in course of payment for the year ending the 31st of March 1932, in respect of Jails and Convict Settlements."

The motion was carried.

POLICE.

The Honouvable Sir Henry Craik: I move-

"That a token sum not exceeding Rs. 10 be granted to the Governor-in-Council to defray the charges that will come in course of payment for the year ending the 31st of March 1932, in respect of Police."

Mr. President: Demand made-

"That a token sum not exceeding Rs. 10 be granted to the Governor-in-Conneil to defray the charges that will come in course of payment for the year ending the 31st of March 1932, in respect of Police."

Khan Bahadur Sardar Habib Ullah [Lahore, Muhammadan, Rural]: Sir, the note given on this token demand is such a short one that it requires some more explanation. I have, therefore, risen to point out a few things so far as this demand is concerned.

I have found, Sir, that on page 9 of the Supplementary Estimates, 1991-32, the present strength shown is 1 Superintendent of Police, 1 European Inspector, 1 Sergeant, 10 sub-inspectors, 7 assistant sub-inspectors, 40 head constables, 375 foot constables and 1 motor driver. The proposed strength is 1 Superintendent of Police, 1 European Inspector, 1 Sergeant, 1 sub-inspector, 16 assistant sub-inspectors, 50 head constables, 600 foot constables and 1 motor driver. In that case the increase as shown would be 9 assistant sub-inspectors, 10 head constables and 225 foot constables. Now, there is also a decrease of 9 sub-inspectors. Considering the prevailing economic depression in the province I think there is hardly any justification for this excess of the police force. The honourable members of this House have on many occasions expressed their opinions in this connection. Retrenchment Committee recommended that reduction should be made I understand that this police force in the additional police force of Lahore. will not be required after its present term is over.

Then again, I will point out one more factor in the same grant, that is, allowances that are proposed for different heads, which seem rather excessive. I thought Government was going to do away with all sorts of allowances, but so far as the police force is concerned, they are there, as they were before. If the Honourable Member incharge will throw some light on these points, I shall be obliged.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik [Finance Member]: Sir, the understanding on which it was proposed to reduce the strength of the additional police force from 750 constables—I leave out for the moment officers, because the number of constables is a convenient figure to take to 875 or by 50 per cent. with effect from the 1st September last, was that the state of the province showed such improvement as to make that reduction a possible measure. But I regret to say that improvement has not taken place and that the state of the province will not warrant us in making a large reduction in the additional police. A very large portion of this force is employed in dealing with the menace of the terrorists. That menace is still with us and I am afraid it would be impossible to make any substantial reduction in that part of this force which is employed in dealing with the menace at present. The circumstances are not such as to justify such a Apart from that we have in various parts of the province a very grave state of communal tension. I need not go into the details or mention the places. But I can assure honourable members that the state of communal tension in certain larger towns is causing Government grave anxiety. Other reasons that demand that Government should have at its disposal a large force of police are the fact that jathas of Akalis are marching on to Daska with the express intention of defying the law. Jathas of Ahrar volunteers are marching from various points in very large numbers with the express intention to defy the law. Thus we have this type of menace to combat. Apart from that the honourable members would have noticed that there is much talk in the air of the revival of the civil disobedience movement.

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq: Is there any fear?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: I say that there is much talk of the revival of the civil disobedience movement. I think the honourable member has not read the papers. There is a talk in England as well as in India. In Allahabad for example there is a considerable amount of talk about this and there has been a certain amount of talk in the Punjab.

Generally speaking the circumstances are not such that we can contemplate weakening the forces which are at our disposal for combating At the san; time I would like to assure the disorder and mob rule. House that every possible economy is being effected, and that though we are asking to be ellowed to employ 600 constables and a corresponding number of officers, we are not at this moment employing the whole number. At the present mon ent the strength is 580 and there is likely to be a further reduction of 25 in mediately. If I find that further reductions are possible. I assure the honourable members that I will have them made, for example by leaving unfilled such vacancies as occur by retirement.

The honourable member has spoken about allowances. I do not know to which particular allowance he alludes. The allowances shown in this statement are the ordinary allowances, which I understand are given to The only exceptional one is the allowance given all members of the force. to foot constables at Rs. 5 per mensem. This allowance is given to all foot constables who are stationed at Lahore and all the additional police Some of them are sent to other stations but they are based on Lahore. continue to draw this Lahore allowance. It is much cheaper than allowing them to draw travelling allowances and halting allowances. I hope this explanation will satisfy the honourable member.

Mr. President: The question is-

"That a token sum not exceeding Rs. 10 be granted to the Governor-in-Conneil to defray the charges that will come in course of payment for the year ending the 31st of March 1932, in respect of Police."

The motion was carried.

اديث

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: I beg to move-

"That a token sum not exceeding Rs. 10 be granted to the Punjab Government (Ministry of Local Self-Government) to defray the charges that will come in course of payment for the year ending the 31st of March 1932, in respect of Industries.

Mr. President: The demand moved is-

"That a token sum not exceeding Rs. 10 be granted to the Punjab Government (Ministry of Local Self-Government) to defray the charges that will come in course of payment for the year ending the 31st of March 1932, in respect of Industries.

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq [Amritsar City, Muhammadan, Urban] (Urdu): Sir, I cannot understand how the policy of creating new posts is justified especially when our provincial revenues have received a serious set back. On the one hand you are trying to make drastic retrenchments in the provincial expenditure and on the other hand you are creating new posts which saddle the province with new liabilities. How can you justify your policy of blowing hot and cold in the same breath. It has been said that no new expenditure will be incurred. The post of Industrial Surveyor is reduced and the money sanctioned for this post will be re-appropriated. But, why should a new post be created at all? As a matter of fact,

we do not know whether that expert would be a cotton expert, wool expert, brick expert, or iron expert. You have not satisfied the House as to what work will be entrusted to him. I am convinced that public money is mercilessly squandered in creating unnecessary departments and posts. Take the case of Tannery Superintendent. Goodness knows what useful work he was doing. There is the Fisheries Department. You cannot justify its existence. We have not seen a single fish coming from Kangra, What is the use of this department? You are in the habit of employing experts for every minor work. You appoint them with the hope that they will do this or that miracle. But in fact they do nothing. These experts Our province is approaching bankruptcy. have ruined us. I ask the Honourable Minister incharge whether this matter was referred to the Standing Committee for Industries and whether that committee approved of this proposal or not. You perhaps think that the members do not understand these things. If you could not come down from Simla you could have asked the members of the Standing Committee to come over there. We want industries to devetop, but we want to scrutinize every appointment, so that money should only be spent on useful things. You should know that we strongly resent the creation of any new posts in these days when our financial position is very unsound. Before creating this post you should have informed us what duties the incumbent of this post will perform. You have in England iron expert, cotton expert, brass expert, wool expert, fruit expert, botany expert and so on; but what will one expert do here unless we have experts in all these branches 2. Sir. to-day if we sanction this post, to-morrow the Public Health Department. people will say, "look here you want to abolish the Public Health Department, but you are creating a new post of a Raw Material Chemist. Is that more important?" What would you say then? Sir, we are quite serious I hope the House will reject this supplementary about this matter. You may please refer this matter to the Standing Committee for Industries, and if it approves, the demand for necessary grant may be made in the budget session. This proposal can wait for two or three months. With these words I resume my seat.

Pir Akbar Ali (Ferozepore, Muhammadan, Rural) (Urdu): Six, this, question was discussed in the Finance Standing Committee of which I was also a member. So far as the question of principle is concerned, I think a member should not oppose a proposal which is approved by that committee; But I support the views expressed by my honourable friend from Amritsar, if this proposal means a stepping stone for some person to come into the Department of Industries. I would say it is objectionable and should be rejected. It appears that the Honourable Ministers do not feel that, we are now face to face with a very serious financial situation.

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang: We are feeling ity

Pir Akbar Ali: As a matter of fact, the Honourable Ministers know that so far as their departments are concerned; the Honse has always been readily voting for any amount of money required by them. But, the question is wherefrom the money will come. The Honourable Ministers are now prepared to forego any portion of their salaries. They should realise that we are now faced with a very serious situation.

Khan Bahadur Sardar Habib Ullah (Lahore, Muhammadan, Rural) (Urdu): Sir, I would like to say a few words about the matter under consideration. I would particularly emphasise what my honourable triend from Ferozepore has said. It is really very painful if, in these days of financial stringency, a single penny is spent on unnecessary schemes or schemes which can be easily postponed.

I cannot say whether or not the Honourable Ministers are fully cognizant of the present serious situation. They should realise that the zamindars have now fallen on bad days and that they cannot make their two ends meet. The Department of Industries has been in existence for the last ten or fifteen years but it is strange that need for a Raw Material Chemist is being felt only now when our financial position is very unsafe. I would enquire of the Honourable Minister incharge how many kinds of raw materials have been received by the department for analysis and how many representations have been made by persons requesting the department to analyse raw material for them. I know in every college there is a chemist and we can easily make use of his services for reasonable remuneration. I am at a loss to understand why so much expenditure is going to be incurred when it can easily be avoided by making arrangements with the college authorities. Sir, it may be that this post is being created for some suitable person in view.

Mr. President: Order, order. If the honourable member is imputing motives then I must ask him to withdraw his remarks.

Khan Bahadur Sardar Haibib Ullah: Sir, I am not imputing motives. It has been said that the post of the Industrial Surveyor will be reduced and instead a Raw Material Chemist will be employed which means that no new expenditure will be incurred. But I shall request the Honourable Minister once again to satisfy the House that the grant asked for is one without which it is not possible to carry on the work of the department concerned. He should clearly state the reasons for which he has come forward with this proposal before the House. If the services of the Industrial Surveyor, whom it is intended to employ as a Chemical Anaylist, could be dispensed with, the Honourable Minister ought to have saved the money which is now being spent on the pay of this Industrial Surveyor instead of spending it in another form. Even if it is considered that the post intended to be created is necessary; the Government should have waited for better time. At this juncture when the province is face to face with serious difficulties on account of financial stringency, we cannot countenance any proposal involving extra expenditure or even expenditure which can be avoided. I am not opposing this grant because I am of the opinion that the money proposed to be spent will be wasted. I know that the expansion of the Department of Industry is useful for the province and, as the members will bear me out, I have always given my whole-hearted support for any proposal for the extension of this department. But as we have no money to spare at this time and as we are anxious to save every penny that we can save, I cannot persuade myself to support this grant even if it may be very necessary.

Mr. E. Maya Das [Non-Official nominated]: From their speeches it appears that the three speakers who have preceded me have not read the

note on page 18 of the Memorandum on the Supplementary Estimates supplied to us. The note is as follows:

"At present there is no suitable agency in the Punjab to which industrialists could refer analytical work or problems relating to the utilisation of raw materials available in the province or to which the Director of Industries could refer such problems as he desired to have resolved from time to time. For such work some of the existing institutions in and outside the province have been addressed but this has been a very expensive and unsatisfactory arrangement."

It is with the object of removing this expensive and unsatisfactory arrangement that this proposal has been made and for that reason I am in support of this proposal.

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang Minister for Local Self-Government]: Sir, I am glad that the honourable members on the other side have raised this question as it gives me an opportunity to explain The position is that in this province up to this time there have been no arrangements for the analysis of industrial products and samples which can be used for the manufacture of various articles of daily What has been happening up to this time is that whenever an analysis of any article is required, samples are sent out of the province and no chemist outside the province will analyse any sample without charging an exorbitant Sometimes samples have been sent to the laboratory at the Agricultural College, Lyallpur; but the scope of that laboratory is limited. Sometimes they are sent to the chemists in the various colleges. But up to this time there has been no satisfactory arrangement for this kind of analysis and the trouble has always been felt both by the Industrial Department and by private individuals who are engaged in industry. It was for this reason that this proposal was put up by the Director of Industries. We considered that proposal very carefully and we realised the utility and importance, in fact the urgent necessity of having such an arrangement. We realised at the same time that it was impossible to have an independent laboratory for the purpose in these days of financial stringency which we realise as much as the honourable speakers on the other side. The honourable member for Lahore district was pleased to make an appeal to the members of Government to have a feeling or iheas for the poor condition of the zamindars. think the appeal was really not necessary because that feeling is already there and it is a very strong feeling and no step is taken by the Government in which the interests of the agriculturists are not kept uppermost. He should, therefore, take it for granted that no expenditure would be undertaken which is not necessary and without which Government in fact can manage The Honourable Finance Member has brought into for sometime longer. use an expression which we always follow as our guide. It is " stark necessity." Whenever any expenditure is to be incurred we apply this acid test. Is it stark necessity? And if we feel that it is not a stark necessity we always eschew it. When this particular proposal came up, we felt that it was a stark necessity because if anything in the industrial line is to be done by Government at all, whether it is to be done in the Industries Department or any other department, it is necessary that whatever is done should be done efficiently and efficaciously. We felt that we were not in a position to spare any extra funds for the purpose and the Director of Industries was The Director then put up a note which convinced us that not a pie of extra expenditure would be required and he explained the arrangement to

[Hon. Dr. Gokul Chand Narang.]

us by which the whole thing could be carried on without spending one penny of extra money and without increasing the burden of taxation either of the zamindar or of the non-zamindar. It may interest honourable members of this House to know that we have really made an extremely cheap bargain. The University laboratory which you might have seen in front of the Museum has been placed at our disposal for this purpose, so that we do not require any apparatus of our own. We have been given a room in that laboratory. so that we may not have to spend anything on the building. We have not to spend much on chemicals or things of that sort. There are certain things which will be analysed in that laboratory and there are other things which will be analysed in another laboratory and I must here gratefully acknowledge dur obligation to the managers of the Forman Christian College for their generous offer of placing their well-equipped laboratory at our disposal. They have also obliged the Government to the same extent as the University laboratory people. Thus two excellent laboratories are placed at our disposal without any extra expenditure whatever. All that we want is an operator who can carry on this very necessary work. That operator also is not to be employed afresh. We have the good fortune of having among our industrial surveyors one gentleman who is an excellent chemist possessing high qualifications as an expert chemist. We have arranged that part of his time should be devoted to this work. Whenever a demand arises and a new sample has to be analysed, he will go and work in one of these laboratories. He does not get any extra allowance. He does not get a single pie of extra money. I am really surprised that any opposition to this proposal should have come from gentlemen two of whom at least The note on the subject is fairly are directly interested in industry. explicit but perhaps it would be necessary to point out that he will get the same remuneration as he gets now and nothing more. For a province such as the Punjab with a population of 220 lakhs, we have got only 5 industrial surveyors and it is not too large a number and you have only to go to the various outlying districts and towns in the Punjab to find out what useful work is being done by these industrial surveyors in the interests of the manufacturers of various kinds in the province, how they have increased the value of the manufactured products. Now, one of those industrial surveyors will be working as a chemist in these laboratories without any extra allowance. There is Rs. 1,000 on account of contingencies to which particular reference has been made by one of the honourable members. This amount of Rs. 1,000 is also not new. This is taken out of the grant for contingencies which has already been made to the Department of Industries. It does not mean that it is a real saving. It does not mean that the money can be spared in the sense that it is not wanted. It is like this. If a man'is eating two loaves of bread, we say, ' you give us ath of it.' go to another gentleman and ask him to spare ith of his bread and so on to 7 gentlemen and thus get 3ths of the loaf, and give the 3ths to the 8th gentleman. It does not mean that they do not require the other 1th also. To this extent they all remain underfed and if the master of the family has got sufficient flour in the house he will certainly give them 2 loaves each. Thus as a measure of economy some sacrifice is made without imparing efficiency very much. But certainly efficiency is impared to some

extent. Suppose you give Rs. 2 to your cook for purchasing your fish or eggs trusting in his judgment and suppose instead of giving fish of one kind he gives you fish of another kind of a cheaper variety but of the same nutrition, without asking for any more money and what he saves in it he adds something to your menu, I do not think you will really come down upon him and tell him that this is a waste of money. Now an objection has been raised by one member that in the first place it is a new expenditure. I suppose I have satisfied the honourable member that no new expenditure is involved in this proposal. It is only an old servant working part of the time in these laboratories and the rest of his time in his usual work.

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq: I wish it had been cleared here in the Memorandum.

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang: I do not think that I should take the time of the Council. I assure the House that no new expenditure is being incurred. And it is an absolutely necessary and useful expenditure. I requested the Director of Industries to-day to send me a note on the point as to the nature of the work and he has sent me a note of three pages and he has mentioned a number of gentlemen who have already approached the Industries Department. Here are some of the names, Sir Daya Kishan Kaul and Sons, Messrs. Teplitz, Mr. A. B. Anwari, Sanda Road who wants some metal polish to be analysed. Then there is the Chief Boiler Inspector to Government who wants to know the nature of sediments that remain in a boiler. As I have pointed out the work is very necessary and honourable members should remember that this is a step in the direction of reducing the poverty of the province and increasing its riches by means of industry by supplementing agricultural produce. I, therefore, hope that all those gentlemen will now understand what the note says and withdraw their opposition. I give an assurance to all the members of this honourable House that there is no man who is in view and for whom this post has been created and I am glad that Sardar Habib Ullah withdrew the imputation or something that appeared like an imputation against those who are in charge of the Industries Department.

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad (East and West Central Towns, Muhammadan, Urban): Sir, I am afraid that the spirit in which the opposition was launched by my friend the honourable member for Lahore has been misappreciated and it has, therefore, become necessary for me to put in a few remarks in his support. It was only yesterday that we received a message from His Excellency the Governor that everybody should try to economise and he went to the length of recommending to his friends not to send him even the Christmas cards. Today the message that was conveyed to us by His Excellency the Governor from the throne of this Council was to economise. We are going to discuss the Retrenchment Committee's Report on the 3rd and, is this the practical demonstration that we are giving of that economy, that sitting in this House, we sanction a new form of expenditure, and we employ a new man whom we may not be able to dispense with when retrenchment is actually in force? The Honourable

[K. B. Shaikh Din Muhammad.]

Minister for Local Self-Government urged necessity and quoted the Honourable the Finance Member saving that it was stark necessity. When he used the word "necessity", I was at once reminded of Milton's memorable words that necessity is the tyrant's plea which is always put forward as an excuse for all his nefarious deeds. We are not solely concerned with that aspect of the question. Our request is that, as everything is now in the melting pot, as we do not know what might become of the Industries Department itself, as we are not aware whether it is absolutely necessary for the province to help Sir Daya Kishan Kaul & Sons, or Messrs. Teplietz or the Boiler Inspector to have their raw materials examined by our Surveyor or Chemist, we should defer the consideration of this item. The Honourable Member for Industries was pleased to remark that it was only the question of a man having two loaves saving one for another's share. Now, Sir, if he has two loaves and we say that we do not want him to keep those two loaves, can he say, "let me convert one of them into pudding, then I will not have two loaves but one loaf only and pudding to boot? That is not the reply to the objection that has been urged. It is no doubt true that you require in the interests of industries some sort of analysis, but let us see whether the province can afford that luxury at all or not. Let the House consider the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee Report first. Let the House give a final decision as to whether the Industries Department is going to be preserved or not, and then if you stand in need of an analyst, have him; but if you do not keep the department itself, where is the necessity of introducing a new post now. Supposing you engage the Chemist today, and the House decides that that Chemist is not a necessity and you can easily do away with him, the Minister will say, "look here, you now come forward with a proposal to dispense with the Chemist, only one week ago you sanctioned the post, why should you be inconsistent?" We want to protect ourselves against that danger and that was the reason why we urged that so long as the Retrenchment Committee's Report was not considered, the House should not sanction this new post. Sir, it is mentioned in the note here that the existing laboratories were not well equipped for the purpose of general industrial research work and if you equip your own laboratories it would be really a very expensive job to do. If really the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government feels anxious that some of these private factory owners should have some sort of analysis, then they can have it at their own cost, either in the Chemical Examiner's laboratory or in the Forman College laboratory. Why should we be so generous at the time when we ourselves feel this financial stringency to lend our help to these millionaries who are already feeding fat on us. Let these fat men go and get this done for themselves and let them pay whatever is demanded from them. Why should we help them? It was in this spirit that this opposition was launched by the honourable members of this House and I am very sorry to see that it was quite misunderstood (hear hear).

Mr. President: Question is-

"That a token sum not exceeding Rs. 10 be granted to the Punjab Government (Ministry of Local Self-Government) to defray the charges that will come in course of payment for the year ending the 31st of March 1932, in respect of Industries."

The motion was carried.

CIVIL WORKS TRANSFERRED GRANT.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: Sir, I beg to move—

"That a token sum not exceeding Rs. 10 be granted to the Punjab Government (Ministry of Agriculture) to defray the charges that will come in course of payment for the year ending the 31st of March 1932, in respect of Civil Works (Transferred)."

The motion was carried. .

BUILDINGS AND ROADS ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: Sir, I beg to move—

"That a token sum not exceeding Rs. 10 be granted to the Punjab Government (Ministry of Agriculture) to defray the charges that will come in course of payment for the year ending the 31st of March 1932, in respect of Buildings and Roads Establishment Charges."

The motion was carried.

THE KALRA IMPARTIBLE ESTATE BILL.

CLAUSE 2.

Mr. President: The Council will now proceed to consider the following amendment of Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq to clause 2, sub-clause (2) of the Kalra Impartible Estate Bill—

"That in clause 2, sub-clause (2), the words 'and income derived therefrom in each or kind or any other benefit to arise out of land or water and things attached to the earth ' be omitted."

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq: Sir, I beg to withdraw the amendment.

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

Mr. President: Question is-

"That sub-clause (2) of clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was lost.

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad: I move—

"That in clause 2, sub-clause (4), line 2 for the word "properties," the words "landshouses and canals " be substituted.

The motion was carried.

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq (Amritsar City, Muhammadan, Urban): I move—

"That in clause 2, sub-clause (4), lines 3 to 5, the words 'and includes all additions and accretions which may, from time to time, be made thereto by the holder of that estate' be deleted."

(Urdu): Sir, I have some cogent reasons for moving this amendment. My friend Sir Umar Hayat Khan is the master of immense property. Now the question for us to consider is whether this Council is going to approve of the policy of allowing a wealthy person to go on adding to his already much accumulated wealth month after month and year after year and denying his descendants the simple right of disposing of that property by sale. If we approve of such a policy then it would amount to disabling those who happen to sell their lands to the owner of the Kalra Estate from repurchasing their lands. This would indeed be a grave injustice. If a resident of Thelum district purchases some land in the Hissar district and after some time agrees

[Sh. Muhammad Sadiq.]

to guit possession in favour of the old owners, the clause which I seek to amend makes such an agreement impossible. In application this provision is likely to create unhappy situations. Suppose, a Mussalman happens to purchase a piece of land in the neighbourhood of a gurdawara and opens there a shop for the sale of an article objectionable to the Sikhs. The Sikhs go to him and request him to sell the land to them. But we by adopting this clause enjoin upon the holder to refrain from disposing of that property and thus in a way create tension between the two communities. Similarly we make it impossible for the Muhammadans on the one hand and Sikhs on the other to negotiate in a case where some land in the close vicinity of a mosque belongs to the Sikhs. Do we presume that the holder of such an estate will be such an idiot that it would be essential to have his hands tied fast so that he may not be able to act according to his own sweet will? Even in cases: where he is not wasting the property will go on increasing day by day. If we allow the estates to be tied down, then it will be acting as a paralysis on the Punjab petty landlords. I earnestly desire to put these things before the Government members but they seem to take no interest in the present discussion and have left the House. It is on account of such indifferent Government members that so many troubles arise in the country. I do not mean to say that it is the Government that is responsible for the introduction of such Bills. But the encouragement of such pernicious Bills certainly amounts to assistance rendered for their cause. I put a very simple question to them, Sir, and it is this: Are they prepared to allow the enactment of such a measure in future also?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: Yes, provided the conditions are the same.

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq: The conditions are only in the mind of my Honourable friend. We are absolutely in the dark about those conditions. What is sought to be achieved by adopting this clause is that the property of the owner of the Kalra Estate may be allowed to go on increasing by leaps and bounds but nothing should be allowed to be sold out of it. The owner is deemed to be a totally helpless creature. Only to-day he buys a tract of land for a lakh of rupees and to-morrow he is not able to sell it for any price. I must confess that I at least have never seen or heard such a rule framed anywhere. My friend has said that this measure only pertains to a single tribe. But I want him to show me such a custom obtainable in any locality or in any other tribe of the world. I daresay that he will not be able to point out such a custom obtainable in any locality or in any tribe whether negroes of Africa or civilised nations of the Western countries. I for one do not question the reasonableness of the idea of keeping the estate in tact in a tribe. (Interruptions). We do not find this custom prevalent My friend informs me that this custom is in prevalence in in any family. some families in India, perhaps in Madras. But I doubt if any Muslim has at any time followed such a custom or principle with regard to the distribution of his property. Supposing a person buys a house in the neighbourhood of another man and that another man requests him to sell his house to him. Now, is there any rule in any country of the world by which that person is prevented from disposing of his self-acquired

house to that man who wishes to purchase it from him? You are framing exactly a similar rule. (Interruption). I want only to point out that if you allow this clause to be carried as it is, some curious results will follow. Suppose the Honourable the Legal Remembrancer purchases a house close to that of the Honourable the Revenue Member. The Honourable the Revenue Member desires that he may very kindly sell the house or a piece of land to him because its walls affect the passage of air and light to his own house. But the Legal Remembrancer cannot accede to the request of his friend without first obtaining permission from His Excellency. Again, Sir, suppose there is a small tract of land belonging to the Honourable the Revenue Member over which there are some bushes growing. The Honourable the Legal Remembrancer wants to have a passage to his own house through that tract of land. In order to achieve this end he requests his friend the Honourable the Revenue Member to allow him to remove those bushes in order to have a clear and unblocked way. The Honourable the Revenue Member has no choice in granting his friend his wish. He cannot permit him to remove those bushes in order to clear the way for the passage of his car without first approaching His Excellency the Governor on the point. I am sure, that if this measure is granted similar other measures will soon be coming forth, in the near future. I may once more point out that this kind of measure is going to create grave situations. If a Sikh gentleman purchases a shop in the close neighbourhood of a mosque and wants to sell an objectionable commodity there, and the Mussalmans taking exception to it want him to sell his shop to them lest the relations of both the communities should be strained he cannot agree to their proposal according to the principle laid down in this clause. I ask my friend the Legal Remembrancer if any such law is in existence in his own country or any other country of Europe.

The Government is teaching us the lesson of democracy but in enacting this measure they are only laying down principles which are anti-democratic in their spirit. I know that my friends have associated themselves with the ideas of the honourable the mover but I want to ask them if this measure is not actually injurious to the public policy. It is high time that we should oppose the establishment of such an unhappy precedent, which is bound to create much trouble in the coming future. It is not possible to approach His Excellency in connection with such insignificant feuds as it is possible in the case of a district magistrate. Great difficulties are sure to crop up if this measure is enacted. With these words, Sir, I commend my amendment for the acceptance of this honourable House.

Mr. President:

"In clause 2, sub-clause (4), lines 3—5, the words 'and includes all additions and accretions which may, from time to time, be made thereto by the holder of that estate 'be deleted."

Pir Akbar Ali (Ferozepore, Muhammadan, Rural) (Urdu): Sir, I also had given notice of this amendment. The definition of Kalra Estate furnished in the Schedule provides that 'any property which may hereafter be added to the Estate will be equally subject to all liabilities which are imposed by the provisions of this Bill on the Estate originally.' But such a rule is not in existence even in England wherefrom the idea of this Bill has been

[Pir Akbar Ali.]

borrowed. It means that you allow a thing to be placed in a room and prohibit its removal from thence. If you allow this measure to be carried on the mere plea of necessity, I am afraid a like necessity may arise anywhere else in the Punjab and the proto-types of this Bill may be unceasingly pouring in to-day from Shamsabad, to-morrow from Nurpur and the day after from a different place.

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: No such Bill will come up in future.

Pir Akabr Ali: You may not bring, but come it will. If such a Bill does not come from places like Shamsabad or Nurpur it is sure to come from other cummunities like those of Hindus or Sikhs.

Mr. President: The honourable member would please speak to the amendment.

Pir Akbar Ali: I am speaking to the amendment. By this instance I am making an argument to establish my point. I want to convey that it is just possible that three more Bills may come from the three communities, Hindus, Mussalmans and Sikhs. I want to urge once again that such a rule is not in existence even in England wherefrom this measure is borrowed. I, therefore, strongly support this amendment.

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad: Sir, the honourable members who have preceded me have unfortunately proceeded on wrong assumptions. They have imported into these words meanings which the words do not convey. The intention of the mover of the Bill is quite evident. Nowhere in the Bill is the allowance of the holder restricted. Nowhere in the Bill is it stated that he is debarred from acquiring property in the name of his own sons, daughters, wives or any other person in the world. It is left to him to see whether he wishes any property to be tied down. If so, he can purchase that property in the name of the estate, if not, none can force him to do so. It is clearly given in the Bill that the accretions and additions made thereto would merge in the Estate. If the two lawyer gentlemen who have spoken before me had gone into the meanings of this provision deeply, they should have seen that every acquisition of the holder is not governed by the Act; it is only that acquisition which is expressly made in the name of the Kalra Estate which would be governed by the Act.

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq: Is that so?

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad: Yes. If the holder of an estate wishes to acquire a property in the name of his son, this law does not debar him. If he wishes to acquire any property in the name of his wife, this provision does not debar him. If he wishes to acquire property in the name of his daughter, this law does not debar him. There is absolutely no provision to the effect that the income of the Kalra impartible estate is a part of the estate. This is the reason why I have submitted before the House that the honourable members who have spoken before me have proceeded on wrong assumptions. They read into the words meanings which are not there, and they raise objections which are absolutely unnecessary. The law gives a choice to the holder to make an addition or accretion to the estate if he so wishes and, if he does not, the law does not bind him. In these circumstances the charge of tyranny, the charge of oppression and all other charges

made by these members are groundless. There is nothing which can be said to tyrannize the holder or tyrannize the world.

Mr. President : The question is-

"That in clause 2, sub-clause (4), lines 3—5, the words 'and includes all additions and accretions which may, from time to time, be made thereto by the holder of that estate' be deleted."

The motion was lost.

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad: I beg to move-

"That in clause 2, sub-clause (4), the following be inserted at the end :-

'and shall also include hereditary allowances, rights to water, ways, lights, appurtenant to the lands, houses and canals, comprised in the said estate and any other benefit to arise out of land or water and things attached to the earth, or permanently fastened to anything which is attached to the earth but, it shall not include the income in eash or kind recovered therefrom.'"

The motion was carried.

Mr. President: The question is-

"That clause 2 as amended stand part of the Bill."

The motion was carried.

CLAUSE 8.

Mr. President: The question is-

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill.".

The motion was carried.

CLAUSE 4.

Mr. President: Clause 4.

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq: Sir, this is the most important clause against which I have to enter my protest, and I must ask the House to reject it. I am not going to be very lengthy for my object is not obstruction. My object is that this Bill be thrown out, and not that the time of the House be wasted by obstruction. My object is to throw out the Bill on principle. This clause says that if there be an only son or an only son of an only son and so on, which means that the rule of primogeniture will come into play. It goes a step further, that a grandson will exclude his uncle. A man has three sons, his eldest son dies, the man who inherits his property will not be his second or third son, but his grandson. Anybody who knows anything about the Muhammadan law, knows that this is absolutely against the Islamic principle. According to Islamic law a grandson when his father is dead is always disinherited, he does not come into possession of property at all. What I want to say is that this is a departure from the Muhammadan law. On the other hand, if my interpretation is wrong, I would be only too glad to be told so. I do not want Quran Sharif to be restricted in any sense. Islam is liberal, and if there is any other interpretation I would be very pleased. I oppose the clause because I fully believe that it is against the Muhammadan law.

Mr. President: The question is-

The motion was carried.

CLAUSE 5.

Mr. President: The question is-

"That clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was carried.

CLAUSE 6.

Mr. President : Clause 6.

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad : Sir, I beg to move-

"That in clause 6, sub-clause (1), line 5, after the word 'for ' the words ' the maintenance of persons entitled thereto under this Act and for ' be added,"

The motion was carried.

5 P.M.

Mr. President: The question is-

"That clause 6 as amended stand part of the Bill,"

The motion was carried.

CLAUSE 7.

Mr. President: Clause 7.

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad: Sir, I beg to move-

"That in clause 7, line 3, the words 'in the male line of descent be inserted between the word 'Tiwana' and the word 'his.'"

The motion was carried.

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad: Sir, I beg to move-

"That in clause 7, line 5, the words 'and daughters until marriage' be inserted between the word 'widows' and the word 'if'."

The motion was carried.

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq : Sir, I beg to move-

"That in clause 7 the following be added at the end of paragraph 1 :---

'which will not be less than a of net income and which will be distributed according to Muhammadan law."

My only object is to try to apply Muhammadan law as regards inheritance to this estate, so that everybody may have his share of property as fixed in the Quran. We are just now sponsoring a Bill the object of which is to go against the Muhammadan law. According to that our Islamic customs and traditions should be forgotten in this province. It is one of the most valuable traditions that according to the Muhammadan law a son should get his share, a daughter should get her share, a wife should get her share and so on. But in this Bill we take away all those rights. This honourable House and honourable members of Government are supporting a most retrograde measure. I thought that time had come when Hindus also should follow the Muhammadan law in this respect and give a share to women, to their daughters and their wives. But here in this House in the year 1982, we are taking away the right of a wife, the right of a daughter and of others

to get a share in the property. Under the Muhammadan law the mother is entitled to get some share of the property on the death of her son.

(Urdu): Sir, according to this provision the holder of the estate will be the complete master and lord of the whole property. The widows, sons and daughters of that family will live in complete bondage and depend on his bounty and charity. It is an open secret, that when the eldest member of the family gets the whole property, other members of the family will live in constant deprivation of all comforts and dare say nothing. Even among the Hindus we find that when a father makes his will he can give a share of his property to all the members of his family. It is a pity that among Muhammadans such laws should be passed which will deprive widows, sons, and daughters of their rights and which will throw them at the whim and mercy of a single individual. This clearly shows that instead of going forward those Muhammadans who are supporting this Bill are going backward and instead of making any progress they are retrograding.

During the course of the present discussion the honourable mover of this Bill produced certain fatwas in his support. But I regret to say that he did not read them carefully. Had he read between the lines, he would have discerned that even those fatwas go against him. In fact, during my life I have never seen such a Bill passed anywhere, and it is a pity that some of the members of this honourable House should be lending their support to a Bill which is against religion, against justice and against fair play.

My friend, the honourable mover of this Bill is a godly and pious Muhammadan. It does not behove him to disgrace Islam by openly violating the injunctions of the holy Quran and disregarding the rules laid down by the Shariat by introducing this Bill. Sir, in moving this amendment my only object has been to endeavour that the Bill should be brought within the precincts of the Shariat. I, therefore, implore the honourable mover of this Bill not to deprive the widows, sons and daughters of that share which God and Shariat have fixed for them and accept my small and simple amendment.

Mr. President:

"In clause 7 the following be added at the end of paragraph I :--

'which will not be less than } of not income and which will be distributed. according to Muhammadan law.'

Pir Akbar Ali (Ferozepore, Muhammadan, Rural) (Urdu): Sir, this is an age of equality. In India as well as in other countries a great stress is being laid on granting equal rights to women. The spirit of the times is towards democracy, but alas! in this Council, in this responsible House, we are passing measures which will not only deprive women of their due share but throw them also on the whim and mercy of the eldest member of the House.

In this clause it is laid down that the widows shall be entitled to a maintenance allowance to be fixed by the holder for the time being of the Kalra Impartible Estate. According to this provision absolutely no sympathy has been shown for the widows and others and to the word 'maintenance' no such word as 'suitable' or 'decent' has been prefixed. This clearly means that the other members of Sir Umar Hayat's a mily will be fed on a gram-flour loaf and will be provided with two-

[Pir Akbar Ali.]

sheets. If this state of affairs will continue, the widows will not like to live for a day after the death of their husbands and would much rather prefer to burn themselves to remaining widows. There was a time when the Englishmen used to boast that they abolished the custom of sati which was once prevalent in this country. Are they now anxious to revive it? If not, then, why are they lending their support to such a cruel and unjust measure?

It is quite unfair that one person should be made the exclusive owner of property and others should be made to live on his bounty and charity. Those Muslim members who are giving their support to this measure are disgracing Islam and are showing to other communities that their religion is too cruel to provide for helpless widows and children. If the honourable mover of this Bill will accept the amendment moved by my friend Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq, he will do a good deal to bring this Bill within the precincts of Islam. I, therefore, give my wholehearted support to this amendment.

Shaikh Abdul Chani [West Punjab Towns, Muhammadan, Urban]: Sir, I wanted simply to submit that supposing the House were to accept the amendment the result would be this. For instance there is one man or one male issue in the family and he has got a step mother, the estate would be divided half and half according to this amendment, half will go to the holder and the other half to the step mother. The result would be that it would be in excess of the share under the Muhammadan law. My friends on the floor of this House both in season and out of season have been raising the cry that they want to follow the Muhammadan law. I would submit that as a matter of fact, trouble and care has not been taken even to give a cursory thought to the provisions of the Bill that is before them. My submission is that if this amendment is accepted it will violate the injunctions of the Muhammadan law because we go beyond the limits of the Muhammadan law.

Chaudhri Muhammad Abdul Rahman Khan [Jullundur, Muhammadan, Rural] (Urdu): Sir, although this Bill has been moved with the apparent intention of keeping a certain property intact, in fact it only infringes the rights of women and other male issues of the present proprietor. In this Bill the powers of the holder of the estate have been left undefined. As no restrictions have been laid on his powers he can squander the income derived from the estate in any way he likes. Could not any such holder of this estate following in the footsteps of other rajas and maharajas waste his estate? The maharajas spend thousands in keeping dogs and concubines. They get dogs imported from England, and women from the hilly districts of this country. These women are treated like chattels and when the master, I mean the raja, is fed up with them they are shut up in a fort to rot for the rest of their lives. Such a shameful treatment is never meted out even to the worst criminals like murderers and robbers. Cannot any such holder of this estate waste it by indulging in such and other nefarious excesses ?

Now, Sir, compare the deplorable condition of women in this country with that of the women in western countries. There every attempt is being

made to establish equality between men and women. There women are not treated as chattels or ordinary things of possession. In England and other European countries they can become members of the legislatures and can take part in social and political meetings side by side with men. They do not suffer under the same disabilities in those countries to which they are subjected here in India. We find a lady member sitting amongst us and it shows the trend of the present time. All the world is in favour of the emancipation of woman but in the Bill under consideration they are denied even those rights which are already granted to them by the Holy Prophet and God. My honourable friends who are so vigorously supporting this ignominious measure are only disgracing Islam. Islam never deprives women of the rights which this Bill does. I would like to remind them that their behaviour is highly objectionable from the religious point of view. An honourable member has remarked that a sheet of cloth and a loaf are sufficient to maintain a woman and that she requires no more. Sir, I request the honourable members to take pity on the poor helpless women. They should try to remove the disabilities under which they are already suffering rather than impose other and more intolerable ones. With these words I heartily support the amendment moved by my honourable friend.

Mr. President: The question is-

"That in clause 7 the following be added at the end of paragraph 1:—

'which will not be less than \(\frac{1}{2} \) of net income and which will be distributed according to Muhammadan law."

The motion was lost.

Mr. President: Question is:

"That clause 7 as amended stand part of the Bill."

The motion was carried.

CLAUSES 8, 9 & 10.

Mr. President: Question is-

"That clauses 8, 9 and 10 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was carried.

CLAUSE 11.

Mr. President: Question is—

"That clause 11 stand part of the Bill."
The motion was carried.

SCHEDULE.

Mr. President: Question is -

"That Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was carried.

Mr. President : Question is—

"That the Preamble stand part of the Bill."

The motion was carried.

Mr. President: Question is-

"That sub-clause (1) of clause 1 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was carried.

Mr. President: Under Article 94 of the Punjab Constitutional Manual, I direct that the Bill be examined by a committee consisting of the member of the Government to whose department the Bill relates, the member who introduced the Bill, the Secretary to Government in the Legislative Department, and the Deputy President with orders to report what amendments of a formal or consequential character should be made in the Bill as a matter of drafting.

It is for the Council to direct within what period the report shall be presented.

(The Council directed that the report be presented within half an hour).

THE PUNJAB MUNICIAPL (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang (Minister for Local Self-Government): Sir, I beg to introduce the Punjab Municipal (Amendment) Bill.

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang (Minister for Local Self-Government): Sir I beg to move—

"That the Punjab Municipal (Amendment) Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon."

In making this motion I need not make any lengthy remarks. All that is necessary to say is this that a Bill on this subject was drafted by Mr. Beazley several years ago and then it was circulated and quite a number of opinions were received. I have got a whole bundle of opinions in my hand. But as some additions have been made to that Bill, I think it would be advisable to have this Bill circulated for eliciting opinion thereon.

Mr. President: The motion is-

"That the Punjab Municipal (Amendment) Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon."

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq (Amritsar City, Muhammadan, Urban): Sir, I have some experience of the municipalities and I see the absolute necessity of having an amendment of the Municipal Act. The old Act has had its day and it is time to have an Act which is more in conformity with the requirements of the time. I have been a member of the Local Self-Government Committee for many years and in the Council, and in the Municipal Committee and in the Standing Committee on Local Self-Government, I have been urging all the time that a Bill should be brought forward. to amend the existing Act. In some ways the present Bill is very drastic and to a certain extent we welcome it, because democracy is just like honey or milk and if you allow it to go sour it is of no use. We must see that the municipalities are worked efficiently and if they cannot do it themselves the Government must come in and make them do it. So far as this is concerned I welcome this Bill. But there are certain directions in which I am sorry to say that it is retrogressive. My friends who have drafted the Bill have not visualized the position of the Punjab a few years hence. They

are just like close sighted persons looking not ahead but very near. They do not think that within a year or two, there will be a new form of Government and certain sections which they are going to amend in this Act, will be absolutely out of place in the new constitution. I do not mean to say that the Deputy Commissioners in the Punjab have not done valuable work in the municipal affairs, but to make a Deputy Commissioner sit as a head of the municipal committee not for direction or inspection but for orders, just as Mahatma Gandhi said, is putting two things together so that they might explode at any time. I am not going to go much deeper into this Bill because it is going to be circulated, but I want to tell the Honourable Minister that certain important sections are not in tune with the idea of democracy. For the past twenty years we have been trying to do away with the power of the Deputy Commissioner, we have been trying to achieve the separation of judicial and executive functions. Our object has been that judiciary should be a separate administration. If you allow the Deputy Commissioner to interfere too much in the administration of local bodies it will not be helpful to the growth of local self-government. Happily reform is going to be introduced shortly in the provincial Government. (The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang: Let it come first.) I never knew that my Honourable friend has now become a pessimist. I have always found him an optimist but his vision has now become blurred and from the staunch democrat that he was he has become a feeble democrat leaning towards autocracy. I am only trying to show to the people at large that because this measure has been introduced in this House it must not be understood that all of us here are in any way in sympathy with all its provisions. There are, of course, people who would swear by Government Gazette as we would take the oath by the Quran or the Bible. Leaving them aside I would appeal to the Honourable Minister to keep an open mind. My object is not to condomn the measure. I wish to urge that this Bill as it has been drafted should be sent for opinion. The Bill as it is should not be taken to be the considered opinion of my Honourable friend. (The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang: I shall always keep an open mind.) I wish that the Minister does it for after all any such measure as this should not be considered unchangeable like the laws of the Medes and Persians. This is only a tentative Bill and even members who side with the Government should be welcome to propose amendments thereto. I shall only draw attention to just one provision relating to the powers of a Deputy Commissioner to punish any officer of the committee for negligence. It reads :—

"If in the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner, or, when the Deputy Commissioner is a member of the committee, of the Commissioner, any officer or servant of the committee is negligent in the discharge of his duties, the committee shall, on the requirement of the Deputy Commissioner or Commissioner, as the case may be, suspend, fine or otherwise punish him; and if in the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner, or the Commissioner, as the case may be, he is unfit for his employment, the committee shall dismiss him."

Even the power of dismissing say a chaptasi of the committee is not left totally in the hands of the Deputy Commissioner in different Government departments. This clause goes much farther. It appears to vest the Deputy Commissioner with powers of dismissal over even the Secretary or the Executive Officer. Look at the far-reaching nature of this provision.

[Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq.]

I visualise that these committees will in future be miniature parliaments. Many members will be members of the Legislative Council and will have influence with the Ministers themselves. The Deputy Commissioner will be put to great hardship in the exercise of this power of punishment, and other functions in which he is to be a sole authority. The House will have probably to criticise his actions and he will not have the opportunity to defend his action here. I do not say that a Deputy Commissioner is always unreasonable, but such occasions of difficulty are bound to arise. will only be a man of five years's standing; the Secretary may be getting Rs. 1,000 and the Executive Officer perhaps Rs. 2,000. The Deputy Commissioner cannot exercise his powers strictly, and again he is probably the magistrate himself. To combine all these functions in a man with hundreds of other functions cannot lead to good results. I concede that there is a great need for direction and inspection in regard to the working of municipal committees. Perhaps never was the need greater than it is to-day. And a Deputy Commissioner who is vigilant and sympathetic can do a lot by informing the Government of the working of these bodies. Inspection and direction are all that they need. The Deputy Commissioner need have only these powers and let him make recommendations to the Local Government leaving it for the Minister to take any disciplinary action or impose any punishment or dismissal. I yield to none in recognising the necessity for a stricter control of municipal affairs. If there had been a little more co-operation between Government and these institutions the situation would have been different. Though I favour greater control I do not want an autocrat nor do I want to make the position difficult for the Deputy Commissioner. The action of the Deputy Commissioner can come for criticism on the floor of the House and it may come to a vote on the Ministry on behalf of the Deputy Commissioner. After all Government may not know the Deputy Commissioner's action for which responsibility will be thrust on them here. I am glad that the Honourable Minister has assured me that he has an open mind in this matter and I hope that with the benefit of the opinions that will be received on the Bill it will really emerge out of this House in such a perfect manner that it will commend the name of the Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang for the grat-ful memory of future generations. With these words I support the motion for the circulation of the Bill for eliciting opinion.

Mr. President: Question is-

"That the Punjab Municipal (Amendment) Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon."

The motion was carried.

THE KALRA IMPARTIBLE ESTATE BILL.

Mr. S. L. Sale: Sir, I present the report of the Drafting Committee on the Bill and I shall with your permission move the amendments made one after another.

I move-

"That in consequence of the deletion of sub-clause (2) of clause 2, sub-clauses (3), (4) and (5) be re-numbered (2), (3) and (4).

The motion was carried.

Mr. S. L. Sale: I move-

"That in provise 2 to clause 7, the word 'further' be inserted between the word 'provided 'and the word 'that.' "

The motion was carried.

Mr. S. L. Sale: I move-

"That in sub-clause (1) of clause 8 in line 5 between the word 'provided' and the word 'nothing' the word 'that' be inserted."

The motion was carried.

Mr. S. L. Sale: I move-

"That in sub-clause (1) of clause 8, line 11, the words 'for the time being' occurring between the words 'tiwans' and 'shall' be deleted."

The motion was carried.

Mr. S. L. Sale: I move-

"That in the Schedule, line 1, the word 'immovable' occurring between the words 'of' and 'property' be deleted."

The motion was carried.

Mr. S. L. Sale: I move-

"That in column 3 of part A of the Schedule, item 15, for the words 'Khangah Dogran' the word 'Sheikhupura' be substituted."

The motion was carried.

Shaikh Abdul Ghani (West Punjab Towns, Muhammadan, Urban): Sir, I beg to move—

"That the Kalra Impartible Estate Bill be passed."

I do not want to make any speech at this stage. I simply move the motion.

Mr. President: The motion is—

"That the Kalra Impartible Estate Bill be passed."

Pir Akbar Ali (Ferozepore, Muhammadan, Rural) (Urdu): Sir, I rise to oppose the motion before the House and I do so because I am positively of the opinion, which is based on the opinions of Ulemas, the best expounders of our religious doctrines, that this Bill is against Shariat and not in accordwith it as some of the honourable members would have us believe. supporters of the Bill have taken their stand on one and only one fativa recently issued by the Anjuman-i-Numania of Lahore which, they allege, is in favour of the Bill as against a number of faticas issued by Ulemas from all over India against it. I may tell them that the ground on which they take their stand is deceitful. I have read this fation between the lines having obtained a copy of it from an honourable member. There is nothing in it which may be interpreted to mean that the fativa considers the Bill to be perfectly in consonance with the injunctions of the holy Quran. All that is stated in this fatwa is that a man can bestow his love more to one of his children than the others as leve is the outcome of heart and that he can make preference in giving gifts. An owner of a property can give away the whole of it to one of his children by way of gift whom he loves the most whether that child be his son or daughter. He can do so even if the person whom he loves be outside his family provided always that he does so purely out of love. Beyond that the fatura does not say anything. And this exposition is perfectly in harmony

[Pir Akbar Ali.]

with the Quranic injunctions. But it is nowhere stated in the Bill that Sir Umar Hayat Khan is giving away the whole of his property to his eldest son purely out of love and for no other consideration. If he wanted to do so he could have done it without bringing this measure before the House and nobody would have objected to such an action on the ground of religion. Therefore it is apparent that the supporters of the Bill stand on a very flimsy ground. The supporters of the Bill cannot even say, with any show of reason, that the Bill is a legalised form of hibbah which is another form permitted by Islam for giving away one's property to one individual in disregard of the law of inheritance, because hibbah is valid only if it is accompanied by possession. But, as it is provided in the Bill, Sir Umar Havat Khan is to remain in possession of the property for his life. Therefore this contention also falls to the ground that this Bill is a legalised form of hibbah. We can neither say that this Bill is a sort of will by Sir Umar Hayat Khan which is valid only to one-third of the property and which form only is permitted by Islam for benefitting one single individual to the exclusion of other co-sharers. Moreover for a will to be valid it must be made only at the time when the person making the will is on his death bed. But by the grace of God both the father and the son are quite hale and hearty and enjoy sound health at least at the present moment. There is no reason to believe for the present that Sir Umar Hayat Khan's health is failing although he is sitting far away from us. I am again reminded of the fact that the Government has not been able to supply us with any documentary proof of the intentions of the present holder of the Kalra estate. We are not sure, in the absence of such a proof, whether this Bill is acceptable to Sir Umar Hayat Khan or not. It is possible that he might on his return from England, refuse to accept this Bill and it is why we have been urging all along for the postponement of this measure till his return.

You will remember, Sir, that when some of my friends were quoting the fatwas which condemn this Bill as totally against the spirit of Islam. this question was repeatedly asked as to what was the date of the issue of these fatwas. In eliciting an answer to this question the supporters of the Bill wanted to prove that these fatures were issued in relation to the previous Bill and that, therefore, they had lost their force. But they should clearly understand that these fatwas, though issued in regard to the previous Bill, equally apply to the present measure. These fatwas give a decision upon the question referred to the author of those fatwas and contain an exposition of a verse in the Holy Quran which means that sons, daughters, father, mother, wife, grandfather, grandmother and other relations are entitled to a share in the property in certain proportions and that any departure from this rule of inheritance is against Shariat and against Islam. Now, who will deny that it is proposed by this measure to deprive the rest of the children and other relations of Sir Umar Hayat Khan of their due share in the property to unduly benefit the eldest son. So far as this fundamental principle is concerned, the present Bill is no better than the previous one and I think that it will not avail the members to say that these fatures do not apply to the Bill under consideration simply because they were issued some time ago. If the supporters of the Bill were to say that the Bill is against Shariat and still they want it to be passed, they are welcome to do so. The Council

is further at liberty to enact any measure it likes whether it be against Shariat or against our religion, but it should do so without giving a cover to the facts and without trying to deceive the credulous public. My only sorrow is that this Bill, which, I cannot help saying once again, is against Shariat, is being supported not only by the non-Muslim members of the Council and the Government, but it is being pushed through by a large majority of the Muhammadan members who, from their speeches appear to be more enthusiastic and more anxious to give it a form of law. Our representative on the Government benches seems to be a little too impatient to have this Bill passed.

Mr. Mukand Lal Puri: Impatient?

Pir Akbar Ali (*Urdu*): It so appears. He would have liked to see this Bill passed without a word in opposition. While on this point I may as well address a few words to the non-Muslim members of the Council. They know that the matter before the House concerns our religion and knowing that, they ought to have refrained from supporting or even opposing the Bill. That is the only reasonable course which they should have adopted.

After what they have done or propose to do, they will not be justified in demanding from us at a future date that we should keep quiet over a matter which purely concerns their religion. The Government too would have been well advised to refuse to give its support to such a measure without which the administration would have been carried on all right and for refusing which its prestige would not have been lowered. As custodian of law and order, it was its duty to reject such a Bill which is sure to bring trouble to at least that part of the province where the estate is situate.

Having proved that the Bill is against Shariat, I shall now proceed to show that it is not beneficial to the family as well to preserve the importance of which this Bill is alleged to have been introduced. Human nature is everywhere the same and it is admittedly very weak. Those, who are being deprived of their due share and those who will be deprived of it in future, will in all probability bear a grudge to the favoured son who will in his turn try to part with as little of the earnings of the property as possible in fixing the maintenance allowance. And it requires no foresight to say that there will be factions resulting, in most cases, in murders. The life of the favoured son will never be safe from danger. It may be said that I hold no brief to advocate the interests of the family and that it can safeguard its own interests without my pleading its cause. That is true, but the family itself, by bringing this measure before us, has given us a right to criticise and to offer our opinion and advice that we consider best for its interests. I may say again that there will be ruthless waste of human life and it is no wonder that an attempt will be made to preserve only one son strangling the others as soon as they may be born. It is possible that the custom of sati and infanticide may revive on the holder of the estate proving too selfish and making scanty allowance for the widows and children not entitled to a share of the property. May I hope that the Government will interfere in time to preserve its credit for abolishing these inhumane custom. This Bill, I may say, is also harmful to the interests of the province as a whole. It is not unlikely that more Bills of this kind will be brought forward before this Council resulting in the creation of, so to say, many courts of wards not with Financial

[Pir Akbar Ali.]

Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners as in charge, but with the Governor at their head and that all disputes regarding such estates will have to be decided by His Excellency the Governor. All the alienation cases will have to be certified by him and no one else will be competent to pronounce judgment with regard to any question arising out of such court of wards. His presence will, therefore, be necessary for the requirements of this Bill, no matter whatever may be the form of Government.

Then, again, the Bill leaves the tenants to the mercy of the holder of the It is a pity that while the Government has made sufficient provision to guard against any encroachment on the Land Revenue Act and Act relating to jagirs, it has not protected the rights of the tenants. After this Bill comes into operation it will not be possible for any tenant to acquire tenancy rights. They will be ejected at the pleasure of the holder of the estate and perhaps there will be no appeal against his highhandedness. I am afraid this Bill will adversely affect the right of pre-emption as well. I should think that these and other points have not been taken into consideration at all. From the report of the committee formed to make formal amendments I come to the same conclusion that this Bill is being rushed through, as for example the language of clause 4 (2) and (3) appears to me to be defective. With all these considerations in view I would make an appeal once more to the Government and the non-official members of the House to think over the matter very carefully and dispassionately before voting one way or the other. For my part I cannot persuade myself to vote for the Bill. With these words I resume my seat.

Chaudhri Shah Muhammad [Sheikhupura, Muhammadan, Rural (Urdu): Sir, this Bill has been introduced in this House no doubt in a somewhat better form than it was at first introduced, and it has been under discussion for a considerable time. I did not participate in the discussion in the very beginning as I had a mind to oppose it at the last stage. I want to make it clear at the outset that I cherish no personal grudge against anybody, I oppose this measure on some very simple but at the same time very cogent grounds. The main question for us to consider is if it is incumbent on a Mussalman, a true believer in Islam and the law of the holy Prophet to oppose a measure which happens to be a stark negation of the sacred precepts of Islam. I may point out here that at first I had no mind to oppose this measure. But when I read the fatwas and learnt the opinions of great Ulemas through newspapers, I determined to offer strong opposition to this Bill. I found that it was obligatory on all who honour the law of the Lord and the word of the Prophet to dissociate from any act leading to a contravention of the holy Shariat, and strongly oppose this measure.

Sir, it has been attempted to prove that the provisions of this Bill are not against the dictates of Islam. It is just possible that some of the provisions may not appear to be contrary to the law of the Prophet, but if we do not merely cast a superficial glance but examine minutely we shall find that in reality they are nothing but negations of the Islamic law. The honourable mover of this Bill is labouring under a grave misunderstanding regarding the future utility of the enactment of this measure and all his tears about the property not remaining intact are in my opinion baseless.

We do not know when a master of the estate is going to pass away issueless, or when his hereditary line is going to become extinct.

If this Bill is of such an importance that it should grace our statute book, I will suggest that it should be postponed for a while and an announcement be made through newspapers, so that any person who wants to make such a provision in order to assure the stability of his property, may have his chance to get a like measure passed once for all and the precious time of this House may not be wasted in future in discussing such like measures. I think if Sir Umar Hayat Khan wants to assure of his property remaining intact, the Rivaj-i-Am in his own family can stand him in good stead. Then where lies the necessity of mutilating the law of the Prophet of Islam? Why should the zamindars of this Council be forced to enact a measure contrary to the holy Shariat?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: The zamindars do not follow Islamic law.

Chaudhri Shah Muhammad: That does not matter. We ought to try our level best to persuade them to follow the holy law. We cannot murder the Islamic law with our own hands. We can never associate ourselves with any act contrary to the precepts of Islam. If this Bill had been passed without inviting us to give our opinion, I for one, would have raised no objections.

This Bill will subject many human beings to countless hardships. All the descendants of Sir Umar Hayat Khan, with the exception of one will have to live the life of servile proteges and wretched hangers on. They will enjoy no honour, they will have no prestige and yet the same blood will be running in their veins which runs in their overlord.

In this connection I may mention one thing more. All the world is clamouring for the equality of womenfolk. In Turkey they have won an equal status with men. But this Bill marks a very sad distinction between males and females.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: Islam makes no distinction between males and females.

Chaudhri Shah Muhammad: True, but you are going the other way by supporting the provisions of this Bill. This Bill makes no definite provision for the maintenance of women. Their birth-rights are being sacrificed at the altar of the whim of a single man. The eminent writers of this age are adopting the creed of socialism, the whole world is echoing with the wails of the down trodden humanity against the barbarism of the capitalists, but we want to create capitalists and maintain capitalism by enacting such-like measures (A voice: These are facts).

Sir, in this age of materialism Islam expects all the true Muhammadans to stand by its holy dictates and we cannot reform that demand. With these words, I associate myself with the words of my friend Pir Akbar Ali and strongly oppose this measure.

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad [East and West Central towns, Muhammadan, Urban] (*Urdu*): Sir, I shall be obliged if my honourable friends hear me patiently and consider my humble observations dispassionately. The honourable members who have opposed this Bill

[K. B. Shaikh Din Muhammad.]

have remarked that the supporters of this measure are disregarding the I repudiate this charge with all the emphasis sacred tenets of Islam. at my command. I want to make it clear 6 P.M. once for all that the non-Muhammadan members of this House or anybody else outside should not earry the impression that we have really acted in contravention of the real spirit of Islamic law or that we have in any way defied our holy religion. We are bound by the precepts of our faith as firmly and we adhere to the principles of Islamic law as tenaciously as any of these gentlemen who have charged us with irreligiousness, can claim to do. In fact we are ready to lay down our lives for the honour of our religion and the cause of our Even to-day we are straining every nerve to see those tenets of Islam exalted, respected and strictly observed which were laid down by the holy Prophet thirteen centuries ago.

Pir Akbar Ali: Question.

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad: You question my statement relying on the fatwa of Maulvi Kifayat Ullah. Did not these Maulvies once denounce Sir Sayed Ahmad Khan as kafir? Did they not persuade our people to leave their country as muhajirs? Did they not urge the necessity and advisability of joining the non-co-operation movement some time back? I ask my honourable friend Pir Akbar Ali whether he has ever responded to their appeal and obeyed their fatwas before. Will he listen to the fatwa that declares that everybody who follows Mirza Ghulam Ahmad is a kafir? You talk of fatwas. Fatwas can be inconsistent. They may present conflicting views. They cannot claim the same respect as the holy Quran itself. If we differ from these fatwas, it does not mean that we are disregarding the provisions of the Quran. We cannot depend upon commentaries either. Their inferences can be equally unreliable.

Pir Akbar Ali: Let us see what your own sound and infallible inferences are.

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad: Sir, perhaps these things are above my honourable friend's comprehension. They are following in the footsteps of one who depends upon " ال تقرب الصاراة " (Don't say your prayers) and conveniently ignores the necessary proviso انتم سكارے (when you are intoxicated). I mean to say that you resemble one who adheres to only one part of the Quranic injunction and leaves out the other. You ask us to completely ignore the three-fold commandments of Hiba. Waqf and Wasiat. In supporting this measure we are only enforcing these provisions in another shape. Our object is two-fold; one is to keep intact the position of an esteemed family and the other to preserve the honour of holy Shariat. Is not a holder of an estate entitled according to the Shariat to establish a waqf of his whole property and deprive all his descendants of their shares of the corpus? Should be be forced to eternally sever his own connections from the estate? Cannot a Mussalman give all his property even to a sweeper by gift intervivos? Is not a Mussalman entitled by Shariat to bequeath all his property to whomsoever he may wish, with the consent of his own heirs? If this is so, what are you complaining about and how are we violating the express dictates of Islam?

Pir Akbar Ali: This is entirely wrong.

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad: I just quote a few lines for my honourable friend's information. When Hazrat Umar acquired a property in Khaibar, he went to the Prophet and sought his counsel to make the most pious use of it. The Prophet declared—

"Tie up the property and devote the usufruct to human beings; and it is not to be sold or made the subject of gift or inheritance; devote its produce to your children, your kindred and the poor in the way of God."

Pir Akbar Ali: This is all right.

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad: Thus came into existence the principle of waqf. We are not bound by conflicting interpretations. Often they have misled the public. We know how the Maulvis kept even the Privy Council in dark as to the real meaning of the Quranic verses and how in 1913, people came to know that they had been misled by these Maulvis. It was then that the Waqf Validating Act was passed, and it is only since then that Mussalmans have been enabled to tie down their properties in favour of their children.

Objection has been repeatedly raised against this Bill on the ground that the widows, daughters and other children entitled to maintenance will be at the mercy of the holder of the estate for the time being. objection also appears to be the result of a serious misunderstanding. the Bill is read carefully, it will be found that these persons have been given the right to make a complaint to His Excellency the Governor in case they may be dissatisfied with the amount fixed for their maintenance. think that these and other points have been raised simply to discredit us in the eyes of the other Muslim members of the Council and also of the outside They want to show that we have no regard or love for Islam. But I want to inform them that these tactics will not avail them. be excused if I say that the opponents of this Bill are themselves the enemies of Islam and are trying to create this impression, though unintentionally. that Islam is a lifeless thing, shrivelled and cramped, and that it does not admit of any progress and expansion. Islam, on the other hand, is an all comprehensive religion, a living force, ever expanding, ever growing, meant for the whole world and for all times.

My friend from Sheikhupura (Chaudhri Shah Muhammad) was pleased. to remark that by giving our support to this Bill we are helping the capitalists and thus checking the progress of bolshevism. This is really a very Will my friend kindly let us know whether he has ascerfunny argument. tained that the province and, for the matter of that this country is prepared to adopt bolshevism? Is he afraid that by passing such measures we are making it impossible for the Russian propaganda to penetrate into India. If he wants us to help him to encourage bolshevism here, I am afraid we cannot listen to him. Let me assure the non-Muslim members that they will not be interfering with our religion in any way if they feel inclined to give their support to this measure. This Bill will not affect the community We are only registering an individual declaration and we are as a whole. quite justified to do so.

Mian Nurullah [Lyalipur South, Muhammadan, [Rural]: I had nomind to get into any controversy, but my honourable friend from Gujranwala. Mian Nurullah.]

has dragged me into it and I must emphatically say and prove beyond doubt that this Bill is against Shariat. I do not take any fatwas and I do not call to my aid the opinion of the public and I do not touch it politically, socially or morally or from any other point of view. I have heard the strong protest of my honourable friend from Gujranwala, but I want to prove and I did prove last time too from the Quran Sharif itself by quoting ayats from Quran Sharif that he was in the wrong. I draw the attention of the House to Sipara 4, Rakuh 2, of Surat Nissa

He was challenging the statement that Ulemas have given fatwas, he was challenging that fatwas were right. Here is a verse from Quran that no Muslim can ever contradict. This Bill applies to a Muslim, and that is why we are opposing it. If this Bill had applied to Mr. Puri or S. Bishen Singh, I would not have opposed it, but because it relates to a Muslim I must strongly oppose it. Now, Sir, this ayat clearly states that every son is to get double the share of a daughter and so on and so forth. The main principle that this Bill touches, this Bill annuls and this Bill removes from the Quran Sharif is the partition of property which is an injunction on us according to this ayat. I may draw your attention to another ayat in the Quran Sharif to which I have been dragged by the honourable member from Gujranwala.

These are the words which the honourable member refuted. The words used in the Quran Sharif are that any body who imposes his will and over the hukkam of Allah goes beyond this rule as laid down in this ayat that I have read out, is committing an act of kufar, an act of zulum and an act of fasia. It is from the Quran Sharif itself that I am quoting. Here is the verse of Quran Sharif which nobody can contradict, and that says that any Muslim who support this Bill would be a kafir, a zulum, a fasiq. I know that every Muslim has great respect for Quran Sharif and is prepared to sacrifice his life even, but I do say that according to Quran this Bill is naigis and haram and the principle of impartibility which we are asked to support we have no power to support. In my capacity as a representative of those whom I represent here and of those who blindly believe in Quren Sharif, . I say that nobody has any right to say anything against the holy text. out going further into the details I will just draw your attention to what I said and sum up that this Bill is revolutionary in the way that our friend, Pir Akbar Ali, demonstrated, and that if once you accept this principle and precedent, then there will be murder, arson and bloodshed in the country. (Interruption). We are concerned with the Punjab and we must look at the mentality of the people here. In this country people are not prepared to accept these things yet. Further, I just address a word to my honourable brethren, Hindus and Sikhs that having demonstrated clearly and proved beyond doubt from the fatwas of Ulemas from Deobard and Lucknow from Lahore and from pirs of Golra who are pirs to our Honourable Revenue Member to think twice before deciding one way or the other. your attention to the resolution passed in the Jamiat-ul-Ulemas' meeting at Karachi. I did not go there to influence them. I have no personal motive against this Bill I am just opposing it, because it is against shariat. The holder and the mover are both my friends. I have no personal ground whatever to oppose it, but I draw your attention to the resolution passed by the Jamiat-ul-Ulemas at Karachi, which says that this Bill is haram, naiais and against Shariat. I, therefore, request my Hindu and Sikh brethren that they should not take any part, if they cannot do anything else. because tomorrow if a Bill concerning them comes up, they will have no right to ask us that we should not interfere. In the end I again appeal to the honourable mover to withdraw this Bill, and just save us from a menace. political, social and moral, save the zamindars and save the country. If he does not, I may once again request the honourable members of this House to throw out this Bill altogether.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan [Ambala division, North-East, Muhammadan, Bural]: Sir, I rise to add my humble voice of protest against this iniquitous Bill. Why I use the word iniquitous I think I must explain. It is iniquitous from the religious point of view, it is iniquitous from the social point of view and iniquitous from the moral point of view. gious aspect of this Bill has been very ably explained by my friend from Lyallpur both today and on the first day when the Bill was introduced. I need not go into the intricacies of this law of Shariat, but in one word I will reply to the argument of my friend from Gujranwala. The honourable gentlemen may have marked that the word used in the quotation that he has read is "children" that the man may divide his property to charities. to religious bodies and among his children and not to his "child." But this Bill vests the whole property in one son and makes the other sons and daughters dependent upon him. The spirit of the age is towards democracy towards freedom and towards exclusiveness. But this Bill makes them live in perpetual bondage. Those people who have known the operation of this rule of primogeniture already know how the younger sons fare. In Indian states it is an open secret that the younger brothers suffer perpetual banishment or perpetual bondage. They cannot have the least courage of defying their eldest brother. It is an open secret that the brothers when they grow become most jealous rivals. If you look up at the list of cases in civil courts you will find that at least 25 per cent. of the civil cases are among step-brothers. When the eldest son gets the whole property the other sons will not have the courage of rising against him and will live in constant fear.

In the Bill it is laid down that the eldest brother will make provision for the maintenance of the dependants which includes widows, brothers and others, but not a single word is added that this maintenance should be suitable. The holder is the sole judge of making whatever allowance he thinks fit for their maintenance. Sir, selfishness is the law of life and it is the rule that if there are two brothers, the one wants to appropriate all to himself depriving the other of a share. I daresay examples rush to the memory of [Chaudhri Allah Dad Kh an.]

honourable members in this House of how when a father dies, the most beloved son gets hold of all the cash left and the only thing left for division among the members of the family is the immovable property which has fortunately been saved by our customary law of succession. The protection afforded by that customary law is now taken away by this Bill. It is thus against the moral and social law of the Punjabi Muslims. It makes one individual the exclusive owner of the whole property and makes all the others live on his bounty and charity. This charity not only begins at home but even ends there, and the brothers and sisters will always suffer. My honourable friend from Gujranwala remarked that daughters are even now deprived of a share in the property of the father. But when he advised others to look deeply into the question he did not himself do so. For the daughters at the time of their marriage take away in the shape of dowry what would fall to their share on a division of the property. When a rich man gives his daughter in marriage he gives a large dowry enough to keep her in ease and comfort throughout her life. It is therefore a mistake to suppose that the custom of dividing the property among sons deprives the daughter of a share. The daughter's share goes to her in another form, and perhaps the best form in which it could be given. If the daughter were to get land, will it be possible for her to attend to it, to lease it and to go and collect the rent? It would be of little use to her to get her share in the shape of land. It is therefore a salutary custom which the British Administration has continued for our benefit. That is now taken away by this Bill. My honourable friend has already shown how this is against the Shariat. I have personally no doubt that it is so. There is no question of a fature or tradition. All of us, Muslims, must bow unquestionably and implicitly before the auat of the Quran which has been read to us. I can understand a non-Muslim venturing to criticise an ayat of the Quran, but I cannot imagine how a follower of the Prophet, a believer of the Quran, my Muhammadan friends in this House, can dare utter a word against it. With these words I appeal to the House to throw out the Bill.

Shaikh Faiz Muhammad: I move-

"That the question be now put."

The motion was carried.

Mr. President: The question is-

"That the Kalra Impartible Estate Bill be passed."

The Council divided: Ayes 45; Noes 8.

AYES.

Mr. H. Calvert.
Mr. Miles Irving.
Dr. (Mrs.) M. C. Shave.
Sardar Bahadur Captain Sardar
Janmeja Singh.
The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand
Narang.
The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan
Noon.

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh.

Mr. P. Mardsen.

Mr. R. Sanderson. Mr. F. H. Puckle.

Mr. E. L. Crawford.

Mr. J. B. G. Smith.

Mr. J. D. Anderson.

AYES-CONCLD.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan. Mr. J. W. Hearn. Mr. C. C. Garbett. Khan Bahadur Nawab Muzaffar Khan.

Mr. S. L. Sale.

Mr. Mukand Lal Puri.

Rao Bahadur Captain Rao Balbir Singh.

Rai Sahib Chaudhri Kesar Singh. Mian Ahmad Yar Khan Daultana. Shaikh Faiz Muhammad.

Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Hayat Qureshi.

Khan Sahib Captain Malik Muzaffar Khan.

Chaudhri Nazir Husain. Sayad Mubarik Ali Shah. Chaudhri Fakir Husain Khan. Chaudhri Riasat Ali.
Khan Sahib Risaldar Bahadur Nur
Khan.
Maulvi Imam-ud-Din.
Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad.
Shaikh Abdul Ghani.

Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram. Chaudhri Ram Sarup.

Khan Bahadur Chaudhri Fazl Ali. Sardar Arjan Singh. Sardar Bahadur Sardar Mohan Singh.

Sardar Gurbachan Singh. Sardar Bishan Singh.

Mian Noor Ahmad Khan.

Honorary Lt. Sardar Raghbir Singh. Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sheo Narain Singh.

2nd-Lt. Sardar Ram Singh. Guru Jaswant Singh.

NOES.

Chaudhri Shah Muhammad. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan. Khawaja Muhammad Eusoof. Raja Muhammad Sarfaraz Ali Khan. Mian Nurullah.

Pir Akbar Ali. Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq. Chaudhri Muhammad Abdul Rahman Khan.

The Council then adjourned till 2 p.m. on Tuesday, 1st December 1931.

· 14 分类2.8

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTEDHEE, GOVERNMENT PAINTING, PURJAN, PAL PLANTAL TALES SOPP LANGE.

MI PLO: MO 17-1281—SGPP Labora 1 Disconsiderate 1 Discons

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

2nd SESSION OF THE 4TH PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Tuesday, 1st December 1931.

The Council met at the Council Chamber at 2 P.M. of the clock. Mr. President in the Chair.

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

- S. MEHAR SINGH, INSPECTOR, CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT.
- *869. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan: Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture please state—
 - (a) for how long the Inspector of Co-operative Department, S. Mehar Singh has been in the Karnal district;
 - (b) whether he is aware that he has taken on lease the lands of Kabulpur village in the Karnal district in the name of his brother-in-law and that he comes from time to time to supervise the cultivation of those lands;
 - (c) whether he is aware that, shortly after his posting to Karnal district, S. Mehar Singh obtained long leave and spent it in making arrangements for the cultivation of these lands;
 - (4) whether he is aware that his demands for free use of bullocks, ploughs, etc., now and then, have brought him in serious trouble with certain villages, such as Gondar Nisang, etc.;
 - (e) whether the people of those villages made a representation to the Registrar on those matters;
 - (f) if the answers to (b), (d) and (e) are in the affirmative, what action Government intends to take in the matter?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh: (a) Since March 1927 in the Karnal tahsil circle.

- (b) No. Government is not aware of it.
- (c) S. Mehar Singh was on leave without pay from June 1928 to February 1929, but it is not known where he spent his leave.
 - (d) No. Government is not aware of it.
- (e) An application was made to the Registrar by defaulters of the Gondar Society against whom the Inspector had been obliged to take action.
 - (f) Does not arise.

FERRY MOHARRIES.

- *870. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan: Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—
 - (a) if ferry moharries at Ghazi Ghat in Dera Ghazi Khan district have been taken from the district establishment;
 - (b) if the posts of district moharrirs, inspection moharrirs and search moharrirs were interchangeable with those of the ferry moharrirs up to 1929;

(c) if the posts of district moharrirs, inspection moharrirs and search moharrirs have been made pensionable, but those of ferry moharrirs left as non-pensionable;

(d) whether he is aware that the ferry moharrirs have to live on the bed of the river subject to winds and storms and rains, have no quarters for residence and enjoy no holidays;

(e) whether he is aware that there is a great discontent amongst the ferry clerks for their posts having been left non-pensionable:

(f) if the answers to (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) are in the affirmative, what action the Government intend to take in the matter?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) Out of four, three were taken from non-pensionable district establishment;

- (b) Yes. From 11th June, 1927 to 28th October, 1929.
- (c) Yes.
- (d) They live in the river bed, but thatched sheds are provided for their residence and they are allowed two holidays after every fortnight in winter and one in the summer at week ends by rotation.
 - (e) No.
 - (f) Does not arise.

DISTRICT RECORD ROOM STAFF.

- *871. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan: Will the Honourable Finance Member please state--
 - (a) since when the district record room staff has been made pensionable;
 - (b) whether he is aware that their services, before the date on which the staff became pensionable, are not allowed to be counted towards earning a pension;
 - (c) whether he is aware that the staff consider themselves highly aggrieved on account of their previous service not being counted towards pension;
 - (d) if the answer to (c) is in the affirmative, what action the Government intends to take in the matter?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) 29th October 1929.

- (b) Yes.
- (c) No.
- d) Does not arise.

STAFF IN THE PUBLIC HEALTH CIROLE.

- *872. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan: Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture please state-
 - (a) (1) the number of personal assistants, (2) the number of executive engineers, (3) the number of overseers, (4) the number of surveyors, (5) the number of various classes of clerks, community-wise in the Public Health Circle, Punjab;
 - (b) whether it is a fact that almost all the Indian subordinates appointed by Rai Bahadur Amar Nath Nanda, Superintending Engineer, or through his recommendation, are Hindus of Gujranwala district to which he himself belongs;
 - (c) whether he is aware that Mr. D. N. Duggal, his brother-in-law, was appointed an Assistant Engineer by him from an overseer;
 - (d) whether it is a fact that Mr. Guran Ditta Mal has been appointed a personal assistant on Rs. 250—20—750;
 - (e) whether it is a fact that Mr. Guran Ditta Mal was a few years back a tracer on Rs. 25:
 - (f) if so, what are his qualifications for this rapid promotion;
 - (g) if the answers to (b), (c) and (d) are in the affirmative, what action, if any, the Government intends to take in the matter?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh: The information is being collected.

PROVIDENT FUND IN SCHOOLS.

- *873. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan: Will the Honourable Minister for Education please state—
 - (a) since when has the system of opening provident fund been introduced into the private and aided schools;
 - (b) how much money has been spent by the Government and the district boards on this system;
 - (c) whether he is aware that it has not been a means of making the teacher stick to private aided schools;
 - (d) whether he is aware that the managers of private and aided schools do not approve of this system;
 - (e) if the answer to (d) is in the affirmative, what action the Government intends to take in the matter?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: (a) Since May 1919.

(b) The answer to this part of the question involves so much labour and expense that I feel justified in asking the honourable member his object in putting this question as I may be able to give him the necessary information without undertaking the expenditure. If he wishes to show that a large amount of money is spent on this purpose I can safely say that that must be the case.

[Hon. Malik Firoz Khan Noon.]

- (c) No. But it may be pointed out that the main object of a provident fund is to protect a servant against his own improvidence.
- (d) No. I have received no such representation. But if some of them do not approve of the system I can quite believe it because no one likes to spend money if he can possibly help it.
 - (e) Does not arise.

DRAIN OF BHOLA SINGHWALA.

- *874. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan: Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—
 - (a) since when has the Drainage Board stop ped the drain of Bhola-Singhwala near Kanthala village in the Karnal district;
 - (b) whether he is aware that this drain had been irrigating the lands of Talheri, Malakpur, Tikri, Arval and other villages;
 - (c) whether he is aware that the Drainage Board's action referred to in (a) has deprived the people of a most valuable right they had enjoyed for a long time and made those villages banjar;
 - (d) whether he is aware that the people of the villages referred to in
 (b) are very much discontented for having been deprived of water;
 - (c) what are the reasons justifying the action of the board;
 - (f) if answers to (l), (c) and 'd) are in the affirmative, what action the Government intends to take in the matter?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) It is presumed that by Bhola Singhwala drain is meant the old channel of Markanda River which takes off near Kanthala village. This Branch was closed by the district board, Karnal, in 1896-97, when they constructed the Sarusti Canal. Unless it is closed, the canal cannot be worked, as the channel is lower than the Markanda, and would draw off all its supplies from Bibipur Jheel. The Rural Sanitary Board has only maintained the bund put across this channel by the district board, Karnal.

- (b) No irrigation has been done in these villages by this drain since it was closed by the district board, Karnal, in 1896-97.
- (c) No action of the Bural Sanitary Board has deprived the people of these villages of any right.
 - (d) No.
 - (e) and (f) Do not arise.

OPERATIONS OF THE DRAINAGE BOARD IN KARNAL DISTRICT.

- *875. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan: Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—
 - (a) the object of the operations of the Drainage Board in the Karnal district;

- (b) whether he is aware that the said board has produced intense dissatisfaction in the people of Siwan village and its surrounding vilages by cutting off the supply of inundation water to the lands of those villages and has made those villages almost banjar;
- (c) if the answer to (b) is in the affirmative, what action the Government intends to take in the matter?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) The object of the operations of Rural Sanitary Board in the Karnal district is to train the following torrents and to manage Sarusti canal and Sarusti drain:—

- (1) Chittaung.
- (2) Sarusti.
- (8) Markanda.
- (b) No. The irrigation in Siwan village has considerably increased under the new arrangement.
 - (c) Does not arise.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST MR. JANKI NATH, SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICER, DRAIN-AGE BOARD.

- *876. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan: Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—
 - (a) how many complaints in writing, and most of them personally were received against Mr. Janki Nath, Sub-Divisional Officer, Drainage Board, in the Karnal district;
 - (b) the nature in detail of those complaints;
 - (c) whether those complaints deserved an enquiry:
 - (d) If so, why was not an enquiry or a prosecution started against him?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) Three complaints were received in writing against Mr. Janki Nath, Sub-Divisional Officer, of which two were personally presented, one to chief engineer and another to superintending engineer.

- (b) The complaints alleged that Lala Janki Nath had received bribes from certain people.
 - (c) Yes.
- (d) The complaints were enquired into. The complainants themselves gave written statements that the complaints had been made on the instigation of somebody else. All the complaints were found to be false.

DEMONSTRATOR, MEDICAL SCHOOL, AMRITSAR.

- *877. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak: Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state—
 - (a) whether there is any prescribed period of service after which the demonstrators attached to the Medical School, Amritsar, must be transferred;
 - (b) whether it is a fact that on transfer of a demonstrator from the Medical School, Amritsar, quite a new man with no experience of a teaching institution is appointed in his place;
 - (c) whether it is a fact that in the Medical College, Lahore, assistants to professors and chemical assistants have permanent posts;
 - (d) whether the Government is considering the proposal of either making one demonstrator in each subject permanent or of creating permanent posts for assistants to lecturers or chemical assistants in the Medical School, Amritsar, also?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: (a) The tenure of the appointments is limited to five years.

- (b) The officials selected are required to have understudied the outgoing demonstrators.
- (c) The appointments of assistants to professors and of clinical assistants are permanent. It may also be pointed out for the honourable member's information that demonstrators at the Lahore College are also not there permanently but are liable to be transferred like the demonstrators at the Amritsar School. It is also desirable that as large a number of assistant and sub-assistant surgeons as possible should have the benefit of working at the two most important hospitals in the province, so that the general standard of work in the mufussil hospitals be raised by the influx of highly trained men from the two medical institutions.
 - (d) No.

WATER RATE.

- *878. Mian Ahrnad Yar Khan Daultana: (a) Will the Honourable Member for Revenue be pleased to state what total percentage increase in water rate was made between 1924 and 1926 for wheat, cotton and toria?
- (b) In view of the general depression will Government please state what permanent reduction it proposes to make?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) 28 per cent., 86 per cent. and 21 per cent., respectively.

(b) The matter is receiving the attention of Government. It is presumed that the word permanent is used, by the honourable member, in the sense that the reduction, if any, will be for the period of depression only.

CONTRACTORS IN THE IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

- *879. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak: Will the Honourable the Revenue Member kindly state—
 - (a) if it is the practice in the Irrigation Department to keep a register
 of contractors in the circle offices, and if so, since when this
 practice obtains;
 - (b) if it is the practice that no contractor may get work unless his name was previously registered in the circle office concerned;
 - (c) if instructions were ever issued to the superintending engineers to see that the register of contractors represented a fair share of each community, and if not, whether the Government now intends to issue the necessary instructions to that effect?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) Yes. Since December 1927.

- (b) Yes. Such is the intention of the instructions.
- (c) The answer to both parts is in the negative.

Disqualifications imposed on the sons of Habib Khan, Lambardar.

- *880. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan: Will the Honourable the Revenue Member please state—
 - (a) if he is aware that Habib Khan, lambardar of chak No. 485, tabsil Samundri, district Lyallpur, was dismissed by the Collector, Mr. (now Sir) Geoffrey deMontmorency, then Collector of Lyallpur, in 1915, and it was ordered that none of his sons should succeed him;

(b) whether he is aware that as a consequence of that the son of the said lambardar was passed over and his uncle was appointed in his place;

- (c) whether he is aware that on the death of the lambardar referred to in (b), another son of the said Habib Khan was appointed lambardar in 1980, ignoring Chaudhri Fateh Muhammad Khan:
- (d) whether he is aware that the disqualifications imposed on Habib Khan's sons referred to in part (a) of the question still stand;
- (e) if the answers to (a) and (d) are in the affirmative, what action the Government intends to take in the matter?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) Habib. Khan was dismissed, and none of his sons was appointed.

- (b) None of his sons was appointed.
- (e) Yes. Chaudhri Fateh Muhammad Khan's appeal was rejected.
- (d) Each case is decided on its merits. The question of the disqualification of Habib Khan's sons was settled when the Collector appointed Ali Nawaz, son of Habib Khan.
 - (e) Does not arise.

PEASANT GRANTS IN THE ROHTAK DISTRICT.

- *881. Chaudhri Ram Sarup: Will the Honourable Member for Revenue kindly state—
 - (a) whether the Deputy Commissioner of Rohtak recommended a certain number of persons for peasant grants in the beginning of 1931:

(b) whether the Deputy Commissioner had called for names through tahsildars:

(c) whether three of the four tabsildars at the time were Muhammadans :

(d) whether the number of Hindus and Muhammadans recommended by the Deputy Commissioner was roughly half and half;

(e) what is the numerical proportion between Hindu and Muhammadan land-owners in the district;

(f) what is the average size of a holding among Hindus and Muhammadans, respectively?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) Such recommendations were made in November, 1930.

- (b) Yes, through tahsildars, the revenue assistant and the sub-divisional officer.
 - (c) Yes.
 - (d) Yes.
 - (e) 6 to 1.
 - (f) Hindus 10 acres, Muslims 7 acres, approximately.

CASH JAGIRS IN THE ROHTAK DISTRICT.

- *882. Chaudhri Ram Sarup: Will the Honourable Member for Revenue kindly state-
 - (a) the names of the persons belonging to Rohtak district to whom cash jagirs were granted in 1981, together with the amount granted to each individual;

(b) whether one of the individuals was formerly an honorary magistrate:

(c) whether this individual was removed from the bench of bonorary magistrates or he was not recommended for re-appointment when his term expired;

(d) the grounds on which the Deputy Commissioner had suggested removal or refused to recommend re-appointment;

(e) whether these jagirs were granted mainly in recognition of services in connection with the suppression of civil disobedience;

(f) whether civil disobedience was stronger among Hindus or among Muhammadans :

(g) what is the proportion of Hindu and Muhammadan population in the district of Rohtak;

(h) in what capacity and in what manner Muhammadan grantees of jagirs made themselves useful in the midst of a Hindu population?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) The information is given in the Punjab Government Resolution No. 100-R (Free Grants), dated 14th January, 1981.

- (b) Yes.
- (c) He was not re-appointed, as he resigned his appointment.
- (d) Does not arise.
- (e) Jagirs are granted for conspicuous services rendered to the public or the administration or both.
- (f), (g) and (h) Do not arise.

MACLAGAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE, LAHORE.

*883. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak: Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture please state if Government have satisfied themselves of the bona fides of the grievances of the Muslim students of the Maclagan Engineering College?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh: The honourable member is referred to the press communiqué issued as a result of the "Brayne Committee", and the statement laid by me on the table.

DOCUMENTS DESTROYED DURING SIKANDARABAD TROUBLE.

*884. Shaikh Faiz Muhammad: (a) Will the Honourable Finance Member kindly state if it is a fact that a special officer has been appointed to secure acknowledgment of debts based on documents alleged to have been destroyed during the Sikandarabad trouble?

(b) If the answer to (a) above is in the affirmative, will Government please state under what provision of law this arrangement has been made?

- (c) Has the officer detailed on this duty submitted his report?
- (d) Do Government propose to act on that report?
- (e) Is it also a fact that the officer in question was given a number of police constables to assist him in his work?
- (f) Is Government prepared to detail another officer to ascertain if the acknowledgments had been voluntarily made?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) An officer was appointed to help to obtain acknowledgments of debts due, the primary evidence of which had been destroyed in the rioting. This action followed the precedent of action previously taken in this part of the Punjab which was generally appreciated.

(b) With reference to no specific statute. The appointment was made, in the interests of both debtors and creditors.

- (c) Yes.
- (d) No action is recommended in the report, which merely states the results of the enquiry.
- (e) No. But in view of the disturbed conditions of the area at the time two constables were appointed for the personal protection of the officer.
 - (f) No.

Population of Jampur in the last Census.

- *885. Shaikh Faiz Muhammad: Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government kindly state—
 - (a) the population of Jampur town in Dera Ghazi Khan district according to the last census, i.e., 1931;
 - (b) the population of (i) Muslims and (ii) Hindus in the same town as determined by the last census, i.e., 1981;

(c) the number of Muslim and Hindu voters according to the current electoral rolls of the municipal committee;

(d) if the representation of Hindus and Muslims in the elected element of municipal committee of Jampur is what it should be according to the formula which determines such representation in the committees generally in the province;

(e) if the answer to (d) is in the negative what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang: The accuracy of census figures is doubted by local officers but they are:—

(a) 9,480.

(b)	Muslims	••	••	••	••		5,957
	Hindus	••	••		••	••	8,437
	Muslims	••	••	• •	••	• •	1,952
	Hindus	••	••	••	••	••	911

- (d) No.
- (e) The matter is under consideration.

PUNJAB UNIVERSITY AND BOARD OF STUDIES FOR URDU AND PERSIAN.

- *886. Shaikh Faiz Muhammad: (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Education kindly state if it is a fact that while a separate Board of Studies is maintained by the Punjab University for Hindi and Sanskrit no such Board exists for Urdu and Persian?
- (b) If the answer to (a) is in the affirmative will be state the reasons for the omission?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: (a) There is a Board of Studies in Arabic, Persian, Urdu and Pashto.

(b) Does not arise.

PUNJAB UNIVERSITY AND THE BOARD OF STUDIES.

- *887. Shaikh Faiz Muhammad: (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Education kindly state if it is a fact that the Convener and the Chairman of the Board of Studies in the Punjab University is the same?
- (b) If the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, will be please give reason for it?
- (c) Is it a fact that some members of the Board of Studies are also examiners in various subjects?
 - (d) If so, why?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: (a) In the Regulations relating to the Boards of Studies, the office of the chairman is not mentioned. The convener, whose office is recognised in the Regulations, is elected by the board itself. The Syndicate has Rules that the convener, is not the chairman. In certain boards, by the consent of the members-the convener acts as chairman; in other boards the university professor in the subject acts as such.

- (b) The reply is included in (a) above.
- (c) Owing to special circumstances of the subjects, it may occasionally be necessary to appoint a member of the Board of Studies as an examiner. The relevant rule on the subject runs as under:—
 - "A Board of Studies may nominate any of its own members to a Board of Examiners, but not as a single examiner unless it at the same time suggests an alternative name. If it is not possible to recommend a suitable alternative name the Board shall state the fact."

The recommendations of the Board of Studies relating to the appointment of examiners are scrutinised by the Revising Committee whose policy is that, so far as possible, members of the boards should not be encouraged to be appointed as examiners.

(d) The reply is included in (c) above.

FLOODED LANDS IN DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT.

*888. Shaikh Faiz Muhammad: Will the Honourable Member for Revenue kindly state—

(a) total area tahsil-wise of private lands in Dera Ghazi Khan district flooded by the irrigation authorities for the purpose of enabling water to flow in Government canals;

(b) whether the consent of the owners of the thus flooded lands was

obtained beforehand and if not, why not;

(c) whether any proceedings under the Acquisition of Land Act were taken in regard to lands thus flooded and if not, why not, and how Government justify their action;

(d) what compensation Government propose to give to persons whose

lands were thus flooded during the last two years;

(e) if he is aware that as a result of such flooding many villages not actually under flood have become water-logged;

(f) whether Government has ever assessed the damage caused by such

water-logging;

- (g) whether Government is now prepared to cause to be assessed damage caused by such water-logging during the last threeyears;
- (h) what steps Government propose to take to alleviate the sufferings of the zamindars affected?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) Areas west of the main flood embankments are not affected. Areas east of the main flood embankments are within the river flood area.

- (b) No; such consent was unnecessary.
- (c) No, as all such lands are within the river flood area.
- (d) None.

[Hon. Capt. Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan.]

- (e) The question is not clear; if the honourable member refers to land on the west of the main flood embankments, the answer is in the affirmative, but this must and has always occurred in all areas immediately adjoining the main flood embankments.
 - (f) No.
 - (g) No.
- (h) Steps are being taken to drain waterlogged areas west of the main flood embankments and to give liberal water supplies to such areas to enable rice crops to be sown before water-logging appears.

CONSTRUCTION OF PUCCA HOUSES AND WELLS BY DEPRESSED CLASSES.

- *889. Rai Bahadur Lala Mohan Lal: Will the Honourable Finance Member be pleased to state—
 - (a) if it is a fact that the zamindars in Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal and Hissar districts object to the construction of pucea houses and wells by the members of the depressed classes and prevent them from doing so;
 - (b) whether if new wells are built by members of the depressed classes, the zamindars demolish them;
 - (c) if the reply to the above be in the affirmative, what action Government intends to take to remove this disability?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) Government has no reason to believe that the members of the depressed classes labour under any general disability of the nature indicated in the four districts named in the question.

- (b) No, so far as Government is aware. If any cases of such demolition had occurred. Government must have received information of them.
 - (c) Does not arise.

Rai Bahadur Lala Mohan Lal: May I hand over a list of cases to the honourable member for inquiry?

The Honouarble Sir Henry Craik: Certainly.

(Here Rai Bahadur Lala Mohan Lal handed over the list to the Honourable Finance Member).

Pind Dadan Khan Municipality.

- *890. Shaikh Abdul Ghani: Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government kindly state—
 - (a) if there is a non-official president of the Pind Dadan Khan muni cipality;
 - (b) since how long the non-official president has been at the head of the committee;
 - (c) whether there are any proposals to supersede the non-official
 president and to have an official instead;
 - (d) if so, what are the reasons for this drastic step;

- (e) whether the Honourable Minister is aware that an influential clique in the town is working against the present president and hampering the smooth working of the municipality;
- (f) for how long the present president, Khawaja Muhammad Sharif has been acting as such;
- (g) since how long has he been continuously a member of the municipality?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang: (a) Yes.

- (b) Since December 1928.
- (c) Yes.
- (d) Maladministration resulting in bankruptcy.
- (e) It is understood that there are two factions in the municipality and that the majority party is backing the president.
 - ' (f) Since the 5th of December 1928.
 - (g) Since the 28th March 1919.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION IN THE VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

*891. Shaikh Abdul Ghani: Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture be pleased to furnish information on the following points—

(a) how many posts have been allotted to Rs. 100—10—800 grade-

in the Veterinary Department up to this time;

(b) how many posts are permanent and how many of them are temporary;

(c) what is the proportion of Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims in the per-

manent posts;

(d) whether it is a fact that there is non-existence of Muslim element in these posts and what measures the Government has taken to adjust this inequality;

(e) what is the proportion of Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims in the tem-

porary posts;

(f) what steps has the Government taken to remove the disproportionate representation of Muslims in the department?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh: (a) 45.

- (b) All are permanent.
- (c) Hindus 24, Sikhs 10 and Muslims 11.
- (d) No.
- (e) There are no temporary posts in this grade.
- (f) The chief criterion must be technical qualifications, but subject to this condition I always try to maintain a fair proportion between the communities.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION IN THE VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

*892. Shaikh Abdul Ghani: Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) how many temporary posts are there in the grade of Rs. 100—71—130 in the Veterinary Department;

[Shaikh Abdul Ghani.]

- (b) what is the proportion of Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims in these posts;
- (c) whether it is a fact that there is a distinct minority of Muslims in these posts;
- (d) what steps the Government has taken to remove the inadequacy of Muslim representation in the circumstances;
- (e) whether it is a fact that qualified Muslims are available for the purpose?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh: (a) 21.

12.5	3T' 1		,					40
(0)	Hindus			7.7		4 4-	4.	 18
	Sikhs	• •		••		• •		 Nil
,	Muslims						•	 8

- (c) Yes.
- (d) No steps are considered necessary as the figures only relate to a single batch of temporary appointments. The first appointment mu t go to Sikhs as they are not represented.
 - (e) No; not so well qualified as those selected.

GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOL, GUJRANWALA.

- *893. Shaikh Abdul Ghani: Will the Honourable Minister for Education please state if it is a fact—
 - (a) that there is a Government High School at Gujranwala;
 - (b) that it has a very spacious building and a big hostel with extensive grounds;
 - (c) that the number of students in that school is very poor as compared with other local schools;
 - (d) that the school is not in a flourishing condition since 1910;
 - (e) that its Matriculation results are very poor;
 - (f) that some of the teachers are on the staff for over 8 years;
 - (g) that the number of boarders on the High School side is only 8 excluding the S. V. boarders;
 - (h) if the above facts are true what are the reasons for this state of affairs and what steps, if any, are being taken to improve the institution?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: (a) Yes.

- (b) Yes.
- (c) It is a single sectioned school. The number cannot be compared with other local schools which have more than one section in each class.
 - (d) No.
 - . (e) No, excepting the last result for which there were special reasons.
- (f) With the exception of four assistant teachers on the staff none of the teachers has been in the school for more than 8 years.
- (g) No.
 - (h) Does not arise.

RECRUITMENT OF TEACHERS FOR THE WAR.

- *894. Shaikh Ahdul Ghani: (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Education please state if it is a fact that some teachers in the Education Department supplied recruits to the Government during the Great War?
 - (b) If so, what are their names and academic attainments?
 - (c) What is the number of recruits supplied?
 - (d) How have their war services been recognised by the department; if no recognition has been made so far, what steps are being taken to remedy this?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: The time and labour involved in compiling the information asked for will not be commensurate with the use it might serve. However, if there are any particular cases which the honourable member has in view, he may kindly bring them to the notice of Government, who will carefully consider each case and weigh the services brought to their notice.

GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOLS IN THE SHAHPUR DISTRICT.

- *895. Shaikh Abdul Ghani: (i) Will the Honourable Minister for Education kindly state if it is fact—
 - (a) that there are 5 Government high schools in the Shahpur district;
 - (b) that the head masters of 3 Government high schools are non-Muslims;
 - (c) that the students of all those schools are 90 per cent. Muslims?
- (ii) Does the Honourable Minister propose to appoint suitable Muslim head masters in the Shahpur district in place of non-Muslims?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: (i) (a) Yes.

- (b) Yes.
- (c) No.
- (ii) The appointment of headmasters is not made on a communal basis and since the present incumbents are doing satisfactorily there appears to be no justification for making a change.

English-knowing Classical Teachers.

- *896. Shaikh Abdul Ghani: (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to lay on the table the list of English-knowing classical teachers with their qualifications, duration of their services and their salaries?
- (b) Is the department prepared to take into consideration their preferential claims in respect of promotions as compared with other classical teachers with non-English qualifications?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: (a) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the table.

(b) Some preference is given to a B.A., but not to other angle-vernacular qualifications.

	Malik Firoz I								
	Project Sulecy,	P. See			3	8	130	8	9
LINION ENGLISH ENOWING CLASSICAL TEACHINGS WITH THEIR COSTACIONS, DUKATION OF THEIR SHEVICES AND THEIR SALABIES,	Qualifications		O.T.T. With English test, O.T.T.	Diffe	Ma.F., B.A. (English), M.A. (Per- sian), O.T.T.	Mole, off.	Shaskel with Bughan test, O.T.T.		Piles
AND THEIR SALARIES.	Duration of of service approximately.	Years.		8 8			a	8	8
OLESSICAL LEAURING WITH	Designation		School, Jahore. School, Jahore. Ist Sanskrif Teacher, Central Model School, Lahore.	Sanskrit Teacher, Government High School, Rewart.	High School, Julimdur, Oriental Teacher, Government High School, Julimdur,	Arabie Teacher, Government High School, Histor.	Sanakrit Teeober, Government High School, Jullundur.	Sensirit Teaster, Government High School, Hamirpur,	Sanskrit Teacher, Government Middle Sobool, Roktak.
PKT MO			m. munburaa eesa. P. Laohhmi Naceyan			R. Mohammad Ibrahim	:		

	a. s		: 3 T	ARRE	D QUE	STION	IKA' B) ANS	WERS		; ;	•	226
						٠.			1 11/16	- 76		Nort.	avaiQ I
			• 7										
<u></u>		·		·	<u></u>	<u></u> .				<u>: . </u>	- 1		_
3	130	120	100	26	28	3	2 i	2	5	2	2,4	2	2
Ditto	E.E., Sheatri with English test, O.T.T.	Shaster with English test, O.T.T.	Mn.F., Mv.F., with English test., O.T.T.	Ma.F., Mv.F., E.E., O.T.T.	Shestari, E.E., O.T.T.	Mn.F., F.A. (English) S.V.T.	J.A.V. T., F.A., Ma.F.	Ma.F., Mv.A., E.E., S.V.T.	Mn.F., Matrio English, O.T.T., J.V.T.	Shastri, Matrio, trained	Shastri, E.E., O.T.T.	Shastri, Matric, English, O.T.T.	Mn. F., T.A. (English), S.V.T., O.T.T.
25	ä	%	3	9	8	Ħ	8	a '	6 .	∞			71
Sanskrit Teacher, Goganment High School, Jaranwala.	Sanskrit Teacher, Government High School, Shorkov.	Sanskrit Tescher, Government High School, Ferozepore.	Orientel Teacher, Government High School, Ket Khal.	Oriental Teacher, Government High School, Sirsa.	Sanskrit Teacher, Government High School, Montgomery.	Oriental Teacher, Government High School, Kahror.	Oriental Teacher, Government High School, Sheithupure,	Oriental Teacher, Government High School, Bhatilàn.	Oriental Teacher, Government High School, Jhelum.	Sanskrit Teacher, Government	2nd-Sanskrit Teacher, Govern-	Sanskrik Tescher, Government High School, Khushab.	Oriental Teacher, Government Eigh School, Palwal.
10 P. Ramji Datt	Pandit Sheo Datt	Pandit Dina Nath	Lala Shri Paras Nath Singh	M. Muhammad Yamin	Pandit Bensi Dhar	Lala Rangs Rem	M. Siresj Din	M. Ghulem All Khen	M. Nek Muhammad	Pandit Yashoda Nandan	Pandit Atma Bam	Pandit Kali Charan Sharms	M. Fair Muhammad
9	=	12	81 .	14	15	16	17	8	39	8	젊	ន	ន

ERVICES H	n.	Melik Firoz I	Chan Noon	j			
F THEIRS	7	Present selutin	3 B	2 2	8 8	2 2	2 2
NOWING CLASSICAL TEACHERS WITH THEIR COLLEGICATIONS, DURATION OF THEIR SERVICES	ON THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT	Qualifications.	Sheeff, B.E. O.T.T.	Mn. F., B.A. (English), S.V.T. Mn.F., Matric, S.V.T., O.T.T	Mn.F., B.A. (English), S.V.T Mn.F., E.B., S.V.T.	Ditto Shesteri, Matric, English, O.T.T.	Mn.F. E.E. Av. O.T.I. Sbastri, Materio, O.T.T.
H THEIR O		Duration of service approxi-mately.	Years.	9 1		9 .	
(C-CLASSECAL TERCHERS WITH THE	AND THEFT OF	pocificação de la compansa de la com	Saggirtt. Besolen, Gowernment Migh School, Remila Krund.	Oriental, Teaches, Government High School, Barillan Grinntal, Teaches, Government High School, Pakpattan,	Opiental, Teacher, Government High School, Tanda, Urman- Opiental, Teacher, Government High School, Khanewal.	Oriental Teacher, Government Righ School, Repres. Secultif. Teacher, Government Elgi, School, Karisi,	Omerial Teachen, Government High School, Mushfiagash Samhrie Teachen, Government High School, Ynchighth,
LIST OF ENGLISH KNOWIN			Pandit Sei Ram	26 G. Ram Partab 26 Lals Jagdich Mitra	27 Lale Vir Bhan 28 M. Allah Bakhah	M. Sultan. Abmed Pandit Rem Lal	M. Bais Muhammad Psaciit Sri Krishns
	: 1	.o./s. Latraga	. 3	8 8	55 X	8 8	a 8

Pandis Bam Chandra	Sanskrit Teacher, Government High School, Hausi,	4	Sheeter, H. in H. Mairio, O.T.T.	\$	
M. Chukin Kebhari Aziz	Arabio Tesoiter, Government Middle Schools Gampielpur.	10	Mn. F., Mv.F., Hons, in Urdu, B.A., O.T.T.	8	
M. Chulent filbní	Arthio Teacher, Government High School, Ehushab.	1623	Mar., Mr., P. B. B., O.T.T.	19	
Charcfur Welkyat Hussain	Oreintal Teacher, Government High School, Chakwal,	\$	Ma. F., Matric, S.V.T.	ę	
Fandli Vidya Sagar	Sanskrit Teacher, Government High School, Isakhel,	· 😝	Shastri, F.A. (English), O.T.T.	8	•
Sheikh Ighal Hussain	Arichta Teachai, Government High School, Bahadargarh.	93	Ma.F., No.F., Matrio (English), O.T.L.	8	
S. Muhammad Yusaf Hussain	Orbitial Teaches, Governments High School, Ajnala.	нф	Ma.F., F.A. (English), O.T.T	69	
S. Muhammad Saddiq Shah	Oriental Teacher, Government Eligh School, Sharaquer.	6 4	Mn.F., B.A. (English), S.V.T.	19	
M. Nawab Din	Oriental, Teacher, Government High School, Multan	£	Mn.F., Hons. in Urdu, B.A., M.A. (Ferstan), O.T.T.	5	•
	PROVINCIA	Рвочтисталавъ Воноотя.	**10		
M. Abdur Rahman	Oriental Teacher, Government High School, Murres.	ıs	Mn.E., B.A. (Ruglish), S.V.T., S.A.V.	**	٠.
M. Baqir Ali Najifi	Arabio Teacher, Government High School, Chunian.	ců,	H.A., H.U., F.A.	8 6	* : : !
Pandit Modha Ram	Sanskrit Teacher, Government High School, Gurgaon.	10	Shastri, Matric, O.T.T.	8	· · ·
Pandit Amar Nath	Sanskrit Teacher, Government Intermediate College, Fearur.	07	Ditto	2	

The state of the s

6 PARP, J.V. O.T.T.	O.T.	• With	d Man, B.R. Off.		Sheet, T.A., O.T.T.	5 Min.W. W.W., O.P.T. (Re. 8 P. P.	9 V.R., M., F., M.S.L.C. in Haglish, 67 S.V.T., Agri. T.	6 BA. Ma.F. Off.T.	BA Mand OTT	
Oriental Teacher, Government High School, Shelkhupura.	Sanskrit Resolier, Government High Sobool, Kamalia.	Sanskris Tescher, Government Middle and Normal School, Dharamsala,	Oriental Teacher, Government High School, Sharkot.	Oriental Teacher: Government High School, Leish.	Sazskrit Tescher, Government High School, Philibur,	Oriental Rescher, Government High School, Stalkote	Oriental Teacher, Goyerment High School, Ledamus.	Oriental Teacher, Government High School, Gakhar	Sanstris Teacher, Government High School, Bakhar,	
						M. Tendad Hussein Tobad	Klaswaja Shahincki Kkan Mah- joor.	Q. Watsayamad Lamadi	Paudit Badri Nath	

2 2

RECRUITMENT OF DEPRESSED CLASSES IN THE POLICE.

*897. Rai Bahadur Lala Mohan Lal: Will the Honourable Finance Member be pleased to state if the members of the depressed classes are being recruited in the police and other services?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: Not in the police: but there is no bar in any other service. It is proposed to remove the existing disqualification from the new edition of the Police Rules which is being compiled.

Nomination of depressed classes to Municipal or District Boards.

*898. Rai Bahadur Lala Mohan Lal: Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state if any of the members of the depressed classes are nominated by the Government to the municipal or district boards in the Punjab. If not, why not?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang: The attention of the honourable member is invited to part (b) of the reply given to question. No. 9941 asked by Sardar Hari Singh in the Council during 1929.

CENSUS.

*899. Rai Bahadur Lala Mohan Lal: Will the Honourable Member for Revenue be pleased to state if he has received any memorial or any communication from anybody in the Punjab challenging the accuracy of the recent Punjab Census figures?

If the reply to the above be in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to lay such communications on the table?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: The required information has not yet been collected. It will be communicated to the honourable member when ready.

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION.

*900. Rai Bahadur Lala Mohan Lal: Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state if the Ambala Cantonment Board has submitted to the local Government bye-laws for the introduction of compulsory primary education?

If the reply to the above be in the affirmative, will he be pleased to state what action has been taken in the matter?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative.

The bye-laws were returned for revision on the lines of the model compulsory education bye-laws for municipalities and have not since been re-submitted.

² Vol. XII, page 857.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES ESTABLISHED BY DISTRICT OR MUNICIPAL BOARDS.

*901. Rai Bahadur Lala Mohan Lal: Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state if there are any district or municipal boards which have established libraries for the use of the public in the Punjab? If so, which?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang: It would be better for the honourable member to address any district board or municipal committee regarding which he requires such information himself, as it would take a considerable amount of time and money to obtain this information from the 136 boards and committees.

Rai Bahadur Lala Mohan Lal: It is for the Government to get the information.

JUVENILE SMOKING ACT.

- *902. Rai Bahadur Lala Mehan Lal: (1) Will the Honourable Member for Finance be pleased to state if he is aware that in spite of the Juvenile Smoking Act some of the young boys in the Punjab below the age of 12 smoke cigarettes?
- (2) If the reply to the above be in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to state what action it intends to take to remove this evil?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (1) Possibly they do, but no such cases have been brought to the notice of Government.

(2) None.

SARDA ACT.

*903. Rai Bahadur Lala Mohan Lal: Will the Honourable Member for Finance be pleased to state if he is aware that marriages have been performed in the Punjab against the provisions of the Sarda Act? If so, what action Government intend to take to stop this?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: Government has no precise information on the subject, but doubtless instances of marriages in contravention of the Act have occurred. As presecutions under the Act can only be instituted on complaint, it is not clear what action Government can take to stop such marriages.

ARMS LICENCES IN AMBALA.

*904. Rai Bahadur Lala Mohan Lal: Will the Honourable Member for Revenue be pleased to state how many new licences for arms have been issued in the district and the city of Ambala during the years 1930-31, and how many of them were issued to Hindus and how many to Muhammadans?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khau: A statement is laid on the table.

Hon. Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan.

Statement showing the number of new licences for arms issued to various communities in the district and the city of Ambala during the years 1980 and 1981.

Yest.	Name of locality.	Hindus.	Sikhe.	Muhammadans.	Europeans Anglo Indians, etc.	Total	RIMARKS,
1930	Ambala district (excluding Ambala city).	43	30	57	43	178	
4	Ambala city	1	5	8	3	17	
4. 11. July 18	Total	44	35	65	46	190	:
1931	Ambala district (excluding Ambala city).	29	23	36	91	179	
*. · ,	Ambala city	8	1	. 8	1	. 18	
ξ	Total	37	24	44	92	197	

SUB-INSPECTORS OF POLICE, AMBALA.

*905. Rai Bahadur Lala Mohan Lal: Will the Honourable Member for Finance be pleased to state if it is a fact that in Ambala city for the last many years Muhammadan sub-inspectors of police have always been in charge of the city than ? If so, why?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: During the past five years, four Muhammadan and one Hindu sub-inspectors have been in charge of the City Police Station, Ambala. There is no special reason for this.

POLICE OFFICERS IN AMBALA.

*906. Rai Bahadur Lala Mohan Lal: Will the Honourable Member for Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that in Ambala the Super-intendent and Inspectors of police are all Muhammadans and the majority of other police officers are also Muhammadans?

If the reply to the above be in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to state the reasons for this?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: The Superintendent is a Christian and of the six Inspectors, four are Christians, one is a Hindu and one is a Muhammadan. The majority of the other officers are Muhammadans and the reason for this is that sufficient suitable candidates from other communities do not come forward for employment in these ranks.

"Akali" and Government Servants.

*907. Rai Bahadur Lala Mohan Lal: Will the Honourable-Finance Member be pleased to state if an account in the Akali of the 29th August 1981, under the heading "How the bad deeds of Government servants are looked over" has been brought to his notice?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: I have seen the article.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION OF OFFICERS WORKING ON THE CHAUBURJI GARDENS ESTATE, LAHORE.

- *908. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak: (i) Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the number of Public Works Department Government servants community-wise-working on the Chauburji Gardens Estate, Lahore, showing separately the number of superior and inferior posts?
- (ii) If the statement shows the absence of Muslims among the superior staff, will Government be pleased to state—
 - (a) why the management of the estate has been entrusted to non-Muslim communities; and
 - (b) whether Government is prepared to make some arrangements to provide an adequate representation of Muslims on the superior staff of the estate?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh: (i) A statement of superior and inferior Public Works Department Government servants, community-wise, working on the Chauburji Gardens Estate is laid on the table.

(ii) Does not arise.

(i) Superior Establishment-

Statement of Public Works Department Government servants working on the Chauburji Gardens Estate, Lahore.

				* ·: ·
Name of Post.		` (Community.	
Sub-Divisional Officer	••	••	Sikh	Appointed by Secretary, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch.
Overseer (part-time)	••	••	Sikh ?	Appointed by the Superintending
Sub-Divisional Clerk	••		Hindu	Engineer, Public Health Circle.
Chief Mechanic	••		Muslim])
Sanitary Inspector (part-time))	••	Hindu	
Meter-Reader (part-time)	••	• •	Hindu	
General Mistri	• •		Hindu	
Mason Mistri			Sikh)
Carpenter Mistri	••		Hindn	
Driver (conservancy)			Muslim	Appointed by the Executive Engi-
Driver			Sikh	neer in charge for maintenance of
(ii) Inferior Establishment—			•	the estate
Jamadar eweepers			Sweeper	
Sweepers (25)	••		Sweeper	l keer A
Chaprasi			Sikh	•
90.15 (4)		•	Muslims	1
Wate	**		Muslim	
INCHELL A	••	• •	The Contract of the Contract o	

Communal representation of Indian Branch Superintenbents in the Financial Commissioners' Optice.

- *909. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak; (i) Will the Honourable the Revenue Member please state—
 - (a) Whether it is a fact that there are three Indian Branch Superintendents in the Financial Commissioners' office, of which two are Hindus and only one is a Muslim?
 - (b) Whether it is a fact that since the creation of the effice. Hindu Superintendents have always been in a majority as compared with Muslims?
 - (ii) If the replies to (a) and (b) are in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to state--
 - (a) the reasons for keeping Muslims in a perpetual minority so far as these posts are concerned; and
 - (b) whether any steps have been taken to remove this grievance?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan ! (i) (e) Yes

- (b) No.
- (ii) Does not arise.

DACOITIES.

- *910. Rai Bahadur Lala Sewak Ram : Will the Honourable Finance Member please state—
 - (a) how many descrities took place in the province during 1930-31, and how many persons were murdered as a result of those descrities and to what communities the murdered belonged;
 - (b) what was the loss of property sustained by the victims by those descrities and how much of the loss was recovered?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: There were 106 descrities in 1930. The other information asked for by the honourable member is not available and its collection would entail expenditure of money and time which Government does not consider would be justified in the existing state of provincial injunces.

HIGH SCHOOLS, SIMLA.

- *911. Rai Bahadur Lala Mohan Lal: Will the Honourable Minister for Education kindly state—
 - (a) the number of boys in the Government High School, Simla, in IX and X classes separately;
 - (b) whether it is a fact that last year admission in the high department of the said school had to be closed, and boys were refused admission;
 - (c) whether it is a fact that there is no other private high school at Simla except the Butler High School which migrates to Delhi in winter;

- (d) whether it is a fact that the S. D. School, Simila, has started the high classes since 1930, but the department has not accorded recognition to it;
- (e) if the answer to (d) be in the affirmative, the reasons for refusing recognition?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: The required information is being collected and will be supplied to the honourable member when ready.

AMBALA CANTONMENT WARDS.

- *912. Rai Bahadur Lala Mohan Lal: (a) Will the Honourable Member for Finance be pleased to state whether the Residents' Association, Ambala cantonment, pointed out to the Government the unfairness involved in creating wards having a large difference in the number of votes and suggested a redistribution of wards in which each ward was to have approximately equal number of votes in the Ambala Cantonment Board?
 - (b) How did the Government dispose of the above representation?
- (c) What are the Government's reasons for creating wards having such an unequal number of votes?
- (d) Do the Government now propose to again examine the question of the constitution of wards in Ambala cantonment? If so, through what agency?

The Houqurable Sir Henry Craik: (a) A letter was received from the association, but its proposals did not appear likely to produce a more even distribution of voters among wards.

- (b) After considering the suggestions it was decided not to accept them.
- (d) It was desired to secure the return of two members of the minerity community, if voting was on communal lines, without having to resort to separate electorates. It did not seem possible to achieve this without having a certain amount of inequality in the number of voters per ward.
 - (d) No.

TERMINAL TAX SCHEME, AMBALA CANTONMENT BOARD.

- *913. Rai Bahadur Lala Mohan Lal: (a) Will the Honourable Finance Member please state whether it is a fact that the Terminal Tax Scheme submitted by the Cantonment Board, Ambala, was kept pending in the office of the Home Secretary, Punjab Government, for several months, and that no orders were passed thereon in spite of urgent reminders by post and telegrams from the Cantonment Board?
- (b) Is it a fact that the Cantonment Board, Ambala, recently deputed two of its members to interview the Home Secretary with a view to have the sanction of the scheme expedited?
- (c) Is it a fact that in spite of the visit of the above deputation to the Home Secretary, the scheme was not considered for over 2 months?

[B. B. L. Mohan Lal.]

(d) Will the Honourable Member be pleased to state the cause of this delay?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) Yes.

- (b) and (c). It is believed that the late Home Secretary did interview some residents of Ambala Cantonment, but there is no record of the interview in the Secretariat.
- (d) The intricate nature of the scheme which has necessitated prolonged correspondence with the military and railway authorities, and the necessity for considering the numerous objections received.

BYE-ELECTION IN THE AMBALA CANTONMENT BOARD.

- *914. Rai Bahadur Lala Mohan Lal: Will the Honourable Member for Finance be pleased to state—
 - (a) whether it is a fact that the seat in the Cantonment Board, Ambala, held by late Lala Durga Charan remained vacant for several months before the Government directed a bye-election to be held to fill up the vacancy;
 - (b) the exact date when the seat fell vacant and when the bye-election was held;
 - (c) whether it is a fact that the result of the bye-election was declared by the district magistrate on 18th May 1981, and the Government was requested by the member returned and other public bodies to immediately notify the result of the bye-election to enable the member elected to attend the meeting of the Cantonment Board, Ambala, held on 30th May 1981;
 - (d) what action the Government took on the above representation and whether the elected member was notified before 30th May 1931; if not what was the cause of delay?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) No. The interval was only three weeks.

- (b) The vacancy occurred on the 24th Februray 1981, and the bye-election was directed by a notification of 17th March to be held between the 26th and 28th May 1981, but as there was only one duly nominated candidate no polling was held.
 - (c) First part —Government have no information. Second part No.
- (d) Does not arise as no representation was received. The election was notified on June 16th. There was no undue delay.

JUNGLE ALLOWANCE.

*915. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: Will the Honourable Member for Revenue kindly state whether it is a fact that there is a distinction observed in respect of the award of a jungle allowance between an officer recruited direct to the imperial service and an officer promoted to the imperial service post from the provincial service?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikauder Hyat Khan: No.

JUNGLE ALLOWANCE.

- *916. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: Will the Honourable Member for Revenue kindly state—
 - (a) the number of places in the province for which a jungle allowance is permitted;
 - (b) the names of the district headquarters for which a jungle allowance is sanctioned?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) The allowance is admissible to all officers entitled to draw it under the rules given in Subsidiary Rules 14.7 to 14.12 as inserted by correction slip No. 116, dated 30th March 1927, at all stations other than 88 stations, which for this purpose have been classed as excepted places.

(b) Jullundur only, which is the headquarters of a temporary division of the Irrigation Branch, and at which no officer is at present drawing jungle allowance. It is proposed to add Jullundur to the list of excepted stations.

JUNGLE ALLOWANCE.

- *917. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: Will the Honourable Member for Revenue kindly state—
 - (a) the considerations which have been held to justify the grant of a jungle allowance for particular stations;
 - (b) whether Lyallpur, Jhang, Multan and Rohtak are among the stations where the grant of a jungle allowance is permissible?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikauder Hyat Khan: (a) The honourable member is referred to Government of India letter No. 123, dated the 18th May 1897, and Secretary of State's reply No. 15-P. W., dated the 8th July 1897, and Government of India letter No. 2492-G., dated 14th September 1897, copies of which are placed on the table.

(b) In the case of certain officers at half rates for a limited period under Subsidiary Rule 14.11. These among others have now been added to the list of excepted stations.

Letter from the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, to the Secretary of State for India, No. 123, dated 18th May 1887.

In February 1892, the Government of the Punjab made proposals for the grant of jungle or out-station allowance to officers of the Irrigation Branch stationed at certain out-of-the-way places which were divided into classes A. and B. according to the degree of their isolation. It was proposed to grant 20 per cent. on their salaries to officers located at class A stations, that is to say, in the most isolated and worst situated tracts, and 10 per cent. to those of class B which are more favourably situated.

The maximum cost of this scheme was estimated at Rs. 2,500 per mensem. The proposal was rejected by us because we considered that to admit the principle of such allowances would have very far-reaching effects, inasmuch as the circumstances of these officers, taken individually, did not differ widely, if indeed, they differed at all, from those of officers of the Public Works and other Departments in all parts of India who are liable to be stationed in outlying or solitary districts.

2. It is known that the rejection of the proposal caused great disappointment, and that a feeling of disatisfaction with the conditions of their service has been increasing among the officers concerned. The retirements from the service among the Punjab Irrigation Officers have been more numerous than in other branches of the service in consequence, it is believed, of the unfavourable conditions under which as a class they labour; and the requests for transfers are

[Hon. Capt. Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan.]

frequent. In support of this view, we armed copy of a letter from the Punjab Government rolative to the proposed transfer of Mr. Ives, an Assistant Engineer of the Punjab Irrigation Branch, which we believe correctly describes the existing condition of things. It is unnecessary to say that we were unable under the circumstances and in the interests of the service to consent to this transfer, but we consider that the correspondence strengthens the case for ameliorating the conditions of service of these officers as a body.

We have therefore thought it desirable to take up the question again and to endsavour to frame proposals which would not be open, to the same extent, to the objections on account of which we rejected those previously put forward by the Punjab Government. In considering the matter, we have had the assistance of Mr. T. Hingham, C.I.E., Inspector-General of Irrigation, who assisted the Government of the Punjab in drawing up the previous proposals, and who from his long service in that province is fully conversant with the circumstances.

3. In working out our new proposals, we have borne in mind that the intention is to give the officers some compensation on account of the trying nature of their duties at all seasons of the year, and the isolated and elimatic conditions under which they are all diable to serve, and we wish that compensation to act as an inducement to them to remain and to give chekrful and contented service in the sphere of duties in which they have been placed. Taken as a whole there can be no doubt that the work of a Punjab Irrigation Officer is more arduous and his life-more unpleasant and isolated than that of other services; and there is nothing unusual in recognising this fact by giving him a moderate local allowance on account of those special circumstances. Nor does the fact afford any ground to other officers, who are not similarly situated for claiming a similar concession. Such a claim could only arise if other officers could show that, as a class, their service is exposed to exactly-similar circumstances and inconveniences; and we fully believe that no case could be made out for any other class of officers of equal strength with that of the Punjab Irrigation officers.

The inconvenience under which these officers labour is due not to the fact that they are occasionally required to lead a life of great hardship and isolation, to which indeed most men in most Indian services are at times liable, but to the fact that there is practically no prospect relief from the measterness conditions of their official life until they attain the administrative ranks. The prospects before them, moreover, becomes more discouraging with every extension of the operations of the department; for new canals are likely to be made only in desert and inhospitable country, and it is on such works that it is often most desirable to employ the best and most deserving officers. The work, moreover, of a Punjab larigation officer, intwever-interesting it may be to a few, is not very attractive to men who have been trained as engineers, because much of it consists in revenue management and in settling the disputes and completints of the zamindars in connection with Irrigation business.

- 4. The alternative scheme which we have drawn up to meet the above conditions is as follows:—
 - (1) That a local allowance for officers of the Punjab Irrigation Branch should be recognised as admissible and should be sanctioned on the same grounds as similar allowances have been recognised for officers stationed in Burma, Baltchistan, Sind and other places, where, owing to climatic and geographical conditions, the life and work of the officers of the Public Works Department is carried on in distinctly unfavourable surroundings; and where hardships and segregation from society are the rule and not the exception.
 - (2) That to qualify for this allowance an Executive or Assistant Engineer in the Punjab-Imagetion Branch must have served four years in a divisional or sub-divisional

Lahore.
Amritsar.
Mean Meer.
Delhi.
Hoti Mardan.
Hill Stations.

charge, the headquarters of which are other than the places noted on the margin. This list of excepted places may hereafter be added to by the Local Government. The stations manned, or that may be hereafter added, are those which are favourably situated and are therefore excepted. Service as an Apprentice Engineer or otherwise then in

divisional or sub-divisional charge will not count as qualifying service.

(3) That an officer who has qualified for the allowance under rule (2) shall be entitled to an allowance of Rs. 100 per measure if in charge of a division, and to Rs. 50, if in charge of a sub-division; provided that if the headquarters of the division of sub-division are at any of the stations noted in the margin of rule (2), or in any station that may hereafter be added to that list, the allowances shall be limited to

Rs. 50 and Rs. 25 per mensem, respectively.

(4) That an officer on duty in a hill station shall not, though otherwise qualified for the allowance under rule (1), draw it while on such duty.

- (5) That time spent on leave other than privilege leave shall not count as service qualifying for the allowance.
- (6) That the above rates shall apply to officers drawing the Imperial rates of pay, and that officers of the provincial service shall, in accordance with the usual rule (vide correspondence noted in the margin), draw life reduced rates applicable to such officers, viz., Rs. 65, Rs. 35 and Rs. 17, according to their grade and the stations at which they are posted.
- 5. Under these proposals, it will be observed that the allowance takes the form of a local allowance for a whole class of officers and so resembles those granted to Public Works Officers in other localities. It is thus brought into line with other similar allowances and does not appear as a new form of allowance granted for service in isolated tracts, to which objection the former proposal of the Punjab Government was in our opinion open. To use an illustration which we consider is specially appropriate, we believe that the circumstances of these officers much resemble those of the Irrigation officers employed on canals in Sind, to whom certain allowances were, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, granted some years ago. These allowances were on a higher scale than those now proposed, being Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 for fixecutive and Assistant Engineers, respectively, irrespective of the particular locality of the headquarters—whether more or less uniavourable. They were dis-

Financial Despatch No.174 of 30th June 1891, to Secretary of State, Secretary of State's Despatch No. 47-Public Works of 20th August 1891. Financial Despatch No. 135 of 3rd May 1893, and Secretary of State's Despatch No. 28-Public Works of 15th June 1893.

whether more or less unfavourable. They were discussed and sanctioned in the correspondence quoted in the margin to which Your Lorsdhip's special attention is invited. We consider that our present proposals can be supported by equally strong arguments and are in themselves more moderate.

- 6. Although the allowances now proposed are not large, it is hoped that they will be sufficient to affect the purpose desired, that is to say, of rendering the Punjub Canal Officer more contented with his lot. Financial considerations have rendered it necessary to restrict the amount as much as possible, and it is believed that there will be many men who would not voluntarily serve in the Punjub Irrigation Branch even with the extra allowances now suggested. Experience has, however, shown in Sind, Burma and elsewhere that a moderate concession in the form of a special allowance has a great effect in reconciling men to unfavourable conditions in their service; this is, we believe, in great measure due to the consciousness on the part of the officers that Government has frankly recognised a case for special treatment and has done what is possible to compensate them for disadvantages that cannot be avoided.
- 7. The estimated ineximum cost of the proposal working with the present sanctioned scale as applicable to the present system of camels, is Rs. 2,800; but at the present strength and rate of recruitment the actual cost is not likely to exceed Rs. 2,400 per mensem, and certainly will not exceed that of the scheme framed by the Government of the Punjab in 1892, namely, Rs. 2,500 per mensem. As the system of causes extends and the staff is necessarily increased, the above estimate of cost will of course be exceeded. The above estimate is based wholly on the Imperial rates as stated in clause (3) of paragraph 4. The cost will be lower as more officers on the provincial rates of pay,—side clause (6) of paragraph 4—are employed.

Considering the large expenditure and revenue of the Punjab canals, it is believed that such expenditure will not be thought unreasonable, especially when it is remembered that it is nowhere more necessary to have a popular and contented service. The capital invested in the Punjab canals is in round numbers 8 errors of rupees, paying an average not revenue of over 5 per cent. With a tendency to increase, while the irrigated area in the present year of scarcity will probably not be less than 4 millions of acres. Extensions of the canals now in view will cost from 8 to 12 crores of rupees, and will bring from 4 to 6 millions of additional acres under irrigation.

Lastly, we may state that we are aware that the Honourable Sir J. B. Lyall, under whose orders the scheme, submitted by the Punjab Government in 1892, was prepared, and the late Lieutenant-Governor Sir D. Fitzpatrick attached the greatest importance to this question of improving the position of the Punjab Irrigation Branch officers.

With these remarks we have the honour to lay the scheme detailed in paragraph 4 before Your Lordship for favourable consideration and sanction. [Hon. Capt. Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan.]

Copy of a Despatch No. 16-P.-W., dated the 8th Ju y 1897, from the Secretary of State for India (Lord George Hamilton), to the Government of India.

I have received your Excellency's Financial letter No. 123, dated the 18th May 1897, submitting for my consideration certain proposals for improving the conditions of service of the Irrigation Department in the Punjab.

- 2. You state that there is increasing dissatisfaction among the Irrigation officers in this province owing to the hardships and isolation in which the work of the department is necessarily carried on, and you propose a scale of local allowances, somewhat similar to those granted to Irrigation officers in Sind, to be given generally to the Punjab Irrigation Department under the conditions specified in paragraph 4 of your letter.
- I am of opinion that the conditions of service in the Punjab are such as to justify the grant of some special indulgence to the officers engaged in the construction and administration of the canals, and if the scheme suggested by your Government secures the efficient performance of the duties of the Department, the importance of which I fully recognize, it will be well worth the expense involved in your proposals.
 - 4. I accordingly give my sanction to the scale of local allowances proposed in your letter,

Letter from the Government of India, Public Works Department, to the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Public Works Department. No. 2492-G., dated 14th September 1897.

WITH reference to correspondence ending with Public Works Department No. 3115-G., dated the 19th September 1892, on the subject of the grant of a jungle or out-station allowance to officers of the Punjab Irrigation Branch, and also to paragraph 3 of Public Works Department, letter No. 048-E.I., dated 29th May 1896, I am directed to state that the Government of India having further considered the question came to the conclusion that a local allowance for officers of the Punjab Irrigation Branch should be recognised as admissible, and should be sanctioned on the same grounds as similar allowances have been recognised for officers stationed in Burma, Baluchistan, Sind and other places where, owing to climatic and geographical conditions, the life and work of the officers of the Public Works Department is carried on in distinctly unfavourable surroundings; and where hardships and segregation from society. are the rule and not the exception. They therefore made certain recommendations to the Secretary of State which have been sanctioned.

In accordance with that sanction, local allowance will be admissible to officers of the --- Punjab Irrigation Branch under the following rules with effect from the 1st August 1897

(1) To qualify for an allowance under the rules, an Executive or Assistant Engineer in the Punjab Irrigation Branch must have served four years in a divisional or sub-

Lehore. Ferozepore, Amritsar. Multan. Mean Meer. Dera Ghazi Khan. Delhi. Hoti Mardan.

divisional charge, the headquarters of which are other than the places noted on the margin. This list of excepted places may hereafter be added to by the Local Government. The stations named or that may be hereafter added are those which are favourably situated and are therefore excepted. Service as an Apprentice Engineer or otherwise than in divisional or sub-divisional charge will not count as qualifying service.

(2) The scale of allowances shall be as follows:-

Hill Stations.

	AT STATIONS UNDER BULL THAN HILL	(1) OTHER	AT OTHER	STATIONS.
	Officers drawing Imperial rates of pay.	Provincial officers.	Officers drawing Imperial rates of pay.	Provincial officers.
Officer in charge of a dvi-	50	35	100	65
Officer in charge of a sub- division.	25	17	50	35

- (3) An officer on duty in a hill station shall not though otherwise qualified for the allowance under rule (1), draw it while on such duty.
- (4) Time spent on leave other than privilege leave shall not count as service qualifying for the allowance.
- (5) The continuance during privilege leave of allowances admissible under these rules shall be subject to article 300—rule 2, Civil Service Regulations.
- (6) The Local Government shall be competent in its discretion to withhold the allowance that may be claimed under these rules or to declare that any portion of the time spent at stations other than those excepted under rule (1) shall not count as service qualifying for the allowance.

JUNGLE ALLOWANCES,

*918. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: Will the Honourable Member for Revenue kindly state whether—

- (a) the Deputy Commissioner or Superintendent of Police of Rohtak is under any circumstances eligible for a jungle allowance;
- (b) Sardar Mangal Singh when he was an Executive Engineer at Rohtak last year was in receipt of a jungle allowance;
- (c) the present Executive Engineer (Lala Hakim Rai) at Rohtak is in receipt of a jungle allowance;
- (d) Sardar Ajit Singh, now Sub-Divisional Officer at Rohtak, is or has ever been in receipt of jungle allowance while serving in that district:
- (e) an Executive Engineer or Sub-Divisional Officer serving in the Multan or Lyallpur district and stationed at the district head-quarters is eligible for a jungle allowance?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) No. Jungle allowance is admissible only to Indian Service of Engineer officers employed in the Irrigation Branch,—vide Subsidiary Rule 14.7.

- (b) No.
- (c) Yes, at half rates under Subsidiary Rule 14.11.
- (d) Yes, up to 30th September 1931, after which Rohtak was an excepted place.
- (e) In the case of certain officers at half rates for a limited period under Subsidiary Rule 14.11.

EXTENSION OF SERVICE OF OFFICERS.

*919. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: Will the Honourable Member for Finance kindly state the names and designations of officers, serving in the police, jail or judicial department or under the High Court, who have been granted extension of term of office during the last twelve months?

The Honourable Sir Heary Craik: (1) Police Department-

- (i) Inspector Vaughan.
- (ii) Sub-Inspector Sundar Singh, Pay Officer of the Provincial Additional Police.
- (2) Jail Department-
 - Khan Bahadur Mohammad Akram Khan, Superintendent, District Jail, Sialkot.

[Hop. Sir Henry Craik.]

- (ii) Bawa Ujagar Singh, Superintendent, District Jail, Lyallpur.
- (iii) Khan Behadur Chaudhri Khair-ud-Din, Officiating Superintendent, District Jail, Ludhiana.
- (8) Judicial Department—

Mr. J. K. M. Tapp, District and Sessions Judge.

PRICES AND WAGES.

*920. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: Will the Honourable-Member for Revenue kindly state—

- (a) the average prices of wheat, cotton, gur, jowar and bajra in 1905 1909, 1980 and 1981, respectively;
- (b) the average rates of wages for agricultural labour in the years stated in (a);
- (c) the average rates of wages for village carpenters and blacksmiths in the years stated in (a);
- (d) the average prices of wood, iron and leather in the years stated in (a) ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) A statement is laid on the table.

- (b) and (c) Statements showing the average rates of wages for (i) agricultural labourers, (ii) carpenters and (iii) blacksmiths, for the years 1909 and 1927 are laid on the table. The figures for 1905, 1930 and 1931 are not available as wage surveys were made only in the years 1909, 1912, 1915, 1922 and 1927.
- (d) The required information is being collected. It will be communicated to the honourable member when ready.

Statement showing average prices of wheat, cotton, gur, jowar and bajra in the Punjab for the years 1905, 1909, 1980 and 1981.

Year.		Wheat.	Cotton s(cleaned.)	Gur.	Jowar.	Bajra.
		Re. A. P.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1905		2 10 3	16 5 5	4 14 2	1 14 3	2 2 4
1909	-:-	4 1 1	19 4 9	5 8 2	2 9 1	2 11 11
1930		8 0 5	16 1 4	6 7 8	3 4 5	3 3 3
1931		. 114 1	12 5 10	4 8 6	2 1 5	1 13 10-
(15th January to 1 November).	5th			, , , ,		

Statement showing average rates of wages for agricultural labourers in the Punjab for 1909 and 1927.

	in the second			AGRICULTURAL LABOUR- ERS DAILY.		
Division	1.	District.			-2.	
	f'			1909.	1927.	
Ambala	**************************************	Hissar Rohtak Gurgaon Karnal Ambala Simla ¹		5 to 6 81 2 to 8 81 to 4	5½ to 10½. 4½ to 8½. 8½ to 5½. 5½ to 8½. 7½ to 11½.	
Jullunder	••	Kangra Hoshiarpur Jullundur Ludhiana Ferozepore	••	8 to 4 4 to 6 5 to 6 5 to 8 6 to 8	5½ to 8½. 7½ to 12½. 9½ to 12½. 9½ to 18½. 7½ to 11½.	
Lahore		Lahore Amritsar Gurdaspur Sialkot Gujranwala Sheikhupura	••	5 to 6 . 5 to 6 . 5 to 6 . 6 to 8	7½ to 12½. 9½ to 12½. 7½ to 12½. 7½ to 12½. 11½ to 12½. 11½ to 16½.	
Rawalpindi	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Gujrat Shahpur Jhelum Rawalpindi Attock Mianwali	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	6 to 8 . 41 to 6 . 4 to 5 . 4 to 5 .	7½ to 12½. 9½ to 16½. 7½ to 10½. 7½ to 9½. 7½ to 10½. 7½ to 10½.	
Multan		Montgomery Lyalipur Jhang Multan Muzaffargarh D. G. Khan		5 to 8 . 6 to 8 . 4 to 6 4 to 6 4 to 5 .	7½ to 12½. 9½ to 16½. 7½ to 16½. 5½ to 12½. 1½ to 8½. 3½ to 8½.	

[.] No daily wages are paid in rural areas in this district, unskilled is bour is provided by the agriculturists themselves who help each other in return for meals.

[Hon. Capt. Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan.]
Statement showing the average rates of wages for carpenters and blacksmiths in the Punjab for the years 1909 and 1927.

		CARPENTE	R'S DAILY.	BLACKSMIT	н'я Вацт.
District		1909.	1927.	1909.	1927.
		Annas. 8 to 12	Annas. 16 to 21	Annas.	Annas.
Hiesar		7 to 8	16 to 20		
Rohtak		6 to 8	16 to 20	4	
Gurgaon		8	16 to 21		
Karnel Ambala		8 to 12	16 to 24	10	* 16 to 21
		7		(<u>-</u> (*) () . () () () () ()	
Simle ¹		6 to 104	12 to 16	8	
Kangra		10 to 11	10 to 24		14 to 24
Hoshiarpur		12 to 14	20 to 24		
Jallundur		12	22 to 31	12	22 to 32
Ludhiana		12 to 16	20 to 32	12 to 18	22 to 28
Perozepore		12 to 18	20 to 32	16	
Lahore		10 to 12	20 to 32		
Amritaar		10 to 12	20 to 32	10	
Gurdaspur	•		18 to 24		
Sialkot		8 to 12	24 to 32		
Gujranwala		10 to 16	24 to 36		
Sheikhupura	•••	**		•	
Gajret		12 to 14	20 to 32	•	
Shebpur		12 to 14	24 to 96		
Jhelum		10 to 12	20 to 32		•
Rawaipindi		8 to 12	24 to 32	8	**
Attook -	•••	8 to 12	18 to 24	8 to 12	
Mian wali		16	20 to 32	8	
Montgomery		16	24 to 30		197 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
Lyallpur		12 to 20	30 to 33		•
Jhang ··	•	16	24 to 86	** *	•
Multan		10 to 12	16 to 32		16 to 28
Muzaffargarh		10 to 16	16 to 27	•	
Dere Chazi Khan		12	16 to 20	oyod receive w	AND COMPANY OF THE

^{1.} No daily wages are paid in this district. Artisans, employed receive their meals and lump sum on completion of the work.

NAL-CHAH (CHAHI DUBS).

- *921. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: Will the Honourable Member for Revenue kindly state—
 - (a) the amount of annual revenue derived from nal-chah (chahi dues) in the tabsils of Jhajjar and Sonepat, respectively, in the Rohtak district:

(b) the number of wells in the Sonepat tabsil which went out of use as a result of the floods of 1924 and 1925:

(c) whether the wells mentioned in (b) have been exempted from the payment of nal-chah;

(d) the number of wells in the tabsils of Jhajjar and Sonepat, respectively, which have not been used for raising chahi crops for the last five years in succession;

(e) whether under the rules in force nal-chah dues are realised irrespective of the fact whether any chahi crops have or have not been raised in any given harvest or year?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) The figures are reported as Rs. 17,211 and Rs. 53,822-8-0 respectively but their compilation is a matter of some difficulty and their accuracy cannot altogether be relied on.

- (b) About forty.
- (c) Yes.
- (d) About 1,156 wells in Sonepat and 882 in Jhajjar.
- (e) The general rules allow remission in certain circumstances after a well has been out of use for four harvests. Government will examine the question whether these conditions are fulfilled in the class of case referred to.

PATWARIS AND GIRDAWAR QANUNGOS, RORTAK DISTRICT.

- *922. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: Will the Honomable Member for Revenue kindly state—
 - (a) the percent ages of the populations of Hindus, Muslims, Brahmans, Jats and Banias (Mahajan Aggarwals) in the Rohtak district:
 - (b) the total number of girdawar qanungos in the Rohtak district and the number of them who belong to the communities and classes mentioned in (a);
 - (c) the total number of patwaris in the Rohtak district and the number of them belonging to the communities or classes mentioned in (a)?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan:

(w)	Hindus	,			05.0
œ			• •	:	35.9
	Muslims	••	••	••	17.4
	Brahmans		• • •		8.9
	Jats	••	<i>.</i> .		38.0
•	Banias (Mahajan	Agga	rwals)	••	4.8
				į	

100.0

Hon.	Capt. Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan.]		
	(b) Total number of girdawar qanung	gos	17
	Details community-wise :-		
	Hindus other than those mentione	d below	Nil.
•	Brahmans	••	8
	Jats	• • •	4
	Banias (Mahajan Aggarwals)	••	1
	Muhammadans	• • •	9
: •	:		17
· :	(c) Total number of Patwaris Details community-wise:—	•••	860
:	Hindus other than those mentioned	l below	22
	Brahmans	• •	184
: -	Jats	• •	56
٠.	Banias (Mahajan Aggarwal)	••	57
;	Muhammadans	••	91
	Total		860

ESTIMATE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, ROHTAK DISTRICT.

*923. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: Will the Honourable Member for Revenue kindly state the estimate of produce in respect of bajra, jowar, cotton and sugarcane crops of the present *kharif* in Roht k district reported to him by local authorities?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: Complete information is not available yet.

DELINQUENCIES OF LAMBARDARS, ROHTAK DISTRICT.

*924. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: Will the Honourable Member for Revenue kindly state the number of lambardars in the four tabsils of Rohtak district, respectively, who have been sent to the lock-up for failure to collect Government dues?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan :

•						Lambardars.
Rohtak t	ahsil	• •		٠.	• •	85
Sonepat	**	••	•		· • •	71
Gohana	**	•	••		٠	20
Jhajjar -	"	• • •	••		••	2

RESIGNATION OF LAMBARDARS, ROHTAK DISTRICT.

*925. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: Will the Honourable Member for Revenue kindly state the number of lambardars in the Rohtak district who have tendered their resignations during the last 18 months?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikauder Hyat Khan: Sixty-four lambarders.

LAMBARDARS OF VILLAGE JATAULA.

- *926. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: Will the Honourable Member for Revenue kindly state whether it is a fact—
 - (a) that all the lambardars of village Jataula in the Sonepat tabsil of Rohtak district resigned;
 - (b) that no candidates were available to fill the places of the lambardars who had resigned;
 - (c) that no applications were received for the vacancies created by the resignations referred to in (a)?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) Yes.

- (b) Candidates were available.
- (c) Applications were received.

UNBEALISED LAND REVENUE, ROHTAR DISTRICT.

- *927. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: Will the Honourable Member for Revenue kindly state—
 - (a) the amount of land revenue in respect of *kharif* and *rabi* last respectively in the Robtak district which was not suspended and remains unrealised;
 - (b) the amount of water-rates in respect of sugarcane crop (1980-81) and in respect of rabi 1991, which still remains uncollected in Rohtak district:
 - (c) the reasons, if any, which have been stated by local authorities for the non-realisation of Government dues referred to in (a) and (b);
 - (d) the fall in the prices of cattle as indicated by receipts of the Jehazgarh cattle fair in the autumn of 1925, 1926, 1930 and 1981?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan:

- (b) Separate figures for water-rate in respect of the sugarcane crop (1980-81) which remains uncollected are not available. Unrealised water rate for rabi, 1931 is Rs. 85,594.
- (c) Agricultural depression generally, tightness of the money market and in some cases the political movement.

[Hon. Capt. Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan.]

		Year.		Number of cattle sold.	Prices rea- lised.	Average price of eattle sold.
•		٠			Rs.	Rs. A. P.
1925.	•• .	• •		28,187	1,62,978	69 9 0
1926 1980	1 6-	• •	• • •	15,878	11,85,800	74 10 10
1981	• •	• •		18,080 14,666	9,95,651 6,27,655	55 8 7 42 12 9

IRRIGATION BY TAIL OF BHALAUT MINOR.

*928. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: Will the Honourable Member for Revenue kindly state—

- (a) the percentage of area which should be irrigated in the village Garhi Sampla (Rohtak district) by the tail of Bhalaut minor in the normal year;
- (b) the actual percentage of area which was irrigated in this villageby the said tail in rabi 1981;
- (c) the area on which rati crops (1981) were matured;
- (d) the area which received more than one watering after being sown in rabi (1981)?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) 40-per cent. (kharif 20 per cent.)

(rabi 20 per cent).

- (b) 27.11 per cent.
- (c) 26.61 per cent.
- (d) This information is not available as no record of these areas is kept.

GIRDAWAR QANUNGOS.

- *929. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: Will the Honourable-Member for Revenue kindly state—
 - (a) the names of those patwaris who were recently selected for appointment by promotion as girdawar qanungos by the Deputy Commissioner of Rohtak;
 - (b) the names of candidates who were recently selected by the Deputy
 Commissioner of Rohtak for direct appointment as girdawar,
 qanungos;
 - (c) what is the proportion of Hindus and Muslims in the population of Rohtak district?

The Honourable Ceptain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) M. Muhammad Baqar Ali and M. Gulab Din, Patwaris, were selected for promotion to the post of girdawar genuingo in 1981.

- (b) Ghulam Murtaza Shah was selected in 1981.
- (c) The proportion, about 5 to 1.

LAND REVENUE, ROHTAK DISTRICT.

- *930. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: Will the Honourable Member for Revenue kindly state-
 - (a) the amount of land revenue respectively paid by Hindus, Muslims, Brahmans, Banias (Mahajan Aggarwals) and Jats in the Rohtak district:
 - (b) the proportion which the population of each of the above classes bears to the total population;
 - (c) the number of vernacular teachers serving in district board schools in the district of Rohtak and belonging to each of the classes mentioned in (a)?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) It is regretted that this information is not available.

i				1.1	Per cent.
Hindus	B				35.9
Muslims			li		17.4
Brahmans					8.9
Banias (Mahajar	a Aggarwa	(al.			4.8
Jats	• •		. i		88
	acular tes	chers wo	rking in di	strict	
board schools	••	**	•• [• •	772
Hindus	••	• • •	[682
	• •	+ 4.			89 .
	• •	• •			359
Banias (Maha)	an Aggar	wals)	••		96
Jats	33	••	. • •	•	160
	Muslims Brahmans Banias (Mahajar Jats Number of vern board schools Hindus Muslims Brahmans Banias (Mahaj	Muslims Brahmans Banias (Mahajan Aggarwa Jats Number of vernacular tes board schools Hindus Muslims Brahmans Banias (Mahajan Aggar	Muslims Brahmans Banias (Mahajan Aggarwals) Jats Number of vernacular teachers we board schools Hindus Muslims Brahmans Banias (Mahajan Aggarwals)	Muslims Brahmans Banias (Mahajan Aggarwals) Jats Number of vernacular teachers working in diboard schools Hindus Muslims Brahmans Brahmans Banias (Mahajan Aggarwals)	Muslims Brahmans Banias (Mahajan Aggarwals) Jats Number of vernacular teachers working in district board schools Hindus Muslims Brahmans Brahmans Banias (Mahajan Aggarwals)

SETTLEMENT, ROHTAK DISTRICT.

- *931. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: Will the Honourable-Member for Revenue kindly state—
 - (a) the number of settlements which the district of Rohtak has undergone since the advent of British rule;
 - (b) the years in which these settlements took place;
 - (c) the percentage of net assets which the Government took as its share at each of these settlements, the percentage being calculated for the district as a whole;
 - (d) the prices of the main items of agricultural produce assumed for purposes of calculation at each settlement;

[R. B. Chaudhri Chhotu Ram.]

(e) the percentage increase in révenue taken at each settlement as compared with the expiring settlement?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) and (b) Rohtak district. (excluding Sonepat taksil)—

- (1) Summary Settlement (1886).
- (2) 1st regular settlement (1888-40).
- (8) 1st revised settlement (1878—79).
 (4) 2nd revised settlement (1905—10).

Sonepat tahsil.

- (1) Summary settlement (1880-81).
- (2) 1st regular settlement (1842).
- (8) 1st revised settlement (1879-80).
- (4) 2nd revised settlement (1906-10).
- (c) Information for settlements prior to the current settlement of Rohtak district is not available; and for the current settlement the percentage of net assets taken by Government is 35 per cent. for the whole district, including Sonepat tahsil.
- (d) Information only for the current settlement and the settlement of 1873—79 of Rohtak district (as then constituted) and the settlement of 1879-80 for Sonepat tahsil (which was then in the Delhi district), is as follows:—

Rohtak district (excluding Sonepat tahsil).

			1879	79.	190	MENT OF 5—10.
			(Annas per	mauna)	(Annas p	er mauna).
26	Bajra		19			25
4.1	Jowar		18	4.5		20 21
٠ <u>.</u>	Cotton .		64		•	68
	Gur		48			48
	Mung		20		1.00	80
•	Moth		. 18			23
	Mash		23		٠,	80
	Indigo		64		* :	40
.04	Gowar		14		4.8 VI 2 C	20
1.	Til		44	Sept. 198		60
	Rice	• • •	41	· ,	ji di sa s	• • •
٠.	Barley		16			21
	Wheat	• •	24		•	32
. :	Gram	•	18		· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	22
Ä	Bejhar		18	T		^ • •
	Gochni		21		a ta which	27
	Sarson		80			46
	Tobacco		. 86			99
	Chaulah:	±	Carlotte in the Carlotte 🛦	- C (2)	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	22

SHITTLEMENT OF

Sonepat tahsil.

		. •				79-90.	ı or	,		6—10	
	N 2				(Annas	per m	aund).	(Ar	nas	per m	aund).
.,	Jowar		•.	•	·	18		1 .22		25	: *
	Bajra					19			٠,	30	:
	Cotton			••	•	58	•			80	
	Gur					49				50	
	Maize						,			24	in the second
	Mung				4	21				42	•
	Mash				'¥	28				42	٠
	Moth					19	• • • •			36	÷
	Chillies				:	8		. !		24	
	Til			•••					:	70	
	Hemp					29	:	1		64	
	Wheat					28				40	
	Barley			• •		16		. :	٠.	26	
	Gram	••		••		19				30	,
	Gojai	••		••			• • . • •		٠. ٠	33	. ^-
	Tobacco			· • •		29		. !		72	
	Sarson	• •		••		32		į.		52	
	Tara	••		••		24				46	
	TOTO	• •		• •		43.5		**	٠.	,,	

(e) Rohtak district (excluding Sonepat tahsil)—

1st regular settlement (1838-40) 11 per cent. (decrease).

1st revised settlement (1873-79) 6 per cent. (increase).

2nd revised settlement (1905-10) 23 per cent. (increase).

Sonepat tahsil—

1st regular settlement (1842) 18 per cent. (increase).

1st revised settlement (1879-80) 19 per cent. (decrease).

2nd revised settlement (1906-10) 14 per cent. increase as compared with the 1st regular settlement.

BHAKRA DAM PROJECT.

- *932. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram : Will the Honourable Member for Revenue kindly state—
 - (a) whether the Bhakra Dam Project has been submitted to the Government of India for sanction;
 - (b) if the answer to (a) is in the negative, whether the detailed estimates are complete;
 - (c) if the answer to (b) is in the negative, whether any engineer has been placed on special duty to prepare detailed estimates;
 - (d) if the answer to (c) is in the affirmative, how far from, or near to, completion detailed estimates are;
 - (e) the latest date by which the Government expects to submit the project to the Government of India for sanction;
 - (f) the reasons for the delay in preparing detailed estimates?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) Special staff was detailed this year and provision is being made for staff in the budget for next year for Bhakra Dam Project, but the scheme has not reached the stage at which detailed estimates can be prepared at present.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) It is not possible to suggest even an approximate date at this

scage. /f\ T

(f) Before anything can be done, in the way of preparing detailed estimates it is essential to have the views of all the Indian States the territories of which will be affected by the project.

These States were addressed last June with the object of arranging

discussion at some early date.

The documents sent to them were of a technical and detailed nature and it is unlikely that they will be in a position to discuss them until they have submitted them to technical experts and had time to digest their adviceand form preliminary reviews.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

CONSTABLES IN THE ROSTAK DISTRICT.

- 212. Chaudhri Ram Sarup: Will the Honourable Member for Finance kindly state in respect of the Rohtak district—
 - (a) the number of constables recruited since 1st January 1930;

(b) the number of constables recruited since the 10th March 1931;

(c) the number of men of urban and rural extraction among the persons mentioned in (α) and (b) respectively;

(d) the number of Hindus and Muhammadans among the personsmentioned in (a) and (b) respectively;

(e) the number of agriculturists (statutory) and non-agriculturists among the persons mentioned in (a) and (b)?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the table.

of cor reor sinc Janua	otal No. natables ruited se 1st ary 1930 o date.	Number of men of urban area.	Number of men of rural area,	Hindus.	Muhamma- dans.	Agricul- turists.	Non-Agri- culturists.
	36	6	30	18 .	18	26	10
num cons reci since Marc	Total ber of stables wited a 10th th 1931 o date.	Number of men of nrban area.	Number of men of rural area.	Hindus.	Muham- madans.	Agricul- turists	Non- Agri- culturists.
	12	2.	10	7	5	10	2

HONOBARY MAGISTRATES, ROHTAR DISTRICT.

- 213. Chaudhri Ram Sarup: Will the Honourable Member for Finance kindly state—
 - (a) the population of Jats, Muhammadans and Mahajans (Aggarwals) respectively in the Rohtak district;
 - (b) the number of honorary magistrates belonging to each of the tribes mentioned in (a)?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: A statement is laid on the table.

•	PART (a).	Part (b).
₹ ∀	Population according to the census of 1921.	Honorary Magistrates.
Jats Muhammadans Mahajans (Aggarwals)	262,195 •125,085 No separate figures are given in the census report.	8 8

OVERSEAS PAY AND FREE 'HOME' PASSAGES TO INDIANS.

- 214. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: Will the Honourable Finance Member kindly state—
 - (a) the number of Indians serving in the Punjab who are in receipt of overseas pay;
 - (b) the number of Indians serving in the Punjab who are entitled to free passages 'home';
 - (c) the aggregate amount spent annually on account of oversess pay granted to officers mentioned in (a);
 - (d) the total amount spent hitherto on free passages granted to officers mentioned in (b)?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: The honourable member is referred to the answer to question No. 8561 (starred). The figures of the number of Indians serving in the Punjab, who are in receipt of overseas pay, are obtainable from the Civil List. All those in receipt of overseas pay are entitled to passage concessions.

Page 160 ante.

LEE CONCESSIONS.

- 215. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: Will the Honourable Finance Member kindly state—
 - (a) whether any estimate has ever been formed of the average extraexpenditure incurred annually by the Punjab Government on what are known as Lee concessions:
 - (b) what proportion of this expenditure is incurred in respect of Indian and non-Indian officers, respectively?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: The honourable member is referred to my answer to the preceding question.

SPECIAL PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

216. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: Will the Honourable Finance Member kindly state the average annual cost to the tax-payers in the Punjab on account of special pay and special allowances of all kinds granted to the members of imperial and provincial services in various departments?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: The honourable member is referred to the answer to the Starred Council question No. 218.1

NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED BY THE HIGH COURT JUDGES.

217. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: Will the Honourable Finance Member kindly state the average number of cases of all kinds decided by the Judges of the High Court per head in 1910, 1918 and 1980?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: It is impossible to give the required information in view of the fact that cases decided by the Honourable Judges of the High Court include cases disposed of by Division Benches, Special Benches and Full Benches on which more than one Judge sits at a time.

COST OF UNIFORM FOR POLICE FORCE.

218. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: Will the Honourable Member for Finance kindly state the average cost per head on the police force in respect of uniform in 1922, 1924, 1926 and 1980?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: It is impossible without very great labour to give the average cost per head in each of the years as the funds provided by Government for clothing and equipment are distributed among districts and credited to Police Deposit Accounts, which are drawn on as replacements are required. Replacements of articles of uniforms are therefore not made simultaneously in all districts and the average cost in any district for any one year may be widely different from the cost in another district.

¹ Volume XVIII, page 33 r and page av of Appendix thereto......

The total grant which Government contributes for this purpose to each: member of the force is as follows:—

Initial Grant—		•	1.3	Per	head.
					Rs.
Upper subordinates	••			٠.	200
Lower subordinates	••		••	! i ;	25
Annual Clothing Grant	_ · ·			l ;	
Upper subordinates			• •		25
Lower subordinates	••		• •		: 8
Annual Equipment Gran	nt—				45
Lower subordinates					7
Lower subordinates,	unmounted		••		2

POLICE FORCE.

219. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: Will the Honourable-Member for Finance kindly state the exact strength of the police force and the cost per head in 1921, 1928, 1925 and 1930, respectively?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: A statement is laid on the table:—

Statement.

	Year.		Strength.	Cost per head per annum.
1921 1928 1925 1980		••	20,841 21,284 21,154 22,800	Rs. 463 502 485 550

DACOITIES IN ROHTAR DISTRICT.

- 220. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: Will the Honourable-Finance Member kindly state—
 - (a) the number of dacoities that took place in the Rohtak district in 1980;
 - (b) the number of cases which have so far been put into court;
 - (c) the number of cases which have been finally decided by original courts;
 - (d) the number of accused persons implicated in the cases referred to in (b) and the number convicted in original courts;
 - (e) the number of accused persons convicted by original courts and acquitted on appeal;
 - (f) total cost on additional police engaged to trace these dacoity cases, special magistrates, special public prosecutors appointed for the trial at these cases and road and diet money paid to witnesses who attended court in connection therewith?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik:

(a)		••			42	
(b)	• • •		• •) 9	
(0)	•	7 ye.	• •	, () S	27	
(d)	Accused implicated	1 1	••	27	78	" :
	Convicted in original	courts	4.4	7	78	11/2
(e)		••			6	
	4 9 99 99 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1				Rs. A.	P.
(J)	Additional Police	••	i og st	20	,450 11	0
- :	Special Magistrates	••	•••		,378 0	
	Special Public Pros- Road and diet mone				489 0 225 0	, W
. 4	TAORG RUG GIEL MORE	A RO MIRTIRESE	75 × .	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	220	

CASES DISPOSED OF HY 1ST CLASS MAGISTRATES.

221. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: Will the Honourable Finance Member kindly state—

- (a) the number of cases pending in the courts of various first class magistrates in the Rohtak district on the 1st October 1931;
- (b) number of cases decided by each of the 1st class magistrates in the Rohtak district each month in the quarter ending on the 30th of September 1981;
- (c) the average number of cases expected to be disposed of by a first class magistrate in a month?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: A statement is laid on the

	Part (a).	Part (b).		PART (0).
	Number of cases pending on 1st October 1931.	Cases disposed of in July 1931, August 1931 and September 1931.	Romanies.	Average number of cases expected to be disposed of by a lat chas magistrate in a month.
Treasury Officer	15	11 28 80	He was on leave	No such average
			for 17 days in Z July,	has been fixed.
General Assistant I	40	10 18 16	He was on special	
	· · · · · ·		duty for ten days	
General Assistant II and section 30 Ma-	20	47 71 62	in July	
gistrate. Special Magistrate		3 3	He worked up to	
Sub-Divisional Officer, Sonopat.	was on leave.	15 12	15th August 1931. He was on leave from 28th August	
Officiating Sub-Divi- sional Officer, Sone-	- 68	20	to 5th October. He worked from 28th August to 5th	
pat. Additional Magistrate	36	8 22	October. Worked from 13th	
Revenue Assistant	5	5 3 5	to 27th August only.	

CASES DISPOSED OF BY SUB-JUDGES IN ROBATE DISTRICT.

222. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: Will the Honourable Finance Member kindly state—

- (a) the number of sub-judges in the Rohtak district;
- (b) the number of cases pending in the court of each of them on the 81st of August 1931;
- (c) the number of contested cases excluding compromises decided by each of the sub-judges working in the Robtak district each month during the six months ending on the 31st of August 1931:
- (d) the number of contested cases expected to be disposed of by a sub-judge in a month?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) Four.

(6)	Original suits.	Appeals.	Small Cause Court Cases.	Execu- tions.
Senior Sub-Judge Sub-Judge, 2nd Class Sub-Judge, 4th Class, Sone-	81 407 648	28 	279 89	286 1,176 1,114
pat. Sub-Judge, 4th Class, Jhajjar	985	•		1,221

⁽c) Information is being collected and will be communicated to the bonourable member later.

(d) Ordinarily 25 cases on an average.

CASES DISPOSED OF BY SUB-JUDGES IN THE PROVINCE.

223. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: Will the Honourable Finance Member kindly state—

- (a) the number of cases instituted in all the sub-judges' courts in the province in the first three quarters of 1928, 1929, 1930 and 1931;
- (b) the number of cases pending in all the sub-judges' courts of the province on the 81st of August of 1928, 1929, 1980 and 1981;
- (e) the number of sub-judges on the S1st of August of 1928, 1929, 1930 and 1981?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: A statement is laid on the table:—

		STATEMEN	T.		
(a)	1st quarter 1928	••)	Figures r	ot available
• • •	2nd quarter 1928	••	·• Ī	Papers l	nave been des-
	3rd quarter 1928	••	.		inder the rules
•	1st quarter 1929	·]		destruction of
		_)	records.	
	2nd quarter 1929				9,328
	3rd quarter 1929				0,875
	1st quarter 1980		4 ·	6	8,521
	2nd quarter 1980			50	3,667
	3rd quarter 1930				1,882
	1st quarter 1981			69	2,214
	2nd quarter 1931			61	1,687
	3rd quarter 1931	• •	••	51	3,296
(b)	,		0	riginal	Small Cause
, 10)				ril Suits.	Court Cases.
	31st August 1928	••		71,274	15,425
	31st August 1929	••		59,468	18,080
	81st August 1930	••	• •	58,661	12,076
	31st August 1931		• •	59,087	16,733
(e)	31st August 1928	• •	.,	147	
(-)	81st August 1929	• •		148	••
	91st August 1980	••	• •	156	•• • • •
	81st August 1981	. ••	••.,	154	••
				:	

DACOUTIES IN BOHTAK DISTRICT.

- 224. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: Will the Honourable Finance Member kindly state—
 - (a) the number of political challans which took place in the Rohtak district in 1930 and 1931;
 - (b) the number of descrities which took place in the Rohtak district in 1980 and 1981;
 - (c) the number of dacoity cases which came to courts;
 - (d) the number of chankidars who appeared as prosecution witnesses in political and dacoity cases, respectively;
 - (e) the number of chaukidars, if any, who arrested any dacoit?

The Honourable Sir Heary Craik: The whole of the required information is not yet available but will be communicated to the honourable member when ready.

INSPECTORS AND DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF POLICE.

225. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: Will the Honourable Finance Member kindly state the number of officers in the cadre of Inspectors and Deputy Superintendents of Police, respectively, who have completed (i) 25 and (ii) 80 years' qualifying service?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (i) Twenty-one Inspectors and 16 Deputy Superintendents of Police;

(ii) Twelve Inspectors and 7 Deputy Superintendents of Police.

PROSECUTING INSPECTORS.

- 226. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: Will the Honourable Finance Member kindly state—
 - (a) the total number of Prosecuting Inspectors:
 - (b) the number of Hindus among the Prosecuting Inspectors;
 - (c) the number of statutory agriculturists among the Hindu Prosecuting Inspectors?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) Thirty-four.

- (b) Twenty-one.
- (c) Three.

PUNJAB MUNICIPAL (EXECUTIVE OFFICER) ACT.

- 226-A. Khwaja Muhammad Eusoof: Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government kindly state fully—
 - (a) the reasons for which the Punjab Municipal (Executive Officers)
 Act, 1981, has been applied to the eight municipalities mentioned in the Punjab Government Notification No. 81222
 (L. S. G.—Comts.), dated the 21st October 1981;
 - (b) whether all or any, and if so which, of the municipalities mentioned in the aforesaid notification have been brought under the aforesaid Act, by reason of mal-administration or corruption or general inefficiency of these municipal committees;
 - (c) if so, whether the Government proposes to institute inquiries into the conduct of such municipal committees or any officers or members thereof; if so, when; if not, why not

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang: (a) Lahore, Amritsar, Multan and Sialkot are the four first class municipalities of the plains, and it was considered advisable for them to have Executive Officers owing to the magnitude and complexity of their problems of administration, whether in any case there had been mal-administration or not; but in the case of the other four it was desirable owing to mal-administration and inefficiency.

(b) Answer has been given in (a).

(c) Government is surprised that the honourable member is not already aware of a special inquiry having been instituted this year in the case of Lahore municipality. In the case of the other seven municipalities Government has received information by means of audit notes and reports after inquiries by local officers, and these reports have dealt with the actions of individual officers and members as well as with the working of each committee as a whole.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION AMONG CONTRACTORS.

227. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak: Will the Honourable the Revenue Member kindly lay on the table a statement showing community-wise names of the contractors borne on the register of each circle?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: A state-ment giving the required information is laid on the table.

ALLEGED INSULT TO KANWAR ABBAS ALI KEAN BY SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, ROBTAK.

- 228. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan: Will the Honourable Finance Member please state—
 - (a) if he is aware that on the 18th October 1981, the officiating Superintendent of Police, Rohtak, insulted Kanwar Abbas Ali Khan, Rais, Kalanaur and held out a threat that he did not want to allow him to remain in the district, in the presence of the Deputy Commissioner, Rohtak?
 - (b) what was the occasion for using the violent language referred to above;
 - (c) what action the Government intends to take in the matter?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) No. The honourable member appears to have been misinformed.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Transit pass for goods, Ambala Municipality.

- 229. Thakur Pancham Chand: (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state whether transit pass is issued by the municipality of Ambala city on goods that pass on its roads and areborne by carts and lorries?
- (b) Is the above principle of issuing transit pass applied by the municipality to the goods that alight at the Ambala city railway station by rail and are thence exported out of the municipal limits without breaking bulk?
- (c) If the answer to (b) above is in the negative, will the Honourable-Minister please state the reasons why this preferential treatment is allowed by the municipality against the interests of the railway traffic?
- (d) Will the Honourable Minister please lay on the table a copy of letter No. LAD-2-4993, dated 6th January 1931, written by the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, Punjab, Lahore, on the subject of issue of transit pass and state whether any action has since been taken by the municipality of Ambala city in issuing transit pass to rail-borne goods as is done with road-borne goods?
- (c) If the answer to the above is in the negative, will the Government please state the reasons for the non-compliance and whether the municipality is prepared to take action accordingly in future?

¹Kept in the Library.

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang: It is regretted that the reply to the question is not ready. It will be communicated to the honourable member when ready.

WATER WORKS, AMBALA CITY.

- 230. Thakur Pancham Chand: Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—
 - (a) whether it is a fact that the local Government has been approached by the public of Ambala city to have the management of the water works transferred to the Public Health Department;
 - (b) if so, what steps have been taken by the Government to meet with this demand of the public?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang: (a) Yes.

(b) The municipal committee of Ambala has been asked to consider the desirability of handing over the management of the water supply to the Ambala Public Health Division.

RECREATION FUND IN THE MACLAGAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

- 231. Khwaja Muhammad Eusoof: (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture please state if it is a fact that there is a recreation fund maintained by the contributions of the students of the Maclagan Engineering College, Moghulpura?
- (b) What is its average income per year and what is the total income from 1923 to 1928?
 - (c) What is its specific object?
 - (d) Is it meant for games?
- (e) If so, what is the average amount of expenditure on games per year and what is the expenditure on games for the years 1928-1928?
 - (f) What is the balance of the reserve for the years 1923-1928?
- (g) Has the balance been ever kept in the Government treasury or deposited in a bank?
 - (h) Is there any bank account for the years 1923-1928?
- (i) If so, will be please place on the table the college accounts register and bank pass books for the year 1923-1928 for perusal?
- (j) Has any portion of the recreation fund been ever used for the purchase of library books?
- (k) Does the College receive special grant from the Government for the purchase of library books?
- (l) If so, what was the necessity of utilising the students' recreation fund in the purchase of library books?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh: I regret the answer to this question is not yet ready. It will be communicated to the honourable member when ready.

Assistant Professor of Mechanics, Maclagan Engineering College.

- 232. Khwaja Muhammad Eusoof: (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture please state if it is a fact that the Assistant Professor of Mechanics in the Maclagan Engineering College was recruited in the College service as a junior lecturer in Mathematics in the grade of Rs. 140—10—190?
 - (b) What was his University career?
- (c) Has he any special technical and experimental training for the teaching of mechanics?
- (d) What were his claims for the promotion to the grade of Rs. 250—15—400 which was given to him in 1927?
- (e) Was he recommended by the Principal in 1929, as the only capableman in the College to be an Assistant Professor of Applied Mechanics?
- (f) Is this lecturer also the Superintendent of B hostel with free quarters and Rs. 50 allowance?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh: (a) The Assistant Professor of Applied Mechanics was recruited as a lecturer and not as a junior lecturer.

- (b) He is a graduate of the Punjab University.
- (c) No, not at the time of appointment.
- (d) He made no claims. The scale of pay was revised by Government and raised to Rs. 250—15—400.
 - (e) No.
- (f) Yes. Under a recent general decision of Government in regard to allowances for the charge of College hostels, the allowance of Rs. 50 will be no longer admissible.

POST HELD BY MR. S. S. BHATIA.

- 233. Khwaja Muhammad Eusoof: Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture please state—
 - (a) how many candidates applied for the post held by Mr. S. S. Bhatia. in the Maclagan Engineering College, Moghulpura;
 - (b) what were the qualifications of the various candidates;
 - (c) how did Mr. Bhatia compare with them?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh: (a) Thirty-five.

- (b) A list giving the qualifications of the various candidates is laid on the table.1
- (c) As compared with other candidates Government considered the qualifications of Mr. S. S. Bhatia the best from the points of view of academic qualifications, experience in works and teaching experience.

¹ Kept in the Library.

5.11

BHARRA DAM PROJECT.

- 234. Rai Bahadur Lala Sewak Ram: Will the Honourable Revenue Member kindly state—
 - (a) whether it is a fact that no action has been taken by the Punjab Government up to this time to take in hand the work of preparation of the Bhakra Dam Project for submission to the Government of India and the Secretary of State for sanction;
 - (b) if the answer to (a) be in the affirmative, when is the Government going to take in hand the work of the preparation of the Bhakra Dam Project?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: The honourable member is referred to the reply given to question No. 186.1

DEPRESSED CLASSES.

235. Rai Bahadur Lala Mohan Lal: Will the Honourable Member for Revenue be pleased to state community wise the number of Hindus, Muhammadans, Sikhs and Christians, respectively, who are classified as depressed classes in the Punjab for the purpose of enumeration in the last census?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: I regret the answer to this question is not yet ready. It will be communicated to the honourable member when ready.

RESOLUTION.

Re REMISSION OF LAND REVENUE AND ABIANA.

Sardar Arjan Singh [Hoshiarpur and Kangra, Sikh, Rural]: Sir, I beg to move:—

"This Council recommends to the Government that a general remission of at least 50 per cent, in land revenue and abiana be granted in respect of all kharif crops of 1931_throughout the province."

On a reference to the agenda of to-day, I find that not less than 5 resolutions relate to this subject. Therefore, I need make little apology for moving this resolution. All honourable members, including those occupying the Treasury Benches are fully aware of the miserable plight of the zamindars of this province. We are passing through a period of crisis of unprecedented magnitude and it is generally known that there is absolutely no likelihood of the present fall in prices improving in the near future. As a matter of fact, the zamindar was little prepared for this stress. 1927 vis major in one form or another has been a constant visitor to the We have had dust storms, we have had locust peasantry of this province. swarms, we have had paucity of rains. In fact, I should say that the elements have been frowning upon the peasantry of this province. But the fortitude, patience and calmness with which the zamindar has stood the test is simply wonderful and admirable, so much so that he elicited a tribute of praise from the Honourable the Finance Member when he made a speech on an identical resolution last session, which he ungrudgingly and gladly paid.

[Sardar Arjan Singh.]

At present, however, matters seem to have come to a head. Various Some of them, I should say, factors have combined to contribute to this. are world-wide; but others are not so. In this connection I should like to make one or two observations. The financial stringency has affected almost all the classes, but the zamindar, I would contend, has been hit the hardest. I will illustrate this point further. The prices have fallen, in some cases up to one-fourth of the original prices. But labour has almost remained The kamin who is an important functionary in the village life was helping the zamindar throughout the year and was content and satisfied with 15 to 20 maunds of grain at harvest. But he is now radically changed and the causes which have led to this change are too many and in some cases I would not disapprove of them altogether, because the kamin, like all other sections of the population is out to improve his own prospects. But the fact is there that the zamindar has not been able to get as cheap labour as he used to get. Again, Sir, the other artisans like the village blacksmiths and carpenters, insist upon practically the old standard of wages and they are getting substantially the old standard. The prices of bullocks and cattle and other paraphernalia needed for the zamindar have in no They are just the same. Again, those people who were way fallen down. satisfied so far with payments in kind or grain are now insisting on payments These are some of the causes which have led to the being made in cash. misery of the zamindar. Perhaps they are beyond the control of anybody. But I would mention some of the causes for which I should say the Government cannot altogether be absolved from its responsibility. I would say that along with the other sections of the population, the zamindar is also groaning under heavy taxation. We have found that postage has increased three times, the railway freight has almost doubled since the years 1913 and 1914 though prices have fallen in most cases to one-third or one-fourth of the original prices. When we remember that this province has no ports and is surrounded on all sides by land, this factor of the increase in railway freight becomes very important. After all, the agricultural produce of this province has to be taken to other parts of the country. Perhaps in the case of the railway freight the Government of India are responsible. But the fact is there that the zamindar is hard hit.

Again, there have been some changes in the rules relating to kharaba. Formerly all crops which failed to cover the expenses of the seed were discounted as kharaba and were allowed as such. But rules have since been changed which have the tendency of adversely affecting the zamindar. These are some of the causes which have led to the present stringency and the present crisis through which the zamindar is passing.

It is common knowledge that the condition of the zamindar is very miserable. It is admitted that he is hardly able to make both ends meet. As I observed last time it can be said about this class that they are ill-fed, ill-clad, ill-housed and on the top of all, illiterate. In spite of all these calamities, you will find that the demands of the State have to be met and these demands come with clock-like regularity and punctuality. The demand of land revenue is certainly a demand which certainly looms large and the liability is very regular. But it is a remarkable surprise, I should say, that in spite of all the adverse circumstances, and it is a credit to the zamindar, that he has

so far never shirked his liability to pay his dues. He has been trying to discharge the liabilities which are imposed upon him. But I should say that the time has come when all his avenues have been explored and he has sold off whatever he possessed. He has sold his ornaments in some cases. He has mortgaged his house and he has sold all his property in order to pay the land revenue. Therefore I would request the Treasury Benches not to make much of the fact that the zamindar in the past has been able to pay his dues, because he has been able to pay them by having recourse to a large extent to loans, and he would not have hesitated to raise loans if he possibly could get loans, but the difficulty is that his credit on account of certain circumstances has been crippled to the fullest extent. Therefore, I would bring to the notice of the Treasury Benches that now it has become a physical impossibility for the zamindar to pay off his land revenue. This is the state of affairs of which the Government cannot be unaware. All the officers who are sending departmental reports must have brought this fact home to the Treasury Benches and I would request the Treasury Benches that if there is an officer who is giving the contrary opinion, who has said that the zamindar is still in a position to pay land revenue, that officer must be an incorrigible optimist and very scant regard should be paid to the opinion of such an officer who can disregard the stern realities of the case. I, therefore, would request the Government to face realities and take stock of things as they are. I think the resolution as it has been put forth asks for 50 per cent. reduction, and it need not be impressed upon the Honourable Revenue Member that a strong case has been made out for a reduction of at least 50 per cent. Of course, the Honourable Revenue Member has been showing the greatest solicitude for the interests and welfare of the zamindars and he would now at least pay heed to the inability with which the zamindar is at present faced in discharging his liability. I would bring one important fact to the notice of this House and that is that there is absolutely no inclination or any tendency on the part of the zamindar to evade paying if he possibly can pay and in this connection I cannot do better than quote the very words from the address of His Excellency the Governor which he was pleased to make in this House yesterday. He was pleased to remarkthese are important words,--

"I am aware that in many districts even with these remissions.--"

he was referring to the remission which were allowed last rabi,

"the sessesses have found great difficulty in paying the demand; and I deeply sympathise with the hardships which the general conditions have made inevitable. I am fully conscious that such delay as there has been in collection in any area has been due not to organized or individual contumacy, but to genuine difficulty in finding the money—"

These are important words.

"And I cannot praise too highly the spirit in which the Punjab landowners, great and small, squires, yeomen and peasants, have shouldered these difficulties and faithfully discharged their traditional obligations."

After these remarks from His Excellency the Governor, I need not impress upon the House too much that zamindars have always been faithful in discharging their liabilities and if there has been any trouble, anywhere at any time, that was due to the difficulty which he had in finding ready money. Now, Sir, I may be allowed to make a reference to one aspect of the case

Sardar Arjan Singh. 7 and that is perhaps the political aspect of the case. I am not used to any violent language, but I must be allowed to say that after all we as practical men cannot ignore the stern realities and the fact that the political horizon of the country is over-cast with clouds. News from London where eyes are now fixed are not reassuring and the happenings in the country are very disquieting. Bellicose speeches, I may be allowed to say, have been made. It has been publicly declared by Mahatma Gandhi, the leader of the Congress, that on his return, if things do not improve either to-day or to-morrow, he is thinking of launching civil disobedience in the country and at the same time on the other hand the Government is determined to do anything to vindicate the dignity of law, peace and order. Such is the political situation with which we are face to face to-day. In these circumstances, I would request the Government to see that every advantage will be sought to be taken of the miserable condition of zamindars. I am sure that he will stand loyal, that he will stand the test, as he has done in the past (hear hear); but the Government should take proper steps not to allow any opportunity to be offered to interested persons and interested parties and therefore it is that I invite the attention of the Government to this important aspect of the case. Again, the question might be asked and pertinently too, where is this money to come from? It cannot be said that it is a flimsy objection or that it is very easy to answer. But here again I will invite the attention of the House to an expression which His Excellency the Governor was pleased to use and that was, that exceptional times call for exceptional I fully realize that recourse to borrowing would not be a very safe policy, but, after all, if we are to tide over this crisis, something of the kind will have to be done. But that will be done as a last recourse and when all the avenues have been explored. You will find that in pursuance of two resolutions of this Council two committees had been set up by Government, one the Retrenchment Committee and the other Sources of Revenue Committee. Both of these committees have submitted their reports. Sources of Revenue Committee promises to give you something like 50 But I think, it is upon the Report of the Retrenchment Committee that we have to place our reliance. The Retrenchment Committee reports that there would be a saving of 2,49 lakhs if all the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee are given effect to. I am told, and I am glad to note, that some honourable members of this House are out to ask for larger savings. Of course, that Report will come up for discussion in this House in a day or two and we will be glad if a saving of something like 8 crores can be made. But after all, this is one of the directions in which I think our hope lies that the money that is released by the Report of the Retrenchment Committee might be utilized to give relief to the poor zamindars in this province.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: Even that would not give 50 per cent. relief. Even 8 crores cannot be sufficient for that much relief.

Sardar Arjan Singh: In the end, I would again approach the Government and tell them that the key to the solution of this difficult problem lies in their hands and one thing that I would impress upon the Government is that they should not try to make too much distinction between one ilaga

and another and between one district and another and between man and man and between rich and poor, between big land owners and small farmers. I know that the need of some districts certainly may be more pressing. but the Government have under the ordinary rules of procedure sufficient scope for giving relief, if any relief is needed, for a particular area, but this resolution, as I have moved it, must be made of general application, because if some sort of discrimination is made, that perhaps will have a demoralizing effect and that will be made much capital of. Perhaps there might be divisions between an ilaga and an ilaga, between Majha and Malwa and colonies and Doaba. There it is that I want to guard against that danger and that is why I strike this note of warning. I again make a fervent appeal to the Government that the zamindars have been standing by the administration, they have been helping the administration by faithful and loyal co-operation and now it is the turn of the Government to make a conciliatory gesture which should strike the imagination of the peasant. Government now have a chance to demonstrate that their sympathy with the zamindars is genuine and that they would be ready to translate that sympathy into action. Ι would. 3 г.м. ask in the name of good Government and peace and order that this resolution as it has been put forth be passed and that effect be given to it. With these few observations I commend this resolution for the acceptance of this honourable House.

Mr. President: Resolution moved—

"This Council recommends to the Government that a general remission of at least 50 per cent. in land revenue and abiana be granted in respect of all kharif crops of 1931 throughout the province."

Mian Nurullah [Lyallpur South, Muhammadan, Rural]: Sir, I rise to support the resolution. After hearing my honourable friend from Hoshiarpur I need not dwell on questions that none of us is able satisfactorily to answer as to whither this economic depression and the abnormal fall in practically all the agricultural commodities will lead us, or whether this fall is going to be temporary or permanent, or again, if the slump in prices continues for long and what will be its effect on the political situation in the province. Nor need I dwell, although I shall lay due emphasis on it, on the ways of dealing with the problems, the methods to be adopted if we are to avoid any unfavourable situation or avert any orisis and help the progressive development of the province.

Statesmanship and farsightedness demand that while looking at this question we should not look at it from the point of view of how much revenue we shall be able to realise but how much harm we can avoid to the basic industry and practically the only industry of the province, that is, agriculture. If we go on putting an undue burden on the zamindars the machinery of zamindarship will go out of gear. Once we get into that position it will be extremely difficult to mend it. This machinery is being lubricated by the bullocks, by the implements, by the gold, by the ornaments, by such other means that the zamindar had or had acquired during the boom days. When these means are gone, when the machinery once gets out of gear due to lack of lubrication, it is well nigh impossible to replace it or mend it to the pitch of efficiency that it had. I cannot now dwell on the

[Mian Nuruliah.]

flight of gold from the colony of Lyallpur, or how much gold has flowed out of this province into Bombay and thence to other markets but I need only mention one thing that happened in the town of Lyallpur. gold ornaments like chhallas and mundries which the female folk of the zamindars are most reluctant to part with have been sold in that market. That was the last bit of gold probably that was left with them. Honourable members need not be astonished to hear from me that one of the goldsmiths is said to have made a clear profit of a thousand rupees a day in that town. I would request the Honourable Minister for Agriculture and those who are in charge of co-operation to see that in future Government at least gives the zamindars some help in just selling their ornaments, so that the benefit from the sale of ornaments may be distributed among the zamindars I am told that gold ornaments were sold at Rs. 15 a tola and some were snatched away even at the rate of Rs. 9. The condition of a district from which so much gold had flown could very well be imagined.

I was very glad to hear from the speech of His Excellency yesterday that the Government was contemplating some scheme which will put land revenue on a basis which will rise and fall with the rise and fall in prices. It was in March of last year that I requested the Honourable the Revenue Member and this House that the land revenue policy should be based on a certain index number which would rise and fall with the rise and fall of prices. I was very glad when I heard His Excellency's remark that this automatic check would be applied and troubles of this kind avoided in future, without the necessity of appealing to the House for remission on this and remission on that crop each time and each season. But before that scheme is carried through. I would like the House to scrutinise it properly so that it may not adversely effect either the Government or the zamindar.

The district of Lyallpur has been one of the richest districts of the province till a few years ago. That is the main reason why the pinch of the present slump is felt in that district in the severest form, worse than I shall illustrate it with reference to two tahsils in any other district. of the ilaga, Toba Tek Singh and Samundri. They are tabsils where the soil is absolutely sandy and are in a way the tail of the district. The Chief Engineer will bear me out when I say that they are the tail of the Chenab Canal system, they are geographically speaking the tail of the rain belt, like all other tails they always suffer. This year there has been no rain practically in the Toba Tek Singh tahsil while on the other side in the Lyallpur tahsil there was abundance of rain. Both these have affected the zamindars adversely, for where there was no rain crops failed and where there was more rain the crop grew and grew until the cotton plant, especially the desi, rose to seven feet and eight feet, higher than the tallest man. If the Agricultural Department, fortunately for us, had taken some notice of this in time and suggested the clipping of wildly growing plants, they would have spread and borne some fruit. But nothing of the kind was done with the result that desi cotton fared very badly. The yield would be hardly more than four or six annas in the rupee while the American might go up to eight annas in some tracts though on the average much less.

If you compare the rates of crops of to-day you will find that they were never so low as they have been this year. And on this ground I was specially requested by my constituents to move in this Council that the land revenue in the district of Lyallour be brought back to the basis of what it was in the years 1906 to 1910. That is to say, we want that the settlements which were effected after that date should be ignored and the enhanced rates since This request is a modest one, for, the crops and then should be lowered. prices are far lower than they were in the beginning of this century. soil is no longer virgin and the yield, no longer the same. is much scarce, much less than it used to be in the early ten years of this A paper has just been placed in my hands by an honourable member of this House which shows the warabandi of the Gogera Branch of the Chenab Canal which affects the tahsils of Toba Tek Singh and Samundri. I draw the special attention of the Chief Engineer to this fact to see if it is not unfair to the people affected. Let me read from this slip which our honourable friend says he copied from a notice in his village. It reads:-

80th October to 10th November	Closure.
10th November to 16th November	Bachat.
17th November to 22nd November	Closure.
28rd November to 28th November	Bachat.
29th November to 4th December	Closure.
5th December to 10th December	Full supply.
11th December to 16th December	Bachat.
17th December to 22nd December	Closure.
28rd December to 28th December	Bachat.
29th December to 3rd January	Fall supply.
4th January to 9th January	Ditto.
10th January to 15th January	Closure.
16th January to 21st January	Ditto.
22nd January to 27th January	Ditto.
28th January to 2nd February	Bachat.

Under these circumstances why should not the zamindars feel the difficulty in cultivation? I have also gathered statistics of inflow of cotton in the mandis. I found out from certain mandis that the total inflow up to a certain date was one-fifth of last year's. I have in my hand applications signed by hundreds of zamindars asking me to put before the House the seriousness of their condition and claiming full remission in respect of cotton and half in regard to other crops.

For want of time I shall read the last sentence only.

I wish just at this moment to draw the attention of the House to figures relating to the cost of cultivation about which I have been demonstrating previously on many occasions in this House. The cost of cultivation of cotton comes to about Rs. 25 per acre while the yield, if you take it at the

[Mian Nurullah.]

average for the Lyallpur district of two maunds, is Rs. 11. That means a loss of Rs. 14. That is for desi cotton while the American shows a loss of Rs. 5-18-0 because the yield is about 3 maunds and the rate is Rs. 6-8-0. In the case of sugar the loss would be about Rs. 57 per acre. work out per square on 4 acres desi cotton, one acre American and one acre of kamad the loss to the zamindar would be not less than Rs. 125, and cotton being the main crop from which land revenue is paid, the zamindar finds it absolutely impossible to meet the demand. He has also to pay the revenue on chara and other things. (The Honourable the Revenue Member: The price of gur is all right). My honourable friend Sardar Bishan Singh tells me that the price of gur has gone down from Rs. 4-8-0 to Rs. 3. here the costs of cultivation worked out from the estimates of the Agricultural College. In the case of cotton, two ploughings at Rs. 1-8-0 each comes to Rs. 3; two subagas at annas six each, Re. 0-12-0; two more ploughings, Rs. 3; one interculture with bullocks, Re. 1-8-0; seed, annas 5; land revenue and water rates, Rs. 12-4-0; kammies, Re. 1-8-0; picking and miscellaneous, Rs. 3. All these yield a total of Rs. 25-5-0. In the case of sugar cane, six ploughings cost Rs. 9, sowing Rs. 5, five subagas Re. 1-14-0, four hoeings Rs. 14, 12 waterings Rs. 6, land revenue and water rates Rs. 18, seed Rs. 15 and manure Rs. 15, *ammies and crushing implement Rs. 10. crushing in all Rs. 86, gur maker Rs. 6, jhoka Rs. 4-8-0, total Rs. 140-6-0, income, 80 maunds at Rs. 8, Rs. 90, loss Rs. 50-6-0. I daresay these figures cannot be challenged by any one.

In these circumstances how can you expect any zamindar to pay the full revenue demanded of him. Government have been so sympathetic to him in the past and I hope they will continue to be in the future and allow them at least fifty per cent. remission that this resolution asks for if they find it impossible to meet the request of my constituents for my district for a full remission on kapas and a remission by half in the case of the other crops.

With these words I support the resolution with all the emphasis I can command.

Mr. Nanak Chand Pandit [Hoshiarpur, Non-Muhammadan, Rural]: Sir, I gladly associate myself with the resolution which has been moved by my honourable friend Sardar Arjan Singh. (Hear, hear). I am glad that the honour of moving this resolution has fallen to Sardar Arjan Singh who represents the Hoshiarpur district. It is being recognized on all sides that so far as the interests of the zamindars are concerned, they are not hostile in any way to the interest of other classes in the Punjab. The present depression which has been described as unprecedented, has clearly shown that not only the zamindar is hard hit, but everybody has been hit hard. because the zamindar has been hit hard. The lawyer, tradesman, artisan The reason is that the zamindar and in fact everybody is hit hard. who is the backbone of the province is hit hard on account of the fall in prices. The misfortune is that the prices are falling and the zamindar is unable to pay the demands of the State and the demand which generally he has to meet in order to carry out his avocation.

Sir, one rumour has perturbed me to some extent and it is this, that there is going to be some sort of differential treatment between various tracts. But if I am wrong, I would like the Government to give an assurance that no differential treatment is going to be made in the case of various As I come from Hoshiarpur, I would like to place the difficulties of the zamindars of that district before the Council, so that, if any difference in treatment is going to be made, Hoshiarpur must receive the best con-First of all it is a district which is generally troubled by the river There is on one side of the district the river Sutlej and on the other Sutlej. side the river Beas. One part of the district receives super abundance of water which results in water logging; while on the other side there is a great scarcity of water-i.e., in the Beit tract. The zamindars and other residents of this tract of Beit do not get sufficient water even for their daily Not only is there this calamity, but there is another very great calamity to which I have on various occasions referred, namely, the hill torrents or Chos which destroy the fertility of our lands. Again, there is the fall of water in wells, with the result that the Hoshiarpur district at this time is in a very miserable plight, and some how or other there exists an impression that this is one of the most fertile districts. I most emphatically urge upon the Government members that they are entirely mistaken if they think that Hoshiarpur is one of those fortunate districts, which it Now, the Hoshiarpur district is in such a wretched was at one time. condition that it is impossible for it to meet the State demands.

One other fact is that Hoshiarpur is a district of very small holdings. The holdings are so small that it is very very difficult for the families to make their both ends meet under the present economic depression. Therefore, on these grounds I would very respectfully submit to this Council and to the Government members that they should make no difference so far as the land revenue is concerned. The remission should be 50 per cent. through and through. The Hoshiarpur district should also receive the same concession which any other first class district would receive.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: Is it a first class district?

Mr. Nanak Chand Pandit: Yes, from the point of view of misery.

Now, Sir, I would like to make a few observations with regard to the The present depression is not an isolated phenomenon, present depression. but is a world problem. The fact is that the old order is breaking and we are on the eve of a new era. The Honourable Minister for Agriculture made certain remarks and I gave a reply to those remarks and in a few months' time the things that I prophesied have come in true and I would like now the Honourable Minister for Agriculture to give a reply whether this is not a world problem for which up to this time there is no remedy. as the statesmen of the world are concerned, they have not been able to What is that problem? The problem is this: Here find a solution. are new inventions; new methods of production, machinery which is doing the work of men. At one time hundred people carried on business and made small profits and made their living, but to-day the machinery has come and ninety-nine persons are thrown out of employment and the profits go into the pocket of one man. This is because of machinery. It is called [Mr. Nanak Chand Pandit.]

Thus there is increase of production all the age of capitalism. over the world, we produce more than the world needs. The increase is not due to the labour of individuals but to the scientific method of production which benefits only a few. That is one phenomenon and the other phenomenon is that there is improvement in surgery, improvement in medicine, improvement in public health resulting in increase of world population. Everywhere people are adding to the strength of the We thus find that the problem of unemployment is world population. increasing. This problem exists in Germany; we find the problem of unemployment in America; we find the problem of unemployment in England. These are advanced countries. Thus we find that the work of production with the help of machinery is in the hands of a few men. They reap the profits. On the other hand, we find population of the world increasing at a rapid pace. Thus the problem of unemployment increases, More men live in constant poverty and general poverty is increasing. misery than they ever did before. This then is the problem. Honourable Minister for Agriculture attempt a reply.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan [Ambala division North-East, Muhammadan, Rural]: Sir, I rise to give my support to the motion moved by my honourable friend from Hoshiarpur. I consider the subject matter of the resolution to be of the greatest possible importance. This support which we are asking the Government to give to the zamindars will keep them alive. I understand that if this remission is not given to zamindars, they will perish and will be heard of no more. I am glad the Government is already solicitous for improving the condition of the zamindars and for making whatever remission or suspension is possible. His Excellency the Governor told us that his Government was very anxious to find a formula which will keep pace with the rising and falling of prices. As my honourable friend from Hoshiarpur, who has just preceded me, has said, I am sure the Government will not make any discrimination so far as the remission of land revenue is concerned. It is not just. Everybody knows that the rate of land revenue has been fixed mainly on the prices. This is the chief factor in determining the rate of land revenue in each district. (Mr. Calvert: Question). I would quote three districts, Ambala, Karnal and Rohtak. The settlements in these districts were carried out between the years 1910 and 1920 and the rates of wheat, the average rate, in this area was Rs. 4-8-0 to Rs. 5 per maund, but now the present rate is between Rs. 1-8-0 and 2. Only yesterday, or day before yesterday the rates have risen to Rs. 2-6-0, but the average has remained at about Rs. 2 up to this time. We are asking for 50 per per cent. remission. We are not making any exorbitant demand. In fairness we should have 66 per cent. of all total revenue and the same proportion of the abiana, for the abiana was also fixed with due regard to the rates of agricultural produce. The honourable member from Hoshiarpur has said that no district should be deprived of this help and whatever more help Government contemplates giving, it can of course give but for this percentage of 50 no district should be excluded. He has quoted facts and figures for one district and my honourable friend from Lyallpur has quoted facts and figures for Lyallpur district. I am not particularly elaborating the cause of any district. I can say in one word that just as gold has

flown from Lyallpur, so it has also flown from Ambala, Rohtak, Hissar and Gurgaon districts.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: There was no gold in Ambala.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan: Then it is all the more reason that this poor district should get more help and it should deserve better treatment, I may tell him that whatever little gold it had, had gone out of it, and it is the same case with Hissar, Gurgaon and Rohtak. This nobody knows better than the Honourable the Revenue Member himself. Then the question has been already elaborately discussed by my honograble friend who has moved the resolution, that there are various and multifarious causes of the inability of the zamindars to pay this land revenue. I need not go into them because they are so fresh in the memory of the honourable members. Whatever may be said against this sort of argument or against this demand, the fact remains that if this remission is not given the zamindars will not be able to pay. Everybody knows that at the time of the payment of land revenue they used to borrow money from the money-lenders and it is well known to the honourable members that zamindars are heavily in debt. Perhaps honourable members have read Mr. Darling's book on Co-operation in which it has been proved that zamindars in the Hoshiarpur, Jullundur, Ambala, Rohtak and other districts that are adjacent to them owe a debt to the mahajans which ranges between twenty and thirty times the land revenue. Imagine a zamindar with a debt thirty times the land revenue that he has to pay to Government. He cannot pay land revenue demand even for a single harvest. How can be pay thirty times? When he cannot pay his previous debt to his money lender, the moneylender will not lend him more money. There is no money with the mahajan. His money came from the zamindars. When you go to him, he simply says I have exhausted all my money, and when he says so, you know he is right. Most of the mahajans are bankrupt, many of them are being declared bankrupt. They cannot lend money and there is no one else from whom the zamindars can borrow. (A voice: If they cannot beg or borrow, they can steal). I do not think it is a serious suggestion. They have a kind Government at their head, they can approach it in times of great stress or difficulty. When the Government was faced with the greatest crisis in its existence during the war, they came to its rescue and now let Government come to their rescue.

My friend has pointed out the sources from which Government could bring money to meet the deficit, but the fact remains that if Government is really anxious to do anything for the zamindars, it should be able to do it. I do not think that Government has explored all the sources. It can surely find money for helping the zamindars.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: From where?

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan: The sources from which Government can find money have already been elaborately explained by my friend and I fear I shall be called to order if I repeat the argument. They are fresh in the mind of the Honourable Member. The Sources of Revenue Committee's Report should bring in 50 lakhs and the Restrenchment Committee's report should bring in 3 crores. When the latter report is discussed

[Ch. Allah Dad Khan.] we will point out that even more saving can be affected. Then there is the alternative of borrowing money. Government has always been borrowing. The Government of India is just now borrowing. Why is the Punjab Government afraid of borrowing? Does it think that this financial depression which has affected the zamindars so badly will remain for ever? There is a proverb that calamity does not remain for ever, but kindness shown during calamity remains for ever. Let Government understand that if it shows kindness to the zamindar it will remain for ever. I would ask the Government not to adopt coercive methods against the zamindars. Legal processes they can certainly employ, but processes which are not authorised by law and which most of the tahsildars are indulging in should not be employed. There are many tahsildars who are indulging in methods which were employed ten or twenty years ago when they could squeeze money out of the zamindars by making them stand for hours in the hot sun or by putting a three mound weight on the head. I remember that in a particular village I recovered money which the zamindars had borowed at 75 per cent. interest, and Mr. Brayne, who was the Deputy Commissioner of Gurgaon at the time, told me that the money should be returned to the zamindars. because they would be killed by the high rate of interest. Now when the zamindars were pressed they had to borrow at 75 per cent., but in this time of stringency when the banias have no money they will borrow at 100 per cent. Mr. Froude in his History of the British People says-" Woe to a Government in which the race of yeoman is declining." In this Government. the zamindars are not only declining but are threatened to be wiped out of the face of this earth, and when the zamindars are no longer existing where will the Government be? They have always come to the rescue of the Government and are always ready at hand. One British officer told me that zamindars are like the milch cow which gives milk to sustain man. If the gamindars have helped Government like that, they deserve the help of Government. I am sure that after these observations the members of Government will not oppose the resolution but will support it.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik (Finance Member): Sir, I desire to speak rather on the financial side than on the revenue side of this problem, and I hope the House will realise that it does not follow from my saying that I cannot subscribe to this resolution, that I am not in sympathy with the difficulties of zamindars, or that Government is not in sympathy with the difficulties of the zamindars which have been so eloquently put before us this afternoon. It must have been, I think, apparent to all honourable members from the speech delivered by His Excellency yesterday that the sympathy of Government for the zamindar is forthcoming in the fullest and most abundant measure and when we discussed a similar resolution during the last budget session I made that perfectly clear myself. But there are certain practical difficulties over which speakers have and especially the last speaker has skated very lightly, but which on examination will be found to be none the less very real obstacles to the acceptance in whole of this resolution. Now, the honourable member who just sat down after stating that the zamindar had no money, that the mahajan had no money, proposed that the zamindar should meet his diffienlities by coming to Government. I have got to admit that Government has no money. Very well, says the honourable member, Government

can borrow. My retort to that is, who is to lend? According to his own saying the zamindar has no money nor has the mahajan. (A voice: Float a loan). But you have got to borrow it from somebody. (A voice: Cut your salaries). Cut our salaries? I am coming to that. We are to meet these difficulties by cutting salaries. Let us examine the proposition a little more closely. We are asked to remit 50 per cent. of the whole revenue demand and 50 per cent. of the whole of the abiana demand for this harvest. I should like the honourable mover to give me a rough idea as to what that will come to. I suppose he cannot. I will tell him. (A voice: Something like one crore). The demand for land revenue for the kharif harvest is 2,08 lakhs, the demand for abiana for the kharif harvest is 2,08 lakhs, that is to say, the total demand of which we are asked to remit half is 4,11 lakhs. Now we are told to cut our salaries to meet that. The honourable member, who made that intelligent interpolation, I take it, means to cut the salaries of the all-India services because it is always the all-India. services that we are asked to cut. (A voice: No, all of them). You have already cut them by 10 per cent. Do you wish to cut them by 50 per cent.? If you do, let me explain the consequences. Probably more than half of your servants will resign immediately. Supposing you cut down the pay of all officers from the top down to the very last chaprasi, the very last police constable and the last patwari or chaukidar or menial, by 25 per cent., you would not get the amount we are asked to remit. If you abolish the all-India services entirely with one stroke of the pen, even if you refuse to pay us our pensions, even then, how much do you think you could get? I will tell you. You would not get even four annas of the land revenue of a single harvest that you want us to remit. Will the honourable members who talk so glibly try to realise that the total salary of the all-India services, including their passage concessions and overseas pay, is less than 70 lakhs? If you cut that by half and substitute provincial service officers for the all-India service officers throughout the province you would save altogether 85 lakhs. (A voice: Why not reduce most of the posts?) Because you would bring the administration to a standstill and you would still only save about one anna in the rupee. (A voice: Do not go to Simla). What do you think the Simla move costs? One lakh only, which is not one-twentieth part of a single harvest's land revenue demand. Any more intelligent suggestion? (A voice: 20 per cent. cut in the pay of everybody from the Governor down to the chaprasi). (Another voice: The Governor has given up 33 per cent.) Twenty per cent. from all the salaries from the very top to the very bottom will come to about 90 lakhs, which is considerably less than half of the land revenue alone, leaving out the abiana, of a single harvest, a great deal less than what you wish us to remit in a single harvest. When you come to examine these proposals so glibly put forward with a view to balance the budget, you really find on examination that they are not so very practical.

Now, we have had a Retrenchment Committee which has ranged over the whole field of Government expenditure and has made some very farreaching proposals which I hope we shall discuss the day after to-morrow. I do not want to anticipate the discussion in any way whatever, but I do wish to point out that the total amount of retrenchment suggested by that Committee came to the sum of 2,45 lakhs in a full year. Suppose we were to say: We will not bother to read the proposals, we will not examine [Hon. Sir Henry Craik.]

them, we will just adopt them blindly and bring them into force at once with one stroke of the pen, even then we would get nothing like the amount which we are asked to remit now. Surely nobody can suggest seriously that Government should adopt the proposals without giving them my full consideration, but, as I have already pointed out, even if we did, that would not solve the problem. Sir, I would ask the House to consider very seriously the result if this resolution is pressed to its logical conclusion. As I have said, you may take it as certain that Government will give remissions on the most generous scale possible. The honourable member from Lyallpur said that the standard by which we should measure was not how much we were able to collect but how much harm we could prevent to the basic industry of the province. To some extent I agree with him there. I think the standard he adopted is certainly better than the one he rejected, but surely the right standard is this: how much can we afford to give now? At the last harvest, as His Excellency pointed out yesterday, remissions were granted on a scale which had never previously been approached and which, on the whole, were received with gratitude and in some cases, I think I am right in saying, with surprise at their size. Have you any reason to think that on this occasion Government will not show the same measure of practical sympathy? But let me say one word in regard to the proposal that you should remit onehalf of the abiana on the kharif harvest. As I said, the total demand for abiana alone—not land revenue—is 2,03 lakhs. Now on all our canals, the cost of supplying water, including charges for interest on capital investedis 3½ crores a year, while the average income from water rates comes to about 4½ crores a year. If you reduce that income by 50 per cent. you reduce it to 2½ crores. If this is the net income on our canal system, the system will be run at a loss, and it really would pay us to scrap the canal system and close down the canals altogether. In other words, it means that if we are to give a remission of 50 per cent, on abiana, the general taxpayer is being very heavily mulcted for the benefit of those—and it is only part of the province—who receive the advantage of canal water. If a 50 per cent. remission is granted, the irrigators will be paying nothing like what it costs to bring water to their fields and will be benefitting at the expense of those who live in unirrigated districts. Sir, I think I have given figures and facts which show conclusively that the measure of relief proposed is such as would amount either to the administration being brought practically to a stand-still or the Government being forced into the position of having to borrow to meet its current expenditure, in itself not a very sound way of carrying on, apart from the fact that it could not borrow except perhaps at the most exorbitant rates of interest.

I will conclude, Sir, by alluding to a paragraph in a newspaper which caught my eye just before I came into the Chamber. It is a report of an interview granted to a representative of this newspaper by the honourable member who sits opposite, and I should like to read, if you will allow me, the final sentence of his statement. He said—he was alluding to the speech of His Excellency—that "His Excellency the Governor and the Government are fully aware of the grave need for coming to the rescue of the poor agriculturists and it is expressly to be hoped that the measures which are adopted for affording relief to the agricultural classes would be as generous.

and as ample as circumstances permit." These were the honourable member's words, and I can assure the House that those hopes will be fulfilled.

Sardar Jawahar Singh Dhillon [Lahore, Sikh, Rural]: Sir, I am very glad to find that the Honourable Finance Member has told us at the end of his speech that the hopes cherished by us would be fulfilled. I want to urge before the House that the request which has been put forward by the honourable member from Hoshiarpur to the effect that relief should be given to the agriculturists will be complied with and that reduction to the extent of 50 per cent. in abiana and land revenue will be granted. Honourable Finance Member has given us figures showing that land revenue demand amounts to 2.08 lakes and abiana 2.08 lakes, the total coming to 4,11 lakhs. Fifty per cent. of this comes to 2,051 lakhs. The Government gave us a remission of about 1.10 lakhs for the last rabi crop. But the plight of the zamindars, now as compared with the last rabi, is worse. Now the cotton crop has totally failed, heavy rains being one of the causes of the failure. The heavy rains have also resulted in many deaths. If you take the figuresof the Health Department, you will find that there is no village where the majority of the people are not affected by malarial fever. Similarly there is cattle disease also prevailing in almost all the villages, and hundreds of cattle have died during the season. By giving remission of this 1,10 lakhs it was evident that the zamindars deserved that help. They are now still more affected. Without cattle the industry of agriculture cannot be carried. If you pass from Lahore to Kasur you will find that there is much water-logging and the poor agriculturists cannot prepare their land for cultivation for the next rabi. It is very difficult to get rid of the water-logging condition. I therefore urge that the remission of 50 per cent. as suggested by the mover of the resolution is reasonable. He would have been justified even if he had asked for a remission of 75 per cent. It is stated in Punjabi-

This implies that much water is not needed for the cotton crop, and on account of the heavy rains, the cotton crop has totally failed this year. Therefore, I strongly urge that all honourable members of the House should make this unanimous request to the Government that land revenue and abiana should be totally remitted in the case of the cotton crop and 50 per cent. reduction should be given in the case of other crops as suggested in the resolution just now moved. I have got in my possession copies of several memorials submitted to the Government and district authorities by my constituents stating that they have not got money to pay land revenue and abiana this year, that they paid the same with very great difficulty even last year, and that the methods employed by the district authorities to realise the arrears are beyond description. You might have read in the papers and my constituents have told me that they are troubled by the tahsildars and naibtabildars and they have been met with very harsh 4 P.M. treatment. They are asked to ride on a donkey with their face blackened and are made to pass through the village. This is a

very novel procedure to realize revenue. This has happened in village Gagga, tabsil Lahore. This is a curious way of realizing land revenue and

• <u>!</u>

[Sardar Jawahar Singh Dhillon.]

water rates from zamindars. This has not been done in any civilized country, what to say of England. I, therefore, strongly urge that the Government benches should take strong action against these measures if any representation is made to them. I accordingly submit to the House to adopt this resolution whole-heartedly and urge upon the Government to grant at least 50 per cent. reduction in land revenue and water rate this year.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: Is the name of that village Gagga?

Sardar Jawahar Singh Dhillon Yes. I have got these memorials in my possession in which a request is made that I should read one or two passages for the information of the House about the pitiable condition of the zamindars and their inability to pay land revenue. It is not because that they have got money and do not want to pay, but because of their inability. They also say that they have met with harsh treatment as I have just stated for the information of the House. They are ready to go to jails rather than to live in the villages if this sort of treatment is to be meted out to them. The Honourable Member for Finance just told us that even if we cut salaries by 20 per cent., we will not be able to meet this demand of remission made by the honourable mover of the resolution. But I differ from him, and I can prove that this demand can be met with easily if 20 per cent. cut is made in salaries and if travelling allowance and special allowances are cut equally. There are other methods also to bring money and to give relief to the gamindars.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: How to bring more money?

Sardar Jawahar Singh Dhillon: If you let me go on I can show how more money can be got. I can suggest to you several measures which, if you adopt, will find you money more than enough to give relief to the zamindars. Cut in the travelling allowance and special allowances is one.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: How much will that bring you?

Sardar Jawahar Singh Dhillon: You have got the budget with you and you can calculate. I guarantee that the total amount saved will be enough to meet this demand. Cut the special pay. When a man is appointed to do a particular work, why should he be given special allowance in addition to his ordinary pay? When a man is getting Rs. 500 as his ordinary pay, why should he be getting in addition Rs. 700 as special pay? This illustrates the proverb—

دارهي نالون معهان وديان

If you adopt the unanimous recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee, you will get about 2,50 lakhs. Then again if the Lee concessions are abolished altogether, you get some more money.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: It will be two lakhs.

Sardar Jawahar Singh Dhillon: All these savings will grow up to meet all that you require. Then there are some other special posts which are quite useless, especially so in these days of financial stringency. We do not want these special posts.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: Which are those posts?

Sardar Jawahar Singh Dhillon: Commissioners, Deputy Inspector-General of Police and one Chief Engineer. We find that one Chief Engineer is always on leave, and thus a burden of rupees seventy thousand is placed on the province. I, therefore, strongly contend that sufficient money will be found by adopting these measures. With these words I strongly urge upon the House to give a unanimous support to the resolution that has been moved.

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad East and West Central Towns, Muhammdans, Urban : Sir, I own no land and hence not directly interested in the kharif crop, but as a citizen of the State, and as a peaceful citizen too, I am led to take part in the debate, as I see that the point that was stressed before this House is being ignored. It is the political aspect of the question that I wish to lay before this House with all the earnestness that I can command. It really pained me to see that Nero was fiddling. when Rome was burning. It does not pay the Executive to ignore all those representations that are being made to them. It is for them to accommodate themselves to the paying capacity of the tax-payer. Sir, when you raise all sorts of objections to the intelligent or unintelligent suggestion; made to you, you proceed from the wrong end. You look at the question from your own point of view. We want to place the question before you from our point of view. You argue, these are your commitments, find out the money to meet them. We say, this is our capacity, adjust yourselves to this and be satisfied with the money that you can find from us. There is a vast difference between these two points of view. I would confess that I am not an expert in the reading of budget. I would confess that I am not a great financier myself. But as a layman I would most respectfully urge upon this House to see how best to meet the urgent demand that has been made upon them.

I come in contact with these zamindars every day in connection with my profession. I am fully acquainted with the sad plight in which they are. I know that merely to save a rupee or so a zamindar in these days walks a distance of 85 miles to reach a court of law where he has to attend his case. I know that he finds it very hard to make the two ends meet. I know and you know also that a famished zamindar is more ferocious than a hungry wolf. I am afraid of him. You too should feel afraid of him. He is going to make a prey of me, he is going to make a prey of you. You should try to protect yourselves against him and it is for you to find the means to do so (hear, hear). Sir, you will have riots, you will have murders and you will have decoities, and you will have all kinds of political crimes and then you will have to find additional police to meet these hungry zamindars running amok which again will mean a burden on your exchequer. This is the reason why I have stood up to participate in the debate, lest this most urgent point of view may be ignored. We fully sympathise with the difficulty of the administration, but we cannot at all shut our eyes to the difficulties of the tax-payer. It has been represented by the representatives of the land-owning classes that there is absolutely no money to be found with the zamindars. We also know, and it has been represented before you. that there is no money in the coffers of the mahaian and there is no credit left with the zamindars which will bring him that loan. We also know that [K. B. Shaikh Din Muhammad.]

Government has no money, we are also told that other Governments have no money and our Government cannot borrow money from anywhere Should we confess our inability to solve this problem and should we face the revolution that awaits us? No sane Government would do that. No sane legislature would ever recommend that. We are here to deliberate over the complexity of the situation. We are here to find out some solution. of this most complicated problem. If we have to cut our luxurious ex penditure, we should at once surrender that. If we have to defer the ex penditure on any work which is non-productive, we should at once do that. If we find that we have to stop even the hydro-electric scheme which is costing us crores of rupees every year, we should at once agree to that. But we should meet the demand that has been made upon us anyhow. (Hear, hear). Bleed the zamindar to the last drop, I would not sympathise with him. Bleed him to the last drop, find out how much he can pay. But if you find him helpless, help him. After all there is a limit. There is a limit to his paying capacity and there is a limit to his loyalty. Sir, practical threats are being given in England. Mahatama Gandhi has proclaimed with the beat of the drum that he is coming here to launch a mass movementof civil disobedience. Should you find fuel for him so that he might be able to come and set fire to it and conflagrate the whole of India? Surely not. I fully realize that all the assurances that are given by the Government are most genuine. I fully realize that the assurances that were given by His Excellency the Governor yesterday were most sincere and genuine. I realize that the Government has got a very anxious solicitude for the welfare of the zamindars, but they want a practical demonstration of that sympathy. If you in any way postpone their hopes, if you defer their hopes, you lead them to anarchy, you lead them to confusion and you convert them into rebels and sedition-mongers. This is the situation you should study, the bare facts, the hard facts, the stern realities, which any amount of diplomacy can in no way cover. That is the situation that faces us. And if to meet the situation half of the budget has to be cut down, not in the matter of provincial services only, not in the matter of all-India services only, not in the matter of subordinate services only, not in the matter of the Public Works Department only, but half the budget as a whole, it should be out down and the zamindar should be told: Here we are, your governors, sympathetic rulers, administrators belonging to you, not strangers to this land, not your exploiters, here we show our practical sympathy and support for your cause; we cut down our luxuries, we cut down even our necessities so that you may be saved from hunger, so that you may be saved from starvation, so that you may be saved from ruin. This is the attitude that our administrators should adopt; this is the sympathy that we expect from them. We do not expect chuckles or laughter, smiles and ridicule. We expect sincere tears over the situation, not crocodile tears. We expect a tender heart, a warm heart; a sympathetic heart, we do not expect any diplomatic reply. Since the time the honourable members representing the zamindar class have been speaking. I was surprised to see the Financial Commissioner busy taking down notes as if he was going to argue a law case. We are not arguing a case in law at all. We are not at all entering into any serious controversy. We know that you can give us a very good reply. We know that you can place figures before us and you can silence us by the

figures you quote. That we already know. That is not, however, what we want from you. We want a sympathetic reply from you. We want a reply saying: You have been our loyal subjects so far; you are now suffering, you are sorely in trouble; you cannot meet the demands made on you; you cannot make your two ends meet; you have nothing to fall back upon; you have no nourishment left. We, your rulers, are going to meet you half-way. That was the only reply you should have given, not that you should have taken notes in order to meet every point that was raised. The Honourable the Finance Member has laid figures before us to show that if this fifty per cent. is remitted, the reduction in the year's income would amount to 2,80 lakhs which it would be very difficult to find. If the whole of this amount cannot be found, some attempt, some sincere attempt and genuine attempt should be made to find out so much amount so that you may satisfy the zamindars that you have given a sympathetic consideration to their request. That is what we want, and that is what the zamindar wants.

With these words, I lend my whole-hearted support to the resolution moved by the honourable member from Hoshiarpur.

Lala Bhagat Ram [Jullundur-cum-Ludhiana. Non-Muhammdan, Rural] (Undu): Sir, there is no denying the fact that everybody is aware of the deplorable financial condition of the country and the zamindars. The Government with all their sources of information cannot be deemed to be in the dark about it. So the only question for us to consider is, how to find means whereby the poor zamindars may find relief at this critical period. Sir, we all know that the zamindars were not satisfied even with the 83 per cent. remissions granted last time in the land revenue. They had to sell their ornaments and all valuable articles in their houses in order to pay off their dues. In fact some had to sell their daughters to meet the Government demands (Voices: Shame, shame). Now, they have nothing to fall back upon. They can raise no loans. The village sahukars did come to their aid and advanced them money, but they are also not in a position now to advance further loans. Sahukars, Sir, also have to look to the zamindars for money, and since they have not been able to realise any dues during the last three or four years owing to the indigence of their debtors their own pockets are also empty. I know the case of the sahukars living in small villages of district Jullundur. All have been hit as hard as the zamindars. So, the zamindar is left totally helpless. The lambardars have suffered all sorts of humiliations and resigned their offices because they could not realise the Government dues. The main thing to be considered is: can a respectable man bear such insults only if he has money to pay? My answer is, never. The difficulty with them is that while their income is abnormally reduced their expenses are quite the same. Land revenue, abiana, district board tax and the wages of the agriculturist labourers, all these demands are there to be satisfied. A further trouble has appeared in the shape of worms which have destroyed several crops and its effect is most acutely felt in the Jullandar and Ludbiana districts. It is worth mentioning here that while assessing the land revenue demand no attention has been paid to the abnormal slump in the market and excessively low rates of the agricultural produce. If the assessments had been made with due regard to the prices of the agricultural produce the assessors would have realised that the

[L. Bhaget Ram.] zamindars are not able to satisfy their demands even if everything in their possession is sold. The receipts of the cattle fairs will disclose the monetary conditions of the zamindars. In cattle fairs which were recently held, animals which could, under the normal conditions bring not less than Rs. 100 each, were disposed of for an insignificant sum of Rs. 10 each, and the customers were not zamindars but butchers.

If this state of affairs continues in the rural areas, I am afraid, the Government will compel the zamindars to plunge into the disasters of civil disobedience. The zamindars are at a loss to know what to do and what not to do. They are ready to forego the possessions of their lands and they are pre- ared to give up the whole produce of their lands to pay up the Government dues. In fact they try their level best to meet the official demands. But the officers seem to be quite ignorant of their trouble so much so that their efforts to pay up the dues leads the officers concerned to conclude that they are having quite good income. Such was the case of the Jullundur district zamindars. The officers thought, since there was no "agitation" started in that area for non-payment of land revenue, those zamindars were really quite well off. So no remissions were granted to them and the vernacular saying—

came out to be true.

Sir, in India we believe that the King should levy his revenues from the people in the same manner as the sun takes vapours from the waters. Just as the sun pours down his collections when the earth is thirsty, the King is expected to give back the money he collects in order to be spent for the benefit of his subjects. And as the sun takes his share without causing distrubance to the calm surface of the water, the King should realise the amount without putting his subjects to any trouble whatever. We want the Government to know that the peasants are quite ready to sacrifice their own interests for those of the State. But their condition is so bad that they are not able to satisfy official demands even if they go unclothed, and even un-fed. Their wheat is waiting customers in the market. Heaps of corn are there in the markets only to be exposed to the sun and rain. No money is coming forth by their sale. So if the zamindars are further pressed, I am alraid they will be driven to despair and according to the Persian saying—

تذك أمد بجذك أمد

will have to resort to dacoities and murders. When they see that people living in towns are quite immune from the pangs of penury they are likely to succumb to the temptation of snatching their riches, though it can be safely presumed that towns people are not in any way in a better condition. Then, you will have to appoint additional police to maintain law and order. The expenditure of the additional police will be a further burden on your exchequer, and we will be involved in still greater troubles, just as the Urdu poet has said:—

مرض برهتا گيا جي جي دوا کي

With these remarks I strongly support the resolution and most respectfully remind the Government that the zamindars of the Juliundur and Ludhiana districts may not be ignored when the remissions are given this time.

Mr. H. Calvert (Financial Commissioner): Sir. the honourable member, Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad, seemed to object to the intelligent interest which I was taking in his speech and he protested in advance against any attempt on my part to place before this Council a few plain truths. He argued that it was the duty of Government to adjust its expenditure to the paying capacity of the people. He seems to have forgotten that the whole of the expenditure in this province is approved by the Council. At the last budget session the whole budget went through without a single cut of a single rupee. It is the duty of Government to place before this Council its proposals for expenditure, and all that Government does is to submit to this Council its proposals. It is for the Council to accept them or reject them. Actually this Council, without a single dissentient voice, passed the whole of the budget which is now being subjected to attack. I should like to have asked the honourable member, had he been here to hear my reply, whether he himself did or did not vote for this budget, and if he did, why it is that after a few months he turns round and arraigns Government for expenditure which he himself is responsible for. Just as in the last spring and repeatedly in other years this Council approved of the expenditure which it now proceeds to attack, so also in the course of a few months will it again have the opportunity of passing judgment on such proposals as Government might put before it. It is in the power of this Council to say, we do not want this or that special form of service.

Sir, the honourable member, Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad, asked for a practical demonstration of sympathy. Had he taken the pains that I have to look up the facts he would have found in the budget nothing but a practical demonstration of sympathy. Hardly any Government in India, probably no Government in the world, is more sympathetic and more attentive to the interests of the cultivating population than that of the Punjab. It has been for the last seventy or eighty years the main duty of the Puniab Government to foster the prosperity of the zamindars of this province, and if you look through the expenditure of Government, their practical sympathy will be found writ large on it. Are not canals a practical demonstration? Are not metalled roads, bridges, hospitals, colleges and schools in rural areas—are not these a practical demonstration of Government's sympathy with the interests of the cultivating class? If this Council a few months hence says, and says in no uncertain voice, we do not want hospitals, we do not want veterinary treatment, we do not want schools, we do not want metalled roads, we do not want bridges but would rather wade across the rivers, the policy of the Government would be perfectly clear. It is in the hands of the Council to approve or disapprove of the expenditure, of those practical demonstrations of sympathy against which some members are now protesting. We, on these benches, assert and assert again our deepest and most sincere sympathy with the hard lot that has befallen not only the zamindars of this province but the cultivating class in general and all those engaged on land, owing to vicissitudes of nature. We admit that this country and the world at large is faced with

[Mr. H. Calvert.]

one of the greatest disasters in economic history. The situation lies beyond our own power to deal with. His Excellency the Governor yesterday showed. I think conclusively, the great practical sympathy of himself and his government with the lot of the revenue-paying class in this province, and I should have thought that after the very sympathetic address which His-Excellency gave yesterday this resolution might have been modified or at least withdrawn after the Honourable the Finance Member had made his speech. Sir, His Excellency did not recite the whole tale of what this Government has done for the zamindars. There are many things, many concessions, many matters of help to samindars which he and his Government have sanctioned which do not fall within the actual definition of land revenue or abiana. The total concessions given to zamindars in the last year or two goes far beyond the figure given by His Excellency. We are all very much engrossed with this present crisis in prices. It has affected us all in different spheres. I have, for my part, to deal with the Courts of Wards estates, and it is very hard indeed to see how to secure the income to meet the expenditure. In our different ways we are all up against this severe problem. But, Sir, this province has faced prices as low as this before. It has paid revenue nearly as high as it is doing now before and there have been no riots; none of the doleful things which the honourable member (Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad) threatened us with ever bappened. Prices were as low thirty or forty years ago as they are now.

Our sympathies are entirely with the major part of this resolution. What we object to are the words: "at least fifty per cent." We object to the resolution as the honourable member is attempting to bind the discretion of the Government before it has had time to examine the position fully. My honourable friend from Lyallpur (Mian Nurullah) tried to frighten the Council with figures of costs of cultivation of erops. It is quite impossible to frame any estimate of cultivating a single crop which would be of any value. I do not think the Council need be the least influenced by the figures he has placed before the Council. Further, the House should note that land revenue is not charged on the cultivator at all. It is charged on land and on the land-owner. I was surprised to find that the honourable member from Hoshiarpur (Mr. Nanak Chand Pandit) once again wished to reduce abiana on the irrigated area. He was reminded by the Honourable the Finance Member that, if the people who enjoyed the benefits of irrigation refused to pay for them, the burden would fall on their barani friends as there is no other area or persons on whom it can fall. The honourable member, Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan, said that price was the main factor in assessing land revenue. Just to assure him how incorrect that is I wish to point out that in one district of the province, although it has been twice settled in the last forty years, the land revenue per acre has not increased. by a single anna. I am afraid —I know this statement will meet with objection—that this resolution is put forward more on behalf of those 34 lakhs of fairly well-to-do zamindars than on behalf of the thirty lakhs of poor zamindars. The average land revenue of this province is so low that the ordinary cultivator, the ordinary zamindar, does not feel it. It is no burden to him at all. It is less than Rs. 2 per acre in the tracts not irrigated. The actual land revenue per acre on the average holding in unimigated districts may

be as much as Rs. 10 per acre and certainly not more. A resolution like this will offer a relief of Rs. 2-8-0 in tracts like Hoshiarpur and Gurdaspur and the trans-Jhelum territory. I am afraid that a certain amount of misunderstanding creeps into these discussions on land revenue owing to the attempt of Government to make assessments in colony areas as lenient as possible. In the old settled tracts, where the land revenue is a regular contract between the land owner and Government, the contract is for a term which this Council had insisted on fixing at forty years, and in this settlement period, as His Excellency stated yesterday, never has there been any question of interfering with the assessment on the ground of low prices. The contract executed forty years ago has, in good years and bad, been supposed to represent a fair and even distribution of the assessment. Unfortunately, owing to the attempts of Government to be as sympathetic as possible with the grantees in our colonies, land revenue has been assessed on the matured crop and that has led to a large harvest of complaints. idea has now got about, somehow or other, that land revenue has to be paid from the crop, that land revenue of a particular harvest, such as the coming kharif, has to be paid from the crop of that harvest. That of course is not the law of this land. Land revenue is assessed for a term of years and is paid on the land. It would be paid in most districts whether there was a good crop or not. The theory of revenue, I am sorry to see, has been carried far from its original form by the Government's own good intentions. in trying to ease the situation for the colony grantee.

On the question of scarcity of money which has been stressed in some speeches I may note that one source of expenditure of zamindars still flourishes as much as ever. There has been no decrease in litigation. I have just seen the figures for the last quarter. The criminal institutions still stand as high in the province as they have been for many years past and civil institutions show no tendency to decline over the previous years' figures. So in one line at least the zamindar seems to be able to raise credit, namely, litigation.

When we turn to abiana we are on very different ground, indeed, from land revenue. The previous speakers have assumed, largely by using the vague term zamindar, that land revenue and abiana are paid by the same person. That, of course, is not correct. Land revenue is a charge on the land and abiana is a charge on the cultivator who uses the water. They only go together when the landowner is cultivating his own land. Abiana has nothing whatever to do with the price of the produce. It is mainly determined by the cost of placing the water on the land. And, as the Honourable the Finance Member pointed out, the actual charge to the zamindar is less than the cost to the Irrigation Department of putting the water on to the land. I think, however, the Honourable the Finance Member may have misled the House, if he will allow me to say so, by quoting gross figures. He quoted the gross figures for receipts and not the net. Those gross figures are subject to deductions for interest, the cost of maintenance and repairs. It will be easy to see that the net receipts would almost be completely wiped out by the remission proposed now. This province at the present moment has incurred a debt of round about Rs. 33 crores on old irrigation works, and on those works it has to pay interest round about, I think, Rs. 1.20 lakhs a year. Somebody must pay it, whatever we say about

[Mr. H. Calvert.]

the hard lot of the zamindar. It certainly does not matter what our sympathy must be, we must face that fact that some one must pay interest on these works. If, as some one seems to suggest, we should repudiate that liability, then of course there would disappear all hope of any further loans for development in this province. My honourable friend, Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram, would, I am sure, find his constituents very much annoyed with him if he gave his vote for any measure which will prevent any loan being raised for the Bhakra Dam Project. That project is placed in serious danger by this resolution before the House to-day, in very serious danger, because if this Council in a moment of crisis and to meet present needs passed a resolution, which is tantamount to refusing interest on its loans, then there is gone for ever any hope of this province raising further loans, and without further loans we have very little chance indeed of embarking on the large projects of development which so many members wish to see.

Sir, I think the actual point of dispute between Government and zamindars is really not so great as might appear from our speeches. We have full sympathy with them. But it is possible to exaggerate their position. We had a statement from the mover that while the value of produce has declined the cost of cattle had not declined. And a short time ago, in an answer given by the Honourable Minister for Agriculture, the drop in the price of cattle this year was shown to be one half of the price of the last few years. I say then that although the case is very bad, very serious, and pitiable indeed, there is no object to be gained by exaggerating things. And certainly in a crisis like this it is surely the duty of the zamindar, for whom the Government have done so much, to rally round Government and support them and do his best to see Government through their great difficulty. So far, in this province, Government has been able to rely on the zamindar to pay up his canal dues when called upon. In other provinces the same trust does not exist between zamindars and Government, and they have a system whereby they refuse to supply any water to any village until the proprietors of that village have signed a contract with Government agreeing to pay for water for a fixed number of years at a fixed rate. Surely our honourable friends opposite, who are pressing for a reduction of abiana, do not want to drive the Punjab Government into this hard and fast system of contract, when without some similar contract we have been able to guarantee interest on the loans we have incurred.

Now, Sir, I might just point out one thing. I know how some members dislike figures, but certain figures are interesting if they are sufficiently accurate. This proposal to reduce the land revenue by 50 per centwould bring the land revenue in the Punjab lower than it was in 1868. Now, no one, however hard hit they are, however hard pressed they are, no one can say that the zamindars of this province are as poor as they were in 1868. Why, Sir, do they want the conditions of 1868?

One honourable member thought he could secure a little addition to the financial position by reducing salaries. The salary of the post I have the honour to hold was fixed in 1870. I am drawing now from the treasury less pay than has ever been drawn by any Financial Commissioner, my income is less than that of my predecessor 60 or 70 years ago. All Chief Engineers are in a similar position. There the scale of pay is lower than it was well in the last century. In no case are we better off than we were in 1890. Well, that is the position of certain Government servants.

These proposed half cuts would bring the land revenue lower than what we had in 1868. My point is this that we do not object to the resolution except for these words "up to at least 50 per cent." The Honourable Finance Member has explained that when Government is in possession of all the facts, it is going to give its deepest consideration to the matter and will do its utmost and go as far as it can to relieve the condition of the zamindars. I do hope the zamindars will not press Government too far. There are certain just dues which the zamindars must pay. Surely they must pay Government the interest on 88 crores that it has spent. Surely the greater part of the expenditure on Government servants is productive. If you retrench certain officers you will save a certain amount of money, but it will affect the administration and result in loss to Government. I do hope that my zamindar friends will not narrow down Government's discretion to 50 per cent. and will leave the matter in the hands of Government. I am sure that they will find Government not lacking in sympathy with them.

Khan Bahadur Sardar Habib Ullah [Lahore, Muhammadan, Rurall: Sir, many a time before this on this very floor of the House the misery, degradation, poverty and the hardship of zamindars have been discussed. Again, to-day my friend from Lyallpur and some other members of this House have proved by quoting facts and figures that zamindars at the present moment are not in a position to meet all the demands that are made on them by Government and by various peoples. Therefore, I would not take the time of this House by quoting such figures or by depicting the deplorable condition of the zamindars which is self-evident. I would only remind Mr. Calvert by pointing out one thing in his speech that he has so boldly accused this Council for passing all the demands at the time of the budget discussion. This is an argument which I would hardly have expected from so able a Financial Commissioner as Mr. Calvert. I hope he knows the elementary law of the budget. The budgets are put forward in the House by my very able friend the Financial Secretary. He gives the figures of what the income of a particular year would be. Then to expect the House not to believe those figures that are put forward by the department with all its expert knowledge is in itself a novel thing and it amounts to saying to this Council, well, there is an income of Rs. 100, you should not spend this whole of Rs. 100, but you are expected to spend only Rs. 50. If I have not been able to make myself absolutely clear, I would with your permission repeat the point. What I wanted to say was that in the budget you always have the revenue side as well as the expenditure side. The Finance Department gives a certain figure to this Council as its estimated revenue income.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: Not taking into consideration the special remissions which have been given by Government, Finance Department cannot possibly anticipate. That is what Mr. Calvert pointed out.

Khan Bahadur Sardar Habib Ullah: Nor can the members of this. House. If with all your expert machinery you cannot say that there would

[K. B. Sardar Habibullah.]

be so much income during the year, how can you expect members of this House who are laymen and who have not got all the resources that you have at your disposal, to find out whether the revenue figure is correct or not? You give us a certain figure that the Council has got to spend. The Council does not want to save that money which you propose to raise. You say that this would be the revenue. It is for us to see, if you are giving us a certain figure, that it should be spent. It is no use saving the money. If the budget given to this House is wrong from the very start then Mr. Calvert no doubt is right that we were guilty of not outting the expenditure.

Again, Sir, Mr. Calvert reminded us that the condition of the zamindar in 1868 was in no way better or worse than it is to-day, and he asked, why should the zamindar gramble and say that they cannot meet the dues? I should hardly have expected that in these advanced times with all the development and all the education and all the roads and all the schools and all the hospitals, Mr. Calvert still expected zamindars to remain on the same standard as they were in 1868. I think that is not fair, at all.

I would say one word only in answer to our very able Finance Member when he very nicely reminded us the absurdity or the impracticability of our resolution in rather a light as well as a serious mood, saying, how are you going to meet this amount which is going to be given in relief to the zamindars? It is true we all of us realise that it is a huge sum that we are asking Government to forego. At the same time I am not at all wiser than I was inspite of the speech of the Honourable Member because he has not suggested in any way how he would propose to meet this difficulty. I am grateful to His Excellency for the remarks that he made in vesterday's speech and the very sympathetic consideration that he promised to give to the whole question when he said that Government has appointed a special officer, Mr. Dobson—a very able man as far as revenue work goes—who is going through all these cases very minutely. But in connection with that I would suggest to the Honourable Revenue Member that it will be of no use, howsoever exhaustive an enquiry he might make, unless he takes into confidence some of the representatives of the zamindars who could come and sit either with that officer or with any other official that Government appoints and discuss the problem and see what the capacity of the zamindars to pay is at the present moment, whether the figures that are quoted by Mr. Calvert are correct or the figures that are quoted on this side of the House. It is no use making an inquiry through officials only, through Commissioners or by getting information from Deputy Commissioners or certain other officers, unless you sit together with the zamindars and find out the ways and means of relieving this difficult situation. I might remind honourable members of this House that in other countries, in Europe and America, this is done every day. As a matter of fact in normal years in America which is mainly an agricultural country, what happens is this, that every year the producer and the buyer and the Government representative all sit together and then make out an estimate of what the condition of agriculture produce would be in that year, and then they try as far as posssible to meet everybody's wishes. They do not say because the rates have gone down, therefore the producer must pay the same sort of taxes and the same sort of expenses for the administration or that certain rates should not be

fixed. They all sit down and fix some sort of means by which they could adjust the whole thing. In the same way I would ask the Honourable Revenue Member to try to meet the wishes of the zamindars not by appointing an official to go round and find out on the basis of the settlement of a hundred years ago and come to the conclusion that they are in no way worse off than were the zamindars in 1868 and that therefore there is no need for adjustment, but I would very humbly submit that the best method would be to ask some of the representatives of the zamindars to meet in a sort of informal committee—if a formal committee is not desirable—and to discuss in that committee all the facts and figures that both the Government and the representatives of the zamindars have, and then come to some sort of conclusion. If you convince us that your figures are right we will admit that ours are wrong, and we will agree to the adjustment of revenue on fair terms.

It has been said again and again that it is very difficult to meet the expenses of the administration. I fully realise that that expenditure must be met. Of course the Retrenchment Committee has done a lot in proposing the reduction in expenditure and I hope its recommendations will be adopted. At the same time unless Government do something to raise the prices of food products. - in whatever way it may be, either with the aid of the Government of India. or the Home Government, it is for the officials to consider—nothing much will be achieved. In England I understand they are putting a tariff wall and in France also I was given to understand that the prices of wheat were just as much as they were during the war. Unless something is done to raise the prices in our country, there is no hope for the zamindar. I do not suggest for a moment that raising the prices is the only way of helping the zamindar. But Government should consider that aspect also. Even if the prices are raised by a few annas, it will be a great help to the zaminder and to the country as a whole.

I wish to bring to the notice of the members of this House one fact which has come to my notice. Lam told that they are bringing a small cess, a few annas, on every maund of cotton that is exported from Bombay and Karachi. I think it is a very unfair sort of tax on the people on this side of the country because I understand it is meant for the Improvement Trust. People in this part of the country at any rate do not get any advantage out of it, as Improvement Trust is only for a particular town like Karachi. I do not see why there should be any tax on cotton exported from the Punjab. I do not know how far this is correct, but Government might investigate the truth of it.

Again, honourable members of this House are fully aware that in canalcolonies the revenue and water rates are paid in equal proportion by landlords and tenants.

Mr. H. Calvert: That is not the Government order. It is by private arrangement.

Khan Bahadur Sardar Habib Ullah: I quite agree, but that is the practice and that is the custom which has got the force of law. I daresay the resources of zamindars are a little better than the tenants and they have been meeting the Government demands, but if things continue like

fK. B. Sardar Habibullah.].

this, even they will not be able to do so. But I feel rather nervous that the tenants will not be able to pay anything at all and then there will be greater danger. Things that are happening now in other provinces such as non-payment of rent may happen, although we in the Panjab are not in that position at present. When I warn the Government, I would also ask my zamindar brethren on this side of the House to be considerate towards their poor tenants. Though a poor zamindar myself, I have given away over Rs. 10,000 by way of remission of rents or loans and other things to my tenants during the last two years. I appeal to my zamindar brethren to be very considerate towards their tenants because it is on them that their own safety lies.

There is only one other point which I want to mention and that is in regard to my own district, Lahore. I am sure the Financial Commissioner is fully aware, that on account of huge floods some parts round about Kanakachha including many villages have been absolutely water-logged and crops destroyed. I would ask the Financial Commissioner and the Honourable Revenue Member to be sympathetic and considerate in giving relief as fat as these villages are concerned.

Rao Bahadur Captain Rao Balbir Singh [Gurgaon, Non-Muhammadan, Rural (Urdu); Sir, I rise to support the resolution under considera-I am sure that all those who have got common sense enough to see through things would support it. (Laughter). The reason is that general welfare of the country mainly depends upon the welfare of the zamindar community. Much has been said about this matter and I think no time should now be lost to redress the grievances of the zamindars. The unprecedented fall in prices and constant famines have rendered their plight very miserable. In fact under the present circumstances they cannot keep their soul and body together. They have sold their lands, houses and ornaments. Their lot is most pitiable. They have been compelled even to sell their daughters in order to meet the Government demands. These are clear facts which no body can deny. Some time back in my village it happened that a zamindar being hard pressed by poverty asked his wife to go to her parents, Thereupon the latter in utter despair threw her children and herself in a well. The plight of the zamindars is unspeakably bad. The honourable Financial Commissioner who has been in Gurgaon for some time, can well imagine how the zamindars of Gurgaon, Hohtak, and Hissar districts, where even drinking water is scarce, would be faring when the condition of zamindars of the canal irrigated areas is really as bad as is described by various honourable members of this House. The condition of bhorias (banids) is also very bad. One Bishna, bhoris (money-lender), has been deprived of all his property. He is now hiding himself in order to evade the warrant of his arrest. Now, when it has been admitted on all hands that the condition: of the zamindar is in fact very miserable, you should devise some ways and means to help him in his present distress. It has been said that reduction in the pay of Government servants or the discontinuance of the practice of moving to Simla would not help us. When Government takes pride in being called the mai bap of its subjects, it is now its foremost duty to come to their rescue. Even pigeons take good care of their little ones.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikauder Hyat Khan: But when ones grow their feathers and are able to soar, the parent birds turn them out. the little

Rao Bahadur Captain Rao Balbir Singh (Urdu): But, so far as we are concerned only those can soar high who have got personal distinctions like knighthood or other high sounding titles. (Laughter). It is said that Government have got no money. That is true but something must be done to relieve the zamindar of his present distress. If you would sympathise with him you would in fact be sympathising with yourself. Your standard of living is very high. You have got plenty of everything. You are living luxurious lives. The zamindars on the other hand are starving. They have not even sufficient clothes to protect their bodies against the inclemencies of the weather. Please see this great difference between your condition and that of the zamindars. I would again urge with all the force at my command that you should leave no stone unturned in order to help the zamindars in their present mistortunes.

Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram [South-East Bohtak, Non-Muhammadan, Rurall: Sir, when the time for sending in resolutions came I also tabled a resolution on this subject. But in that resolution I preferred to allow a greater latitude to Government than the present resolution does. Personally I felt then that it would not be right to tie the hands of Government so rigidly as the resolution under discussion does. But on further consideration I thought that it would be an advantage to name a definite proportion of the revenue and water rates of which we seek remission. Further, I felt that the wishes of the zamindar class ought to be conveyed to the Government in their entirety and that the actual needs of the situation also required to be brought home to the Government in as clear and as definite terms as possible. I, therefore, considered that the present resolution was a better vehicle of conveying to the Government the wishes of the zamindar and the actual needs of the situation than a resolution which would leave almost everything to Government. For this reason I preferred that the present resolution should come up for discussion and I now extend my whole-hearted support to the resolution as it stands.

The speech that was made by the Honourable Finance Member sought to confront the House with a non-possumus. He asked very frequently, where is the money to come from, how is the administration of the Government to be carried on? I do not believe that the situation is really so hopeless as he sought to make it out to be. Of course, non-official members are not in a position to point out definitely and exactly the sources from which money should come. But they have pointed out in general terms where the money can come from. They have suggested clearly enough that the money should be found by savings. The Honourable Member for Finance twitted us on our unintelligent suggestions. I admit that non-official members are under a serious handicap. They lack exact information, they are not closely associated with the administration, nor are they acquainted with the details of the working machinery of Government, and, therefore, naturally they would not be able to give any exact estimate or definite figures of savings that could be made in various quarters. However, as representatives of the people we have a right and a duty to charge official members as paid servants of the people, with the duty of finding the money from any quarters that they regard as feasible. I think it should be the duty of official members to find

[R. B. Chaudhri Chhe tu Ram.]

out sufficient funds to enable the zamindars to tide over the present difficulty. I think I can indicate certain quarters from which savings can be made. But I do not think this is the proper time to discuss the subject and anticipate the resolution the discussion of which is likley to take place on the 3rd in connection with the Report of the Retrenchment Committee. I contend that it is wrong to suggest that three crores of rupees cannot be found by savings. That Report itself suggests savings to the extent of Rs. 2.45 crores and if I remember correctly this figure does not include any savings which will result from the proposed cut in salaries. Then there may be other quarters in which savings can be effected.

I want to make one thing quite clear. When the members of this House press the resolution in its present form it does not mean that they do not realize the difficulties of the Government, or that they do not sympathisewith the Government in the extra strain which is involved in finding money for granting remissions suggested in this resolution, nor should it be regarded as an indication of ungratefulness on their part for what Government has done in the past or what it promises to do for them in the future. However, as they have to press the claims of the people whom they represent here, they must insist on what they think is the minimum which should be done by the Government in order to afford relief to the poor zamindars.

I think the speeches that were made by the Honourable the Finance Member and the Financial Commissioner were couched in disagreeable The honourable Financial Commissioner, practically, reproached the members of this House for the good sense which has always induced them toallow the passage of budgets smoothly. But it should not be forgotten. that when the budgets, in question, were passed smoothly we were living in times of plenty and prosperity. Now unfortunately we have fallen on: the evil days of scarcity and poverty and therefore it is not right for the Financial Commissioner to upbraid the non-official members of this Houseon what they did under different conditions and what probably he thought was their criminal negligence. He has reminded us that we should have suggested during the budget discussion in unequivocal terms that there are certain things which this House did not want, and strangely enough he asked us whether we wanted our schools, whether we wanted our roads. whether we wanted our hospitals or whether we did not want them. Well, we do want our schools, our roads and our hospitals, but there are certain other things about which there has been no hesitation on the part of the Houseto suggest that they are not wanted. The House on more occasions than one has expressed itself clearly that there were certain things which this House did not want. I may remind the honourable Financial Commissioner that this House suggested on many occasions that the Commissioners are not wanted, that the Deputy Inspector-Generals of Police are not wanted, that the Deputy Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals is not wanted, that the Superintending Engineers are not wanted. Is the Government prepared to respect this expression of opinion? Is the Government going to act upon these suggestions? Then, again, the honourable Financial Commissioner ought to have remembered that there are very serious and practical limitations placed upon the powers of the House. There are certain things which the House has not the power to touch. There are certain posts which will go on inspite of any protest that may be lodged on behalf of non-official members. Therefore, if non-official members in the past have refrained from seeking the abolition of certain posts or reduction of certain services or the salaries which are allowed to members of certain services it is not on account of any consciousness on their part that these services are all needed or that the high salaries that have been allowed are justifiable. In view of the fact that it is these limitations on the power of this House that have prevented any criticism or opposition to certain posts or certain scales of salaries. Our silence should not be misunderstood and it should not be flung in our face. Now, there are certain other fallacious arguments which have been used by the honourable Financial Commissioner to which I wish to reply. One of them is that the object of resolution is not so much to benefit the 80 lakhs of poor agriculturists but to benefit the 3 lakhs of well-to-do zamindars. I maintain that the suggestion is absolutely wrong. This resolution seeks to make no distinction whatever between bigger zamindars and smaller zamindars. But even if the honourable Financial Commissioner erroneously thinks that the benefit of this resolution will, in a larger measure, go to 3 lakhs of wellto-do zamindars, he should not forget that the benefit of this resolution will also go to 30 lakhs of poorer zamindars.

Mr. H. Calvert : A few annas a head.

Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: That does not matter. In one way or another those who cultivate lands, those who own lands and others who are in any way connected with, or dependent on land—all stand to gain under the terms of this resolution. It may be that one class of people may benefit slightly more and the other slightly less. But benefit would accrue to all classes of agriculturists, big or small, owners or cultivators. Then there was another argument used by the Financial Commissioner, namely that the zamindar is still, in his more or less old position of prosperity, and in any case he does not care to save. To prove this he stated that litigation had not decreased. But he seems to have a short memory. Not very long ago the honourable Financial Commissioner himself made a statement that litigation was decreasing. I quote his words:—

"I say on general authority that litigation has declined and that the fees of legal practitioners are not what they used to be."

It was during the last budget discussion on the 24th March 1981 that the honourable gentleman made these remarks. They are printed on page 787 of the Debates¹. Then I can add from my personal knowledge that litigation has gone down very seriously in the south-eastern districts of the province.

Sardar Buta Singh: Everywhere.

Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: I am not sure of the state of litigation in the central districts or south-western districts, but I can speak with authority of the state of litigation in the south-eastern portion of the province. There every class of litigation, criminal, civil, small causes, land litigation, etc., has gone down very greatly. I think a pleader may be regarded as a very safe barometer of the economic conditions of the zamindar classes. Obviously he is the first to feel the change in the economic condition

[R. B. Chaudhri Chhotu Ram.]

of the country side. There are so many lawyers in the House who will bear me out that litigation has really gone down to a very large extent. Then there was another erroneous argument used by the Financial Commissioner. He suggested that abiana bore no relation to prices. Well, not many years ago—I think it was in 1924—a very eminent gentleman for whom the whole House has the greatest respect, Sir John Maynard, stated in this House that prices had gone up very much and there was no hardship to the zemindars if abiana was raised. The same argument was also used by many non-official members who, a couple of years later, contended that the remission of provincial contributions should not be used to decrease abiana rates: because the prices of agriculture produce had increased materially and that it should be spent on beneficent departments. So it cannot be accepted as a sound proposition that abiana bears no relation to prices. Again, the Financial Commissioner argued that the whole question of abiana or reduction in abiana rates really depended upon the amount which it cost the state to supply water. Well, I admit that the question of cost is a very important question, but has the Financial Commissioner ever studied with. care the figures relating to cost? Would any private firm allow the high scale of cost to be incurred as the Irrigation Department is incurring? I will just read the relevant figures:—

				-			Lakhs.
							\mathbf{R}_{9} .
W	orking	Expenses	iņ	1926	••		180 41
	"	27	,,,	1927-28	• •		$192 \cdot 7$
	7,7	12		1928-29	••		214.78
	> 9.	22.	,,	1929-80	• •	• •	262·E0

If you just calculate the percentage you will find-

Mr. H. Calvert : How much per acre?

Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: I have a right to calculate these things in my own way. Tell me whether these figures are right or wrong. If these figures are correct I have every right to use them for the purposes of my argument and to draw from them such conclusions as I can. These figures have been taken from official records, from the budget and from official memorandum accompanying the budget and from the answers that have been given to my questions by responsible officers of Government in this House. Between 1928-29 and 1929-80 working expenses have risen from Rs. 214.78 lakhs to Rs. 262-90 lakhs. The increase is 48.12 lakhs in one year. This means a percentage increase of 22.4 in a single year. (Mr. Calvert: On the Sutlej Valley Canals?) I do not care what canals the honourable member is referring to. I am relying on the figures and if the honourable member questions them he should ask some one of his colleagues to provewhere the error lies.

Mr. H. Calvert: I do not question the figures, Sir. They are all right. But they refer to a different type of canals.

Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: My point is that Government are running the Irrigation Department on a scale of expenditure which no private person would allow in a private irrigation work.

Mr. H. Calvert: Could the honourable member mention a single private concern in any country in the world which runs the irrigation system more cheaply and more efficiently than the Punjab.

Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: I cannot quote any instance of an irrigation system run by a private concern but that does not mean that if there are any run by private agency its cost would be on anything like the scale at which the Punjab Government runs the Irrigation Department. The very fact that I have been able to offend my friend goes to show that the charge has gone home. I look upon it as some gain. I may also here quote the opinion of an irrigation officer of about twenty-five years' standing who told me that the working expenses of irrigation in this province could be reduced to 15 per cent. at a pinch and that 20 per cent. would be a generous scale of expenditure. There is a gentleman fortunately present in this House who owns a private canal and who tells me that his expenses are much lower on his own privately owned canal than Government's. I should like to have a reply to that from the honourable the Financial Commissioner.

I shall now proceed to give a short reply to part of the criticism which was made on the speeches or the general purport of the resolution by the Honourable the Finance Member. He said that it was impossible to find sufficient money to grant the remission that had been asked. I would just put a counterquestion to the Honourable Member. What is the alter-The zamindar has no money to pay Government demands and the Government is not prepared to give him sufficient remission. sheer despair he gives up all attempt to meet his obligations. going to happen? We all know that there is a threat of civil disobedience and non-payment of taxes being held out by a person who is very highly respected throughout India, at whose word people are going to jail by the Suppose he resumes his campaign. Is it sound policy to drive the agriculturist into the camp of that gentleman or his followers? Certainly And if you proceed to put up the land belonging to zamindars to sale there is no money with any one. Who is going to bay? If you sell his cattle you will be killing the very hen which you expect to lay golden eggs. You cannot deprive the zamindar of his wherewithal by which he cultivates. his land and in some way ekes out a scanty sustenance for himself and his. family. I earnestly request the official members to take into consideration. the alternative which I have alluded to. Are you going to drive the zamindars into a position where out of sheer helplessness they will be compelled. to say that they have nothing to pay? Is that sound statesmanship? I am afraid nobody will answer it in the affirmative. A generous gesture at the present moment is likely to evoke among zamindars feelings of gratitude and good-will which are worth more than the total revenues of the province for several years. If the zamindar becomes convinced that the Government is doing all that it can to save him in his present difficulties, to help him to tide over them, he will respond generously to any call which the Government may have to make on him in future. Even now, if the Government is prepared to meet him half way he will say: Let me share the difficulties of Government as the Government is sharing mine. pay the Government to produce this feeling among zamindars or a feeling of despair or a feeling of dissatisfaction towards Government?

[B. B. Chaudhri Chhotu Ram.]

One word more before I conclude. I think when my honourable friend, Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad told this House that Government members have been taking notes during the discussion to meet the arguments of non-official members on this side of the House he did not mean anything beyond this that official members should not discuss this resolution in the spirit of clever advocates who will make black appear white and white appear black, but that they should discuss it in the role of mai bap, a role which has been so frequently claimed by the Government and for which the non-official members may reasonably expect official members to present good proofs.

Rai Sahib Chaudhri Kesar Singh [Amritsar-cum Gurdaspur, Non-Muhammadan, Rural] (Urdu): Sir, the subject under discussion is one which cannot fail to touch even the most hard-hearted persons and it is the importance of the subject that has prompted men like me, who seldom take part in the discussion of any matter in the Council, to offer their views on it. In describing the sad plight of the zamindars in general the honourable members who have preceded me, have taken special care to ask for concessions for those parts of the province which they represent. Lest it should be taken that the Gurdaspur district, which I have the honour to represent, does not require much help, I have taken courage to say a few words on behalf of the zamindars of that district. So far as I know there are three ways in which the Government is made known of the conditions of the different parts of the province. In the first place the reports of the Deputy Commissioners help the Government to judge whether the inhabitants of a district are in a good or bad condition and whether they require relief or not. Unfortunately for the people of the Gurdaspur district no Deputy Commissioner has even remained incharge there for three years at a time apparently for reasons of health or, may be, for other reasons and to add to this misfortune, no Deputy Commissioner has been allowed to remain incharge of the district even for three years during the last seven years. This arrangement has resulted in the district going unrepresented by the Deputy Commissioners. It requires no comment to impress upon you that during a short period of two or even less than two years, a Deputy Commissioner cannot be expected to know much of the real conditions of the district to which he is posted. He must make extensive tours all over the district to obtain first hand information with regard to the condition of the zamindars and other inhabitants of the district under his charge and it requires much longer period than he is allowed to stay so far as my district Therefore the people of my district have been deprived of this most valuable source of information to the Government as to the real facts. The other way open to the people to ventilate their grievances is the newspapers. They are no doubt a very powerful organ to make the Government aware of the situation. But the services of this organ also are not available to the zamindars of my district. Inspite of the fact that the number of newspapers in circulation in the Punjab is pretty large, none of these has ever cared to devote even one column to describe the conditions of the Gurdaspur district although they will devote columns after columns and raise much hue and cry on finding a dead fly on the Mall here (Hear, Hear and Laughter) and will even trace the pedigree of that fly On more than one occasion a number of cattle have died by drowning in the Beas and other rivers, but no one, I am sure, has come to know of this fact through any of the newspapers. Is it that the lives of the flies are more precious than those of the cattle? I am proud to say that the people of the Gurdaspur district have not so far resorted to organising themselves in the form of associations and Anjumans, which is the third way of making the Government aware of the position, and to delivering fiery speeches and issuing threats to Government. I hope the Government will consider their claims also and will not compel them to learn the present day methods to invite the Government's attention to their grievances. With these few words I heartily support this resolution.

Sardar Mohindar Singh [Ludhiana, Sikh, Rural] (Urdu): Sir, it is very seldom that I rise to address the House, and if I do so to-day it is because I know that the zamindars are in the grip of grave difficulties and the Government must not be misled by their outward composure. are like a tree which is stricken by a secret malady. It may not outwardly show any signs of the ill that it is suffering from but you will find it suddenly crumbling to the ground by the faintest storm. It is time for the Government to come to the help of the zamindars or they will never be able to stand It has frequently been argued by the Government that there on their legs. is no money to help the zamindars with. But that reply will not save the Government from the responsibility of helping the zamindars out of these very difficult times. Government must devise some ways to help the zamindars and should not look to others for finding out the ways and means of doing that. Loyalty of the peasants is proverbial and they are not used to begging for help as long as they are not really very hard pressed. Their request must, therefore, not be taken lightly and they must not be · dismissed with these arguments. It does not pay to apply the whip to a horse that is running smoothly and that is in the habit of running smoothly. If, therefore, it does not wend its way quickly, you must try to ascertain the cause. You must find out whether the zamindar is able to pay anything. And here I may say that the zamindar has been bled white and possesses not a farthing to pay the Government dues and his inability should not be With these words, I urge upon the House to accept the resolution moved by my honourable friend Sardar Arjan Singh.

Chaudhri Muhammad Abdul Rahman Khan [Jullundhur, Muhammadan, Rural] (Urdu): Sir, I am sorry to remark that persons in whose power it is to remove the present difficulties of the zamindars can have no chance of being acquainted with their trouble. When the zamindar is working in the scorching heat of the mid-summer they are enjoying themselves on hills and when his hands are struggling with the plough in the winter, they are sitting in the cosy chairs beside the fire place. How then can they ever know of the miseries of the poor peasants? I really feel that it would be highly advisable if the officers who are appointed to look after the comforts of the zamindars are first required to earn their living in the capacity of a peasant for at least one year by way of training. Then and only then will it be possible for them to know the hardships of a peasant's life.

The zamindars are so much over-burdened with the monetary trouble attact they have to go almost unfed and unclothed. They complain that they

[Chaudhri Muhammad Abdul Rahman Khan.]

are unable to bear the burden of heavy taxation, but whereas they are incapable of bearing a horden of ten seers the Government is adamant enough. te compel them to bear a burden of more than one maund. I want to convey through you to the Government that they are not treating a class of loyal servants both in the days of peace and war, and obedient tax-payers, with fairness and justice. You impose no tax upon a money-lender and a trader, a resident of urban area, who earns his living by other means and is in no way as much serviceable to the Government as the ever loyal peasant is, unless his annual receipts amount to two thousand rupees net or more, but you conveniently saddle a poor peasant who happens to be the owner of a marla. of land which land is not sufficient for his single day's bread with the responsibility of contributing to the provincial revenue. You ought to value his unabating loyalty and perpetual obedience, but you pay no heed to his present deplorable condition. The sad tale of his miseries is now known to the whole world, only you seem to be ignorant of it. The zamindar's wails have reached every quarter but they have not been able to reach your ears. Zamindars are in such a miserable plight that verses of their miseries are composed and read in all quarters of the land. I will here with. your permission quote a few lines from a Punjabi composition of verses which. is a true photo of the sad plight of the peasant folk in the Punjab.

رضیفخاران دی بیاز اور اور ایندار بیائی جی فرد ماماه نه پورا کون وچار بیائی جی خون ماماه نه پورا کون وچار بیائی جی جیون جیون جیون جیون جیون هذای گفت سولی آکها جند غمان وچه چی آن تے رهی نه تاکی تلی هوئی قبار بیائی چی آمین مار دے وچارے زمیندار بیائی چی هذا ماماه نه پورا کون وچار بیائی جی هویان سستیان کلک جوازان آکهان کدهر کیان بیازان هویان سستیان کلک جوازان آکه و از بیائی جی آهین مار دے وچارے زمیندار بیائی جی هندا ماماه نه پورا کون وچار بیائی جی کتب بنان جو باقی مال مینگا وکدا اوسے حال سستا کون نه رتی روال شاهو کار بیائی جی آهین مار دے وچارے زمیندار بیائی جی شدا ماماه نه پورا کون وچار بیائی جی آهین مار دے وچارے زمیندار بیائی جی آهین مار دے وچارے زمیندار بیائی جی آهین مار دے وچارے زمیندار بیائی جی

4

عد دي کنگ سولي هوڻي ساڌي وات نه پهي کوڻي الا بوهل گهوڙن نون ڏهوڻي آهر کار بهاڻي جي

آهين ماردڪ وچارڪ زميندار بهائي جي هندا ماماه نه يو را کرن وچار آبهائي جي

رب سببي گاهک جے اُرے باران آغ من سناویم سناویم سنا من سناویم سن مند پئی غوطے کہارے وچھ وچھار بہائی جی

آهين ماردے وچارے زميندار بهائی جی هند مامله نه يو را کون وچار بهائي جي

پچہلے وقت کلے هو خواب بهوندے سان بن مثل نواب هن تان سهنے پلے عذاب وچ سنسار بہا ئی جی

آهين ماردے وچارے زميندار بهائي جي هندر مامله نه يو را کون وچار بهائي جي

جبہل کئے پچہلے نیشن سارے من تان مشکل موں گذارے کہارے کہارے کہ ماملے تارے من لا چار بہا تی جی

آهين مار دے وچارے زميندار بهائي جي هندا مامله نه يو را کُون وچار بهائي جي

19 کے کہر ہل پذھالی۔ کتے اولدا سو سو کالی 1 وہوں جلد مندے کے گالی۔ کال سان بہائی جی

اهین مار دے وچارے زمیندار بہائی جی اداد مامله نه پر را کون وچار بہائی جی

اکیے عوارت نوں میں کہنا الا الا دے سب دوالیوں کہنا الہدی تال مامله دینا پینا ہے اودھار بہائی جی

اهين مار دے وچارے زميندار-بهائي جي اهندا مامله ته يو را کون وچار بهائي جي

جلي لک مهله پلي چوها وے لاء کے کہنا ڈهيري لاوے اکري حت موهوں نوماوے هو لا جا ر بهائي جي

[Chaudhri Muhammad Abdul Rahman Khan.] 🐪

اهي مار دے وہارے زميندار بہائي جي هندا مامله له پورزا کرن وچار بهائی جی

الهه كل أكبي إكرن جب دسين لك مهذه كاهنون وت لهندي مامله هن نهين گهڪ سرکار بہا گي جي

آهين مار دے مهارے زميندار بهائي جي

هَندا مامله نه يو را كون وهار بهائي جي

جہدئے ڈنڈیاں بازو بند یہل چونک نے ٹکا چند

ليكها چرھ ساوني دے چند ديسان تاريهاڻي هي. آهيي مار دے رچارے زميندار بہائي جي

هدد ماماة نه يو را كرن وچار بهادي حي

ر و ر و کئی دلیلان کردے گہنے بہوئیں وچارے دھردے

تناي وچ کذاره کودے آخو گار بهائي جي

آهين مار دے وچارے زميندار بہائي جي

هندر مامله نه پورو کرن وچار بهائي چي

کد تک بند رکهان کے غله یاز و لنگهه کیا پچهلا هله

پیسے ولوں خالی پله کون وچار بہاگی جی

آهين مار دے وچارے زميندار بہائي جي هندا مامله نه پو را کرن وچار بهائي جي

اکنالدی بهوگین وک گلی ساری 🧪 رُ و ر و گرن وچارے زاری چکیا سي جِم إساؤني هاڙي دتا تار بہائی جي

> اھين مار دے وچارے زميندار بہائي جي مند؛ مامله نه چورا کړن وچار بهائي جي

رائسے مندے پائی بیکاری ۔ روندا هرایک کو کو زاری ا پچے مول نه کوگي بیاري ۽ کے سار بہائي جي

I want to point out that the reduction proposed in the resolution of thehonourable member Sardar Arjan Singh may not fully satisfy the demands of the zamindar but a half cut has been proposed simply because we do not want to put the Government to a lot of trouble. Sir, the condition is this; prices of the agricultural produce have been reduced to one-third, so that the commodity for which we got one rupee brings us only five annas to-day. So it would not have been quite improper if we had proposed to reduce the total abiana and land revenue demand in the whole of the province to onethird. The deplorable condition of the zamindars can be better understood by an incident to a peasant, the narration of which may not be out of placehere. At the advent of rabi cultivations his camel died. He bought another camel by pawning the ornaments of his daughter who had come to see him. from her father-in-law's house and as ill-luck would have it this camel died He had no money with which to buy another camel or get back the ornaments of his daughter. So when the husband of his daughter arrived to take her back, the wretched peasant had to run away from his house through shame and he was not found afterwards. Sir, there is one very grave difficulty of the zamindar which no one has yet felt or tried to remove. Every artisan and workman of the world has got the price of his wares fixed by himself. If an artisan finds that a thing costs him two rupees after adding the price of the material and wages of the labourers, he sells it for Rs. 3 and thereby derives one rupee as his profit, but it is the poor peasant who works hard day and night and when his produce comes in the market others fix rates for the sale of his produce. Not only this; every other business man beginning: from a menial like a dhobi up to the man who holds the highest rank has got fixed hours of work-it is not more than eight hours-but the poor peasant cannot have rest in any part of the year. On the other hand he has to work at his plough even if he is ill. He is a servant of every man in this world and the benefactor of all human beings, a faithful angel that distributes food to the human beings, fattens the bania, pities the poor, and gives bribery to the Government officers, strengthens the army and moves the machinery of the Government. He is heavily in debt. In fact, his debts have increased by leaps and bounds along with his miseries. But he is never paid for all his services and loyalties. With these words, Sir, I lend my whole-hearted support to this resolution.

The Council then adjourned till 2 P.M. on Wednesday, the 2nd December 1981.

PRINTED BY
THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, PURIAB,
24? PLC.—500—18-12-31—SGPP Labore,

PUNIAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

2nd SESSION OF THE 4TH PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, 2nd December 1931.

The Council met at the Council Chamber at 2 p.m. of the clock. Mr. President in the Chair.

STABRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

PAY OF VETERINARY ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

- *933. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture kindly state—
 - (a) whether the Ministry of Agriculture have decided to reduce the pay of the post of a veterinary assistant surgeon from Rs. 100—10—300 to Rs. 51 a month;
 - (b) what is the scale of pay allowed to sub-assistant surgeons in the Medical Department:
 - (c) what are the ordinary educational qualifications required for admission to the Veterinary College (Lahore) and the Medical School (Amritsar), respectively;
 - (d) whether it is not a fact that while private practice is allowed to sub-assistant surgeons it is forbidden to veterinary assistant surgeons;
 - (e) whether it is not a fact that in all other departments of the Punjab Government the standard of reduction adopted for future entrants in respect of the salaries attaching to various posts is 15 per cent.;
 - (f) whether a reduction of 49 per cent. has been adopted by the Ministry of Agriculture in any other department under its care:
 - (g) what are the reasons on which the Ministry of Agriculture relied for its decision or seeks to justify it?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh: (a) No.

- (b) Sub-assistant surgeons receive pay in the grade of Rs. 70—4—180 with selection grades of Rs. 150 and Rs. 175.
- (c) The ordinary educational qualifications for admission to the Punjab Veterinary College are the Intermediate examination in the Arts or Science Faculty of an Indian University, or an equivalent test; while those for admission to the Medical School, Amritsar, are the Matriculation examination or the School Leaving Certificate.

[Hon. Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh.]

- (d) Sub-assistant surgeons are generally allowed private practicesubject to the proviso that it does not interfere with their official duties. Veterinary assistant surgeons are forbidden to engage in private practice.
 - (e) Yes.
 - (f) No.
- (g) Some posts in the cadre of veterinary assistants have been offered to veterinary assistant surgeons as there were no vacancies in the cadre of veterinary assistant surgeons for them.

VETERINARY AND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

- *934. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture kindly state—
 - (a) the number of students who were admitted to the Veterinary College at Lahore and the Agricultural College at Lyalipur in 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930 and 1931, respectively;
 - (b) the number of students who passed out of the Veterinary College in 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1980 and 1981, respectively;
 - (c) the number of students who applied to be admitted to the Veterinary College and Agricultural College, respectively, in 1925, 1926, 1980 and 1981?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh: Statements showing the information desired by the honourable member are laid on the table.

Statement showing admission, etc., to the Punjab Agricultural College, Lyallpur.

(a) Number of students admitted to the Punjab Agricultural College, Lyallpur.

	Year.			Nun	rber of stude admitted.	nts
1925	••	••	••		64	
1926			• •	••	74	
1927	••	••	••	••	88	
1928 .	• • •	••	••	• •	68	,
1929		••	••	••	46	
1980	••	•• `	••	••	~ 70	
1981	*•	••	. ••	••	. 50	

(c) Number of applications received for admission to the Punjab Agricultural College, Lyallpur.

	:	Year.	. •		N ₄₀	nber of applitions received.
1925		••	••	••	••	140
1926		• •		••	↔	875
1980		••	••	• •	• •	249
1981		••	• ••	• •	••	102

Statement showing the number of candidates for admission, number admitted, and number passed out of the Punjab Veterinary College.

· ·	Year.	Number of candidates for admission.	Number admitted.	Number passed out of the College.	Remarks.
1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931	** ** ** ** **	153 169 134 135 122 40 38	49 43 47 47 61 36 20	6 4 8 16 16 38 32	The decrease in the number of candidates applying for admission in 1930 and 1931 is due to the Government's decision not to employ veterinary assistant surgeons on Rs. 100—10—300 in the immediate future.

FINAL EXAMINATION, VETERINARY COLLEGE.

*935. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture kindly—

- (a) state the number of students from the Veterinary College (Lahore) who sat for the final examination in 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930 and 1931 and the number of them who passed in each of these years;
- (b) state whether the students or the staff are to blame for these poor results;
- (c) lay on the table of the House a copy of the time-table of teaching in force in the Veterinary College in 1980 and 1981?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh: (a) and (c) The necessary information is laid on the table.

(b) This is a matter of opinion.

Statement showing the number of students who sat and passed in the Final Examination of the Pun ary College, Lahore, during the years 1925—31.

	Year.	3	Number of examinees.	Number passed in June.	Number passed in compart- ment exami- nation.	Total passed.	Pass percentage
1000							Per cent.
1025	• •	••	9	5	[.I.]		66.6
1926	• •	a'e	8	l 4.	• • •	4	50
1927	••		16	8	**	e. 8	50
1928	`••	••	28	12	4	16	69-5
1929			16 28 26	i iā		16	61.5
1930			51	16 27 28	l ii l	38	74-5
1031	••	••		44	1 4	32	74-5 80
1091	••	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	40	20	l °	44	30

The statement referred to in part (c) of the question kept in the Library.

STATUTORY AGRICULTURISTS AMONG DISTRICT INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS.

- *936. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: Will the Honourable Minister for Education kindly state—
 - (a) the number of Hindu District Inspectors of Schools in the province and how many of them are statutory agriculturists;
 - (b) the number of statutory Hindu agriculturists serving in Rs. 140—10—190 and Rs. 200—250 grades;
 - (c) whether officers serving in the grades referred to in (b) are regarded to be senior enough to be appointed and have been appointed in the past as District Inspectors of Schools;
 - (d) whether or not it is a fact that the attention of the Education

 Department has been frequently drawn by Council questions
 to the advisability of appointing more statutory Hindu agriculturists as District Inspectors;
 - (e) the reasons why the frequent requests referred to in (d) have not been heeded;
 - (f) the tribe and district of birth of statutory Hindu agriculturists now serving as District Inspectors?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: (a) Nine out of whom one is a statutory agriculturist.

- (b) Four including one District Inspector of Schools,
- (c) Yes but officers in the higher grades of the Subordinate Educational Service are not debarred from appointment as District Inspectors.
 - (d) Yes.
- (e) The requests have not been unheeded, but in making appointments of District Inspectors of Schools many factors are taken into consideration, e.g., seniority, administrative capacity, record of service and suitability for the post. Consequently persons cannot be appointed to the inspection line on communal considerations alone.
 - (f) Tribe—Mohyal Brahman.

 District of birth—Shahpur.

RETERNOHMENT IN THE SUBORDINATE SERVICE.

*937. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: Will the Honourable Minister for Education kindly state community-wise and division wise the number of temporary hands serving in the subordinate service who have been discharged as a measure of retrenchment and the number of them who belong to statutory agricultural tribes?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: No temporary hands have been discharged as a measure of retrenehment. The rest of the question does not arise.

TRAINED GRADUATES.

*938. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: Will the Honourable Minister for Education kindly state the number of trained graduates serving in each division in Rs. 55—8—70 grade with the length of their service and their tribe?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: A statement showing the requisite information is laid on the table.

206		PU	NJA	rb 1	MOISL	AT	(VE	COL	DNO.	L.		LZN	D T	HOI	i. 198
Hon. Medik	Firoz	Kh	an,	Noo	n.]	 	١	•							
Ä		_	,. <u>.</u>	·	· · · · ·		 ,			···	···		:		·
Tribe		Qureshi.	Sayyed.	Qureshi.	Bhatia.		Sayyed.	Sikh Saini,	Hindu Jst.	Vaish,	Mahajan,		Arors.	Sayyed.	Arors.
		<u>~</u>	2	- 5	<u> </u>		2	15	H	*	<u>≱</u>	.	4	ž	<u>*</u>
Duration of service.	Years	хĐ	-	2	10		. 😸	10	m	60	\$9		16	•	жò
	Ī	:	्	:	B.A., J.A.V.T., S.A.V. (private)		:	:	;	•	:		፡	:	1
Qualifications.	.00g				8.A.V.	JOK.	.V.T.	A.V.T.	,			rou,			S.A.V.
Qualifi	LAHORE DIVISIOR.	A.V.T.	A.V.T.	A.V.T.	A.V.T.	AKBALA DIVISION,	.T., J.A	A.V., J	ij	A.V.T.	A.V.T.	MUTAN DIVISION,	A.V.T.	A.V.T.	A.V.T.,
	LAHOR	M.A., J.A.V.T.	B.A., S.A.V.T.	B.A., J.A.V.T.	B.A., J.	AMBAL	B.A., B.T., J.A.V.T.	B.A., S.A.V., J.A.V.T.	B.A., B.T.	B.A., J.A.V.T.	B.A., J.A.V.T.	Mulea	B.A., J.AV.T.	B.A., J.A.V.T.	B.A., J.A.V.T., S.A.V.
Designation.		Junior English Master, Govern-	Junior English Master, Queen	College, Lahore, English Master, Govern-				ment High School, Bahadurgarh. Junior English Master, Govern-	Junior English Master, Govern-	Junior English Master, Govern	ment righ School, Hanst. Junior English Master, Govern- ment High School, Narainnarh.		$\overline{}$	Junior English Master, Govern-	
		•	. :	:	:		:	:	•	:	:		:	:	;
Name,	-	I M. Bazal Aimed	S. Shamshad Ahmad	3 M. Khurshed Ahmad	4. Leals Narain Das		1 S. Zulfiger Ali		Chandhri Badan Singh		Leda Ram Sarup	:	Lak Karam Chand	S. Shaukat Husain	Lala Ram Chand Trikis
og.		Ħ	C 4	679	4		-	81	•	₹#	100		—	69	a,

S

MY.			
Arotta. Jost Dina Bayred. Himlu. Diffeo.	Aradın Sürek. Kapel Bı Aradın. Qazık.	Kongha Arman	
	* 10 9 0 0 1		
. 8.4.V.	3.4v.f. 8v.f. 8.4v.f.	L. A.V.T.	
BA, J.AVII. BA, J.AVII. BA, J.AVII. BA, J.AVII. BA, J.AVII.	B.A., S.A.V., J.A.V.T. B.A., J.A.V., S.V.T. B.A., J.A.V., S.A.V.T. B.A., J.A.V., S.A.V.T.	BA., J.AV.II. BA., BT., J.AVII. BA., J.AV.II.	
, 	· 		
Furnias Bingilals Master, Govern- nesst High School, Kamalia. Jimice Bingilals Master, Govern- ment High School, Termsa. Disto. Disto. Govern- ment High School, Shorkot. Junior English Master, Govern- ment High School, Shorkot. Junior English Master, Govern- ment High School, Khanewal.	Parsion English Mester, Govornment High School, Tanda. Ditto Unitor English Mester, Govornment High School, Facilita. Innest High School, Facilita. Innest High School, Philliam. Innest High School, Philliam. Innest High School, Philliam. Innest High School, Talliam.	English Master, Govern- High School, Sespodha. English Master, Wovern- High School, Marres. English Master, Govern- English Master, Govern-	
English Master, Govern High School, Kamelia English Master, Govern High Sohool, Trames, Disto English Master, Govern High School, Shorkov, English Master, Govern High School, Khanewal.	i Master, chool, To Master, is Master, if Master, is Master, is Master, is Master, is his Master	or English Master, Governor High School, Sagnoths or English Master, Governor High School, Marres, or English Master, Governor English English Master, Governor English English Master, Governor English Engl	
High September 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	* High Si Thigh Si Thigh Si Thigh Si Thigh Si Thigh Si Thigh Si Thigh Si Thigh Si	HE HE HE	
Amiles tracat tr	Junior Junior Junior Junior Junior Ment		
	2 Ried Harbans Singh 3 Pendit Hens Ray Kapal 4 H. Nebi Bakheh 5 Q. Mahapmad Husain	1. K. Kultummed Idealem 2. R. Abdul Lags	
4 Lels Harm Raj 6 St. Abdul Hamid 7 Lels Jiwan Dag 8 Lala Ganeshi Lal	Harbura Earbura i. Hans ibi Bakt	thomas odul Lai	
	A T T S		

TRAINED AND UNTRAINED GRADUATES.

*939. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: Will the Honourable Minister for Education kindly state the number of (i) trained and (ii) untrained graduates appointed in each division during the last three years to posts in Rs. 80-4-100 and higher grades and the number of them who were Hindu statutory agriculturists and Hindu non-agriculturists?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the table:-

1		<i>:</i> -	2		: 8					
** ***	Number of graduate Appointed in Rs. 80—4—100 and Higher grades durin		BD IN 4—100 AND	HINDUS.						
Division.		THE LAST TERMS		Statutory o	griculturists.	Non-agriculturists.				
:		Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.			
Ambala		5	. 2	3		2	1			
Juliundar	••	5	1	2		2	1			
Lahore		6	Б			1.	8			
e≅ Rawalpindi		8	5.			3				
Multan		4	1		l	1	١			

TEACHERS IN DISTRICT BOARD SCHOOLS, ROHTAK.

- *940. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: Will the Honourable Minister for Education kindly lay on the table of the House a statement showing-
 - (a) the number of teachers serving in the Rs. 80-4-100 or higher grades in the district board high schools or middle schools with optional English in the Rohtak district;
 - (b) the number of teachers among those mentioned in (a) coming (i) from outside the district, (ii) from outside the division. and (iii) coming from statutory agricultural tribes?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: Information has been called for and a reply will be communicated to the honourable member in due course.

PANCHAYAT OFFICERS.

- *941. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government kindly state-
 - (a) how many of the panchayat officers have been discharged:

- (b) whether any officers have been similarly discharged in the Department of Industries;
- (c) whether any reports were called for from District Officers as to the advisability of dispensing with the services of panchayat officers?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang: Owing to financial stringency and with a view to effect economy all administrative departments were required in August 1980 to scrutinize their budget grants and to suggest savings either by retrenchment involving abandonment of departmental activities or economy in expenditure and special stress was laid on an examination of the necessity for continuing temporary establishments. Later the Finance Department specifically suggested the abolition or reduction of the posts of panchayat officers. After a careful consideration of the matter Government decided to reduce the expenditure on panchayat officers by 25 per cent of the total grant. This would have necessitated the reduction by 4 of the total number of 14 panchayat officers. But to mitigate hardship as much as possible it was arranged to effect the necessary saving by terminating the services of only 3 panchayat officers, one of whom was a retired official re-employed and another had been taken from the Co-operative Department.

Early in June 1931 the Finance Department in view of the heavy remissions in land revenue again suggested to the administrative department to consider the reduction or postponement of expenditure on panchayt officers. The Ministry, however, decided to await the result of the labours of the Retrenchment Committee appointed by Government in pursuance of a resolution of the Punjab Legislative Council. The Retrenchment Committee submitted an ad interim report towards the end of August 1931 and recommended the abolition of all posts of panchayat officers and requested that effect might be given to their recommendation as soon as possible. Government after a careful consideration of the case decided to accept the unanimous recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee and the services of the remaining 11 panchayat officers were dispensed with in October—November 1931. It may be noted that all these appointments were not only temporary but had been made for no fixed period.

- (b) No, because the Director of Industries was able to provide the saving required in his budget from other sources.
- (c) No. In view of the urgent necessity for economy and the imperative and unanimous recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee it was inexpedient and unnecessary to take this course.

CORRUPTION IN THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.

- . *942. Chaudhri Muhammad Abdul Rahman Khan: Will the Honourable Finance Member kindly state—
 - (a) whether it is a fact that Rai Bahadur Diwan Chand, late Deputy Superintendent of Police, Punjab, was detailed to enquire into and report on the prevalence of corruption in the office of the Punjab University;

[Chaudhri Muhammad Abdul Rahman Khan,]

- (b) if so, whether the Government is prepared to lay a copy of his report on the table; if not, why not;
- (c) whether the Government has taken any action on the said report: if so, what; if not, why not;
- (d) whether the Government is prepared to appoint a commission of enquiry to go fully into this matter; if not, why not?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) No.

- (b) and (c) Do not arise.
- (d) No.

DISTRICT INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS.

- *943. Cheudhri Muhammed Abdul Rehman Khan: Will the Honourable Minister for Education kindly state—
 - (a) whether it is a fact that District Inspectors of Schools are held responsible for the educational advancement or backwardness of the districts in their charge;
 - (b) whether the District Inspectors of Schools have any voice in the allotment of education grant in the district board budget:
 - (c) if not, whether the Government intend to relieve District Inspectors of all responsibility for the educational activities of the district in their charge and confine their duties to inspection work alone?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: (a) Yes, to the extent to which their supervision or want of supervision affects the efficiency of the educational institutions in their charge.

- (b) As a member of the district board the District Inspector of School has a voice in the allotment of funds for education.
 - (c) Does not arise.

AUCTION OF LAND ON THE LOWER BARI DOAB CANAL.

- *944. Chaudhri Muhammad Abdul Rahman Khan: Will the Honourable Member for Revenue kindly state—
 - (a) the area of land auctioned by Government on the Lower Bari Doab Canal in the years 1925, 1927 and 1928;
 - (b) the amount of money received by Government as the result of these auction sales;
 - (c) whether it is a fact that the Government took one-tenth of the price of land in advance from the purchasers;
 - (d) the area of land and the amount of money so far forfeited to the Government for failure of payment of subsequent instalments;
 - (e) whether the Government is aware of the fact that, owing to the slump in the market, the value of land has considerably fallen;
 - (f) whether the Government propose to take any action in the near future for the relief of these auction-purchasers?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikender Hyat Khan: (a) (b) and (d). A statement showing the desired information that is available has been laid upon the table. Information with regard to Multan district is not yet forthcoming and will be communicated to the honourable member when available.

- (c) Yes, except for the sale of 2,177 acres in Montgomery district in 1928 for which an initial deposit of Rs. 80 per acre was recovered.
 - (e) Yes.
 - (f) The matter is under the consideration of Government.

Area of Government land sold in the Lower Bari Doah Canal Colony in the years 192, 1927 and 1928.

	Di	strict.		Area sold,	Total price bid.	Initial deposit	
				Acres.	Rs.	Ra,	
			1	1925.			
Montgome	ry and	Multan .		42,083	••	20,07,359	
				1927.		:	
Montgome	ry	**		8,485	27,54,298	2,75,446	
Multan	••	••		7,744	16,55,845	1,65,595	
		Total		16,229	44,10,143	4,41,041	
	,		- [1928.		· \	
Montgome	ry	••		9,858	25,69,841	2,57,001	
Multan	••	••		4,996	16,73,384	1,67,283	
		Total	-	14,854	42,43,225	4,24,284	

In addition a sale by auction of small plots between 5 and 20 acres was held in Montgomery in 1928.

		-1			,
Montgomery	••		2,177	5,61,101	66,000
		- 1		,	

Area of land and the amount of money so far forfeited to Government for failure of payment of instalments.

	Dis	t alet .	t 3	Year.	Area resumed.	Amount forfeited.	
•		,			Acres.	Rs.	
Montgome	ery	••	••	1925	12,986	8,04,036	
Ditto				1927	760	31,435	
Ditto	••	* ••		1928	8,311	3,69,390	

COW SLAUGHTER IN VILLAGE KALOWAL.

- *945. Chaudhri Muhammad Abdul Rahman Khan: Will the Honourable Finance Member kindly state—
 - (a) whether it is a fact that cow-slaughter was permitted on the occasion of Id-ul-Zuha in village Kalowal, than Tanda, district Hoshiarpur;
 - (b) whether it is a fact that some three or four years ago, as the result of Hindu agitation against cow-slaughter, the then Deputy Commissioner of Hoshiarpur, Mr. E. M. Jenkins, ordered that in future the *llaqa* magistrate should personally supervise the ceremony:
 - (c) whether it is a fact that last year the Hindu Deputy Commissioner of Hoshiarpur sent a Hindu magistrate to the above-mentioned village, and that the latter put all sorts of obstacles in the way of one Ibrahim, who was consequently unable to perform this religious ceremony;
 - (d) whether it is a fact that Ibrahim and other Muslims of the village sent telegrams to the Deputy Commissioner, the Commissioner and His Excellency the Governor protesting against the action of the Hindu magistrate;
 - (e) if the answer to (d) above be in the affirmative, what action has been taken by Government in the matter and what steps Government propose to take with a view to enable the Mussalmans of this village to perform this religious ceremony?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) No.

- (b) One individual has been permitted since 1926 to take a sacrificial cow from village Kalowal to a slaughter house at Chilzian, a neighbouring Muhammadan village, and to slaughter it there on the occasion of Id-ul-Zuha. Since 1929 the *ilaqa* magistrate goes every year to Kalowal to supervise Id arrangements as the question of the route along which the cow should be taken has always been a source of dispute and friction between this individual and his party and the Saini proprietors of the village.
 - (c) First part, Yes.

Second part, No. The individual referred to voluntarily abandoned the sacrifice.

- (d) Telegrams were received by the Deputy Commissioner and the Commissioner.
- (c) Efforts are being made by the local authorities to devise a new route which may be acceptable to both parties.

DAMAGE TO COTTON CROP.

- *946. Sayad Muharik Ali Shah: Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—
 - (a) whether there is a general complaint in the cotton-growing districts of this province that the said crop has been greatly damaged by disease this year;

- (b) whether he is also aware that in most parts of the said districts, the zamindars have let their cattle graze the crop; and that this disaster of the cotton crop has been brought to the notice of the local officers as well as the higher authorities by the zamindars concerned;
- (c) if so, what steps the Government has taken to ascertain the facts mentioned in (a) and (b); and what the Government intends to do in the shape of relief to the poor zamindars of the province?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) Complaints of damage to cotton have been received.

- (b) No.
- (c) Government is making enquiries and the question of relief will be considered when the necessary information has been collected.

Maclagan Engineering College, Moghulpura.

- *947. Sayad Mubarik Ali Shah: Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture please state—
 - (a) whether it is a fact that a committee of officials and non-officials was appointed by the Government to inquire into the management of the Maclagan Engineering College, Moghulpura, and the Muslim students' grievances against the college authorities in general and the Principal in particular;
 - (b) whether the same committee had to inquire into the alleged challenge from the Principal of that institute to the Muslim community of this province and subsequent agitation amongst the Muslim students of the college and their community (outside the college) in this province;
 - (c) whether a report was submitted by that committee to the Government and the Government instead of making it public only published the Government resolution on the findings of the said committee;
 - (d) whether the Government is prepared to provide each of the members of this House with a copy of the findings of the said committee;
 - (e) if not, the reasons for withholding the findings of the committee from the members of this House?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh: (a) Yes.

- (b) Government was not aware of any challenge from the Principal to the Muslim community.
 - (e) Yes. Government issued a Press Communique on 81st August 1981
 - (d) No.
- (e) No; in its report the Brayne Committee referred to certain allegations made before it which reflected on the character of members of the staff and on the administration of the College. The committee asked that the statements on which these references were based should be considered confidential and treated as privileged. It also advised supplementary enquiry

[Hon. Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh.]

into them by a departmental agency. The departmental committee subsequently appointed by Government to enquire into these allegations found that in many cases they were unfounded or uncorroborated. Government have accepted the view of the second committee and considers that no useful purpose would be served by publishing the Brayne Committee Report.

AUDIT FEES, CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

- *948. Chaudhri Riasat Ali: Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—
 - (a) whether it is a fact that audit fee charged on the accounts of the co-operative societies was 5 per cent. of the annual profits in the beginning of the movement;
 - (b) whether it was subsequently raised to 7½ per cent. and has now reached the limit of 10 per cent.;
 - (c) the reasons for this increase;
 - (d) whether the main reason was to provide for the increment in the pay of the sub-inspectors; if so, whether their pay has been increased:
 - (e) whether the Government is prepared to reduce it to its former rate?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh: (a) The fee was formerly 5 per cent.

- (b) Yes.
- (c) In order to provide additional funds for the audit and supervising staff, in order to separate audit from supervision and to increase the revenues of the Punjab Co-operative Unions.
 - (d) This was only one reason; the pay was not increased.
 - (e) The audit fee is fixed by the societies and not by Government.

ABIANA ON OAT CROP.

- *949. Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Hayat Qureshi: Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to state—
 - (a) whether he is aware that abiana on oat crop is levied at much higher rates than that on fodder (chari);
 - (b) whether it is a fact that the Agricultural Association, Shahpur district, of which the Deputy Commissioner is the President, represented to Government that cat in that district, especially in the Lower Jhelum Canal Colony, was mainly sown for the purpose of fodder for the colony mares and not harvested as a crop;
 - (c) if the answer to (a) and (b) above is in the affirmative, what action the Government has taken on that representation, or what action it contemplates taking on it?

- The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) Yes, except on oats grown in declared paddock areas which are assessed at the same rate as fodder (chari).
 - (b) Yes, in October 1927.
- (c) The representation was very carefully considered by Government who could not see its way to accept the association's proposal.

RECRUITMENT OF SUB-JUDGES.

- *950. Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Hayat Qureshi: Will the Chief Secretary please state what percentage, if any, has been fixed by Government for the recruitment of Sub-Judges from amongst the (i) Muslims; (ii) non-Muslims in the Punjab?
- Mr. C. C. Garbett: The general practice in respect of the Judicial Branch of the Provincial Civil Service as in other services is to arrange recruitment so that as far as possible the various communities and classes are fairly represented and that no particular class or community obtains undue preponderance.

RECRUITMENT OF MUSLIMS AS SUB-JUDGES.

- *951. Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Hayat Qureshir (a) Will the Chief Secretary please state if it is a fact that according to the present practice of the Lahore High Court, out of 13 vacant posts of Sub-Judges, only 5 are allotted to Muslims and 8 to non-Muslims?
- (b) If the answer to (a) above is in the affirmative, will the Chief Secretary be pleased to state on what basis this percentage is fixed?
- Mr. C. C. Garbett: The general practice in respect of the Judicial Branch of the Provincial Civil Service as in other services is to arrange recruitment so that as far as possible the various communities and classes are fairly represented and that no particular class or community obtains undue preponderance.

LAHORE MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE.

- *952. Rai Bahadur Lala Mohan Lai: (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Government has received the report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the Lahore municipal affairs?
- (b) If the reply to the above be in the affirmative, will he be pleased to state if the report of the said Commissioners has been considered by Government?
 - (s) Will he be pleased to lay a copy of the report on the table?
- The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang: (a) Part I of the report has reached the Government.
 - (b) Part I is under the consideration of the Government.
 - (c) A copy of Part I of the report is laid on the table.1

PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.

- *953. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak: Will the Honourable Minister for Education kindly state—
 - (a) whether a gazetted officer of the Punjab Police was lately deputed to enquire into the administration of the Punjab University; if so, what was the report made by him;
 - (b) whether the above enquiry report has since been brought to the notice of His Excellency the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: (a) The Ministry of Education is not aware of any such appointment.

(b) Does not arise.

PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.

- *954. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak: Will the Honourable Finance Member please—
 - (a) disclose the name of the police officer who was deputed recently to enquire into certain affairs of the Punjab University;
 - (b) place on the table the enquiry report;
 - (c) state reasons if he cannot place enquiry report on the table;
 - (d) state what, if any, action has been taken on the enquiry report;
 - (e) state reasons if no action has so far been taken?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) If the honourable member refers to the enquiry into the recent leakage of certain examination papers, an investigation at the request of the University authorities, who had reported the theft of question papers, was made by two police officers. No useful purpose will be served by disclosing their names.

(b), (c), (d) and (e) The only report of which I am aware is the record of the police officers' investigation, as the result of which criminal proceedings are now pending in a magistrate's court. This record is confidential and cannot be placed on the table.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE.

- *955. Khan Haibat Khan Daha: Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—
 - (a) the personnel of the office of the Director of Agriculture in the year 1922;
 - (b) any additions to the same since that year;
 - (c) reasons to justify the maintenance of this personnel after separation from this department of the Civil Veterinary Department?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh: (a) and (b) A statement showing the personnel of the office of the Director of Agriculture in

1922 and the additions made thereto since that year, as desired by the honourable member, is laid on the table.

(c) The great increase of work due to the expansion of the department's activities. The strength of staff was fixed after a thorough examination by an outside expert in office administration.

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE, PUNJAB.

<i>F</i>	Ster	erior staff.	,	
Уевг.	Gazetted.	Non-Gazetted.	Inferior establishment.	
lst April 1922	l (Director Agriculture.)	of 14 (Clerks)	11 (1 Jamadar and 4 peons, 2 daftris, 1 mali, 1 khalasi 1 sweeper, 1	
İ	¹ l (Personal Assist- ant, I.A.S.).	., ,	chaukidar.)	
·	• ••	1 (Bs. 75—5—100/5—125)		
2	••	1 Stenographer (Rs. 100-5-	l1 (peon temporary).	
Ĺ	••	150.) 2 (Rs. 75—5—100/5—125)	** 1	
·	5. <mark></mark> #	2 (Rs. 40—2—80/2—90)	••	
i		1 (Rs. 40-2-80/2-90)	••	
4.53%	² I (Assistant Director (I.A.S.) temporary.		••	
Additions	³ l (Personal Assistant P.C.S.)		••	
-		1 (Rs. 250—10—350)	••	
<u> </u>	••	1 (Rs. 100—8—180/10—250)		
1.	: .	1 (Rs. 75—5—100/5—150)		
Ì	·	2 (Rs. 40-3-82/3-100)	**	
	<i>‡.</i>	1 Stenographer (Rs. 100—5— 150/10/200).	2 (peons.) 1 ¹ (peon.)	
ľ	••	1 (Rs. 75—5—100/5—150)		
	t e	1 (Rs. 100—8—180/10—250)	l ^I (peon.)	
lst April 1931	3	29	15 (1 Jamadar, 8 peons, 2 daftries, 1 mali, 1 khalasi, 1 sweeper, 1 chaukidar).	

Two temporary posts of peon terminated and one permanent post added.

Previous post of Personal Assistant (I.A.S.) converted into that of Assistant Director.

S.). The present post of Assistant Director has been sanctioned up to 31st March 1932.

The designation of the P.C.S. post of Personal Assistant was changed to Assistant Director.

of Agriculture (Administration).

RETRENCHMENT IN THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF AGRI-CULTURE.

*956. Khan Haibat Khan Daha: Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state whether it is a fact that on more than one occasion in the absence of Mr. Milne the work of the office of Director of Agriculture has been conducted by two officers instead of three? If so, will the Honourable Minister please state if the required efficiency was maintained in spite of the reduced strength of the personnel; and, in view of the present financial stringency, whether the Government is prepared to consider the question of curtailing the strength with immediate effect?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh: (1) No, except for one short period of temporary character.

(2) During Mr. Milne's recent deputation two officers carried on the work as a measure of economy and worked very hard to cope with the work. The recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee are under consideration.

Khan Haibat Khan Daha: (a) Is it a fact that there have been several cases of fraud and embezzlement in the Agriculture Department during the last few years necessitating enquiries, judicial and departmental?

(b) Does Government recognize the fact that it is essential to retain an executive officer of experience to look after the administrative side of the department and especially to exercise vigilence over its expenditure to detect fraud and check accounts?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh: I think I require notice of the question.

SPECIALISTS IN THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

- *957. Khan Haibat Khan Daha: Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—
 - (a) whether it is a fact that one Economic Botanist assisted by a few non-gazetted officers was able to conduct experiments, now being performed by—
 - (i) Associate Professor of Botany,
 - (ii) Cerealist,
 - (iii) Fruit Specialist,
 - (iv) Fodder Specialist,
 - (v) Oil Seed Botanist, and
 - (vi) Millet Specialist;
 - (b) if the answer is in the affirmative, how Government justifies the existence of so many specialists?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh: (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

LOWER BARI DOAB CANAL.

*958. Khan Haibat Khan Daha: Will the Honourable Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether it is Government's policy to extend prigaction to new land on the Lower Bari Doab Canal? If so, why?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: Yes, to satisfy certain strong claims for irrigation and to finish off projects on which expenditure has already been incurred.

Haq Supply in Khanewal Division.

*959. Khan Haibat Khan Daha: Will the Honourable Member for Revenue be pleased to state the reasons for not reducing the haq supply in Khanewal division in view of the shortage of water in that division?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: It is not admitted that there is any shortage of water in Khanewal division such as would give rise to the question at issue.

IRRIGATION FROM LOWER BARI DOAB CANAL.

- *960. Khan Haibat Khan Daha: Will the Honourable Member for Revenue be pleased to state—
 - (a) whether it is a fact that when the Lower Bari Doab Canal was started in 1914 and for some years afterwards irrigation was given on the basis of one cusec for 275 acres;
 - (b) when this was reduced to one cusec for 300 acres;
 - (c) whether this was done under orders of Government or by an order of the Irrigation Department?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: I regret the answer to this question is not yet complete. It will be communicated to the honourable member when ready.

PURCHASE OF LAND IN AUGTION.

- *961. Khan Haibat Khan Daha: Will the Honourable Revenue Member kindly state—
 - (a) whether it is a fact that on the Nili Bar Colony a system has been introduced which permits purchasers of land by auction to get land transferred to them proportionate to the amount of instalments paid by them in case of inability to pay further instalments;
 - (b) whether the Government proposes to introduce the same system on the Lower Bari Doab Canal in the case of purchasers of inferior lands from 1925 onwards;
 - (c) if not, the reasons for not applying the same formula to this class of purchasers as well?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) The question does not reflect the position. The facts are that a number of auction purchasers proved unable to make the payments contracted for and accordingly under the terms of the contract the lands in their possession have been resumed to Government. In order to mitigate any hardship which such resumption would otherwise cause and in view of the difficult position arising from the present crisis in prices, Government has offered

[Hon. Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan.]

as an act of grace to give to such people an area equivalent to the sum paid up on account of principal, subject to certain minor conditions.

- (b) Government is considering the matter.
- (c) The reason for not applying the same treatment to purchasers in the Lower Bari Doab is that the terms on which they contracted to purchase their lands are not the same.

HIGH SCHOOL IN GUJRANWALA.

- *962. Chaudhri Riasat Ali: Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state—
 - (a) whether it is a fact that the Government High School for boys at Guiranwala is going to be abolished; if so, why;
 - (b) whether the Government is aware that a very flourishing school accommodating some 800 boys, viz., Mission High School, Gujranwala, was abolished about three years back;
 - (c) whether it is a fact that approximately speaking, the roll in the secondary departments of the local high schools is as follows:—

Name of school.	Nu	Number of boys		
	(Secondary	Department		
Government High School	• •	257		
Khalsa High School	••	625		
Islamia High School	••	478		
Hindu High School	••	729		
Total	••	2,089		

(d) bow Government proposes to provide education for thoseboys who study in the Government school at present and whose parents do not like to send them to already overcrowded denominational institutions?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: (a) Government has not considered the case yet.

- (b) Yes.
- (c) Yes.
- (d) Every aspect of the question will be duly considered before a final decision is made.

GOVERNMENT GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL, GUJRANWALA.

- *963. Chaudhri Riasat Ali: Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state—
 - (a) whether it is a fact that the Government High School for girls at Gujranwala is to be housed in the Government High School for boys after the latter is abolished:

- (b) whether it is a fact that this building is situated at a distance of one mile from the town close to the sadar police station;
- (c) whether the Government has taken into consideration the difficulties in the way of respectable parents to send their grown up girls to such a removed quarter of the city and in the neighbourhood of a police station;
- (d) how Government proposes to proceed in the matter?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: (a) and (c) The matter is under consideration.

- (b) The building is about a furlong from one end of the town and about three quarters of a mile from its main bazar. The sadar police station is also about a furlong from the school building.
 - (d) Very carefully.
 - S. BARHTAWAR SINGH, HONOBARY MAGISTRATE, KATHGABH.
- *964. Chaudhri Muhammad Abdul Rahman Khan: Will the Honourable Finance Member kindly state—
 - (a) whether it is a fact that Sardar Bakhtawar Singh, Honorary Magistrate, Kathgarb, district Hoshiarpur, is heavily in debt:
 - (b) whether it is also a fact that the said magistrate is paralytic, and is therefore unable to write with his own hand:
 - (c) if the answers to (a) and (b) be in the affirmative, what action the Government propose to take in the matter?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) Any information which Government may have in regard to such a matter is confidential and they are not prepared to disclose it.

- (b) No.
- (c) Does not arise.

LAND REVENUE.

- *965. Chaudhri Muhammad Abdul Rahman Khan: Will the Honourable Member for Revenue kindly state—
 - (a) whether it is a fact that the Jullundur district board passed a resolution to the effect that in view of the fall in the prices of agricultural produce the Government be requested to reduce the land revenue demand for the next rabi (1989 Samvat era);
 - (b) if so, what concession the Government propose to grant to the zamindars?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) Government has no knowledge of any such resolution.

(b) Does not arise.

LAND REVENUE.

*966. Chaudhri Muhammad Abdul Rahman Khan: Will the Honourable Member for Revenue, kindly state whether it is proposed to grant concession to the zamindars of the Punjab in the land revenue demand for this kharif? If not, why not?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: Reports regarding crops and prices have been called for from every district and are being received and examined by Government. When the examination is concluded, it will be decided whether any special measures are needed in any tract.

THEFT OF INTERMEDIATE (ARTS) EXAMINATION PAPERS.

- *967. Chaudhri Muhammad Abdul Rahman Khan: Will the Honourable Minister for Education kindly state—
 - (a) whether it is a fact that the Intermediate (Arts) examination papers were stolen this year;
 - (b) if so, whether the culprits have been brought to book;
 - (c) whether it is a fact that all the Intermediate (Arts) examinees had to re-appear in a supplementary examination and their parents were put to extra expense;
 - (d) if so, how Government proposes to move the University to recompense the parents of such boys?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: (a) Yes.

- (b) Yes; one of them has been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 1,000 fine, another one has received 15 months' imprisonment and Rs. 500 fine. The third one has benefited under section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code.
- (c) The candidates were re-examined but no extra examination fee was charged.
 - (d) Does not arise.

GOVERNMENT COLLEGES.

*968. Chaudhri Muhammad Abdul Rahman Khan: Will the Honourable Minister for Education kindly state the number of students admitted to Government colleges during the last three years, who had not studied any of the oriental languages in their Matriculation classes and who took up for the first time in their educational career the study of Persian, Arabic or Sanskrit in their colleges?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: The required information is being collected and will be supplied to the honourable member when ready.

PUNJAB MUNICIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICERS' ACT.

- *969. Sayad Mubarik Ali Shah: Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state, whether—
 - (a) it is a fact that the provisions of the Punjab Municipal Executive Officers' Act have been extended to the following municipal committees in the province, Ambala, Amritaar, Lahore, Ludhiana, Multan, Sialkot, Khem Karan and Bhiwani;
 - (b) number of seats community-wise in each committee;
 - (c) names of the presidents of committees and the community to which they belong;
 - (d) the yearly income of each committee;
 - (e) where the last two municipal committees mentioned in (a) above are situated?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang: (a) Yes.

- (b) and (c) The information is contained in Government notifications which are published from time to time in the *Punjab Government Gazette* a copy of which is supplied to all members of the Punjab Legislative Council;
- (d) The honourable member is referred to the annual report on the working of municipalities in the Punjab a copy of which is available in the Council Library;
- (e) Khem Karan is in the Lahore district and Bhiwani is in the Hissar district. The honourable member's attention is also invited to paragraph 34 of the Punjab Constitutional Manual, Volume II.

FORFEITURE OF LANDS IN LYALLPUR DISTRICT.

- *970. Mian Nurullah: Will the Honourable Member for Revenue be pleased to state--
 - (a) whether certain lots or part of lots of land sold by auction in the Lyallpur district in the last few years have recently been forfeited to the Government;
 - (b) the reasons for doing so;
 - (e) whether non-payment of instalments was one of the reasons;
 if so, whether the Government considered the abnormal fall in prices of agricultural produce and the monetary famine prevalent amongst zamindars;
 - (d) whether the purchasers were given any time or facilities to pay up their instalments;
 - (e) if so, how much time and what other facilities were provided?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) Yes.

- (b) Breach of contract.
- (c) Yes.
- (d) Yes.
- (e) Great leniency was shown but it is not possible to give all details at this time.

FORFEITURE OF LANDS IN LYALLPUR DISTRICT.

- *971. Mian Nurullah: Will the Honourable Member for Revenue be pleased to state—
 - (a) whether zamindars were given any choice by which they could either pay up or get a lot or a portion of a lot referred to in question No. 970 (above), forfeited to Government;
 - (b) whether any condition was imposed which suggested that a purchaser must buy five acres of land or its multiple;
 - (c) if not, what the conditions imposed were;
 - (d) how many areas of land came under recent orders of forfeiture;
 - (e) the total price of it if instalments had flowed in regularly;
 - (f) how much of this purchase price had already been paid;
 - (g) how much was realised under the new orders;
 - (h) how much money already paid was forfeited under these rules and how much of land was forfeited?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) As an act of grace, Government has allowed bidders to retain a portion of the land bid for.

- (b) The offer was made subject to a minimum of five kills; nothing was imposed on the bidder.
 - (c) Does not arise.
- (d)—(h) I regret I am unable to answer this question at present. The information when ready will be communicated to the honourable member.

FORFEITURE OF LANDS IN LYALLPUR DISTRICT.

- *972. Mian Nurullah: Will the Honourable Member for Revenue be pleased to state—
 - (a) whether the same rule was applied to purchasers of one lot of land as well as to a purchaser of many lots referred to in question No. 970 (above);
 - (b) whether any rule was made for purchasers of land under five acres;
 - (c) if not, how could the same rule apply to such lots;
 - (d) whether this rule applies to each lot even if a single person had bought more than one lot;
 - (e) how much money of the zamindars was thus forfeited to the Government in all:
 - (f) whether Government deducted the amount of interest on unpaid instalments from the total paid by a zamindar and then imposed the condition of five acre unit for a zamindar to settle up;
 - (g) whether there are any instances in which the whole of the amount paid by a zamindar went towards interest due from him so that he lost all the amount paid as well as the land?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) Yes.

- (b) No.
- (c) It could not.
- (d) Yes.
- (e) and (g) Exact information is not yet forthcoming. When available, it will be communicated to the honourable member.
- (f) Yes. These purchasers were paying no rent for the use of the land. Government was therefore justified in forfeiting the interest paid on unpaid balances of the purchase price.

WATER ALLOWED TO FRUIT GARDEN IN CHAR No. 120-G. B.

- *973. Mian Nurullah: Will the Honourable Member for Revenue be pleased to state—
 - (a) whether it is a fact that in square No. 24 of Chak No. 120-G. B., Rajbaha, Butiwala of the Lower Gugera division, Lyallpur, a fruit garden of one acre exists for the last 9 years;

(b) whether the Government has been levying an additional water rate for fruit gardening on it;

(c) whether it is a fact that in previous warebandis extra water was granted to it which has been discontinued recently;

(d) if so, why?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) Yes. but the exact period for which it has existed is not known.

- (b) No, only the water rate for gardens according to the sanctioned Schedule of Occupiers' Rates is being levied.
- (c) No, in warabandi sanctioned on 21st May 1923, the extra wari allowed on 18th July 1920 for high land (not garden) was disallowed.
 - (d) Does not arise.

Mian Nurullah: May I ask if the applicant is getting water for his gardens?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: If his water has not been curtailed he ought to be getting it.

Mian Nurullah: Has it been sanctioned in the present warabandi?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: My answer is contained in the reply given to part (c) of the question.

Mian Nurullah: Is he actually getting it?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: I am not sure but he ought to be getting it.

FORFEITURE OF PENSION OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

- *974. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: Will the Honourable Member for Finance kindly state—
 - (a) whether as a result of the recommendation of the Punjab Government two non-commissioned military officers belonging to a village, Bahu Akbarpur, in the Rohtak district, forfeited their pensions:

[B. B. Chaudhri Chhotu Ram,]

- (b) what was the charge against the non-commissioned officers mentioned in (a);
- (c) whether any inquiry was made into the charge, and if so, by whom:
- (d) whether the said non-commissioned officers were given any opportunity of defence;
- (e) why a warning as a first step was not considered adequate?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: No such recommendation has been traced. If the honourable member will give me the names and particulars of the officers to whom he refers further enquiries will be made.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION IN FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

*975. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak: (i) Will the Honourable the Revenue Member please state—

- (a) if it is a fact that the representation of Muslim, Hindu and Sikhemployees in the ministerial establishment of Financial Commissioners' office was 44.9 per cent, 32.1 per cent and 11.5 per cent., respectively, on the 1st January 1980;
- (b) if it is a fact that this percentage rose in the case of Hindus and Sikhs to 36.6 per cent. and 13.4 per cent. respectively, whileit fell in the case of Muslims to 39.0 per cent. on the 1st January 1981;
- (c) if it is a fact that there was a considerable number of applications from qualified Muslim graduates for appointment as apprentices, but that out of the four vacancies three were given to Hindus and only one to a Muslim early this year; and later on yet another Hindu, a mere matriculate, was allowed to work in the office;
- (d) if it is a fact that according to the population figures based on the census of 1921 the proportion of Muslims, Hindus and Sikhs in the Punjab comes to 56.3, 32.4 and 11.3 per cent., respectively?
- (ii) If the replies to (a), (b), (c) and (d) above are in the affirmative, will the Honourable the Revenue Member be pleased to state reasons for according preferential treatment to the Hindu community in the matter of appointment of candidates in the Financial Commissioners' office this year and thereby still further reducing the already inadequate representation of Muslims?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (i) (a) and (b) Yes.

- (c) Since January 1st, 1931, there have only been three permanent vacancies. Of these two have been filled by Hindus and one by a Muslim. The Hindu matriculate was brought in to work in a temporary vacancy only.
 - (d) Yes.

(ii) Applications for appointments to posts in the Financial Commissioners' office are dealt with on their merits and according to the rules governing such appointments. The desirability of securing the representation of all sections of the community is carefully kept in view. The two Hindus permanently appointed were both representatives of agricultural tribes, which previously have been insufficiently represented in the office.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY, PUNJAB IRRIGATION.

- *976. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak: (i) Will the Honourable the Revenue Member please state—
 - (a) if the extension granted to the Assistant Secretary, Punjab-Irrigation, expired on the 27th October 1981;
 - (b) if it was decided to keep the Assistant Secretary's post in abeyance and the Assistant Secretary was ordered to make over charge to the Establishment Under-Secretary, Punjab, Irrigation;
 - (c) if after making over charge of his duties the Assistant Secretary continued attending the office, though he was to have gone on 15 days' leave directly after handing over charge;
 - (d) if before the date on which his two weeks' leave was due to expire he was recommended for re-employment;
 - (e) if he was in fact re-employed temporarily?
- (ii) If the reply to the above be in the affirmative will the Honourablethe Revenue Member please state—
 - (a) the reasons why the Assistant Secretary has been re-employed;
 - (b) why one of the gazetted officers of the Engineering Staff was not employed to do the temporary work for which the Assistant Secretary has been re-employed;
 - (c) why the post of the Assistant Secretary was decided to be kept in abeyance if there was yet some important work to be done?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (i) (α) , No.

- (b) Yes, from the date the Assistant Secretary retired from service-The duties of Assistant Secretary have been distributed between the Under-Secretary and the Registrar.
- (c) The Assistant Secretary was asked to postpone his leave for a few-days owing to the illness of Under-Secretary (Establishment).
 - (d) No.
 - (e) No.
 - (ii) Does not arise.

FINANCIAL ADVISER TO GOVERNMENT, PUNJAB.

- *977. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak: Will the Honourable the Finance Member kindly state—
 - (a) the circumstances under which the post of the Financial Adviserto Government of the Punjab was sanctioned;

[Mr. Muhammad Din Malak.]

- (b) the date from which the sanction took effect;
- (c) the annual expenditure on the Financial Adviser's department;
- (d) the total expenditure incurred by the Punjab Government up to date on maintaining the Financial Adviser's department;
- (e) the total savings effected up to date by the Financial Adviser?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) Early in 1928 it was recognised that scrutiny by the Finance Department, as then constituted, of works estimates of the Irrigation Department was not, and could not be, effectively performed, and that in this respect the Finance Department was not discharging its entire duty to this House in the matter of scrutinizing expenditure of all kinds. It was therefore to assist the Finance Department properly to discharge its functions that the post of Financial Adviser was created. Later the Financial Adviser took over the work of scrutinizing the expenditure of the Buildings and Roads Branch and the Hydro-Electric Branch of the Public Works Department.

- (b) 1st October 1923.
- (c) Rs. 50,800 in the current financial year.
- (d) The figures are not readily available but will be communicated to the honourable member when ready.
- (e) No exact computation is possible, but Government is satisfied that since the appointment was made, the savings to Government far exceed the cost of the office. After consideration of any suitable arrangement in place of it, Government is satisfied that, at least until the Mandi Hydro-Electric Scheme, now under construction, is completed, the retention of the post is in the best interests of economy.

MACLAGAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE, LAHORE.

*978. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak: Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture please state—

- (a) whether a departmental enquiry committee consisting of Messrs. Crump and Staig was ordered to enquire into the affairs of the Lahore Maclagan College; and, if so, what were their terms of reference;
- (b) lay on the table the report of the departmental enquiry committee:
- (c) whether the Government propose to give effect to the committee's recommendations?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh: (a) Yes. The departmental enquiry was to investigate matters mentioned in paragraph: 3 of the Communique issued by Government on 30th August 1931.

(b) and (c) The honourable member is referred to my answer to question No. 180° .

¹Pago 90—92 ante. ²Pago 114—118 ante.

Begar.

- *979. Lala Jyoti Prasad: Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—
 - (a) whether Government has issued any circulars about stopping forced labour in the Punjab;
 - (b) if the answer to (a) be in the affirmative, whether Government will lay a copy of them on the table;
 - (c) whether it is a fact that in spite of these circulars the system of begar is still in vogue in the village in several districts such as Balsamand, Nainand, Sisai, Rajthal in Ambala division;
 - (d) what action, if any, Government intends to take to stop this evil?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) Yes. This does not refer to the rights of zamindars to service from village menials as laid down in the village administration papers.

- (b) A copy of Punjab Government circular letter No. 25226 (Rev.—Genl.), dated the 18th October, 1921, is placed on the table.
 - (c) No.
 - (d) Does not arise.

Punjab Government Circular letter No. 25226 (Rev.-Genl.), dated 18th October 1921.

- I AM directed to forward a copy of a resolution of the Government of the United Provinces on the subject of the supplies, transport and labour required by touring officers as printed in "The Ploneer" of August 24, 1921.
- 2. The Punjab Government are disposed to think that the amount of touring at present prescribed by the rules applying to various departments might possibly be curtailed without any great loss of efficiency in order to save the villagers from the trouble and the expense incident to the tours of Government officials. Accordingly I am to ask that you will kindly scrutings the rules pertaining to your Department. It should be remembered that excessive touring involves an unnecessary expense to Government and the subject should be considered from this point of view also.
- 3. With regard to the question of supplies, the Punjab Government have recently introduced a system of contractors, which will, it is hoped, he put into effective operation in the coming camping season. At the conclusion of this season a report will be called for from Commissioners with regard to the working of the system, and it will then be decided whether it should be continued, and, if so, what improvements should be made. For the present the Punjab Government do not propose to issue any further instructions on the subject of supplies.
- 4. The Governor-in-Council is not disposed to adopt the solution of the labour problem which has commended itself to the committee appointed by the Government of the United Provinces, but he would impress upon all touring officers the necessity of seeing that labourers employed in pitching their tents, in guarding their camp, or on other duties, connected with their tour, are adequately compensated, so that no reasonable ground of complaint may remain, and that willing service may be obtained.
- 5. The transport required for Civil Officers on tour cannot be legally impressed. The suggestion of the United Provinces Committee that a roster of carts or camels should be kept is one that has long since been adopted in several districts of the Punjab. The Governor-in-Council would merely draw the attention of district officers to this suggestion and leave it to them to decide whether they should adopt it or not. Transport required for continuous touring should be engaged for a definite period and usually by the month. The practice which has sometimes existed of discharging transport before a halt of a few days and engaging fresh transport when a move is next made should be discontinued. In engaging transport an endeavour should be made to secure only such animals as are disengaged at the time, and in no case should a carrier be compelled to discharge goods in course of transit from one place to another in order to transport, the baggage of a touring official.

[Hon. Capt. Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan.]

As the rates of travelling allowance have recently been revised and substantially increasedthe Punjab Government do not consider it necessary to abolish the distinction between transport required for official purposes and that required for the private needs of the officer and they would not alter the existing rules on the subject.

6. I am to ask that you will favour Government with a report as to the steps which can and should be taken to reduce unnecessary touring. Government will also consider any suggestions which you wish to make with regard to the supply of the labour required in connection with the camps of officers on tour or for removing the difficulties commonly experienced in securing voluntary transport.

RUSAD AND BEGAR.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF UNITED PROVINCES COMMITTEE.

UNNECESSARY TOURING DEPRECATED.

The following resolution has been issued by the Government of the United Provinces on the report of the Committee appointed to examine the complaints in reagrd to the provision of supplies and carts to touring officers and to make proposals for the removal of the grounds of complaint:—

"Difficulties connected with district touring were brought to the notice of Government during the past cold weather and the Governor-in-Council, with a view to the removal of these difficulties and to bringing touring arrangements more into line with modern connections, directed that committees composed of officials and non-officials should be appointed in all districts to examine these errangements and to make proposals for their improvement. He also appointed a committee at the headquarters of Government to examine the district reports and make proposals. The recommendations of the latter committee are herewith published for general information. They have not been examined in detail by Government, but no time will be lost in taking them into consideration. The Governor-in-Council is of opinion that they offer, if not a final, at least a reasonable temporary solution of a difficult problem, and every effort will be made to test them by actual practice during the coming touring season. It will, however, he recognised that the complete adoption of the committee's proposals must depend on financial considerations and the cost still remains to be estimated."

The extracts are taken from the report of the Committee :---

Unsuitability of Contract System.

Recognising that there is good ground for dissetisfaction with the existing system, we first explored the possibility of replacing it by a system of contract, such as has recently been introduced in the Punjab.

The district reports showed that there is a considerable body of opinion in favour of such a change, though they contained little evidence that those who recommended the contract system had fully appreciated the difficulties involved in its introduction. After full consideration we unanimously decided that a contract system was not suited to the conditions of this province. We have no information as to the result of its introduction in the Punjab, but we consider that there would be very great difficulty in obtaining contractors who could be relied on to supply all the requirements of touring officers, that there would be a very real danger that the contractors' men would not be less repactous than the tabsil chapteris, and that the cost of the experiment, which on the basis of the figures received from the Punjab would be 3,75 lakks for a season of six months, is quite prohibitive.

ABOLITION OF UNNECESSABY TOURING.

We are impressed with the need for the abolition of unnecessary touring and are satisfied that the periods of tour at present prescribed for certain officers are unnecessarily long and require immediate revision. We have made enquiries from the heads of certain departments in this connection and our views are confirmed by a consideration of their replies. We are not in a position to make detailed recommendations regarding the tours of any except revenue officers, but we suggest that Government should lose no time in calling upon all heads of departments to examine this question and, where possible, to submit detailed proposals with a view to the limitation of the prescribed periods of tour having regard to the maintenance of a reasonable standard of efficiency. In some cases, in addition to reducing the total period of touring, it should also be possible to reduce the period of touring with tents, which will afford a further simplification of the problem. As regards revenue officers we recommend that the period spent on tour by sub-divisional officers should be from one month to six weeks according to the

size and condition of the sub-division. To enable this reduction to be effected it will be necessary to relieve sub-divisional officers as far as possible of judicial work during their periods of tour. We recommend that only two sub-divisional officers should be on tour at one time, and that the only judicial work to be done by them in camp should be (a) criminal cases which are the special concern of sub-divisional officers, e.g., cases under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code and those which were partly heard when the tour began, and (b) partition and enhancement cases in which local inspection is required. We understand that owing to the increase in the cadre of Deputy Collectors it will be possible to strengthen the district staffs at an early date, but where an extra officer for the trial of cases at headquarters is not otherwise available we recommend the appointment of a temporary Deputy Collector. In the case of tabsildars we consider that the period of 60 days at present prescribed is in some tabsils capable of reduction, and we suggest that in future the period should be from 45 to 60 days, according to the circumstances of the tabsil.

QUESTION OF SUPPLIES.

We turn next to the question of supplies. These are of two classes: (a) those supplied by the bania, (b) those ordinarily obtained through the tabail chaprasi, e.g., wood, straw, gharas, milk, eggs, etc. Each class requires separate consideration.

We recommend that the present practice of having a bania in the camp should be completely abolished. We are satisfied that this can be effected without inconvenience if the following arrangement is adopted. The Collector should be called upon to fix the places at which it is advisable that officers should eamp. These will ordinarily be towns and large villages and smaller villages which are situated on the line of march between more important places. At the majority of such places there will be a bania from whose shops supplies should be obtained at the prevailing bezar rate. Where there is no bania supplies will be taken either from sadr or from the nearest place at which there is a bania, and for the carriage of such supplies an extra cart will be provided at Government expense in the case of officers not below the rank of Deputy Collectors. We would leave it to the Commissioner to decide in what tracts or for what marches an extra cart is necessary. We are satisfied that this system is workable, that it will remove all grounds of complaint on the part of the bania, and will not be unduly expensive.

LABOUR PROBLEM.

A considerable amount of casual labour is required in camps, for clearing the camping grounds, for pitching and striking tents, and generally for odd jobs in the camp. It is impossible to say what labour is for the officer in his public and what in his private capacity. At present this labour is largely unremunerated and therefore unwilling. We recommend that the need for it should, as far as possible, be eliminated by giving to each touring officer not below the rank of Deputy Collector a small gang of labourers to accompany him in camp. These men will be kept in practically constant employment throughout the cold weather, and could be used as punkha coolies in the hot weather. We think that a gang of six for Commissioners and Collectors and one of four for sub-divisional officers would be sufficient.

SUPPLY OF CARTS.

There remain the arrangements for the supply of carts. These come under two heads:
(a) carts for easual requirements and (b) carts of touring officers. We consider that the best arrangements for the supply of carts for casual requirements is one that has been tried success at Roorkee. This arrangement is that a list of carts whose owners reside within a radius of five or six miles from the tahsil should be kept up, that the owners should be called upon to produce their carts when necessary, and that when a cart has been called up the date should be noted in the tahsil list and the cart should not be called up again till its turn comes round after all other carts on the list have been called up. Books of summons in triplicate were printed in Urdu and Hindi, one counterfoil remained in the book and two copies were given to the chaptasi, one to be given to the cartman, the other to be signed or marked by him in token of receipt. Where there are carts which ordinarily ply for hire these should, of course, in all cases be employed where possible and resort be had to other carts only when none of these carts is available. In all cases the full rate of hire current at the time should be paid. desire also, while dealing with this subject, to recommend certain changes in the rules for the supply of carts for troops on the march. These changes are contained in the appendix to this report. We consider also that the military authorities should be asked to rely more than they do at present on their own transport and should have resort to civil assistance only when such assistance cannot be done without. We have had our attention drawn to cases in which bullocks were said to have been impressed for private purposes. We need hardly say that we consider impressment for such a purpose entirely illegal.

CARTS FOR CONTINUOUS TOURING.

Carts for continuous touring should invariably be engaged by the month; where not obtainable locally such carts can often be obtained from a neighbouring district. If officers prefer camels we see no reason why they should not be permitted to employ them, provided always that the district allotment of funds for transport for touring officers is not exceeded. We

[Hon. Capt. Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan.]

recommended also a change in the system under which an officer's requirements in the matter of transport for touring are stated in terms of bullocks and are divided into official and private; the former of which are supplied at Government expense and the latter by the officer himself. We are satisfied that it is impossible to make an accurate division of this description, that the scale of transport at present prescribed is in most cases inadequate, and that the burden imposed on married officers in particular of having to provide extra carts at their own expense is now heavier than they can reasonably be expected to bear. We consider that the distinction between official and private requirements should be abolished, and that Government should pay for all the carts that it touring officers may reasonably be expected to require. We are not in a position to lay down any general scale, though for Commissioners and Collectors we consider six to eight carts sufficient and for joint magistrates and Deputy Collectors three to four carts. The tabsildar is at present provided with no transport. We consider that he should be given one or two carts. We would leave it to the head of the department within certain limits to prescribe the number of carts to be allowed to a particular officer, having regard to (1) the size of carts in the district in which the officer is serving and (2) the private circumstances of the officer. We recommend that immediate steps be taken to fix these limits in the case of all touring officers. If this new arrangement is adopted we consider that so far as district touring is concerned no increase in the rates of travelling and halting allowances will be necessary while some reduction may be possible. A special advantage of this concession is that it will, to some extent, equalise the cost of touring, as it is an obvious hardship that one officer should have to pay Rs. 60 permonth for each of his extra carts while an officer in another district can obtain his at the rate of Rs. 30 per month.

RATES OF ALLOWANCES.

In conclusion we desire to explain that we make no detailed recommendations in regard to the rates of travelling and halting allowances as we understand that these are at present under-the consideration of the Finance Department. We recognise that the existing rates are adequate. Some of our proposals will necessarily enhance the cost of touring to officers, while on the other-hand the concessions which we propose in regard to the supply of carts and to the provision of labour gangs will, to some extent, reduce it. These factors will no doubt be taken into consideration by the Finance Department. We need only say that we should like to see these allowances fixed at rates which would compensate touring officers for all necessary expenses incidental to camp life without being a source of profit.

MACLAGAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE, LAHORE.

*980. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak: Will the Honourable Ministerfor Agriculture please state if it is a fact that Mr. B. N. Singh of the Maclagan Engineering College, Lahore, was declared unfit for Government service by the medical board? If so, why have the Government servicerules on the subject been disregarded?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh: Yes. The gentleman referred to was appointed, after full consideration of his case, by the local government in accordance with Fundamental Rule 10.

MACLAGAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

- *981. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak: Will the Honourable Ministerfor Agriculture please state—
 - (a) if it is a fact that Mr. Ram Gopal, Assistant Professor of Mathematics in the Maclagan Engineering College, was given a memoto the Civil Surgeon of Lahore for medical examination and report;
 - (b) if it is a fact that the Civil Surgeon of Lahore as a result of his examination declared Mr. Ram Gopal to be unfit for service;
 - (c) if it is a fact that Mr. Ram Gopal kept the unfavourable report of the Civil Surgeon of Lahore with himself and instead.

procured and produced a favourable report from the Civil Surgeon of Amritsar;

- (d) if it is also a fact that on being questioned he had to confess to having suppressed the report of the Civil Surgeon of Lahore and to having procured and produced a favourable report from the Amritsar Civil Surgeon;
- (e) if the replies to (a), (b), (c) and (d) above are in the affirmative, what action, if any, has been taken against Mr. Ram Gopal's conduct in the matter?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh: The information is being collected.

THE SARDA ACT.

*982. Lala Jyoti Prasad: Will the Honourable Finance Member please state what steps, if any, Government has taken to popularise the provisions of the Sarda Act in the Punjab?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: The honourable member is referred to the reply given to Mr. E. Maya Das's question No. 1668¹ in March 1980.

THE SARDA ACT.

- *983. Lala Jyoti Prasad: Will the Honourable Finance Member please state—
 - (a) whether it is a fact that the District Magistrate, Rohtak, convicted some people under the Sarda Act and passed the sentence of imprisonment and fine against them;
 - (b) whether it is a fact that the sentence of imprisonment was remitted by the Government;
 - (c) if the answer to (b) be in the affirmative, what were the reasons for taking such action?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) One person was convicted and sentenced to 15 days' simple imprisonment.

- (b) Yes.
- (c) The sentence was remitted as this being the first case of conviction under the Act. Government took the view that a warning and nominal sentence would have been more suitable.

THE SARDA ACT.

- *984. Lala Jyoti Prasad: Will the Honourable Finance Member please lay a statement on the table showing—
 - (a) total number of prosecutions and convictions district-wise under the Sarda Act in the Punjab since its coming into force;
 - (b) the sentence passed in each case;

[Lala Jyoti Prasad.]

(e) the approximate number of marriages which have been celebrated in contravention of the provisions of the Sarda Act in the Punjab?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the table.

(c) No information is available.

Statement.

		Dateme	
	PAR	T (a).	Part (b):
District.	Total nu	mber of	
	Prosecu-	Convictions.	Sentence passed in each case,
Gujrat	2	Nü	Nu.
Gurgaon	Na	Nil Nil	Nu.
Gurdaspur Jhang	Na Na	Nil Nil	M.
Montgomery	Nil	Nil	wa.
Sialkot Juliundur	3	1 3	Three persons fined Rs. 25 each. (1) Two persons fined Rs. 25 each and
			(2) Ditto ditto. (3) Three persons fined Rs. 25, Rs. 15 and Rs. 10, respectively, and 5 persons
Ludhiana	2	Nil	Ra. 5 each. Nil.
Rawalpindi	Nil 1	Nil Nil	Nu. Nu.
Hissar	8	2	(1) Two persons fined Rs. 10 and Rs. 5, respectively. (2) Two persons fined Rs. 10 each and
Lyalipur	8	1	one person Rs. 5. All the scoused were fined Rs. 25 each.
Kangra	8		 Three persons fined Rs. 20 each. One person fined Rs. 200. Two persons fined Rs. 150 each and 1 person Rs. 200.
			(4) Two persons fined Rs. 100 and Rs. 75, respectively.
Muzaffargarh Hoshiarpur	8 Nu	l Nü	Four persons fixed Rs. 40 each and 2 persons Rs. 30 each.
Sheikhupura	Na	Nil	M.

		PAR	r (a).	PART (b).		
Disrtict.		Total number of		i.		
255, 420 12		Prosecu-	Convictions	Sentence passed in each case,		
Karnal		1	1	Two persons fined Rs. 20 such.		
Simla		Nil	Nü	NiL.		
Attock		Nil	Nü	Nil.		
Jhelum	••	Nil	Nil	Nel.		
Multan		Nil	Na	Na.		
Shahpur		3	N.Z	Nil.		
Amritser	.,	Nil	Nil	Na.		
Mianwali		Nil	Nü	Nil.		
Ambala	••	Na	Na	Na.		
Rohtak	••	6	8	In three cases a fine of Rs. 2 was imposed. In the fourth case a fine of Rs. 10 was imposed. In the fifth case 15 days aimple imprisonment and in the sixth case imprisonment till the rising of the court.		
Ferozep ore	••	2	Nil	Na.		
Lahore	••	. 1	Nü	Nil.		
Dera Ghazi Khan		3	Nü	Nú.		

FREE SUPPLY OF THE CIVIL LIST TO COUNCIL MEMBERS.

*985. Lala Jyoti Prasad: Will the Honourable Finance Member please state why the Civil List is not supplied to the members of the Council free of cost like the *Punjab Government Gazette*?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: The honourable member is referred to the reply given to parts (d) and (e) of Council question No. 1804* asked by Mian Nurullah in the current session of the Legislative Council.

TENDERS FOR THE BRAKERA DAM.

- *986. Lala Jyoti Prased: Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—
 - (a) whether it is a fact that No. 23 Survey Party of the Government of India is engaged in making survey for the Bhakhra Dam Scheme;

¹Pages 97.98 ante.

[Lala Joyti Prasad,]

- (b) whether it is a fact that in the month of June or July 1981, tenders were invited for the supply of forty thousand mark stones (each weighing 1½ maunds) by the officer in charge of the party;
- (e) if the answer to (b) be in the affirmative whether the Government will kindly lay a list containing names of the tenderers together with their rates;
- (d) the name of the contractor whose tender was accepted and the reasons for accepting his tender;
- (e) whether it is a fact that the mark stones, supplied in the Hissar district at least, are not according to the sample?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) Yes. (b) to (e) No information is available as the work is done by a department not under the control of the Irrigation Branch or of the Punjab Government.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

- *987. Lala Jyoti Prasad: Will the Honourable Minister for Education please state—
 - (a) the percentage of literacy in each of the districts of Gurgaon, Rohtak, Karnal and Hissar in 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1980;
 - (b) the percentage of literacy in each of the districts of Lahore, Amritsar, Juliundur and Gujranwala in the years 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1980;
 - (a) the total amount spent by Government on primary education in each of the districts mentioned in (a) and (b) during the last ten years?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon:

			1901.	1	l 911. .		1921.	1930.
Gurgaon		••	2.6		$2 \cdot 3$		8.03	$9 \cdot 32$
Rohtak			2.7		$2 \cdot 7$		8.01	3.46
Karnal		٠.	$2 \cdot 3$		$2 \cdot 2$		2-4	3·27
Hissar		••	2.7		2.5		2.7	9.84
Lahore		••	4.4		6.5		$6 \cdot 7$	9-63
Amritsar			$4 \cdot 2$		4.4		$4 \cdot 2$	6.71
Jullundur			8.5		8.7		4.6	5.53
Gujranwala	ì		8.5		3·1		4.02	5.87
-							${ m Rs.}$	
Gurgoon							19,06	,278
				• •			15,15	,648
						••	19,82	,656
Lahore						••		
	••			• •		• •	19,76	,848
			,	• •			18,68	,420
	•			••		••		
	Karnal Hissar Lahore Amritsar Jullundur Gujranwala Gurgoon Rohtak Karnal Hissar Lahore Amritsar Jullundur	Rohtak Karnal Hissar Lahore Amritsar Jullundur Gujranwala Gurgoon Rohtak Karnal Hissar Lahore Amritsar	Rohtak Karnal Hissar Lahore Amritsar Jullundur Gujranwala Gurgoon Rohtak Karnal Hissar Lahore Amritsar Jullundur	Rohtak 2.7 Karnal 2.8 Hissar 2.7 Lahore 4.4 Amritsar 4.2 Jullundur 3.5 Gujranwala 3.5 Gurgoon Rohtak Karnal Lahore Amritsar Jullundur	Gurgaon 2.6 Rohtak 2.7 Karnal 2.3 Hissar 2.7 Lahore 4.4 Amritsar 4.2 Jullundur 3.5 Gujranwala 3.5 Gurgoon Rohtak Karnal Lahore Amritsar Jullundur	Gurgaon 2.6 2.8 Rohtak 2.7 2.7 Karnal 2.8 2.2 Hissar 2.7 2.5 Lahore 4.4 6.5 Amritsar 4.2 4.4 Jullundur 3.5 3.7 Gujranwala 3.5 3.1 Gurgoon Rohtak Karnal Lahore Amritsar Jullundur	Gurgaon 2.6 2.3 Rohtak 2.7 2.7 Karnal 2.3 2.2 Hissar 2.7 2.5 Lahore 4.4 6.5 Amritsar 4.2 4.4 Jullundur 3.5 3.7 Gujranwala 3.5 3.1 Gurgoon Rohtak Karnal Lahore Amritsar Jullundur	Gurgaon 2.6 2.3 3.08 Rohtak 2.7 2.7 3.01 Karnal 2.3 2.2 2.4 Hissar 2.7 2.5 2.7 Lahore 4.4 6.5 6.7 Amritsar 4.2 4.4 4.2 Jullundur 3.5 3.7 4.6 Gurganwala 3.5 3.1 4.02 Rs. 19,06 Rohtak 26,06 Karnal 15,15 Hissar 19,82 Lahore 17,58 Amritsar 19,76 Jullundur 18,68

LAND REVENUE AND RENT IN HISSAR DISTRICT.

- *988. Lala Jyoti Prasad: Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—
 - (a) whether it is a fact that land revenue and rent in quite a number of villages in Hissar district is realised once a year;
 - (b) whether it is a fact that these villages have not been benefited so far by the remission announced by the Government as regards last rabi crop;
 - (c) what steps Government proposes to take for giving relief to these villages?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) Yes.

- (b) Yes.
- (c) None, as the fact that no instalment is paid in *rabi* indicates that that crop is not important. All such villages were, however, granted liberal remissions and suspensions under the ordinary rules.

LICENCE TO PANDIT NEKI RAM, SHARMA, FOR A REVOLVER AND A GUN.

- *989. Lala Jyoti Prasad: Will the Honourable Finance Member please state—
 - (a) whether it is a fact that Pandit Neki Ram, Sharma, of Bhiwani held a licence for a revolver and a gun before April 1980;
 - (b) whether it is a fact that on his conviction under the Salt Act during the last Civil Disobedience Movement he was made to deposit his arms in the Malkhana;
 - (c) whether it is a fact that he applied for return and renewal of his arms to the Deputy Commissioner, Hissar;
 - (d) if the answer to (c) be in the affirmative, what orders have been passed on his application;
 - (e) if his application has been rejected, the reasons for doing the same?

 The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) Yes.
 - (b) His licences were cancelled in the interests of public peace.
 - (c) Yes.
 - (d) His application is under consideration with the local officers.
 - (e) Does not arise.

THEFT AND BURGLARY IN HISSAR.

- *990. Lala Jyoti Prasad: Will the Honourable Member for Finance please state—
 - (a) the total number of theft and burglary cases in the Hissar city police station during the years 1929 and 1980;
 - (b) the number of such theft and burglary cases where the burglaries were committed in the houses of local officers;
 - (c) the value of the property stolen in (a) and (b);

[Lala Jyoti Prasad.]

- (d) the number of cases challaned in (a) and (b) in respect of the above burglaries;
- (e) the value of the property recovered in each case :
- (f) the names of the sub-inspectors who were posted at the Hissar city police station during the period?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik:

				1929.	1980.
(a) Thefts		••		44	40
Burglaries	••		• •	80	45

- (b) 10 burglary cases in 1980.
- (c) (a) Rs. 22,529-6-2. (b) Rs. 7,054-18-0.
- (d) (a) 88.
 - (b) 1.
- (e) (a) Rs. 3,968-9-7.
 - (b) Rs. 315-10-0.
- (f) (1) Chaudhri Risal Singh.
 - (2) M. Murad Hussain.
 - (8) Chaudhri Jaswant Singh.
 - (4) H. C. Akhtaryar Khan (as incharge).
 - (5) M. Muhammad Muazim Khan.
 - (6) H. C. Habibur Rahman (as in charge).
 - (7) Mir Farhat Hussain.
 - (8) S. Sundar Singh.

FEE FOR INSPECTION OF FILES IN HISBAB RECORD ROOM.

- *991. Lala Jyoti Prasad: Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—
 - (a) whether it is a fact that in the Hissar district record room a fee of Rs. 3 is charged for the first time of even decided files if inspection is made on the date of the application;
 - (b) since when the previous rule requiring Rs. 2 for the inspection for the first time has been abrogated and under what authority;
 - (c) the practice in vogue in other districts?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) No.

- (b) No change has been made recently.
- (c) The inspection fee is one rupee for each hour for ordinary and two rupees for each hour for urgent inspections.

RIOT IN HISSAR JAIL.

- *992. Lala Jyoti Prasad: Will the Honourable Finance Member please state—
 - (a) whether it is a fact that a riot took place in Hissar Jail in April 1981;

- (b) whether any inquiry was held into the causes of that riot;
- (c) the nature of punishment, if any, awarded to the Jail officials who were held to blame;
- (d) whether it is a fact that one Mahajan prisoner committed suicide by throwing himself in a well on the day of the riot;
- (e) the reasons why he committed suicide?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) There was no riot, but an under-trial prisoner violently assaulted certain warders and had to be restrained by force. This caused some excitement among other prisoners.

- (b) Yes.
- (c) No jail official was held to be deserving of punishment.
- (d) Yes.
- (e) Mental stress or excitement.

REPRESENTATIONS OF THE TENANTS OF SKINNER ESTATE.

- *993. Lala Jyoti Prasad: Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—
 - (a) whether any representations have been addressed on behalf of the tenants of Skinner estate to the Deputy Commissioner, Hissar, and other higher officers;
 - (b) whether it is a fact that a compromise was effected between the tenants and Colonel Stanley at the Deputy Commissioner's bungalow in December 1929:
 - (c) if the answer to (b) be in the affirmative who are responsible for violating that agreement;
 - (d) what steps, if any, Government proposes to take to redress the grievances of the tenants?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) Yes.

- (b) A compromise was effected.
- (c) Government is not in a position to say to what extent if any the agreement has been violated by any party.
 - (d) Government has called for a report.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

*994. Mr. E. Maya Das: Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state when the Public Health Department was brought into existence? The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: The first step towards the creation of the department was taken in 1920 and the designation was altered in 1922, from Sanitary Department to Public Health Department.

AVERAGE LIFE OF PEOPLE IN THE PUNJAB.

*995. Mr. E. Maya Das: Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state what the average life of a resident in the province is and how it compares with the average life of persons in other countries about which information may be available?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: The mean duration of life in the Punjab at present time is approximately 30.1 years as compared with 24.7 years in India as a whole, 49.8 years in Italy, 52.5 years in France, 55.6 years in England and Wales and 56 years in Germany.

WOMEN HEALTH WORKERS.

*996. Mr. E. Maya Das: Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state the number of women health workers in the Public Health Department?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: Presumably the honourable member is referring to lady health visitors, whose number is 47.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE PUNJAB GAMBLING ACT.

236. Rai Bahadur Lala Mohan Lal: Will the Honourable Member for Revenue be pleased to state the number of prosecutions under the Punjab-Gambling Act during the year 1931 and the result thereof?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikender Hyat Khan: The required information with regard to the number of prosecutions under the Pub lic Gambling (Punjab Amendment) Act I of 1929, during the year 1931 and the result thereof is being collected and will be communicated to the honourable member.

MONEY LENDERS.

237. Rai Bahadur Lala Sewak Ram: Will the Henourable Finance Member please state how many money-lenders were murdered in the province during 1980-31 by their debters? Will he also please give the names and residences of the persons so murdered and the causes of their murder?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: A statement giving the required information is laid on the table.

Statement showing the number and particulars of the money-lenders murdered by their debtors in the Punjab between 1st January 1980 and 16th November 1981 and the causes of their murder.

		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Serial No.	Date of occurrence or of report to Police.	Particulars of the money- lenders.	Cause of murder.
1	25th January 1930.	Dula Mal, Sahukar, of Bhukhi Khurd, Police Station Midh- Ranjha, District Shahpur.	The deceased was murdered when he went to the house of the accused with a bailiff to attach his perperty in execution of a decree of a civil court.
2	31st January 1930.	Hardial of Lalian, Police Station Lalian, District Jhang.	The deceased went to village Thathe Waryo and never returned. It was strongly suspected that he had been murdered by seven men with whom he was engaged in litigation.
3	10th and 11th May 1930,	Kartar Singh, son of Hira Singh, Jat of village Tajpore, Police Station Raikot, Dis- trict Ludhiana,	The father of the accused was heavily in debt to the deceased and the latter had filed a civil suit against him. The accused pressed him to compound the case and on his refusal to do so assaultted him with a chavi and he succumbed to the injuries.
4	4th June 1930	Harnam Singh of Bagha- purana, Police Station Baghapurana, District Fe- rozepore.	The deceased got the accused father's buffalo attached in lieu of the payment of his debt.
5	17th June 1930.	Sant Ram of Dharamkot, Police Station Dharamkot, District Ferozepore.	The accused killed the deceased because they owed money to him.
6	20th July 1930.	Bhartu, son of Shankar, Mahajan, of village Rath- dhana, Police Station Rai, District Rohtak.	The deceased obtained a decree for Rs. 2,500 against the six accused and this act of his was the cause of his murder.
7	31st August 1930.	Tara Singh, son of Harnam Singh, of village Mahanan Kharan, Police Station Kathunangal, District Am- ritsar.	The deceased obtained an order of attachment against his debtor Bhagat Singh and so the latter murdered him with the help of others before he could attach his property.
8	14th September 1930,	Gurbachan Singh of Chak No. 219-R. B., Police Sta- tion Sadr—Lyallpur.	One Achhar Singh owed Rs. 4,000 to the deceased, who endorsed his pronote in favour of his relative Kirpal Singh. The latter sent a notice demanding payment of the debt from Achhar Singh who asked the deceased to postpone the legal proceedings. The latter refused to do so and insisted on immediate payment. This enraged Achhar Singh who along with others murdered him.
9	2nd October 1930,	Bogar Singh of village Joga, Police Station Nathana, Dis- trict Ferozepore.	The money-lender demanded payment of his debt from the accused, which re- sulted in a quarrel and the deceased was stabbed with a spear.

[Hon. Sir Henry Craik.]

Serial No.	Date of coourrence or of report to Police.	Particulars of the money- lender.	Cause of murder.
10	1st December 1930.	Neadar Mal, Mahajan, of vil- lage Pundri, Police Station Chauranda , District Karnal.	The deceased refused to lend more money to his debtors until they cleared off their previous debts.
41	19th December 1930.	Dewan Chand, son of Manga Ram, Sahukar, of village Mohra, Police Station Khu- shab, District Shahpur.	The deceased was murdered by the accused, his debtor, when he was going to the civil court to pursue legal process.
12	Not given	Gowardhan Singh, Rajput, of village Sohna, District Gur- gaon.	The motive for the murder was not clearly established but was alleged to be robbery.
13.	Ditto	Raghunath Singh, son of Kenshi Ram, Khatri, of vil- lage Talwandi-Bhindran, Police Station Niddoke, Dis- trict Sialkot.	The accused owed some money to the deceased who got their house attached in lieu of a decree.
.14	Not given	Bawa Radhka Dass of Muzaffergarh.	The deceased was suspected to have been poisoned by one Sunder Dass who owed money to him.
.15	Ditto	Nawazish Ali of Dhok Kal- lahra, Dakhli Charean, Po- lice Station Murree, District Rawalpindi,	The deceased was due a debt of Rs. 20, from the accused.
16	Ditto	Mussemmet Mehr Nishan, wife of Nawazish Ali No. 15, above.	Her husband was due a debt of Rs. 20, from the accused.
-17	Ditto	Mohammad Shafi, son of Fazai Din of village Farash, Police Station Bharakau, District Rawalpindi.	He was due Rs. 150 from the accused.
18	Ditto	Lal Singh, son of Hukam Chand of Mohra Darugna, Police Station Rewat, Dis- trict Rawalpindi.	He was due some money from the accused.
19	Ditto	Karam Chend, son of Dial Ram Arora, of village Gil- mala, Police Station, Sadr Jhang.	One of the accused owed some money to the deceased and had refused to re- fund it to him.
:20	9th January 1931.	Chajju, son of Hira Singh caste Rajput, Narya, of Am- bala City.	The accused owed Rs. 600 to the de- ceased and when the latter went to re- cover the amount from him he murder- ed him.
21	16th Febru- ary 1931,	Ram Chand, son of Labhu Ram, Money-lender, of vil- lage Sahiwal, Police Station Sahiwal, District Shahpur,	The accused was in debt to the deceased.

_			
Serial No.	Date of occurrence or of report to Police.	Particulars of the money- lender.	Cause of murder.
.22	26th Febru- ary 1931.	Nand Lal of village Katwan, Police Station Malka Hans, District Montgomery.	One of the accused owed the deceased a debt of Rs. 1,400.
23	11th March 1931.	Kesar Ram, son of Pokha Ram, Money-lender of Mitha Tiwana, Police Station Sfi- lanwali, District Shahpur.	The deceased went to collect debts from the accused who murdered him.
24	17th March 1931,	Tehla Ram of Chak No. 273- G. B., Police Station Killan- wala, District Lyallpur.	Tehla Ram went to Mohammad Khan, Lambardar to realise his debt from him. The latter sent him along with his re- lative Hatem to a field on the pretext of fetching fodder for his pony. Tehla Ram never returned and it is believed that he was murdered there.
25	21st April 1931.	Labhu Mal of village Khusa Pando, Police Station Moga, District Ferozepore.	The deceased had obtained decrees for his debts against the accused.
26	24th April 1931.	Rura, son of Rikhi, Mahajan, of village Karora, Police Sta- tion Pundri, District Karnal.	The deceased wanted to attach the property of the accused.
.27	27th May 1931.	Ramdhan, son of Shankar Lal, Brahman of village Kiloi, Police Station Rohtak, Dis- trict Rohtak.	The accused owed Rs. 1,900 to the deceased.
28	5th June 1931.	Mahiya, Jat, of village Machh- rauli, Police Station Sam- bhalka, District Karnal.	The deceased had attached the land of the accused in lieu of his debt.
29	13th June 1931.	Raghu Nandan, Brahman, of village Binjalpur, Pol ee Sta- tion Mullana (Ambala).	The accused were in debt to the de- ceased and he had lodged a civil suit against them,
30	23rd July 1931.	Bagha Singh, son of Ram Singh, Jat, Lambardar, of village Dalls, Police Station, Jagraon, District Ludhiana.	The accused mortgaged a field to Bhaga Singh but when he went to plough it they attached him with laths and he died of the injuries he received.
31	9th August 1931.	Dula Mal, son of Devi Dyal, caste Arora, of village Man- goke, Police Station Now- shehra Virkan, District Guj- ranwals.	The deceased obtained a decree against the accused and arranged to put his house to auction. This enraged him and consequently he murdered him with the help of another debtor of his.
32	loth August 1931.	Kalu, son of Umra, tailor, of village Jhabbal, Police Sta- tion Jhabbal, District Amritser.	The accused had mortgaged his house to the deceased and had also raised some loan from him. He offered to pay back the mortgage money but Kalu refused to cancel the mortgage bond until the entire debt was paid off. Exasperated at this the accused murdered him.

[Hon. Sir Henry Craik.]

Serial No.	Date of occurrence or of report to Police.	Particulars of the money lender.	Cause of murder.
33	22nd August 1931.	Amolak Singh, son of Bhag- wan Singh, Jat of village Dad, Police Station Sadr Ludhians.	The deceased brought an attachment warrant against his debtor Pali and this action of his was strongly resented by a cousin of the debtor. He was subsequently waylaid and so severely beaten that he succumbed to the injuries.
34	Not given	Roshan Ram, son of Uttam Chand, Arora, of village Chhina, Police Station Bhakkar, District Mianwali.	The accused owed some money to the deceased and sent for him to his house on the pretext of clearing the debt but when he came he did away with his life and burnt his bahis.

Note.—In addition to the above Mussammat Jewani of village Rupana, Police Station Muktsar, District Ferozepore, was murdered on or about the 22nd July 1930, by one Uttam Singh. The accused mistook her for Modan Mall who was sleeping near her and who had obtained a werrant of attachment against the brother of the accused.

DRAMAS CAUSING HATRED AND DISAFFECTION.

238. Rai Bahadur Lala Sewak Ram: Will the Honourable Finance Member please state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that at the last Mandi Fair in tahsil Shahdara, a certain Muhammadan schoolmaster conducted a dramawhich was disparaging to the money-lenders and caused disgrace to the Hindu Vedas and Mantras;
- (b) whether the Government is aware of the protest against such dramas published in the *Insaf Weekly* in its issues of the 27th June and 4th July 1981;
- (c) whether the Government is also aware that such dramas are played in district board schools causing hatred and disaffection among the subjects of His Majesty's Government;
- (d) if the answer to the above be in the affirmative, what action the Government has taken in the matter?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) Government is informed that the drama, which was enacted by school boys, was intended to encourage thrift; and that it contained no disparagement of money-lenders or of the Hindu scriptures;

- (b) and (c). No.
- (d) Does not arise.

MEMORIALS BY THE SECRETARY, TRADERS' COMMITTEE, PUNJAB.

- 239. Rai Bahadur Lala Sewak Ram: Will the Honourable Finance Member be pleased to state—
 - (a) whether the Secretary, Traders' Committee of the Punjab, submitted several memorials to His Excellency the Governor in 1981;
 - (b) if so, whether he will lay on the table those memorials and also a statement showing the action taken on those memorials;
 - (c) whether any resolutions were sent to the Government by the Secretary of the Traders' Committee on 24th June 1981, and if so, whether he will lay on the table those resolutions and also state the action taken thereon?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) and (b). I have no knowledge;

(c) Resolution (2) (dated June 24th 1981) referring to the levy of income-tax was brought to my notice and I caused the attention of the Commissioner of Income-tax to be drawn to it. It seems unnecessary to lay this on the table of the House, as income-tax is a central subject.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICES.

- 240. Sardar Bishan Singh: Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—
 - (a) whether it is a fact that out of 29 Superintendents of Deputy Commissioners' offices in the Punjab only one is a Sikh;
 - (b) whether it is also a fact that His Excellency the Governor-in-Council has ordered all Commissioners of divisions to open registers of candidates for the post of Superintendent, Deputy Commissioner's office:
 - (c) if the replies to (a) and (b) are in the affirmative, whether arrangements have been made to enlist a sufficient number of Sikh candidates?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) Yes.

- (b) Yes.
- (c) Appointments to the post of Superintendents of Deputy Commissioner's offices are made with due regard to seniority and suitability, and Government does not consider it desirable to fetter the discretion of the officer responsible for filling up these posts by issuing any special instructions in the matter.

MUSLIM OVERSEERS AND SUB-OVERSEERS IN THE ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

- 241. Khwaja Muhammad Eusoof: Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture please state—
 - (a) whether it is a fact that there is a paucity of Muslim overseers and sub-overseers and other officials in the Engineering Department;
 - (b) whether the Government have issued instructions that the recruitment of Muslims should be higher than the 40 per cent. limit:
 - (c) whether instructions have also been issued to the Principal, Engineering School, Rasul, to raise the recruitment of Muslim candidates to 50 per cent.;
 - (d) if the answers to (b) and (c) are in the affirmative, what steps the heads of various departments have taken to carry out the Government instructions;
 - (e) if not, what steps Government intends to take in the matter?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh: (a) The percentage of Muslims in the Subordinate Engineering Services is 32·18.

- (b) No.
- (c) No. The rule for admissions to the Government School of Engineering is given in paragraph 17 of the Prospectus—out of 40 students admitted from British Punjab 40 per cent. are Muslims.
 - (d) Does not arise.
- (e) The rule for recruitment to the Subordinate Engineering Service in the Buildings and Roads Branch is 60 per cent. of appointments made annually are reserved for agriculturists and 40 per cent. for non-agriculturists, the principle of communal selection having been abandoned.

(It is presumed that the honourable member's question refers to the Buildings and Roads Branch of the Public Works Department.)

PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.

- 242. Khan Bahadur Sardar Habib Ullah: Will the Honourable Minister for Education please state—
 - (a) what are the rules of the Punjab University for sending examination results to the press;
 - (b) whether the University pays for these publications;
 - (c) whether it is a fact that the Manager, Eastern Times, an English Daily, requested the University authorities to send their such notices for publication free of cost, but got an answer that as there was no vacancy in the list, the examination results could not be sent to him?

The Henourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: (a) The University can type only 12 copies of the results. Out of these 12 copies produced, 4 copies are kept for University office use. The remaining 8 copies are distributed as below:—

- 1. Colleges or schools concerned;
- 2. Notice Board ;
- 3. Young Men's Christian Association;
- 4. Enquiry office of the University;
- 5. Civil and Military Gazette;
- 6. Tribune:
- 7. Daily Herald; and
- 8. Muslim Outlook.
- (b) No.
- (c) Yes. A representative of the Eastern Times went personally to the Registrar and was satisfied that no more typed copies could be produced by carbon.

Enquiries are being made to find out if copies cannot be supplied to all newspapers on payment.

BULES UNDER THE MOTOR VEHICLES ACT.

- 243. Lala Bhagat Ram: Will the Honourable Member for Revenue be pleased to state—
 - (a) whether it is a fact that no motor unions or owners of motor vehicles have so far been consulted for the purpose of framing rules under the Motor Vehicles Act:
 - (b) whether the public and the press protested against and criticised the recently framed rules under the Motor Vehicles Act?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) The Punjab Motor Vehicles Rules, 1931, were published for objections more than six months before they were brought into force.

(b) All criticisms received have been carefully considered.

LOCAL RATES.

244. Honorary Lieutenant Sardar Raghbir Singh: Will the Honourable Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the local rates in the districts of Lyallpur, Sheikhupura and Montgomery have been remitted proportionately to the land revenue, and, if so, why the same privilege was not extended to all the districts of the Punjab?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: I regret the answer to this question is not yet ready. It will be communicated to the honourable member when ready.

BOLL-WORM.

- 245. Maulvi Imam-ud-Din: (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture kindly state whether any measures have been adopted to control the spread of boll-worm in the Lyallpur district?
 - (b) if so, what are the results?
 - (c) if the reply is in the negative, why no steps have been taken?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh: (a) Yes. The cultivators were warned to collect and destroy fallen buds and bolls and to liberate in their fields parasites supplied by the department.

- (b) The severity of the attack of boll-worm was mitigated to a slight extent; but such methods of control require more co-operation on the part of the cultivators than is at present forthcoming.
 - (c) Does not arise.

246. Cancelled.

CULTIVATION BENT IN RAKH PIR MAHAL.

- 247. Maulvi Imam-ud-Din: Will the Honourable Member for Revenue kindly state—
 - (a) whether it is a fact that on the temporary cultivation in Rakh
 Pir Mahal a rent is charged on the entire area leased out?
 - (b) if so, whether the Government is prepared to levy this rent on the area matured?
 - (c) if not, why not?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) Land was given out for temporary cultivation on allotted acreage basis in the first instance; but, on account of the fall in prices of the agricultural produce, Government has decided that in the case of temporary cultivation lessees who were in possession of their lands before August 1st 1930; and had taken the land on lease for the harvests of kharif 1930 and rabi 1931, rent should be assessed on the matured and not on the allotted acreage.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES AND CENTRAL BANK, SHEIKHUPURA.

- 248. Chaudhri Shah Muhammad: Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture kindly state—
 - (a) the actual amount of money which was received at the head office of the Central Bank at Sheikhupura by the Manager during the months of July, August and September this year;
 - (b) the actual amount which was taken out of the different societies as a loan in the said three months;

- (c) the sum shown as balance;
- (d) how many new co-operative credit societies have been opened and how many old societies closed during the past three years in the district of Sheikhupura?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh: (a), (b) and (c). As Central Banks are not Government institutions, Government have no knowledge of such details and are not concerned with them. Central Banks do not balance accounts monthly and so I am unable to give the required information. The figures for receipts for the year for the loans advanced during the year and the cash balance at the end of the year, namely 31st August will be found in the Annual Report of the Registrar which is about to be published.

(d) Sixty-four new co-operative credit societies were registered and nineteen have been cancelled during the past three years.

FAILURE OF CROPS, SHEIKHUPURA DISTRICT.

- 249. Chaudhri Shah Muhammad: Will the Honourable Member for Revenue kindly state—
 - (1) whether he has received any report about the produce of Indian cotton from the district of Sheikhupura per acre;

(2) whether it is a fact that desi cotton plant has not yielded any

produce at all in the said district;

(8) whether it is a fact that the toria crop has been heavily damaged in its growth;

(4) whether the department has received any report from the Commissioner, Lahore division, and Deputy Commissioner, Sheikhupura, who went from village to village, about the bad crops generally and toria and cotton particularly;

(5) whether the Honourable Member will kindly lay on the table

the report of these two officials:

(6) whether the Honourable Member for Revenue is in possession of information concerning the loans raised by the peasants and the rate of interest at which they have raised these loans generally?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (1) to (5) Complete information is not available.

(6) No information is available in respect of private loans.

GOVERNMENT GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL, SHEIRHUPURA.

- 250. Chaudhri Shah Muhammad: Will the Honourable Minister for Education kindly state—
 - (a) the number of trained and qualified teacheresses in the Government Girls High School, Sheikhupura;
 - (b) whether he is aware that the Government Girls High School is located near the Government High School for boys;
 - (c) whether it is proposed to remove the school from the neighbourhood of the boys' school?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: (a) Ten.

- (b) Yes.
- (c) No.

GOVERNMENT GIELS HIGH SCHOOL, SHEIKHUPURA.

- 251. Chaudhri Shah Muhammad: Will the Honouvable Minister for Education be pleased to state—
 - (a) whether it is a fact that in the Girls' School, Sheikhupura, there is no arrangement for the instruction of Arabic, and there is no library for the use of the students of the school;
 - (b) whether Government proposes to provide these two needs of the school; if so, when?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: (a) Yes.

(b) Yes; it is however a question of time before this can be accomplished, especially in view of the present economic situation.

COMMUNISM.

- 252. Chaudhri Shah Muhammad: Will the Honourable Finance Member kindly state—
 - (1) the number of journals that exclusively preach the doctrine of communism;
 - (2) whether the Government has any information regarding the number of books on the subject offered for sale in the Punjab;
 - (3) whether books written in English on Russia and its problems are being imported in the Punjab;
 - (4) how many societies in villages have been formed to support the programme of Kirti Kisan movement?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (1) Two.

- (2) Yes.
- (3) Yes.
- (4) Government is not prepared to divulge the information in its possession.

Conversion of notified area, Sheikhupura into a Municipality.

- 253. Chaudhri Shah Muhammad: Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—
 - (1) whether any papers have been received in his office for turning the notified area, Sheikhupura, into a municipality?
 - (2) when the final decision about turning the notified area of Sheikhupura into a municipality, will be notified?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang: (1) Yes.

(2) As soon as certain information which has been called for is received.

KIRTI KISAN.

254. Chaudhri Shah Muhammad: Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether any instructions have been issued from the Ministry to all the municipalities and district boards not to subscribe for the purchase of *Kirti Kisan*, a socialist paper?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang: No such instructions have been issued by the Ministry for Local Self-Government.

CO-EDUCATION.

255. Chaudhri Shah Muhammad: Will the Honourable Minister for Education kindly state how far the co-education of boys and girls has been a success or failure in the district of Amritsar?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: The number of girls attending boys' schools in Amritsar district was 399 on 31st March 1930 and 500 on 31st March 1931. In the circumstances co-education of boys and girls in the district cannot certainly be considered to have failed, though it is yet too early to say definitely that it has succeeded.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION IN THE INDIAN POLICE SERVICE.

- 256. Rai Bahadur Lala Sewak Ram: Will the Honourable the Finance Member please state—
 - (a) the number of Hindus, Muhammadans and Sikhs, respectively, in the Indian Police Service in the Punjab;
 - (b) the reasons why the Hindus have very small percentage in the Indian Police Service in the province;
 - (c) what steps Government proposes to take to redress the grievances of the Hindus in this respect?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) Two, ten and three respectively;

(b) and (c) Recruitment since 1922, has been by competitive examination and promotion. Promotion is by merit only and communal considerations play no part in making the selections for the five listed posts reserved for officers promoted from the Provincial Service. All the remaining appointments are filled by competitive examination in which all communities have an equal chance of success.

REMISSIONS IN LAND REVENUE AND abiana.

257. Lala Joti Prasad: Will the Honourable Revenue Member please lay on the table a statement showing the remissions in land revenue and abiana in each district in the Punjab for rabi 1930-31?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: A statement is laid on the table.

[Hon. Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan.]

Remissions granted in rabi 1931.

	:			Land Revenue.	Abiana.	Total.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hissar		••		1,05,833	58,408	1,64,241
Rohtak	••	••		2,35,474	86,267	3,21,741
Gurgaon				2,39,204	20,292	2,59,496
Karnal	,			1,58,431	74,2 51	2,32,682
Ambala	••	••]	1,42,840	195	1,43,035
Simla				2,972		2,972
Kangra		••		98,894		98,894
Hoshiarpur	••	••]	2,70,938		2,70,938
Jullundur	••	••		2,75,979		2,75,979
Ludhiana				1,98,064	24,638	2,22,702
Ferozepore]	2,78,968	2,74,991	5,53,959
Lahore		••		2,46,470	2,00,159	4,46,629
Amritsar		••		2,22,438	1,04,756	3,27,194
Gurdaspur	• • •	••		2,82,891	10,371	2,93,262
Sialkot				2,36,532	507	2,37,039
Gujranwala	••	••		2,39,012	94,425	3,33,437
Sheikhupu ra		• •		4,24,696	2,05,042	6,29,738
Gujrat	••	••		3,57,762	1,01,789	4,59,551
Shahpur		 • •		5,55,093	2,44,595	7,99,688
Jhelum	••			1,35,482	·.	1,35,482
Rawalpindi	••	••		1,00,285		1,00,285
Attock		•		1,22,900		1,22,900
Mianwali		••		1,07,063	5,145	1,12,208
Montgomery		٠		6,17,787	3,50,092	9,67,679
Lyallpur	• •		.:.	14,22,306	5,78,311	20,00,617
Jhang		••		3,15,995	1,86,803	5,02,798
Multan				6,86,942	2,38,055	9,19,997
Muzeffargarh				1,87,896	10,632	1,98,528
Dera Ghazi Khan	.,	••		91,654	5,820	97,474
•		Total		83,60,801	28,70,544	1,12,31,345

Dais.

- 258. Mr. E. Maya Das: Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state—
 - (a) the number of trained dais in the province;
 - (b) whether any information is available to show how the work done by trained dais compares with that done by untrained dais?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: (a) 1,642.

(b) It would be difficult to give a reply. Undoubtedly the work of the trained dais, as is known to all who have experience in the matter, is of a higher standard.

Dais.

259. Mr. E. Maya Das: Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state whether the requisite number of trained dais required for the province are available at the present time? If not, what steps does Government intend to take in the matter?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: I regret the answer to this question is not yet ready. It will be communicated to the honourable member when ready.

LOBRY ACCIDENTS.

- 260. Mr. E. Maya Das: Will the Honourable Member for Finance be pleased to state—
 - (a) the number of lorry accidents in the province involving death or injury to persons since 1st April 1931;
 - (b) whether in any case the injured party put in a claim against the lorry-driver or owner of vehicle for compensation; if so, with what results?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) The information is being collected and will be communicated to the honourable member when ready.

(b) Government has no information.

ROAD BRIDGES.

- 261. Mr. E. Maya Das: Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—
 - (a) the number of road-bridges (exclusive of boat bridges) across rivers fit for vehicular traffic in the province which have been constructed since 1850;
 - (b) their locality;
 - (c) whether the construction of any more such bridges is under consideration; if so, across what rivers and in what localities?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh: (a) & (b) A list of the more important road-bridges across rivers fit for vehicular traffic with their locality is attached.

(c) A similar list of road-bridges under construction and under consideration is also attached.

[Hon. Sardar Sir Jogendra Singlu]

List of road-bridges across rivers fit for vehicular traffic in the Punjab.

	The state of the state of	
		٠
Warman and Bartalan and the first fi	Year	
Name of bridge with its situation.	completion.	
		٠.
	THE STATE OF THE S	
Grand Trunk Road.		
Haro		
(Attock District) ,.	1927	
Mile 207		:
Sohan		17.7
- Rawslpindi District)	1871	21.77
Mile 166		erri a la
Jhelum		
(Boundary of Gujrat and Jhe-	1872 North-Western Re	alway
Mile 103 lam).	bridge.	
Wasirabad		1.1
Bridge over Chenab (Gujran-	1922	30
Mile 64 wala District).		ž i
Ravi Road Bridge		
Mfle 8-4	1915	
with o.e.		
Beas Road Bridge		
Mile 250 (Jullundur District)	1869	
Sutlej	1970	4
Mile 198	2010	$\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{F}}$
Ghegger (Patiala State)	1667	
Mile 128		
Markanda		
(Karnal District)	1868	. 150
Mile 108		
Lakore-Multan-Quetta Road.	The state of the s	
Shorshok Bridge over the Trimeb (Multan	This is a North-W	
and Muzaflerganh Districts).	Boilway bridge with a way between the rails	road
	way between the rails	.
Lakore-Ferorepore-Ludkiana Road.		
areas of a second and a second		
7	h ကောင်းသည်။ မြောင်းသည်၏ ရေးမြောင်း	
Ferozoporo Bridge over Sutlej (Ferozoporo	1927 Crossing over the Irri	gation
Mile 48 District).	Woir,	
Delki-Multan Rodd,	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	á.,
LIGHT-BERGUER BOULL	Establish Control	
Sulcimanke		
Mile 962 Prome District	1927 Cionales over the Isri	Region
Mile 263 pore District).	The second secon	· 3 . T .

List of road-bridges across rivers fit for vehicular traffic in the Punjab—concluded.

No.	Name of bridge with its situation.	Year of completion.	Remarks.
	Hatti-Campbellpur-Dhok Pathan Road.		
13	Choi Suspension Bridge over the River Haro, Attock District,	1929	Destroyed by flood.
	Rawalpindi-Murree Kashmir Road.		•
14	Kohala Over Jhelum River (Rawalpindi Mile 64/2 District).	1895	Bridge at present damaged; and closed to vehicular traffic.
	Amritsar-Paihankat-Kulu Road.		 !
15	"Lyall Viaduot" Over Chakki River (Kangra District).	1901	
16	Pandoh Suspension Bridge over Miles 11 and 12 Beas, Kangra District (Mandi State).	1923	
•	Amritsas-Sialkot Road (Arterial Road No. 34).	ŀ	
17	Combined road and railway bridges over the River Ravi near Dera Baba Nanak.	1931 ,	,

List of bridges under construction and consideration.

No.	Name of bridge and its situation.	Remarks.
	Lakore-Sargodha-Mianwali (Arterial Road No. 2).	
1	Combined Road and Railway Bridge over the River Jhelum at Khushab in Shahpur District.	Under construction.
2	Lyalipur-Sargodha (Arterial No. 28). Road Bridge over the river Chenab at Chiniot in Jhang District.	Under construction.
3	Choi Suspension bridge over the Haro River, Attock District.	Under consideration.
4	Constructing a permanent crossing over the River Ghaggar on Ambala-Kalka Road.	Under consideration.

PLAY-GROUNDS IN VILLAGES.

- 262. Mr. E. Maya Das: Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—
 - (a) whether Government has taken any action for instituting playgrounds near villages:
 - (b) if so, what has been done and with what results?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang: The question of promoting physical culture among the masses has been under the consideration of Government for a long time past and in 1924, a scheme of organisation was drawn up and published in the press for the purpose of eliciting the opinion of the public and local officers. A meeting of certain gentlemen was held in June 1925, and it was decided that with a view to the revival of interest in old rural games various boards should be formed and that funds required for the cost of operations in a district should be found partly by local bodies, partly by public subscription and partly by grants from provincial revenues. Local officers were asked to submit their proposals on the lines suggested and it was finally decided that funds to the extent of Rs. 5,000 for each division should be provided in the budget estimates for the year 1929-80. No such provision could, however, be made owing to financial stringency, but local officers were asked to try and get divisional boards and district sub-committees to carry on the work of promotion of physical culture in rural areas with such funds as could be made available for the purpose by local bodies or as were collected by private subscription. There was, however, no specific suggestion that play-grounds should be provided near villages, and Government have no information whether such grounds have been provided or not by local committees.

CO-OPERATIVE BANKS.

- 263. Mr. E. Maya Das: Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state the total number of co-operative banks in the Punjab on the first day of the last financial year and for which the following information may be available:—
 - (i) the total amount of loans outstanding on that date;
 - (ii) out of this what amount was recoverable during the year, and how much has been recovered?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh: Statistics for cooperative societies are kept for the year ending 31st July.

On the 31st July, 1931 there were-

12 co-operative mortgage banks,

17,816 co-operative credit societies, unlimited,

92 co-operative credit societies, limited,

17,420 .. Total.

(i) Government has no information as to the amount of loans outstanding on that date as statistics for these do not exist. The total of loans due by members on the above date was—

Rs.

21,08,343 co-operative mortgage banks,

7,61,29,570 co-operative credit societies, unlimited

34,17,869 co-operative credit societies, limited,

8,16,55,282 .. Total;

(ii) I regret that the information is not available.

CO-OPERATIVE BANKS DEPARTMENT.

- 264. Mr. E. Maya Das: Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—
 - (a) when the Co-operative Banks Department came into existence;
 - (b) the total amount that has been given in loans since then to the end of the last financial year;
 - (c) the total amount that has been written off as irrecoverable?
- The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh: (a) There is no special Co-operative Banks Department. A Registrar of Co-operative Societies was first appointed on the 26th October, 1904;
- (b) The total amount of loans advanced by Government since 1909 (the year when the Co-operative Department began to advance them directly) has been Rs. 40,53,000;
 - (c) Of the above, nothing has been written off as irrecoverable.

RESOLUTIONS.

Re: Remission of Land Revenue and abiana.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan (Revenue Member): Sir, I cannot say that I like the form in which the honourable mover has tabled this resolution, but I can say this much that the motive with which it has been moved has my fullest sympathy. I believe this is the first occasion since his election that the honourable member has had an opportunity of moving a resolution on the floor of this House and I must congratulate him on the moderation of language used in moving it. I, however, much regret that it is not possible for me to accept the resolution on behalf of Government in its present rigid form. I trust that when I point out the difficulties in the way of accepting it the honourable mover and other members of this House will realise that my inability to accept it is not due to any lack of sympathy with the object of the mover but to the form in which it is sought to achieve that object. On the face of it the formula laid down in the resolution appears to be quite simple but in practice it is likely to work quite differently from what the honourable mover has in view. It is only when we put it into practice that the anomalies and the

[Hon. Capt. Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan.]

inequalities would come into relief clearly. You will remember that in the last rabi we gave a uniform remission of annas 5 in the rupee of land revenue and 8 annas in water-rate on wheat throughout the province, and the result was that we were flooded with complaints from some districts saying that they had not received adequate relief. I will illustrate my point by giving one or two instances, which I hope will satisfy the honourable mover that by accepting his suggestion we will not be in a position to give relief uniformly or to distribute it equitably. Would be, for instance, like to treat those who in the colony areas are paying only one or two rapees per acre in land revenue, on the same footing as those who are paying as much as Rs. 7 per acre. If we were to give them both a reduction of 50 per cent. as advocated by the honourable mover the result would be that areas which are paying a rupee an acre would only be paying 8 annas while areas paying 7 rupees or more would still be paying Rs. 8-8-0 or more. This illustration clearly shows that while the agricultural conditions and irrigation. facilities in both these areas may be approximately the same there would be considerable disparity in the relief afforded under the honourable mover's scheme. Again, take the case of abiana. A great deal of stress has been laid on the incidence of increase in water-rates in 1924. But this House will no doubt remember that when we increased the rates on some of the crops in 1924, we also reduced them in the case of others. For instance, on fodder crops the water-rate was considerably reduced. The rate on fodder crops is now Rs. 1-8-0 and if we apply a fifty per cent. cut, it would mean that fodder crops will be paying only 12 annas per acre. Can this be justified? Is this reduction necessary or demanded by the zamindar? Instances, like these, can be multiplied, but it is not necessary for me to go into further details of this nature. I merely wish to stress that if relief, and adequate relief is to be given, a more equitable and workable formula will have to be devised which would ensure an equitable distribution of relief throughout the province. And it is with this end in view that we are trying to devise a formula which could be automatically applied from harvest to harvest, so long as the present economic depression lasts, and would obviate the necessity of undertaking periodical surveys for the purpose of affording relief. The scheme we are trying to formulate will take into account all the various factors involved and would, it is hoped, be applieable to the whole province in spite of the diversity of agricultural and economic conditions in the different parts of the province.

During the course of the debate certain points were raised by some members and I propose to deal them before touching upon the general aspect of the question. The mover despite the moderation of his language, Sir, made a serious slip by describing in grossly exaggerated terms the condition of the present cotton crop. He made a general and sweeping assertion that there was a complete and universal failure of the cotton crop throughout the province. I admit that there has been some damage in the colony districts—and the damage to desi cotton is comparatively more severe than the American variety—but to make an assertion that there has been a general and complete failure throughout the province is certainly not correct. He also referred to the question of railway freights. I believe the honourable member was here when His Excellency addressed this House and made it

quite clear that we had been doing our best in this connection, and were successful in getting the rates reduced to Karachi and also to Calcutta, although in the end we had to foot the bill in respect of the concession on wheat consigned to Calcutta. I can assure my bonourable friend that we will continue to draw the attention of the Government of India to the desirability of reducing freights on agricultural produce. He also mentioned that kharaba rules were not equitably applied or worked. In this connection he would be interested to know that this question has been discussed in the Canal Standing Committee of this Council on several occasions and at the suggestion of one of the members of this committee we are exploring the possibility of doing away with kharaba altogether, and substituting in its place an all-round rebate based on the average kharaba figures of the previous years. This question was again discussed at the last meeting of the Canal Standing Committee, and has been referred to the local advisory committees for opinion. We propose to pursue it further when the views of these committees are available.

The honourable member from Lyallpur (Mian Nurullah) suggested that the formula which we devise for dealing with this crisis should be based on an index figure of prices, and should take into account the rise and fall in the prices of various commodities. I have already explained that we are trying to devise something very similar, but I cannot at the moment say, whether we would be successful in devising a formula which would be identical with the one proposed by my honourable friend.

The honourable member representing the Lahore, Sikh, Rural constitutuency, made allegations of highhandedness on the part of revenue officialsin collecting land revenue. He made particular reference to an incident which is alleged to have happened in Gagga village in Lahore district, and in doing so imputed that Government had failed to take notice of it. I can assure the House that whenever an incident of this nature is brought to the notice of Government it takes immediate steps to institute an inquiry with a view to deal with the delinquent effectively if the charge is proved. So far as this particular allegation is concerned, it came to the notice of Government when it was published in the Tribune and no time was lost in making the necessary enquiry. I should like to inform the House the result of this enquiry. The person—I need not mention names—who, it was alleged, had been roughly handled by the naib-tahsildar made a statement that he did not pay land revenue and water-rates for rabi 1981 and was in arrears. When the naib-tahsildar came to his village and sent for him and asked him to pay he did not refuse to pay but pleaded poverty as the reason for non-payment and told the naibtahsildar that he would pay as soon as he was able to get money for which he was making arrangements. The naib-tahsildar asked for a surety. He produced a lambardar as surety on which he was allowed to go. He further stated that two other persons, residents of Ghawind, came to his village about ten days before that occurrence and took his thumb-impression on a blank paper stating that an application was to be made to canal authorities for increase of canal water. It appears that this paper was subsequently used by these two men for writing a petition containing allegations against the naib-tahsildar. This is how complaints are engineered by interested persons against Government officials. But my object in describing this

[Hon. Capt. Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan.]

episode is to show that an inquiry is promptly instituted when such complaints are brought to the notice of Government.

Sardar Jawahar Singh: May I ask the Honourable the Revenue Member, through you, Sir, as to who made that enquiry?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: It was made through local officers.

Sardar Jawahar Singh: May I ask the names of those officers?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: If the honourable member comes to me I will be glad to supply him with any further information which is available.

Sardar Jawahar Singh: Not before this House?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: I cannot give the honourable member any information off hand now.

I come next to the remarks made by the honourable member representing the Lahore, Muslim, Rural constituency, regarding Mr. Dobson's enquiry. He seemed to be under the impression that Mr. Dobson went from place to place, and district to district to appraise the condition of crops and to make proposals for relief on the basis of his survey.

Let me point out to him, Sir, that his impression is wholly erroneous. Mr. Dobson consulted the Commissioners and certain Deputy Commissioners with a view to discuss and decide the lines on which the enquiry was to be made, the extent of the information required and the manner in which it was to be collected. This information is now being collected and consolidated here and will be considered by Government as soon as the statements are ready. It is on the basis of this information that we will try to devise a suitable formula which could be applied when necessary to the whole or a particular part of the province.

The honourable member also mentioned, Sir, that certain villages in the Lahore district had suffered from floods and the crops in those villages had been seriously damaged. I should like to inform him that we have already asked the local officers to enquire into the conditions of those villages. If on enquiry it is found that special relief is needed it will be given to those villages.

During the course of the debate yesterday two statements made by the honourable the Financial Commissioner, Development, were challenged. I wish to point out to the House that both these statements were correct. The first related to abiana and what Mr. Calvert said was that water-rates were fixed not on prices of produce but on the cost of placing water on to the fields of irrigators. I am sure my honourable friends opposite will agree with him and with me that abiana cannot be based on the price of crops alone, and that it must have some relation to the cost of production. and take into account working expenses as well as interest on capital My views on this subject are well-known. expenditure. always been trying to impress upon my zamindar friends that abiana cannot and should not be treated like land revenue, as it represents the price of water and is not a tax or imposition. The Irrigation Department is a commercial concern, and it should be treated as such.

I wish to make it clear that our endeavour should be to reduce the cost of production to the lowest possible extent I should also like to impress on this House the maxim that no business concern can afford to sell its products below the actual cost price. Interest on capital, depreciation and working expenses have to be taken into account in fixing the selling price and provision has to be made for a reasonable profit, if the business is to remain a going concern. It is for these reasons that I have always advocated a commerical policy in respect of the Irrigation Department, a policy which I consider to be in the interests of the zamindars of this province as well as of the tax-payer. A departure from this policy can only have one effect, that of shifting the burden from the colony zamindar on to the barani zamindar and other tax-payers. If my plea is sound, as I believe it to be, and if you endorse this, as you should, then we come to the inevitable conclusion that the rates of abiana cannot be divorced from the actual cost which the department incurs in putting water on to the fields of the irrigators.

Mian Nurullah: Who is responsible for the cost being so high?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: That is a different matter. I will come to it later. The other statement which was challenged was in regard to the extent of litigation in the province. Mr. Calvert asserted that there had been no decrease in the number of cases during the last two years. He was perfectly correct. I have got before me figures which show that it has actually increased during the past year. The House will be interested to know that the High Court, at our request, now furnishes us with quarterly statements. It was at the initiation of Mr. Calvert that Government requested the High Court for this information, which is collected in the interest of the zamindars, so as to keep the Government informed as to the number of money suits brought against agriculturists. I will read the statement for the information of the House. In 1930 there were 48,457 civil suits and 36,505 criminal cases, and in 1931 there were 50,761 civil suits and 36,905 criminal cases. It will be noticed that there has been a considerable increase in the number of civil suits and a slight increase in criminal cases. This should satisfy the House that the statement made by the honourable the Financial Commissioner, Development, was perfectly correct.

I have listened with great attention to the speeches made from different parts of this House and am much struck with the almost universal interest evinced by the members belonging to different parties and the almost identical trend of the speeches on the resolution before the House. I, however, confess that the attitude of the non-official members on this resolution has not surprised me. That the present economic depression has hit—and hit hard—the agriculturists no one will or can deny. That it has adversely affected other trades and industries is also true. It must also be admitted—as pointed out by my friend Pandit Nanak Chand—that on the prosperity of the agriculturist depends the prosperity of other trades, industries and professions. The volume and value of the trade of a country is proportionate to the purchasing power of its people. In the Punjab, which is the premier agricultural province, it is the purhasing power of the zamindars, who constitute the bulk of its population, that counts. Their income during the last year and more has gone down considerably. It is

[Hon. Capt. Sardar Sikander Hvat Khan.]

difficult to assess accurately the loss which the zamindars of this province have suffered since the depression set in, but a rough calculation based on a comparison of the pre-slump and the present prices of agricultural produce would indicate that this economic crisis has so far been responsible for a loss of approximately 50 crores to the zamindars and has, to that extent. diminished their buying capacity. It is this catastrophic decline in the purchasing power of the rural people that has brought home to the non-agriculturists the economic truth that the prosperity of the trader, whether he is a village shop-keeper or the big merchant, of the industrialist, the big banker, the village money-lender and others hinges on the prosperity of the zamindar. It is this common adversity which has brought the non-zamindars into line with the zamindars as it is refreshing to find that my honourable friends on my right, who almost invariably opposed—and vehemently opposed whenever a motion involving some concession to the agriculturists was brought before this House, have to-day unanimously raised their voice in support of this resolution. If this change of attitude is real, and if this show of sympathy is genuine—and I have no reason to believe it is not—it is a happy augury for the future of this province. We all know that land revenue and abiana constitute only a small portion of the burden which a zamindar has to bear. It is the huge agricultural debt and the enormous interest which is computed at 18 erores a year (Voices: It is more; it is 20 crores) which makes that burden unbearable. A remission of a crore or two in land revenue is not going to ease the situation. If the honourable member representing Hoshiarpur rural interests and other members of his party mean business and have real sympathy for the zamindar they should put their heads together and devise means to ease his burden. I can assure them that Government would welcome any reasonable and practicable suggestion or scheme which would help in solving this difficult problem. If such proposals or suggestions emanate from the non-agriculturists and have the unanimous support of the non-official members, it would considerably facilitate the task of Government in coming to a decision. Various suggestions have been made by the Royal Commission on Agriculture and the Banking Inquiry Committee and more recently by the Royal Commission on Labour which would help the honourable members in formulating a scheme if they are in earnest to find a solution of this problem.

Sir, the zamindars are undoubtedly, having serious difficulty in finding money to meet their obligations to the State, but it is a matter for considerable gratification and pride to me, as a zamindar, that they have so far played the game, and have faced these difficulties, like men and in the true Punjabi spirit. It was this spirit of sacrifice and manliness which won for the province the name and reputation which it earned during the Great War, and it is this very same spirit and undaunted courage which will see us through this unprecedented economic crisis. The leader of the rural party during the course of a similar discussion last year said that the zamindar, if he has anything to spare, would prefer to pay Government dues. His words have proved to be correct, and we all know how well land revenue came in during last rabi, in spite of the almost complete exhaustion of the zamindars' resources in the shape of credit and reserve. If his past

traditions are any guide, I can say with confidence that the Punjab zamindars will, as in the past so also in the future, continue to play the game and not allow their fair name and reputation to be affected. far as the Government is concerned, I can assure them that it will do its best to lighten their burden, and strain every nerve in order to make it easier for them to tide over this crisis. The zamindars of this province have never been swayed before despite the efforts of mischief mongers and I trust they will similarly resist any such attempts in future, and will spurn any overtures made by those who wish to exploit them for their own selfish purposes in the guise of friends. Sir, we are on the eve of further constitutional Reforms. It is on the majority party in this House that the burden of responsibility will fall. Let us not lose that sense of responsibility which has always stood this Council in good stead. I cannot do better than quote that portion of His Excellency's speech in which he asked this House to keep this aspect of the question before them and appealed to the province for sacrifice and support. His Excellency said—

"It should be our care not to cramp the activities of those on whom responsibilities may fall in future, by handing over to them a field, on the one hand, so curtailed by financial difficulties as to offer no scope for their capacities and energies, or on the other hand, so undermined, by the removal of sound administrative foundations as to endanger their stability or power of performance. Some individual hardship and sacrifice there must be; indeed it is a time of sacrifice for all—and sacrifice is inevitable; its test, however, is the general and common good to be achieved. It is from this higher and broader angle of view that I ask you to give your support."

These are the words of His Excellency the Governor and I am glad to see that the leader of the zamindar party has lost no time in making a befitting response to that appeal in his statement which was referred to by the Honourable Finance Member yesterday. As a zamindar I endorse every word of that statement. As a member of the Government I have not the slightest hesitation in giving an assurance to this House that the Government would deal with this problem in a generous spirit, the spirit in which the honourable leader of the rural party desires it to be examined. In view of this assurance I hope it will not be necessary for the honourable mover to press his motion.

Mr. President: The question is-

"This Council recommends to the Government that a general remission of at least 50 per cent. in land revenue and abiana be granted in respect of all kharif crops of 1931 throughout the province."

The motion was carried.

RESOLUTION 76 COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS.

Mian Ahmad Yar Khan Daultana [Muhammadan, Landholders]: Sir, I beg to move in a bit modified form my resolution which now runs as follows:—

"This Council recommends to the Government that a committee be appointed to examine the working of the Punjab University and its constitution, rules and regulations, with a view to suggest such legislation and other changes as may be necessary for the better control and administration of the University."

Sir, at the outset I would like to say for the information of my friends on the benches to my left that the reasons that prompted me to move this

Mian Ahmad Yar Khan Daultana.]

resolution are not in any way communal. As we all know, the University is governed by the Senate and the Syndicate and the University is a close preserve of these bodies which no doubt includes members of every community. Unfortunately the members of the public have no access to the inner working of the University and one cannot authoritatively say whether the general criticism that is levelled against this institution in the press or from the platform is quite correct or otherwise. As we all know, University is a provincial and transferred subject and any member of this Council can bring a legislation or amending Bill to the present Act. But before doing so it is fair and necessary that a committee should be appointed to scrutinize and examine the entire working of this institution. It is quite possible that that committee may come to the conclusion that no new legislation or any further improvement is necessary.

The criticism that we read in the press and hear from the platform is not from the members of any particular community but gentlemen of all communities have subscribed and contributed to this criticism. Just recently Mr. Brij Narain has been writing several articles about this institution, and personally I would think that an institution should welcome an inquiry against which such criticism is being levelled. I am sure the Honourable Minister will appoint a very impartial committee. It is only when the appointing authority is in any way prejudiced against it that an institution should be afraid of an enquiry committee, but as we all know the Honourable Minister will no doubt appoint a committee which will command the confidence of every body and will have the adequate and effective representation of every interest.

I would particularly refrain from entering into any concrete criticism of this institution. There are of course a few general remarks that I would like to make about the working of our University. There is no doubt that it is very unfortunate that the present University wrongly or otherwise does not command the confidence of the entire province and that, I think, is on account of the absence of the information regarding this institution, and I am sure that after the inquiry if there is any misunderstanding about it, it will be removed and the committee will do a great service to this institution. As we all know the present Act is an old one. was probably passed in 1904. The province has undergone a great change since then. We have got the Montford Reforms and a further big instalment of reforms is expected, and I think it is in the fitness of things that we should try to find out if any improvement is necessary in the working of the University. I understand the Acts of certain other Universities have been recently amended. I do not know much about them, but a friend of mine was telling me the other day that several Acts of other Universities have been amended. There one thing to particularly note and that is this, that the present constitution of our Senate is very conservative and we must liberalise it. The present number of members is 85, out of which 60 are nominated and 25 are elected by the Faculties and the registered graduates and some of them are ex-officio members. We have got so many representative institutions—this Council and the local bodies—and it is I think in accordance with the spirit of the times that our representative institutions should find

a representation in this institution. And besides this there are several servants of the University who are in the Senate and we cannot very well expect a servant of the University, however, honest he may be, to find it easy to criticise the working of that institution impartially.

There is one thing about which I should accuse the present University for not having done its duty. I think and I believe that text-books on Indian History that are read by our students are not ideal text-books containing real history. We all know that Indian History as outlined in books available at present contains a greater number of lies than the history of any other country in the world. (Honourable members: For example?) I do not like to give examples because I would be bringing in things which I wish to avoid. I think the communal child in this province is given birth to and mothered by the present textbooks, nursed by the press and eventually fathered by certain communal leaders whose leadership, importance and indeed, whose very existence. depends on the bitterness among various communities. I have been a student of Indian history and without discussing the question on the floor of the House I may say that I am convinced that there are several stories that we read in our books on Indian History which are absoutely false. The impression that is left in the mind of a non-Muslim student after reading the history of Moghul reign according to Shibli is this :-

This is the only impression that is left on the mind of a non-Muslim student after reading the Moghul period of Indian History. The University has been guilty of great negligence in this respect. It has not instituted enquiries whether the text-books are correctly written or not. There is another thing about which I have heard a lot of complaints, the way in which classical languages are taught in the University. I know that a man who knows English very well and who knows very little of Persian can get through the examination in Persian in the Punjab University, while a scholar in Persian who is weak in English cannot get through in Persian. Persian students and Sanskrit students are supposed to answer questions in Persian and Sanskrit in English. The grammar of these languages is quite different. Sometime ago I was speaking to an examiner who could not help laughing at the answers about Persian grammar given in English by the students. I want to bring to the notice of the House that six years ago a European friend of mine, a great educationist, happened to be the examiner in English of the Punjab, Allahabad and Calcutta Universities and on that particular day when I was with him he had the papers of these three Universities with him. He told me that after a careful perusal of the papers of all these Universities he came to the conclusion that the education given by the Punjab University was very defective and that given by the other Universities was far superior. The Punjab University, he said, produces rather pandits than scholars. The opinion of this eminent educationist must have great weight.

I, therefore, request the Honourable Minister to appoint a Committee. I have purposely omitted the words "members of the Council" in the resolution because I do not want to restrict the choice of members to form [Mian Ahmad Yar Khan Daultana.]

that committee. I want the Honourable Minister to have a free hand to appoint a committee as he likes. But my only request to him is this. The representation of every interest on the committee must be adequate and effective. I lay great emphasis on 'effective.' Otherwise, if the choice of the members on that committee is not wisely made, some gentlemen of certain interests may say that the condition has become much worse than it was before.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: An expert committee?

Mian Ahmad Yar Khan Daultana: I have no objection to an expert committee provided there is adequate and effective representation of every interest on it.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: What do you mean by "every interest."? Educational interests or administrative interests or both?

Mian Ahmad Yar Khan Daultana: Yes, both. I am sure the honourable member from the University will accept this resolution on behalf of the University and I think the University itself should welcome this opportunity. If what is said against it is false, it will have a chance to defend itself. I am sure our Minister will not appoint a committee in which the people concerned will have no chance to defend themselves and that the committee will not be prejudiced to make an inspired report.

Mr. President: Resolution moved:

This Council recommends to the Government that a committee be appointed to examine the working of the Punjab University and its constitution, rules and regulations, with a view to suggest such legislation and other changes as may be necessary for the better control and administration of the University.

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad East and West Central Towns, Muhammadan, Urban : Sir, when the members of the Unionist party discussed the Punjab University in all its aspects during the debatethat ensued in connection with the leakage of papers, we resolved to table a resolution to this effect. We felt apprehensive that the importance of the resolution would be minimised because an attempt would be made in interested quarters to relegate it to the contemptuous domain of communalism. But fortunately the public has appreciated our gesture and it at once took up the clue. A University Sudhar Committee has been formed in Lahore representative of all the communities interested in education. It was only lately that a public meeting was held here to present all the grievances of the public against the Punjab University and I was glad to find that those persons who participated in the debates were mostly non-Muslim professors. of the local colleges. It was in 1980 that a Students' Conference was held here which was presided over by a local professor, Professor Brij Narain, and he completely associated himself with the spirit in which the presentresolution is moved. It is not the constitution of the University alone that we attack. We are not satisfied with its working. We are not satisfied with its results and we are not at all satisfied with its methods. A treeis always judged by its fruits and a University can be judged by its achievements alone. Among the alumni of this University we find no real learning,

no incentive for research, no intellectual advancement, we find no originality and no initiative. For our mental and moral development we have to draw on our past. For our intellectual advancement we have to rely on our past and had our past not been so glorious as it was. I daresay we should have been shrivelled up, morally and mentally, long ago. The success of a University, Sir, does not depend upon the number of colleges that are affiliated to it. It does not depend upon the number of students that attend its schools. It depends not on the quantity but on the quality of the alumni that are produced by that University and I regret to say that the quality here is nil. Take an average graduate and test his capacity and his talents. He does not know his own language, that is the Punjabi. He does not know the language that has been imported from our sister provinces, the lingua francá of India, i.e., Urdu. He does not know Persian. He does not know Sanskrit, he does not know Hindi, he does not know Arabic and he has only a smattering of English which is contemptuously known as the Babu English. And this is the product of our Punjab University. Is this the result of which the Punjab University can be proud? Then take into consideration the position of the Punjab University with regard to the Punjab Government. Honourable members of this House know that during the last session when an adjournment motion was moved, the Honourable Minister for Education himself did not know whether he had anything to do with the University or not and the question was referred to the Honourable the President. The Honourable the President came to his rescue and by a reference to the Government of India Act, he told him that the Punjab Council could move an adjournment motion in connection with the Punjab University. This is the position of the Punjab University. a sort of independent tract in the heart of the British territory. It is like an island of lawlessness in the ocean of law and order. It is situated in the province, it is working for the province but it is beyond our province, to all intents and purposes. It is being governed by a clique on whom we have absolutely no check. It is being administered by a party that is beyond our control. And that is the reason why it has not at all commended itself to the public at large. The House will be pleased to see that lately all sorts of charges have been levelled against the University, charges of corruption, bribery, nepotism, jobbery, denationalism, inefficiency, and maladministration. I have before me a printed tract that was forwarded to all the members of the Council by the Punjab University Sudhar Committee in which we were asked to move certain questions in connection with specific allegations made against the Senate and the Syndicate. We were informed that merely for the sake of benefiting a few professors of local colleges who happened to be members of the Syndicate also the courses of study were changed. These Professor-Fellows are entrusted with the work of the preparation of courses of studies in languages which they themselves do not know. A pertinent case of a professor has been quoted, who has been entrusted with the task of preparing an Arabic course while he himself has never known what Arabic is. A Persian course has been entrusted to a professor who is not at all a professor of Persian himself and this has been done in preference to another professor who is a Ph. D. and M. O. L. and holds the highest degree in Persian. We are also informed that certain members of the Syndicate have made it a private concern of

[K. B. Shaikh Din Muhammad.]

theirs. I would refer the honouarble members to an article that has lately appeared in a local daily Vir Bhorat, dated 1st December 1981, and from the pen of a Hindu, a Muhammadan and a Sikh and these three gentlemen combined have exposed the University threadbare. I would also refer honourable members to the speech that was made by Professor Brij Narain when be presided over the deliberations of the Students' Conference. He was bold enough to remark that it would be better to remain ingorant and uneducated than to be educated as we are to-day by the Punjab University. He further remarked that "the Punjab University is not a University. It is a huge examining machine only. It is a fraud, one of the greatest frauds ever perpetrated on an unsuspecting people." He further stated "if Punjab teachers are inefficient, if their students are worth nothing, something must be radically wrong with the source from which both students and teachers derive their inspiration." And he was of the considered opinion that as compared with some other Universities that he had seen and visited, the Punjab University is "as much as the crawling worm is like a soaring eagle." I quote these words from a speech that Professor Brij Narain delivered on the 14th November He attributed all these defects to the defect in the constitution. In his view the University was Government-ridden, it was full of nominated members and not at all in a mood to accept any recommendation or valuable suggestion from any outside quarter. Be that as it may, one fact stands petent that in this University every attempt is made to eschew our verneculars, the provincial vernaculars which alone can serve as a useful medium for imparting education. It is not Professor Brij Narain's complaint only; this grievance has been ventilated by a representative meeting of the Punish educationists only a few days ago, and they have seriously arged that in order to introduce effective learning in the province, its vernaculars should not at all be ignored. Sir, if you compare any learned man of the past with a learned man of the present, you will see for yourselves what a vest difference there is between the two. Can you refer to any original work that has been pullished by any one of the present day products of the Panjab University? It is no doubt true that there are some exceptions. It is no doubt true that our late Minister for Education was a product of the Punjab University and we can always feel proud of him, his talent and his ability, but the Punjab University alone was not responsible for all that he shows. It is no doubt true that our present Chief Justice is a product of this University, but these are exceptions which prove the rule. The net charge that we level against the University is that it is not at all interested in the education of the province itself.

Sir, what a sad commentary on the work of the University if we look to what happened a few months ago in connection with the leakage of the examination papers. It was only one examination paper that was brought to the notice of the public, but I have reliable information on this point that almost all papers of the University examinations had gone out and I am also told that it was Mr. Darling himself who received one day in advance every paper that was expected on the next day to be placed before the examiness and he actually sent in a confidential report to the Government to the effect that such was the maladministration raging in the University.

Mr. Manchar Lal: No. No.

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad: The honourable member for the University says no, but his mere denial will not do. I have referred to the report that had been sent by Mr. Darling confidentially to the Government.

Mr. R. Sanderson: I cannot speak to the truth of this statement because the report to which I think the honourable member is referring was kept strictly confidential till to-day pending the result of the case in the court at Rohtak. I may possibly now be able to see that report.

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad: I am glad to say that the Director of Public Instruction has come to my rescue and has given a convincing reply to the honourable member for University. The honourable member made bold to say that there was no such report that had been confidentially sent by Mr. Darling, while the Director of Public Instruction has informed us that there is a confidential report which, however, has not yet seen the light of day.

Mr. Manchar Lal: I only said that Mr. Darling has not condemned the University in the terms which the honourable member used.

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad: The honourable member for University might know that Mr. Darling had condemned the University.

Mr. Mukand Lal Puri: Who gave the honourable member that information?

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad: Mr. Puri himself. (Laughter). Sir, judging from every point of view, we arrive at the conclusion that it is time now that we should overhaul the working of the Punjab University. It is an exploded affair now. Its constitution is very old. Its regulations are very old, its method is very old and it requires rejuvenation. We should appoint a committee, a very strong committee of educational experts and administrators who should collaborate together to find out what sort of constitution should be introduced in the University, not only to ensure its proper working, not only to ensure its efficiency, its good administration but also to ensure that it would not be denationalising education, that it would patronise local vernaculars, that it will have some sympathy with the oriental languages and that it would not be uncontrollable in its working and method. With these few words I lend my whole-hearted support to the resolution that has been moved by the honourable member for the Punjab landholders.

Mr. Mukand Lal Puri (Punjab Industries): Sir, there is a general belief that this resolution has been sent in with a view to get an opportunity to introduce the principle of communal percentage in the constitution of the Punjab University (Voices: Not at all), which, thanks to the efforts of the late-finance Members who happened to be the Vice-Chancellors of the University, Sir John Maynard and his illustrious successor, have so far been thwarted. A few days ago a meeting was convened in support of the resolution of which notice had been given by several members of the party opposite. I have in my possession certain disclaimers that have been sent in by a number of educationists whose names appeared as conveners of that

78 M. As A.

[Mr. Mukand Lal Puri.]

meeting. These would show you, Sir, the general impression which unfortunately prevails in the mind of the public with respect to the motives with which this committee is being constituted.

Mr. Jang Bahadur who was one of the signatories to the convening of the meeting which passed this resolution has stated this. (Interruption). I do not deny the fact that a meeting was held, but I want to emphasise that all the communities did not join in passing that resolution. It was given out to the conveners that an attempt was being made owing to the necessity for retrenchment to do away with the Chairs for Punjabi, Hindi and Urdu in the University. There were some signatories who wished to protest against the abolition of these Chairs, but in the notice which was issued it was put down that the proposal which was sent by members for the institution of an enquiry would also be supported. I wish to point out that the feeling exists amongst certain classes of people that this is the thin end of the wedge and that the object of the proposal is simply to find an opportunity to introduce the principle of communal percentages in the University which I do not consider good in the best interests of education. One of the signatories said:

"I want the University of the Punjab to be democratised but I do not want the communal poison to be injected into it. It is almost universally stated that the University reform agitation is merely an extension of the communal crusade which has been going on fiercely in this unlucky province."

That is what Mr. Jang Bahadur writes. Two other professors of the Forman Christian College, Professor Mehr Chand Suri, and Professor Abdul Majid Khan wrote to say that the fact of the matter is that—

"We were given to understand that the meeting was convened for passing a resolution for the immediate introduction of the Indian vernaculars, Urdu, Punjabi and Hindi, in the post-graduate courses of the Punjab University and for raising these three languages to the status of classical languages, Arabic, Sanskrit and Persian. We agreed to this and gave our consent. About other reforms in the Punjab University nothing was mentioned, while the wording of the poster about the meeting in the S. P. S. K. Hall tells a different tale. We are sending this before the meeting is actually held in the hall."

Another professor of the Sanatan Dharm College wrote to say-

"My visitors have been very unscrupulous in using my name. I can have possibly no sympathy for the resolution regarding the institution of an enquiry into the affairs of the University. I know there is a spirit of communalism at the bottom of the agitation in favour of demanding an enquiry into the affairs of the University. I can have no sympathy for the resolution."

Other educationists like Professor Ruchi Ram Sahni and others have also condemned this agitation. But I am glad to find from the speech of the honourable mover that he has no such intention, and I hope that when he said so he represented the feeling of his party and that by putting forward this resolution he is not in any way asking the committee to be appointed to give effect to the principle of communal percentages in the constitution of the University. If that is the spirit in which it has been moved I have no quar el on that score.

I shall now proceed to examine from other points of view whether the institution of an enquiry is justified. If the object of the resolution is to introduce a popular element into the constitution of the University to democratise it, I may tell the House that a very extensive enquiry was conducted during the time when Sir John Maynard was the Vice-Chancellor. The enquiry lasted for a considerable time, a draft Bill was actually prepared,

it was passed by the Syndicate and was formally accepted also by the Senate. The entire information that Government went is already with them and if they are so pleased they can introduce a Bill on the lines prepared by Sir John Maynard. Any further enquiry would be entirely useless and a sheer waste of time and money, if the object is, as I have said, to improve the constitution of the University so as to bring in more elected element in place of the nominated which exists at present.

With regard to the administration of the University one thing that honourable members should bear in mind is the body which is responsible for it and its composition from time to time. University has no doubt many bodies. It has got various Faculties, the Arts Faculty, the Oriental, the Medical, the Science, the Law and other Faculties. It has got an Academic Council. It has got various Boards of Studies in different subjects. But the ultimate management rests with the Syndicate which is the executive council of the University. That council consists of 17 members and is presided over by the Vice-Chancellor. The Vice-Chancellor is not a mere titular head of the University but is the effective executive head who presides over the meetings of the Syndicate which are held once a fortnight or even oftener. He is directly responsible to the Government and to the Senate for the efficient adminis--tration of the University. Who are the gentlemen who have been the Vice-Chancellors during recent times.? We had Dr. Ewing, after him Col. Stevenson, then Sir John Maynard and then for four years we had Sir Geoffrey deMontmorency (our present Governor), and for the last two years we have Dr. Woolner. The Vice-Chancellor is assisted by 16 other persons and let us see who these gentlemen are for the last ten or fifteen years to find out whether any kind of golmol which my honourable friend from Gujranwala complains of is humanly possible. The Director of Public Instruction, the head of the Education Department of Government is an ex-officio member of the Syndicate. Then we have fifteen members who are always elected. Such is the spirit of harmony in the Senate that people who are the best in the educational world are returned to the Syndicate irrespective of any other consideration. For instance, I say without fear of contradiction that the Principal of the Government College has for the last fifteen years been invariably returned every year to the Syndicate. He has always. been a European who has spent the best part of his life in the educational service of this country and who is best fitted to advise us on the matter. Another member who has almost invariably been elected is the Principal of the Forman Christian College. He again is an American gentleman who has spent the best portion of his life in the service of the cause of education in this country. Another person who is invariably elected is the Principal of the Medical College, a member of the Indian Medical Service practically a man at the top of the profession. There is also the Chief Justice of the High Court representing the Law Faculty, whether it be Sir Shadi Lal or Sir Donald Johnston or any other occupying the place of Chief Justice. With such eminent men on the Syndicate and others, like University Professors, it may be A one year and B another, and two or three lawyers who happen to be secretaries or presidents of some of the biggest educational institutions of this province, with such a body to manage the details of the administration. I submit that it is not possible that anything of the kind.

[Mr. Mukand Lal Puri.] .

of which my honourable friend from Gujranwala complained would happen. If a body of experts were to be selected I submit that it will not be possible to improve the Syndicate which is the real, effective organisation which controls every detail of University administration. All the other bodies are merely to make suggestions, to make recommendations for ultimate-adoption by the Syndicate subject to the general superintendence of the Senate.

My contention before the House is this, that if you want to appoint a committee to enquire into the administration of a particular body some case should be made out for instituting it. It implies an unnecessary slur on the honorary services of gentlemen who are doing excellent work in this direction. My honourable friend the member for Gujranwala cited the last year's scandel of leakage of examination papers. In the course of itslong history of conducting examinations, leakages occurred only once. this a sufficient justification for an enquiry into the working of the University? Who can prevent thefts? I may inform the House, however, that in this instance, an enquiry was held under the orders of the Chancellor whohappens also to be the Governor of the province and I am betraying nosecret when I say that the Vice-Chancellor (Mr. Darling) found that during the last 25 years there has been absolutely no instance of corruption from the highest Executive Officer to the lowest clerk of the University, i.c., in regard to the chief function of the University, the holding of examinations and the publication of results.

I have some experience of the working of the University and I can say with confidence that the working of the various bodies is harmonious and is peculiarly free from the unless able and acrimonious features which disfigure some other local bodies. Our first Education Minister, Sir Fazli-Husain was connected for a long time with the University. He was a Fellow of the University, a prominent member of the Syndicate and the various Boards of Study. During his regime as Education Minister there was noticed of appointing a committee for enquiring into the working of the University. He knew very well its working and he felt no need for an enquiry. The administration of the University and its constitution has not changed at all since he left the portfolio of Education. I submit that absolutely no case has been made out for the appointment of any committee.

Another point raised by the honourable mover was that text-books, especially text-books of History which are prescribed by the University are not such as would conduce to the advancement of national interest. I may point out to the honourable member that the text-books to which he was referring are the text books prescribed by the Education Department and its sub-committee, the Text Book Committee. The University does not prescribe any text books in History. It only prescribes a syllabus. Then my learned friend said that the University was not doing sufficiently well in the way of advancing oriental learning.

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: May I take it from the honourable member that the University prescribes no text-books at all?

Mr. Mukand Lai Puri: No text-books are prescribed by the University for the Degree examination in History. The syllabus is prescribed and

certain books are suggested and surely the criticism of my honourable friend was not at all directed against the college books as they are authoritativeworks on the subject, written by the best men. Not one book but half a dozen books are suggested for the use of students. For instance, in History of England about six books are suggested. In the History of India original documents are also suggested for study. A large number of books are sugges-gested for use. (Interruption). (Mr. Nanak Chand Pandit: Mr. Puri is a member of the History Board and he knows what he is saying). With respect to the lack of interest shown by the University in oriental subjects I maintain that the University is doing a great deal in that matter. In the first place it maintains a first grade Oriental College, the Principal of which is a well-known Orientalist who happens also at the time to be the Vice-Chancellor of the University. It employs University Professors in Arabic, Sanskrit and Persian who are Indian gentlemen with European educa-It also holds, as members are doubtless aware, examinations in Oriental Titles in all the three vernaculars of the province, Punjabi, Hindi In addition it holds Oriental Titles examinations in Sanskrit. Arabic and Persian. It has also a course on the oriental side for people who want to do work in oriental classics, examinations which are known as F.O.L., B.O.L., and M.O.L. With respect to the western side, gradually the curriculum is being changed and vernaculars are being made more and more the vehicle of examinations thus leading to their being used as media of instruction. For instance, now, the University permits students to answer papers in-History and Geography and in classical languages in the vernacular and there is a proposal before the School Board to have verneculars as the media of instruction in all subjects. There is a paper in vernaculars in the F. A. and B.A., and students can take up Punjabi, Hindi or Urdu. It has also established an Oriental Publications Department, which has published quitea large number of books which have attracted the attention and admirationof many scholars. During the last few years the University has contributed. for this purpose no less than Rs. 65,000 out of its funds. The contribution of the University on its oriental side is thus by no means negligible and onthat ground no criticism can be levelled against the University.

. With these remarks I oppose the resolution.

Sardar Jawahar Singh Dhillon [Lahore, Sikh, Rural]: Sir, the honourable member from Gujranwala has made out in his speech that a committee should be appointed to make enquiries into the working of the University, and he has referred in his speech to a pamphlet published by the University Sudhar Committee. not given the names of the members of thatcommittee, nor has he said whether that committee is a recognised and registered body or not, and whether it is a representative body of the various I think that the members of that committee joined communities or not. together to achieve their own object through this pamphlet. no enquiry is necessary for this University which consists of very able men. and as Mr. Puri has said, there is a Syndicate consisting of 17 members. There are 6 Hindus, 4 Muslims, 1 Sikh and 6 Christians on the Syndicateand the Chancellor is His Excellency the Governor. Therefore, I think there is no need for any enquiry into the working of the University. We should be very careful and should not allow educational institutions

[Sardar Jawahar Singh Dhillon.]

to be communalised. We should not communalise the University. It should consist of the best men. The constitution should not be settled on a communal basis, that there should be so many Hindus, so many Muslims, so many Sikhs, and so many Christians. If this spirit of communalism once sets in our educational institutions, I am afraid, the national growth of our povince will be checked and for these reasons I strongly oppose this resolution.

Pir Akbar Ali [Ferozepore, Muhammadan, Rural] (Urdu): Sir, the proposal before the House will, if given effect to, prove very useful for the interests of the province and, for the matter of that, for the whole country and, therefore, we should all welcome it. A University is considered to be the fountain of arts and sciences and it should be so if it is to be called a University worth the name. But so far as the Punjab University is concerned, it is as some sections of the population believe, going just the opposite Instead of making attempts to spread knowledge, it places handicaps in the dissemination of it. It is really very strange that to test the knowledge of classical languages English has been chosen to be the medium and answers to questions in Arabic, Sanskrit and Persian are required to be given in English. Connected with it is the fact that third-rate books are prescribed by the University on these subjects which are written by authors who cannot claim to possess even sufficient knowledge of these subjects, not to speak of proficiency in them and standard books by eminent writers are seldom suggested or prescribed. For example books written by Muhammad Husain Azad, who is admitted by all to be the best writer on Urdu, find no place in the curriculum of the University and books of much inferior writers are preferred. Books written by the former are like aeroplanes in comparison with those written by the latter which are like carts with broken wheels drawn by lame bullocks. Another example that I know of is provided by the books on Persian prescribed by the University. The Intermediate Persian course contains passages selected from a writing of Imam Ghizali on the subject of etiquette of standing before rulers. Imam Ghizali, no doubt, is an authority on philosophy and religion but he does not rank among the eminent prose writers. So is the case of books on Arabic. Of late the books in English as well have deteriorated in standard. Indian and Punjabi writers who, as has been rightly remarked, write sucaleshi English, have taken the place of eminent Englishwriters. In short, wherever change has occurred, if it has occurred at all, it has been for the worse. Now one may ask as to why such retrogressive steps are being taken? The answer to this question is not far to seek. main function of the University has become one of benefiting all those who are in any way connected with it, these things must happen. I should think that all that is being done by the Punjab University is done with one view and that is to bring some money to the pockets of all those who have any connection with it. The books are changed every year not somuch in the interests of the students as for giving pecuniary help to those writers who have any hand in the working of the University. Some of these gentlemen are appointed examiners if there is no other way to help-The University goes even so far as to appoint some gentlemen belongang to other provinces as examiners so that the Universities of those provinces may in turn appoint their men as examiners. The Punjab University is, therefore, rightly described as the most corrupt body. I concede that other bodies and even the Government departments are not wholly free from this blame, but the higher officers at least in those departments are certainly not corrupt. They are, on the other hand always trying to check this evil, while in the Punjab University, even higher officers look with favour on such malpractices.

These are some of the very deplorable features of the Punjab University and it is to protest against these that, a few days ago, a meeting of the prominent educationists and leading persons of Lahore, who are interested in education, was held in Lahore. It has been denied by the honourable member for Industries that the notice of this meeting was issued under the signature of Professor Gulshan Rai.

Mr. Mukand Lal Puri: I did not mention the name of Professor Gulshan Rai.

Pir Akbar Ali (Urdu): I have got the original notice with me and I have shown the signature of the Professor to the honourable representative of the University who has recognised it as that of the gentleman named. Jang Bahadur who is alleged to have taken a prominent part in arranging this meeting, had nothing to do with it. In fact, Professor Gulshan Rai was very enthusiastic about this meeting and if he has denied having put his signature to the notice, it is because of the pressure of his friends who do not want the affairs of the University to be talked of in this manner. This notice clearly states that things are being mismanaged in the University and its state of affairs is so bad that words fail to describe it. I had better read that notice for the information of the House. It is as follows:—

پذہاب یونیو رستی میں اصلاحات جاری کرانے کے ۔ متعلق پبلک جلسد

پنجاب کے ہر اُس علم دوست کے لئے اس جلسہ میں شریک ہواا ضرو رہے۔
هے جو ایج صوبه کے سرچشمہ علوم و نقون (یونیو رسٹی) سے دلیسیی رکہتا ہے۔
داخله مفت ہوگا۔جلسہ آبیک ساڑھ جہہ بجے شروع ہوجائنگا۔

[Pir Akbar Ali.]

Most of the signatories to this notice are non-Muslims who are connected with the one or the other of our educational institutions or who are interested in this important subject of education and I should say that they have the courage of conviction.

Mr. Mukand Lal Puri: Will the honourable member read the names of the signatories?

Pir Akbar Ali (Urdu): I really wonder why this matter is being given a communal colour.

Mr. President: Will the honourable member please read the names of the signatories as requested by the honourable member for Industries?

Pir Akbar Ali: The names of these gentlemen are Partap Singh, Advocate, Abdul Majid Salik, Gulshan Rai, Manohar Lal Sachdeva, Raja-Ram, Labh Singh, Advocate, Muhammad Ishaq Khan, U. N. Ball, Gauri Shankar, Gopi Chand Varma, Sagar Chand and Ganpat Rai. There are one or two more names which I cannot read.

Mr. President: Will the honourable member lay the notice on the table?

Pir Akhar Ali: Very well, Sir. If I do not make a mistake, because it is possible that the difference in the names of Muslims and non-Muslims may have ceased to exist (laughter), most of the signatories, at least by their names, appear to be non-Muslims. It is, therefore, not justified to give this matter a communal colouring. Like some of us these gentlemen are anxious to see the students make real progress because it is these students who are to become politicians, statesmen and administrators in future. By imparting unsound knowledge to them the University is doing a harm which it will not be possible to undo. It is time to set matters right. The staff of the University is another formidable jatha who became enormously rich within few years of their appointment and who are doing incalculableharm in creating feelings of resentment in the minds of students. They are pledged to keep one another's secrets and they tamper with the marks awarded by the examiners. In totalling these marks they manage to entitle a student who was to fail, according to the marks given by the examiner, to be declared successful and vice versa. This practice about which rumour has gone abroad, is creating a very bad feeling in the minds of the students and I am afraid that if nothing is done in time to check the growth of such a feeling, the students might think of sending their jathas to the houses of the Honourable Minister for Education, the Vice-Chancellor and the Fellows of the University. And if things come to such a pass, it will become very difficult to manage them. I hope the authorities will take time by the forelock and will not allow the present state of affairs in the Punjab University to continue any longer. With these words I strongly support this resolution.

Mr. Manchar Lal (Punjab University): Sir, no human institution can pretend to be perfect and the Punjab University cannot lay a claim any more than any other social organisation that its working cannot be open to any criticism whatsoever. That goes without saying. I can further add sofar as I am concerned—and I am proud to be associated with the Punjab University in one capacity or another for over thirty years—that we are not

afraid of any inquiry, and the University will be glad to have any light brought to play upon its operations, and if any useful inquiry can be had with a a view to secure improvements and progress, the University certainly, as I understand it and represent it, would welcome it. (Hear, hear). But before it is open to any one to ask for an inquiry with a view to wide-reaching changes it lies upon him at any rate to establish a prima facie case that something is very wrong in the way in which things have been managed and that something particularly strikingly good is likely to emerge from the inquiry. I congratulate the honourable mover of this resolution on the terms which he has employed in order to urge his view on this House and the object he obviously has in putting this before us. I cannot congratulate him on the inquiry which he was bound to make into facts before he urged a proposition of this character. Now, as I have listened to the speeches both of the honourable mover and those who have spoken in support of this inquiry. what does this case rest upon? Let us look upon it for a moment. I shall come before long to actually how the University stands, but let us face the charge that has been levelled against the University in the first instance. One of the charges is-and that has been the immediate occasion for the focussing of attention on the University—that there has been a leakage of examination papers. Sir, with reference to an observation that was made from the other side of this House, may I say this that the leakage -an unfortunate incident-was confined to only one of the many examinations which the University of the Punjab conducts. It is erropeous to imagine that there has been a leakage in examinations all round. Secondly, I am, whatever may be the position of the Director of Public Instruction, definitely in a position to say that Mr. Darling, the then Vice-Chancellor, examined the matter without hesitation and came to the conclusion that the University machinery was not at fault in the matter of this leakage (Hear, hear). I am definitely in a position to say so because the report of Mr. Darling was placed before a body of the University of which I happen to be a member. Sir, the third thing—and I think the Punjab University might well draw the envy of other universities in India in this particular matter of the leakage of examination papers-is this: We may say with every confidence that this is about the only University where this unhappy incident of leakage of question papers has occurred on only one solitary occasion and that is in the year 1931. If you will turn to the records of other universities in this respect you will find the matter is unhappily, I shall not say of very frequent occurrence, but one might say of frequent enough occurrence. Now the matter is no longer subjudice. I think in answer to a question put yesterday it was said that certain persons involved in that particular theft have been duly punished. is the Punjab University any better equipped to meet thefts of the description that have taken place here than the Punjah Government? Would it be said that under the ægis of the Punjab Government, · under the very wings of the police and the army that is kept, frequent thefts in the strongholds of the treesury do not take place? And is the Government for that reason completely condemned? Whatever cases there may be against the Punjab University the question of leakage will not sustain it.

Another matter that I will mention and for that I must refer to something and that is, the attitude of the Punjab University towards oriental [Mr. Marobar Lal.]

languages. Here again, may I say this, that whatever may be the defects from which the University suffers—and we do not pretend to be perfect the attention which the Punjab University pays to the oriental languages is not one of them. The Punjab University is in the position which few universities in India are in of maintaining and of having kept for a very long period an Oriental College, further an Oriental College where the study of Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian are carried to the highest pitch of excellence. And may I say this—because statements have been made from the other side without any basis whatever—that in the conduct and the working in these oriental languages, Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian, in the Oriental College, there is no question whatever of the questions being answered either in English or anything else. These gentlemen who are taking the highest diplomas in oriental learning have to devote themselves assiduously and effectively to the particular oriental language which they profess and which they wish to pursue. And not only that, it was during the last four years that the Punjab University took the lead in the matter of the establishment of certain Chairs, professorships and lecturerships in the three vernaculars of Urdu, Punjabi and Hindi. Nobody denies that. Can that be challenged on the ground that it has paid no attention to the vernaculars? I say that we are one of the few universities in India that have taken this step and how have we taken it? May I refer in passing to the occasion which has led to this trouble? Sir, you are aware that the Punjab University is not dealt with over-generously by the Punjab Government in the matter of grants. Its grant stands at a very paltry figure. Recently as the Report of the Retrenchment Committee has been published—we know in this country one does not discriminate between a report and the actual action on it on the part of the Government—this report contains, as we shall see in our discussions to-morrow—I do not want to anticipate it actually a proposal that the grant to the Punjab University which stood at a paltry enough figure before is going to be reduced by Rs. 80,000 and that in future it stands at Rs. 2 lakhs. A reduction like that cannot be given effect to unless some means are found as to how we are to proceed without this money. A rumour has gone forth—I do not speak with personal knowledge—that one of the suggestions made by Government—as I said I do not wouch for that statement and it is a rumour-when they say, cut this grant out or that grant out, is the reduction of these Chairs of oriental languages, the recent additions to the University equipment, possibly because that will mean their abolition at the earliest opportunity. That, Sir, is regarded as an attempt on the part of the University for reducing these Chairs. Nothing of the kind. I am a member of the Syndicate. I have been there for 15 years and more. I attend every meeting and I am not aware of any proposal on the part of the Punjab University itself to reduce these vernacular Chairs. I say this, therefore, that whatever charge may be levelled against the University of the Punjab, it is not going to be on the ground of any lack of attention to either the classics of which we are all proud in this country or the vernaculars which we at any rate in the University are most anxious to cultivate. What then, Sir? Something has been said—and these are matters which I do not wish to touch because it takes one to unnecessary details—about somebody being able to compose or put together a book in Persian and

somebody else not being able to do so. But I say this in passing. I do not wish to refer to the document which has been placed on the table referring to a public meeting that was convened at Lahore by a number of gentlemen whose signatures are to be found there. But I wish to say this that those who can read the way in which these agitations are got up will have no difficulty in finding where the mischief lies and I wish to say only this because almost a pointed reference was made to one of my most valued colleagues on the Syndicate and a scholar, an Arabic Scholar, whose reputation is not open to challenge much as we may attempt it, and that is Professor Muhammad Shafi. He is a Professor of Arabic and he is most perfeetly competent, if I may include in an expression of that kind, in helping, in the compilation and putting together of a book on Persian and any agitation that may spring on account of certain other people wishing to come forward to take their part in a work of that character, is beneath notice. Sir, our Oriental College, as was pointed out by Mr. Puri, is under the presiding guidance of an Orientalist of world-wide reputation and that is our present Vice-Chancellor. I have already referred to Professor Muhammad Shafi, Professor of Arabic whose work in the west won for him the highest encomiums from professors of world-wide standing. One further point Sir, I should say. We have two other Doctors. The Professor of Sanskrit is a man of great fame and the Professor of Persian, Dr. Muhammad Iqbal But I want to carry, if I may, the argument has also made his mark. and the emphasis, of the encouragement which the University has furnished to oriental learning one stage further and that is that our resources are none too large. We are a poor body. We have to carry on with a very small Government grant. But even at that the Punjab University has during the last 10 or 15 years spent considerable sums on the publication of oriental books and some of these books can rank as authoritative treatises on particular subjects. Not only that, but so far as oriental culture and encouragement to oriental learning and help to oriental scholars is concerned, during the last few years the University has spent lavishly out of its poor funds on the erection of a hostel for these vernacular students. Everything taken together, whatever may be our difficulties, the oriental side of the Punjab University shall not suffer in comparison, howsoever rigidly instituted, by whatsoever critical eyes it may be done. The third ground was this. My honourable friend did not merely ask for an enquiry in the hone that something may turn out. My friend on the other side said that the Punjab University produces no manner of scholars; our average graduate is of a lower description; no research is done; no contribution is made to the advancement of knowledge or learning. Sir, one is able happily to-day to traverse confidently every one of those statements and I shall state with your permission and with the indulgence of this House only just a few salient facts.

Sir, the research work of the Punjab University conducted in our chemical laboratory finds acceptance—ready acceptance, welcome acceptance—in the columns of the leading journals of the Royal Society and other Chemical Societies in the world. (Hear, hear). Further, the Punjab University is in the happy position as no other University in India is, of having established a Department of Industrial Chemistry with the generous assistance of Forman Christian College, Lahore, to which I am proud to belong

[Mr. Manohar Lal.]

myself, a department that should go some way, some humble way, with our limited funds, to solve many of those difficulties with which the province will be faced more sternly if we are to move only along lines of agriculture and do nothing else. In the Department of Zeology, may I tell this House that the publications of the Professor of Zeology in this University who recently received a high honour of Doctorate by the Science University of Cambridge, an honour that stands only next, if next, to a Fellowship of the Royal Society, have been published at great expense by the trustees of the British Museum, London.

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon & Is he a Madrasi?

Mr. Manchar Lal: Yes. Sir, I am in a position to carry this further even though the Minister for Education is not willing to give credit to the Punjab University in this respect. In Zoology and Botany two of the Punjabis decorate the Chairs in the University of Lucknow to-day and their work is regarded in the highest possible estimate and that is an answer to what was said that a Punjabi does nothing. We have also many other departments. It is not possible on the floor of this House nor would it interest honourable members here, if I were to go into any detail. But I will say this, that during the last few years the University, inspite of its exignous finance and the lack of aid from outside—and the Punjabi does not come forward with his contributions like neonle in Bengal, Bombay and elsewhere—we are poor—has developed during the last ten years into a large teaching University. It is no longer true to say that we are a heavy and a big examining machinery, that the Punish University is merely an examining machine. In this connection it will be only interesting to know that we have a Professor of History, we have a Professor of Mathematics, we have a Professor or a lecturer in Economics, we have a series of Professors in oriental languages and in the vernaculars and a number of Professors and lecturers on the science side and a fully equipped University laboratory. What is further important is this and this is a hig enough matter for me to mention to this House. It has been said that this Act is an old one, that time is when we ought to be pushing forward. that within the limits imposed by the Act of 1904 progress is not possible. I have already given indications of how actual progress has been achieved by the University along many lines; but may I say this, that it has been possible during the last few years in this University to establish a big body, which is not an executive body of the University, but a big academic body called the Academic Council which practically deals with all essential matters relating to courses and with examiners, curricula and matters of that description.

We in our humble way—we do not pretend to be perfect, we are just ordinary human individuals—have experienced no difficulty in carrying forward our work of progress and advance and further building up our equipment because of the narrowness of any limits imposed upon us by the present Act. I wish only to say a few words with your kind permission before I resume my seat. We have, as I have said, experienced no particular difficulty in achieving such objects, such plans of progress and improvement as are possible with our narrow finances. A charge was made, though not sufficiently developed, against the executive and admin-

istrative body of the University, i.e., the Syndicate. I happen to belong to the Syndicate and I do not wish to make any reference to myself, but I must say this, if any honourable member of this Council will take the trouble of comparing the constitution of the Syndicate of the Punjab University with that of other Universities in India, he will have no cause to be ashamed of. Under the Act itself a very large majority of members of the Syndicate are heads of, or professors in, affiliated colleges, and you will find 9 or 10 members of the Syndicate so connected with the colleges. In addition to this there are three Honourable Judges of the High Court representing, two of them, the law faculty and, one of them, the management of the important Muslim College in this place, and there are only one or two humble persons like me who are not immediately and directly associated with education to-day who happen to be on the Syndicate. May I assure my honourable friend Mr. Ahmad Yar Khan Daultana that whatever he may discover in the constitution of the Punjab University on a careful comparison of the names here and elsewhere,—and here I speak most firmly and with the greatest of confidence because I have had to examine this matter more than once—he will not find that we yield to any University whatever in this particular matter. It, therefore, comes to this that if you wish to canvass this matter from any single point of view as to whether we have failed—I do not say that we cannot improve, there is always room for improvement—whether we canvass from the point of view of any single matter that has been mentioned before this House to-day, there is no cause for ourselves to say that something is wrong for which we should have an enquiry. The Punjab University is not oblivious of the fact that we can always improve, nor is it oblivious of the fact that the eye of criticism is always on it. We are perfectly conscious that there are many persons who describe themselves as representing particular interests who would like to have a hand in the executive management of affairs and who would like to give an air of reasonableness because of the increasing demands of democratising and liberalising of constitutions and things of that description, and in order to meet them the Punjab University under the guidance daily guidance for a number of months sat to examine our constitution and the way in which a new constitution, if any, might be devised. A report was duly made to the Government of this province so far back as the year 1925 that has rested comfortably on the shelves of the Punjab Secretariat. Well, I should like to hear something of what the Government has done. The Punjab University has not shirked the issue. The Punjab University has examined the matter, and there is no case whatever that members of the Council should say that 4 or 5 or 6 of us representing all possible interests with possibly an expert or two thrown in shall examine into the affairs of the University when not one of the real charges that have been levelled against the University has been substantiated in the least. I do not propose to refer to those odious charges which have been suggested against a body like the Punjab University where almost all eminently placed men give of their services voluntarily and in an honorary capacity to the Alma Mater. versity represents no ordinary body and one should hestitate before touching it in a light mood. On the achievements of the University are going to be measured our own real progress. We are to-day involved in much unhappy clamour, unnecessary wrangle, and we have not created for ourselves the best of atmosphere for adjudging an educational institution

Mr. Manobar Lal.]

of the importance and significance of the Punjab University. Whatever may be the feelings of the gentlemen opposite, I, who have been intimately associated with more than one University both as a student and as a teacher, I am proud to be a graduate of the Punjab University and do not feel that I at any rate have any reason to hang my head in shame over its achievements. (Hear, hear).

Chaudhri Nazir Husain [Gujrat West, Muhammadan, Rural]: Sir, this House is in possession of the case as put forward by the representative of the University. Let us see what arguments he has put forward against an enquiry that is demanded. All that he has said is that no human institution is perfect. We perfectly agree, and then he admits that there is room for improvement in the University, and here it is that we wish to The argument of the members on these benches is not so much that the University is consciously shirking its duty, the argument is that under the present circumstances the University cannot achieve anything worth while, and that is the point on which we take our stand. tion has not been moved in any spirit of strife or ill-will to the University or any part of the University. The resolution is moved merely in a spirit of co-operation and good will. We wish to help the University to put its constitution on a more democratic basis so that it may be able to achieve The honourable members who the ends for which the University exists. have spoken against the enquiry committee have stated that the University is doing all that a university is expected to do in the matter, that is, fostering of knowledge, and the honourable member for the University went so far as to say that he thinks that an average graduate of the University is all that he is expected to be. I entirely differ from that position. An average graduate of our University is a gentleman who has got no idea, no clear idea, of the arts or the sciences, he has not had fostered in him the spirit of enquiry, and, the most pitiable of all, he has not even a language that he can call his own. He converses in a sort of mixed jargon of Punjabi, Urdu He cannot speak in any known language, and that is the and English I suppose 16 or 17 years that he gentleman whom you call a graduate. wastes in schools and colleges and the large amount of his parent's money that he spends is in no way commensurate with the knowledge that he gains. The problem is becoming more acute and it is a question whether the Punjab does need students and graduates of the type that this University is pro-There is no market for these graduates and they are being thrown to the mercy of the world. The reason is that they have not that mental equipment that an educated person is expected to have for facing the hardship and the real test of life. I will not labour this point about the shortcomings of the University and its products very much because the argument that I wish to advance is not so much as to any conscious dereliction of duties by the University, but that under the present system nothing better is possible. I may say that the two things for which the members of these benches stand are the liberalization of the University and the orientation of the University. There is no charge against any individual member or any class of the University. These are the two things about which we want an enquiry and improvement. I was also a party to this resolution; and my honourable friend, the representative for the land-holders

and I gave notice of this resolution together. I know his mind and I know my mind that all we want is a progress in these two directions that the University should be liberalised and orientalised. Now. I will submit to this House a few considerations about the necessity of a change in the constitution and why under the present conditions it is not possible for the University to achieve anything worthwhile. The constitution of our present University is this. The supreme body of the University is what is known as the Senate. It consists of 85 Fellows, out of whom 10 are exofficio. 10 are elected by registered graduates, 5 by the faculties and the rest 60 are nominated. It does not require any argument to say that this is a very undemocratic constitution, it is a constitution in which 60 out of a total of 85 are nominated by the Chancellor and 10 are elected by the graduates and 5 by the faculties. So far as election by the registered graduates is concerned, I may inform this House that the register of graduates consists of those who are graduates of 10 years' standing, so that this very restriction curtails the number of graduates who can get representation on the Senate I submit that there is no necessity for such a very considerably. Every graduate whether of one year's standing or ten restriction. years' standing should be able to get his name on the register of voters. There are only 15 elected members out of a total of 85. that there is no use in having this number. If 5 P. M. there is to be an elected element it should be a majority; or else all the seats could be filled by nomination. There is no purpose in having 15 elected members on a body of 85.

I may here refer to the fear expressed by the opposite benches that this resolution has been moved with an ulterior object, i.e., to introduce communalism in the administration of the University. This fear is groundless because when we want that the constitution of the University should be liberalised and that there should be more election than nomination, it is clear that the community which stands to gain by the liberalisation of the University is the Hindu and not the Muslim. So far as education is concerned the Hindus are more likely to be elected than the Muslims.

While on this point I may mention that gentlemen who get the Honours degree in Oriental Literature have got no chance at present of coming on the list of registered graduates. I submit this is an invidious distinction made against those oriental scholars who are thus deprived of any voice in the election of ten members to represent the registered graduates of the University. They should be allowed to vote and be brought on the register of graduates.

There is another serious anomaly. The House will perhaps be surprised to hear that the Honourable Minister for Education has no seat on the Senate. I do not say that he has no connection with that body, but that he is not in any way recognised in the University constitution. I shall presently refer to the Madras Act in which the Minister of Education is the Pro-Chancellor of the University and has got a recognised position in the constitution of the University itself.

Passing on to the constitution of the University, let me invite the attention of honourable members to a more liberal university, the University of Madras. The total number of Senators is in the neighbourhood of 175

[Chaudhri Nazir Husain.]

or 200 as against 85 here. Out of this number only 30 are nominated and all the rest are elected. They are elected not only by the registered graduates but by University Professors, by local bodies like district boards and That is a reform that is long overdue here. We want municipalities. to carry the University to the villages and towns of the province and not to leave it an exclusive body in the hands of a few scholarly gentlemen as at I may read for the information of honourable members the constitution of the Senate as laid down in the Madras Act. There are 30 members elected by the registered graduates, 10 elected by the Academic The honourable member for the University said that we had also an Academic Council, but I may inform the House that that Council has no recognised position in the University Act. Then there are 12 members elected by the non-official members of the Legislative Council. If Madras thinks that Legislative Council members should have representation on the University I do not see why the Punjab Legislative Council which has the responsibility more or less for the education of the province should not have direct representation on the Senate here. Then there are two members for each district, one elected by the members of the district board and one elected by the municipal councillors of the municipalities in the districts from among themselves.

That is the constitution of the Senate in Madras, and it should be plain now to members why we want the constitution to be changed here. We want that it should no longer be a cribbed, cabined and confined body, that it should be liberalised and the institution should be carried to the very villages and towns, that there should be representation of the local bodies and the Legislative Council on the Senate.

That is so far as the Senate is concerned. I shall tell the House something about the Syndicate. It is the chief executive body consisting of 17 members of whom two are ex-officio and the others are elected by the Faculties. The first anomaly that exists in this body is this that there are representatives for Arts, for Oriental Learning, for Science, for Medicine and for Law faculties. There are three Faculties which have no representation at all. They are the Engineering, Commerce and Agricultural Faculties. Can any constitution be defended on which some Faculties are represented and some not? The honourable member for the University laid stress on the point that the Syndicate of the Punjab University compared very favourably with the Syndicates of other Universities because there are on it eminent scholars and principals of colleges. That is not the chief business of a Syndicate, that it should have on it scholarly men. chief executive body it should have business men and financiers on it. is an outstanding defect in its constitution. Its business is not only to regulate education but to regulate the finances of the University as well, to seek sources of revenue and to spend them in a proper manner. you have business men and financiers on the chief executive body this cannot In all the Universities of the world, I do not know about Indian Universities, but in the Universities in England and America there is always room for outsiders like businessmen and financiers on the Syndicate.

I may also say one word about the Academic Council which has been recently started according to the honourable member for the University. This has no recognised position in the University but is a subsidiary body. It should be recognised in the University Act itself and entrusted with the education of the province. The Syndicate or the chief executive body should have more concern with the financial and other business of the University and less to do with the actual academic life. This is where a change is needed in the constitution. Let me quote here from an official document "The Land of the Five Rivers." This is what it says:

"The developments of the future are linked up with the questions of control and of organisation. Without these University teaching cannot be expected to flourish. At present, the University exercises an excessive control over the courses and curricula but an inadequate control over the teaching given in its name. The former is irritating to the teachers and an impediment to salutary changes and the formulation of well-devised courses; and the latter can only result, as it does, in wasteful duplication and yet in monotonous teaching, the students being confined to individual colleges. Without a suitable organisation to guide it, co-operation between the University and the colleges and between the colleges themselves is well-nigh impossible. The Universities Act of 1904 tried to enforce official control and subsequent proposals developed this tendency. Official control is not only vexations but also ineffective. The obvious solution is for Government to relax its detailed control, and for the University while relaxing its control over the courses to tighten its control over the teaching."

That is the direction in which reform in the University is due.

I shall straightaway proceed to the question of the orientation of the University, as I have put it. I began by saying that our graduates do not know any single language to any considerable extent. The reason is that even our classical languages and vernaculars are taught through the medium of English. In the garb of teaching classical languages English is being I am not against the teaching of English but I insist that our languages must be taught in the vernacular. As a result of the present system a lot of the energy of students is wasted in mastering English, the medium of instruction, while less attention is paid to the subject itself. Supposing subjects like Economics and History were taught in vernacular instead of in English, the double strain put upon the students first in trying to grasp the meaning of the language and then to grasp the subject would be In this connection I wish to quote a few lines from that wellknown authority on Economics, Professor Brij Narain. In a pamphlet, containing his speech at a conference, entitled "Education and Politics," this is what he says:

"As a teacher of Economics I can say with the greatest confidence that Economics can be most easily taught in Urdu or Punjabl, and that the ground that we now cover in two years in the B. A. classes could be covered in half that time if the medium of instruction were our vernacular."

Now, this testimony of a Professor whom I at any rate hold in very great respect is entitled to our serious consideration. He goes on to say some very instructive things which I should like the House to know:

"At the same time college lectures which, at present, are mostly a dull affair, would suddenly acquire a new interest. As every teacher knows, even B. A. students, when they get up to put a question to the teacher in the class room, can express themselves only in broken words, and more often than not, the teacher has to guess their meaning. Once the language difficulty is removed, students would cease to be passive listeners and begin to take an active and intelligent.

[Chaudhri Nazir Husain,]

part in the discussion of problems. The quality of teaching would automatically improve; a teacher would not be able to overswe his audience with a flow of words; he would have to know his subject thoroughly and to think and speak clearly."

I suppose a greater authority than that of Professor Brij Narain is not necessary on this point. He is the Principal of a College, a person who has a recognised position as a great economist. I suppose no further argument is needed in support of the proposition that the Arts and Sciences can be taught in our vernaculars.

Now, there is one more defect in the constitution of the University and that is this that there is no room in it for any really learned scholars of the old type. I say with all confidence in this House that these gentlemen who go out and get training in Arabic and Persian in England and Germany are not better or superior, but rather are far inferior to our old type scholars. I will just give you an instance from my personal experience. When I was at Aligarh College there was a German as Professor of Arabic and his Assistant was a gentleman from Baghdad. One day as I was coming out of the hall of the College, I saw the German Professor talking to his Assistant Professor in Arabic. The learned Doctor could not speak two sentences unless he thought about the composition of those sentences first, but the Assistant Professor from Baghdad was talking very fluently in Arabic. I submit that these gentlemen who go to foreign Universities and come back as expert in our own languages, are far inferior to the gentlemen of the old type, who really know these languages perfectly well. Under the present constitution of the University there is no room for these gentlemen of old type, because the medium of instruction is English. If this difficulty of the medium of instruction is removed, we will have really competent men who are masters in oriental languages and thus the students will be immensely benefited by their teaching.

Our oriental scholars are labouring under various difficulties. One of them told me this morning that under the present rules if a gentleman passes his B. A. in English only and fails in other subjects and if he becomes a Maulvi Fazil or Munshi Fazil or Shashtry he has to appear again in B. A. in English in order to get his degree in B. A. This anomaly I am unable to understand. A person who becomes Maulvi Fazil sits for the examination in English only and gets the degree of B. A. But if a man who has passed the B. A. Examination in English first, becomes Maulvi Fazil or Shashtry he has again to pass that Examination in English which he passed before. Thus he has to pass the B. A. Examination in English twice. This is the effect of Rule 11 of the Regulations of the University which requires to be improved.

In the Delhi University in Honours Examination in any of the degree course a student has to answer one paper at least in the vernacular. Supposing he has taken Economics in the Honours Course, he will answer his papers in English, but at least one of them in the vernacular. There is no such system in our University.

I will not enter into the allegations that have been made about corruption, etc., because I personally do not know anything about it, but I will tell this House something about the agitation that has been going on against

the University. It is this that a majority of the persons who are taking part in this agitation are non-Muslims. I will read a letter from Professor Brij Narain that appeared in the *Tribune* dated the 1st December, 1931. As the time at my disposal is very short, I will not inflict the whole letter upon this House, but I will read one or two most important passages. This letter was written in answer to an article by Rai Bahadur Lala Durga Das. Here Professor Brij Narain asks certain questions from the Rai Bahadur:—

"Is it not true that at the present time communal motives play the chief role in the election of Fellows and Members of Faculties and Boards of Studies in the appointment of Examiners and even in the selection of Text Books?"

This is a condemnation by a Hindu gentleman. He further asks-

"Is it not true that the University is dominated by party factions which have little to do with the advancement of learning, but whose chief concern is to secure for their members the largest share of University loot?"

This condemnation, Sir, also comes from various other sources.

Further on, the letter says:—

"In my opinion a Commission of enquiry which was able to suggest effective means of breaking up the existing parties and factions in the University would have justified its appointment even if it did nothing more."

But, I do not take my stand on the removal of these grievances. My stand is on a general proposition that the University must be liberalised and that real education must be imparted to our students. With these words, I strongly support the resolution.

Sardar Buta Singh (Sheikhupura, Sikh, Rural): At the outset, I must confess that I am perfectly ignorant of the constitution, rules and regulations under which this system of University is conducted. I am altogether a layman, and the speeches which have been delivered by the various members of this House, either, for the proposition or against the proposition, have not made me wiser. (Hear, hear). I still stand where I was, and this is the very reason why I am going to support this resolution. The very able speech made by my honourable friend the ex-Minister has convinced me to a certain extent that the charges which were levelled against the University, at least some of them, were not correct. The second point which I wish to place before the House and which I regard as the most important point of the whole matter is that the mover of the resolution convinced the House that nothing communal was meant by this proposition of his, and I do not think we have got any reason to disbelive him. But still there might be other members of this House who may be inclined that way. If they have got any such inclination or intention, I may appeal to them that the University should be above and beyond communalism.

I agree with my learned friend from Gujranwala that the tree is known by the fruit it bears. The product of this University generally has been of a very poor stuff. This is admitted on all hands, and it requires overhauling. This is one thing. Secondly, the University Act was passed in the year 1904 and during these times of rapid progress of motor cars, aeroplanes and other means of rapid communications, I do not think that we should allow the constitution of our University to remain as it is. In the words of the late Secretary of State, the constitution of the Punjab University is "too wooden and anti-deluvion" and that sort of things.

[Sardar Buta Singh.]

So it requires overhauling and even the honourable member for the University adimitted that there are possibilities of expansion, progress and improvement in the constitution of the University. An enquiry should therefore be made into its working; and its rules and regulations might be studied, and if possible popular elements might be introduced and the University might be more popularised. So, this is what is meant by the resolution and I do not see why we should not support it. Again, an eminent poet has said that the child is the father of the man, and our children who are students now will have to carry on the destinies of our Government in times to come, and I think that time is not far off. So, they should prosecute their studies in an atmosphere of freedom and progress.

I may add one thing more. As for myself—I am talking of my personal self at this time-whenever I pass by the University somehow or other I regard it like a sphinx, just as one might have sometime seen "Danger 400 Volt-not to go near that place ". So this is the idea which impels me at that time and I at once pass on. I submit there should be an open door for every one who wants to have a peep into the University. I have already admitted that I do not know much about the working of the University. But great stress has been laid on the fact that every convenience is given to the students, every comfort is provided to those who come to this place for study; but may I submit one point to this House, that is, that examinations are held in the hot season. Put yourself into the position of the students, then you will realize the plight of the poor students. Whenever, I think of the trouble and inconvenience when I appeared in the LL. B. examination in the hot month of June, I shudder. I say, that is not the season for examinations. The University should show some sympathy to the poor students. The University should come to the help of the students, and it is very easy to change the time. I will not take any more time of the Council and I will finish with these words -

"The old order changeth yielding place to new."

Mr. Nanak Chand Pandit [Hoshiarpur, Non-Muhammadan, Rural]: Sir, I have been greatly enlightened by the speech which has just been delivered. Sardar Buta Singh has confessed that he does not know anything about the constitution or the working of this constitution, and even the speeches that have been delivered on the floor of this House have not conveyed to him any information, yet he is longing for a change. One of his main grievances is that the LL. B. examination is generally held in the month of June. Let me point out to him that there are many people outside this Chamber and perhaps within this Council Chamber who do not want any examinations at all, and who would like to see that the University is abolished root and branch. The University cannot possibly accede to the request of men of various tastes of this kind. Up to this time after having very carefully listened to the speeches made on the other side of the House I have not yet come to know what is it that the honourable members who have spoken on the other side want. One of the main grievances pointed out to me was that the medium of instruction in the University is not vernaonlar. I have full sympathy with those who want the vernacular as the medium of instruction. I am an advocate of that. About fifteen years ago I wrote certain articles to the effect that the medium of instruction up

to the B. A. standard should be the vernacular. But who is to blame? More than once in this Council Chamber whenever the question of vernaculars has been put forward the opposition has come from those very benches or from their predecessors, who are now anxious to blame the University that they do not want Punjabi and Hindi to occupy the same place as they want Urdu to occupy. The result is that on account of this unfortunate difference of opinion between the Hindus and Muhammadans and Sikhs, English gets the place which it should not get. The best solution would be that Punjabi. Hindi and Urdu should be given an equal place in the curriculum of the Punjab University. Make up your mind on this point and there is nothing that will prevent us from carrying out this reform. Do not blame the University for your own fault. The University has done its best for the amelioration of the vernaculars. I am a member of the Senate, and I know that whenever the question of vernacular has come before the Punjab University, it has always given a sympathetic hearing to those who claim a place for the vernaculars, and recently Punjabi, Hindi and Urdu have become a part of the examinations even in the B. A. Therefore, if you want the vernaculars to occupy the place degree. which they richly and rightly deserve, it is your duty to come to settlement on this question and not blame the Government or the University.

Then there was that very important charge levelled against the Puniab University, the charge of leakage of examination papers during the last examinations. There were 30,000 students who were examined and there were 318 centres, mind you, and it was only in one centre that the theft of papers took place. I think if you carefully examine the working of the Punjab University, you cannot but give it a meed of praise that during these years there has been only one leakage and at a time when there were 30,000 examinees and 318 centres of examination. It is no use losing your head and saying this has not been done and that has not been done. there not a leakage only recently in the Education Department? this question ever brought before the Punjab Legislative Council because there was a leakage in the Education Department? As the honourable member who represents the University pointed out there have been many leakages in other Universities. Therefore, on this point the charge absolutely falls to the ground, and if this debate has shown anything it has shown this that the Punjab University administration and the work of its officers is so meritorious that it ought to have a meed of praise from us and not condemnation.

One other matter was brought forward by Mr. Din Muhammad who, I am glad to see is sitting here, that the Punjab University has not produced any scholars or thinkers or politicians, and so on. You must, in the first place, remember that our University is the youngest University in India. and in spite of that a long list of names was given by the honourable member who spoke on behalf of the University showing how the scholars of the Punjab have made their mark even in England and other European countries as well as in India. Some of the members on the opposite benches are the products of the Punjab University, and what brilliant powers of debate they possess. How can I forget Mr. Din Muhammad, Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram, Chaudhri Zafrulla Khan and others who would be an ornament to any parliament, leave alone the parliament of the Puniab.

[Mr. Nanak Chand Pandit.]

If this is not the work of the Punjab University whose work is it? What else do you ask the Punjab University to do for you? In spite of the various difficulties under which we the Punjabis have to labour, I submit that the Punjab University has got a very proud place in the history of education. Administrators, Judges of the High Court, able writers, good newspaper editors, speakers, everyone of them has come from the Punjab University. In athletics, championships have been won by the members of the Punjab University, championships have even been won in England. Only the other day Dr. Gokul Chand Narang's son got a championship in England; I saw a cutting from an English newspaper containing that news. Then, Sir, one swimmer,—a very ordinary man—won a championship in the whole of India. This is what the Punjab University has done.

The cry still is "we want to democratise the University, we want to make it more popular". So far as the present constitution of the University is concerned, the best of the Punjab is there. Remember that the University is not a parliamentary body or a district board or a municipality. It is an expert body. It has to do expert business, and all sorts of people cannot be there, men like chaukidars, lambardars, zaildars and all sorts of dars. The moment you have this sort of thing in the Punjab University, you will have the Punjab University reduced to that state in which you find the Lahore Municipality, and you have only to read the report of that committee to convince yourself whether you will bring down the University to that level. The University is a cosmopolitan body where you cannot have all sorts of distinctions on religious basis—Hindus, Muhammadans and Sikhs.

The University has carried on its work under the greatest possible handicap. Out of 14 lakhs of its income only 2 lakhs are given by the Punjab Government, the rest comes from other sources. If you knew the number of scholars, the number of courses taught, the number of professors employed and the number of courses that have been written, if you knew all this you would not but praise the Punjab University for the work it has done in such a short time. With all humility I would ask the members that if there is a grievance against the University, the best place to agitate is in the University and not this Council Chamber, because more than once has this Council repudiated the idea of giving the vernaculars the first place in the curriculum of the University, and I should like to say that if to-morrow a resolution is brought in this Council to that effect it will be opposed by the House.

Now I would submit that so far as the Punjab University is concerned—and I have been a member of the Senate for the last four or five years, and, I say with the utmost possible respect to the University—it does not want to shirk any inquiry. It would welcome the light of any kind that can be thrown upon it, but I am afraid that by an inquiry of the kind you contemplate and by the kind of inquiry which is going to be inflicted upon the University you will make the Enquiry Committee the laughing stock of the whole world.

Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram [South-East Rohtak, Non-Muhammadan, Rural]: Sir, I am not going to make a long speech at all.

I will take up just two or three points to which reference has been made by previous speakers. One of the references to which I should like to reply was made by the honourable member who represents the Punjab University in this Council. He said unless the mover of the resolution and the supporters of the resolution were in a position to make out a case for inquiry against the University they should not move this resolution or lend their support to it. He asked what was wrong with the University? Was there anything seriously wrong about the working of the University which called for an inquiry? Well, one serious thing has already been mentioned in this Council hall, namely, the leakage of University papers. honourable member who represents the University in this House thought very lightly of it. He said, after all it was one solitary instance during the last twenty-five years. How he arrives at this conclusion I fail to understand. One instance of leakage is detected. It does not mean that only one leakage has occurred. We all know very well that very few people in the police force or in any other department are actually detected and punished for corruption. Yet everybody believes that in many of the departments, in the subordinate ranks particularly, corruption is universal. Is there a single member of this House who does not know or does not believe that a very large portion of the police force is guilty of corruption, and yet how many instances of actual corruption are detected? Very few indeed. This one instance of leakage which has been detected does not signify that leakage has occurred only once. The general belief in the province is that the nature of almost any question paper can be ascertained beforehand. I hapenned to get acquainted with the contents of a very interesting document, an examinee probably asked some friend of his at Lahore to write to him care of myself. This friend sent him a post card. The contents of that post card convinced me that the general papers which were going to be set could be ascertained beforehand. I do not want to disclose the name of the sender nor the name of the addressee. But I read the contents of that post card and it left no doubt in my mind that questions could be ascertained long before they were to be answered. Another aspect of this question which has been ignored by the honourable member for the University is the inconvenience and expense which were occasioned even by this single instance of leakage. How many thousands of students had to sweat in the sultry months of May, June and July in order to appear once again in the examination? That in itself, not counting the heavy extra expense incurred by students, is a sufficiently serious thing to justify the institution of an enquiry into the administration of the University. another thing to which I may call attention is the principle of mutual benefit on which so many Government bodies of the University are run. deplorable convention is not to admit openly and publicly what we believe how wasteful the Public Works Department is. (The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh: Question.) Look here. If I were to have a talk with the Honourable Minister in private, he would say that the Public Works Department is a most wasteful department, and yet in the Council Chamber This is proof positive of what I am urging. he repudiates my suggestion. It is regarded as undesirable to make an avowal in public of an ugly fact which one believes to be true in private.

Mr. Mukand Lal Puri: Is the honourable member from Rohtak justified in accusing members of this House of duplicity in making one statement in public and another in private?

entitle experting that was not be

Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: I said that there is a deplorable convention that what is believed in private to be true is not admitted openly in public. If this is against Parliamentary practice, I am prepared to withdraw the allegation. But it remains true all the same.

Mr. Mukand Lal Puri: He has made his position worse. What is your ruling, Sir? Is it permissible for a member of this House to make an aspersion of this kind.

Mr. President: The question is hypothetical. When the question arises, a ruling will be given.

Mr. Mukand Lal Puri: A definite assertion was made that not only a member of this House but a Member of Government had been guilty of that. Is he justified in saying that?

Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: Even there I was hypotheti-But to proceed. I was saying that some of the governing bodies of the University are being run on the principle of mutual benefit. Again if you are to have a private conversation you will admit it, but in public you will say something different. The general belief in this province is that the selection of text-book writers, the selection of examiners, the prescription of books, etc., everything proceeds on the principle of mutual benefit. "I help you and you help me." The University goes on on these There was another instance which indicated, at least, favouritsm. A contract for printing was given for Rs. 52,000, while there was an offer of Rs. 65,000 or Rs. 62,000 which could have been accepted. This is a clear instance of favouritsm. If the University can tolerate such things, then it is time-

Mr. Manchar Lal: May I ask the honourable member a question? Is he referring to any contract by the University, and, if so, which?

Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: It was a contract for printing given to the firm of Messrs. Gulab Singh and Sons for Rs. 52,000.

Mr. Manchar Lal: Not by the University.

Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: By whom then? Was it given by me? Was it given by somebody else in this House?

Mr. Mukand Lal Puri: It was given by the text-book committee, which is a special committee appointed by the Education Department, and it has absolutely no connection with the Punjab University.

Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: And the members of the Syndicate or the members of the Senate have absolutely nothing to do with the text-book committee?

Mr. Mukand Lal Puri: No, nothing.

Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: Then I withdraw my allegation.

Mr. Mukand Lal Puri: I am surprised that the ex-Minister of government should have been unaware of this fact.

Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: You cannot make a speech. In the circumstances, without any further discussion, I give my whole-hearted support to the resolution. There is a very good case for enquiry. Why do my friends fight shy of an enquiry? If there is nothing wrong why are they afraid of an enquiry?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon [Minister for Education]: Sir, first of all I must congratulate the honourable member who has moved this resolution on the spirit in which he has brought it forward the basic principle of which is service, and on the moderation of his language in putting his views before this House. The resolution as it originally stood would have fettered the discretion of Government in appointing the committee inasmuch as it would have forced us to appoint a committee consisting only of the members of this House. That certainly would have been unfortunate because in a committee like this, if it is to be appointed, there must be educationists of very high standing. I am glad to say that he has modified his resolution and the resolution as he has actually moved leaves it to the discretion of Government to appoint on the committee, if one is to be appointed, any one the Government considers suitable for the purpose. I am in the happy position of having no views on the subject one way or the (An honourable member: "Question"). Therefore I am quite unbiassed in anything that I may say on the subject. Judging from the debate in this House, I have been wondering as to why it is that honourable members on one side have without exception opposed this resolution and why honourable members on the other side of the House without an exception have all supported it.

Mr. Mukand Lal Puri: You know it best.

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: I know there are a lot of honourable members of the legal profession here, and if any matter were before a judge they would have argued that the court must have the confidence of both parties. A University has to look after the interests of all sections in the province, and if we are to judge from what has been said on the floor of this House to-day it is really worth considering whether that confidence is there in the minds of all sections of the House. I do not say that the honourable members on that side of the House are not misguided or But there is this fact to be faced by honourable members on my right, that there is a section of the public which does not have the same confidence in a certain institution which they have. I must make it absolutely clear and I must appeal to all sections of the House that University is an institution which must be kept always above communalism. an institution to look after the education of this province, and perforce it must be manned by educationists without any distinction of caste or creed. I do not wish to go into the details of the debate. But there is one point to which I would like to refer and that is, is there a need for the appointment of such a committee as is now suggested? The honourable member for the University, my predecessor in office, was most vehement in his protestations against a motion like this, and he tried to prove by means of his very lengthy and argumentative speech that there was really no need of a committee When he was protesting so vehemently I began to suspect that there must be something in it, that there may be some need for the committee. Recently I have been able to come across some information which I will [Hon. Malik Firoz Khan Noon.]

place before this House for their information. The honourable member for the University said that he had been in the University for 80 years. That I must admit is a very long period, and 'naturally one's memory cannot be quite so strong after the lapse of so many years as it used to be in one's younger days. For his benefit I would refresh his memory by referring to the fact that in the year 1925, on the 5th of March, the Joint Registrar of the Punjab University himself wrote to the Punjab Government suggesting the amendment of the University Act. I do not wish to lay much stress on this, but what I wish to submit is that the very University in whose favour cudgels have been taken up, was begging the Government to bring in an amending Bill. This is what the Joint Registrar says in a letter addressed to the Director of Public Instruction:

"I have the honour to address you on the decision of the Senate regarding the revision of the constitution of the University of the Punjab and to request you that early steps be taken to consider and give effect to the recommendations made."

In May 1924, the Syndicate appointed a committee consisting of the following gentlemen to make proposals for the extension of the elective element in the University with consequential changes in its governing and advisory bodies and for the introduction of the system of single transferable vote—

The Honourable Sir John Maynard, Chairman.
Sardar Sunder Singh, Majithia. The most important point is the existence of the name of Mr. Manohar Lal on this Committee.

Bakshi Tek Chand.

Dr. Lucas and others.

These gentlemen went into the question in great detail, and they did actually appoint a sub-committee. It was to suggest amendments to the University Act. The House will be glad to learn that on that particular sub-committee which was to suggest amendments to the University Act, Mr. Manchar Lal found a prominent position. Therefore, it is rather strange for the honourable member for the University now to come forward and say that there is nothing to enquire into about the University, when his own report demands revision of its constitution. In an ordinary constituency it would be perfectly justifiable if members of that constituency came forward and asked the honourable member, "Here is

our decision asking for a revision of the constitution why do you go to the Legislative Council and go against our wishes?" In a place like England when any member of Parliament goes against the wishes of his constituency, the constituency asks him to go out of the House.

Mr. Manchar Lal: My constituency is much larger than 85 people in the Senate.

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: Then again it has been suggested that the whole University is an absolutely smooth sea. There is nothing wrong inside the University. I must say that by quoting one instance it does not mean that the whole place is wrong, yet the University is as good or as bad as any other institution that exists in this country, but to say that there is nothing wrong in the University is as incorrect as to say that everything is wrong in the University. I will quote one instance of what the Senate itself thinks on this subject. The letter proceeds "In order to give effect to the decision of the Senate not only the recommendation made in the draft flagged A was to be put in the Bill, but steps will have to be

taken to make the giving or offering to a servant of the University or an examiner appointed by the University of any gratification for the purpose given in paragraph 2 of the report at page 75 of the Senate Proceedings, dated 6th September 1924, an offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code." I do not wish to say that these things are happening, but if the Senate has passed this resolution on this subject there must be some ground for this. I am quoting this only to show that the Senate themselves feel that with the advance of time there is always room for improvement in every human institution, and I do not think it is safe for any honourable member to say that there is no room for improvement in the University at all. I only wish to refer to a certain letter of Sir George Anderson for whom we all have a great respect as an educational authority. He wrote in 1926 on the 22nd October to the Joint Registrar of the University. I will only read one paragraph out of it. He says:—

"The constitution of the Academic Council suggests the advisability of a delegation to that body of many of the functions of the Syndicate, which now appears to be unduly overburdened with work of a detailed nature; the development of University teaching suggests the necessity for reconsidering the relations between the University and its affiliated colleges, especially those situated outside Labore."

Now I only wish to point out one more fact and that is this that the University Act was amended in 1904, but all honourable members of this House are aware that since 1920, no less than 11 intermediate colleges have been opened in the mufassil. Is it or is it not necessary that the University instead of being merely an examining body should also be a teaching institution, and it should not only be a teaching body but it should exercise a very effective and good control over the teaching carried out in the colleges under its control? What I personally feel is this that there is no effective link between the University and the colleges outside in the mufassil, and I feel that time has arrived when we should look round and revise our policy and law on the subject and try to give the University a better link with all the teaching institutions that exist in this province. I do not wish to take the time of the House any longer on the subject. I only wish to say one thing more to the House that only a few days ago the University decided to ask the Government to appoint a committee to look into the administration and financial condition of the University itself. So I am not only quoting the authority of the University as long ago as 1926, but even recently they have asked for a committee like this and would welcome it. I entirely appreciate the spirit of some honourable members of this House but-

When the working of the University is good and straight there is nothing for them to fear in any way. With these few remarks all that I have to say is this that as far as Government is concerned, Government will not have any objection to this resolution in its modified form (hear, hear).

Mr. President: The question is-

"This Council recommends to the Government that a committee be appointed to examine the working of the Punjab University and its constitution, rules and regulations with a view to suggest such legislation and other changes as may be necessary for the better control and administration of the University."

The motion was carried.

The Council then adjourned till 2 p.m. on Thursday, the 3rd December 1931.

PRINTED BY
THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, PUNIAR.
244 PLC-560-21-12-31-6GPP Labore.

PUNIAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

2ND SESSION OF THE 4TH PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Thursday, 3rd December 1931.

The Council met at the Council Chamber at 2 P.M. of the clock. Mr. President in the Chair.

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

PROVINCIAL CIVIL SERVICE.

- *997. Mian Nurullah: Will the Chief Secretary be pleased to
 - (a) the services of how many members of the Provincial Civil Service have been dispensed with;
 - (b) how many more of the same service the Government intends to send on pension;
 - (c) whether there is any uniform formula according to which these officers are being sent on pension;
 - (d) if so, what;
 - (e) if there are no such rules in existence on what other grounds these men were or are being picked out for retirement?

Mr. C. C. Garbett: (a) Seven.

- (b) The matter is under consideration.
- (c) No.
- (d) Does not arise.
- (e) Posts have been reduced as a measure of economy. The individuals selected for retrenchment have been those whom, having regard to the terms of their service and also to the interests of the state, it has been most equitable to spare.

PROVINCIAL CIVIL SERVICE.

- *998. Mian Nurullah: Will the Chief Secretary be pleased to
 - (a) how many members of the Provincial Civil Service there are who have put in more than thirty years' service;
 - (b) (1) the number and names of such officers, (2) length of their service, and (8) the reasons for their retention in the service?
- Mr. C. C. Garbett: (a) and (b) (1) and (2). The information desired is available to the honourable member in the History of the Services of Gazetted Officers, copy of which is in the Council office.
- (b) (8) The attention of the honourable member is drawn to Articles 459 and 465, Civil Service Regulations.

PROVINCIAL SERVICE OFFICERS OTHER THAN THE PROVINCIAL CIVIL SERVICE.

- *999. Mian Nurullah: Will the Honourable Member for Financebe pleased to state-
 - (a) the number of gazetted officers of provincial services other than the Provincial Civil Service, who have completed thirty years of Government service;
 - (b) the number and names of such officers with reasons for their retention in service?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: The information asked for can be found in the History of Services of Gazetted Officers copy of which is in the Council office for the use of honourable members.

NON-GAZETTED GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.

- *1000. Mian Nurullah: Will the Honourable Member for Finance be pleased to state—
 - (a) the number of Government employees other than gazetted officers who have completed thirty years of service;
 - (b) the total amount of salary per month which the above employees are drawing?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: The collection of the information asked for would involve a reference to practically every office subordinate to the local Government and would entail an expenditure of time and money which Government does not consider would be justified in existing circumstances.

GAZETTED OFFICERS OVER FIFTY-FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

*1001. Mian Nurullah: Will the Honourable Finance Member be pleased to supply a complete list of gazetted officers who are fifty-five years of age and the reasons why extension of service has been allowed to them?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: The attention of the honourable member is invited to the reply given to his starred question No. 999* (above).

RETIREMENT OF OFFICERS.

- *1002. Mian Nurullah: Will the Honourable Finance Member be pleased to state—
 - (i) whether there is a proposal to dispense with the services of all those officers (a) who have completed their thirty years of service, and (b) who are fifty-five years of age;
 - (ii) whether there are any exceptions under contemplation, and if so, what and why?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (i) No.

(ii) Does not arise.

LEAKAGE OF UNIVERSITY QUESTION PAPERS.

- *1003. Mian Nurullah: (i) Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state—
 - (a) whether it is a fact that this year the Punjab University examination papers of several classes leaked out before the actual examinations were held;
 - (b) whether it is a fact that the F. A. Examination was held a second time in July?
 - (ii) If so, will the Honourable Minister please state-
 - (a) why the examination was held during hot months of June and July when the students had to work hard day and night, and who is to be held responsible for the bad effects on the health and for the wastage of time and money of the examinees;
 - (b) whether he was informed about the general complaints of the students and their parents with regard to the mental worries of the former and financial troubles of the latter;
 - (c) whether it is a fact that for the last two or three years the University is spending more money than previously on the supervision of the examinations and that a highly paid controller of examinations has been appointed;
 - (d) whether the Government took any notice of the negligence, if any, of the University? If not, why not?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: (i) (a) Only the Intermediate Examination Papers were stolen at Rohtak in April last.

- (b) Yes.
- (ii) (a) By order of the Syndicate of the University, the re-examination commenced on the 18th July 1931. The Syndicate considered the date of re-examination as most suitable in view of the admission of the Intermediate passed students to the B.A. class when the colleges re-opened after summer vacation (Regulation 7, Rule 1, Calendar pages 115-16 which clearly states that "Admission to the third year class shall cease on the tenth day after the re-opening of the colleges after the summer vacation").
 - (b) No. But I can quite easily imagine their existence.
- (c) The Assistant Controller of Examinations was appointed in January 1929.
- (d) The leakage was not due to any irregularity or defect or procedure on the part of the Registrar and his office.

BEIWANI WATER WORKS.

*1004. Lala Jyoti Prasad: Will the Honourable Minister for Education please state when Government expects the Bhiwani Water Works to be completed?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: In 1988.

BRIDGE OVER RAILWAY CROSSING AT HISSAR.

- *1005. Lala Jyoti Prasad: Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture please state—
 - (a) whether it is a fact that serious inconvenience is felt by the public of Hissar for want of a bridge over the railway crossing near the railway station where all the three lines belonging to the North-Western Railway, Bikaner State Railway and the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway pass;
 - (b) whether it is a fact that Sardar Santokh Singh, a senior officer of the Government Cattle Farm, Hissar, had a miraculous escape when passing that railway crossing some months back:
 - (c) if the answer to (a) and (b) be in the affirmative, what action Government intends to take in the matter?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh: (a) Government has received no complaint.

- . (b) Government has no information.
- (c) In view of (a) above this does not arise.

GOVERNMENT CATTLE FARM, HISSAR.

- *1006. Lala Jyoti Prasad: Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture please state—
 - (a) the total less incurred by Government in maintaining the Government Cattle Farm, Hissar, during the year ending 31st March 1981:

(b) the total budgeted deficit for the current financial year;

(c) what steps, if any, have been taken to reduce its expenditure and to meet the deficit?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh: (a), (b) and (c). The Hissar Cattle Farm is maintained solely in the interest of Punjab zamindars; its chief purpose is to supply bulls to district boards and the question whether there is a loss or a profit depends on the price charged for the bulls. Thus any "loss" is really a subsidy to cattle breeding in the province.

GOVERNMENT CATTLE FARM, HISSAR.

- *1007. Lala Jyoti Prasad: (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture please state whether Government propose to appoint a committee to enquire into the working of the Government Cattle Farm, Hissar, in terms of the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee embodied in paragraph 182 of the Report?
- (b) If the answer to (a) be in the affirmative, what is the personnel of the committee and what are the terms of reference?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh: (a) The matter is receiving my consideration.

(b) I have not yet completed my decision on these matters.

LAHORE MUNICIPAL ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

- *1008. Lala Jyoti Prasad: Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state—
 - (a) whether the Government has received the report of the committee appointed to enquire into the working of the Lahore Municipal Committee;
 - (b) if so, what action has been taken in pursuance of the recommendation of the committee;
 - (c) whether Government is prepared to lay a copy of it on the table?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang: The honourable member is referred to the reply given to question No. 952¹ (starred) asked by Rai Bahadur Lala Mohan Lal.

EXPENDITURE OF HISSAR DISTRICT BOARD FUNDS ON EDUCATION.

- *1009. Lala Jyoti Prasad: Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state—
 - (a) the percentage of total expenditure spent from Hissar district board funds on education during the year ending 31st March 1981;
 - (b) the total percentage required by the rules;
 - (c) what steps, if any, Government proposes to take to render further financial help to the district board?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang: (a) The expenditure incurred by the district board on education during 1980-81 was 28.4 per cent. of its net income for the same financial year.

- (b) No such percentage is prescribed.
- (c) None. The board received from Government more than Rs. 2,25,000 as grant-in-aid for educational purposes.

GRANT-IN-AID TO AIDED VERNACULAR PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

*1010. Lale Jyoti Prasad: Will the Honourable Minister for Education please state whether it is a fact that Government has stopped the grant-in-aid to all aided vernacular primary schools in the Hissar district?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: No.

MAINTENANCE OF KHANDA KHERI MINOR.

- *1011. Lala Jyoti Prasad: Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—
 - (a) what amount has been spent during the last two years on the maintenance of Khanda Kheri Minor (petwar Major, Hansisub-division, Rohtak division) and how much has been realised during the same period by way of water rates from lands that are irrigated by this minor;

[L. Jyoti Prasad.]

- (b) whether it is a fact that on account of remodelling the head in its present form, the water supply has considerably decreased;
- (c) whether Government have paid any attention to the abovementioned facts with a view to increase both income and the supply of water?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) (i) Record of expenditure is not maintained by minors.

(ii) Amount realized is-

•					Rs.
1929-30	••	••	••	••	17,768
1930-31	••	••	••		18,307

- (b) No.
- (c) Does not arise.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES, KARNAL CITY.

- *1012. Kanwar Mamrej Singh Chehan: Will the Honourable Finance Member be pleased to state—
 - (a) the number of honorary magistrates in the Karnal city giving the class and community to which each belongs;
 - (b) the ages of these honorary magistrates, respectively;
 - (c) whether any one of them is a magistrate of rlaga also;
 - (d) whether all or some of them belong to the same family and if so, how they are related inter se;
 - (e) whether one of them is over 60 years of age;
 - (f) whether the Government intend to recognise the claim of any other community in this respect?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) Three. All of them are Muhammadans of the Mandal Pathan family.

- (b) (1) 66 years.
 - (2) 45 years.
 - (3) 39 years.
- (c) Yes.
- (d) All belong to the same family. They are father, son and nephew.
- (e) Yes.
- (f) As there is at present no proposal to appoint another honorary magistrate the question does not arise.

HARGOLAL GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL, AMBALA CANTONMENT.

- *1013. Kanwar Mamraj Singh Chohan: With reference to Council question No. 1141 unstarred and the reply given thereto, will the Honourable Minister for Education please state—
 - (a) whether recognition has been accorded to the Hargolal Girls' High School, Ambala Cantonment;

- (b) if not, what are the reasons;
- (c) if the matter is still under consideration, when this question is going to be decided?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: (a) The matter is under consideration.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) As soon as possible.

HARGOLAL GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL, AMBALA CANTONMENT.

- *1014. Kanwar Mamraj Singh Chohan: Will the Honourable Minister for Education please state—
 - (a) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Directress of Public Instruction, Punjab, wrote sometime ago a letter to the Cantonment Board of Ambala asking the board not to give grant-inaid to the Hargolal Girls' High School;
 - (b) whether the Cantonment Board has before the receipt of the said letter of the Deputy Directress aided this school by special grants for the last three years;
 - (c) whether he will be pleased to place on the table a copy of the aforesaid letter?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: (a) The Deputy Directress of Public Instruction endorsed Director of Public Instruction's office letter pointing out to her the irregularity committed by the Cantonment Board, Ambala, in aiding the local unrecognised Hargolal Girls' High School in contravention of Article 13, Chapter III, Punjab Education Code, XIth edition.

- (b) Yes.
- (c) It is regretted that the copies of official correspondence cannot be supplied.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, AMBALA.

- *1015. Kanwar Mamraj Singh Chohan: Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state—
 - (a) whether it is a fact that some years ago the office of the Inspector of Schools, Ambala, used to be in Ambala city in a building built by the Government for this purpose;
 - (b) the cost of this building;
 - (c) the rent paid for the building in which the office is at present in the Ambala Cantonment;
 - (d) to what use the former office is put by the Government;
 - (e) whether it is situated at a distance from the city population?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: (a) Yes.

- (b) Rs. 44,568 including Rs. 853 value of the land.
- (c) Rs. 76 per mensem.

[Hon. Malik Firoz Khan Noon.]

- (d) It is now used as the office of Inspectress of Schools, Eastern Circle, and as the hostel and teachers' quarters of the Government Girls' High School, Ambala.
 - (e) About one mile from the city.

MATRIOULATE CANDIDATES FOR DISTRICT COURT, AMBALA.

- *1016. Kanwar Mamraj Singh Chohan: Will the Honourable Finance Member be pleased to state—
 - (a) how many Matriculate candidates have been accepted by the District Judge, Ambala, in the last three years;
 - (b) how many of them are agriculturists;
 - (c) how many of them belong to towns having municipalities and how many to rural areas?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: The information is being collected and will be communicated to the honourable member in due-course.

PERSONAL ASSISTANT TO THE COMMISSIONER, LAHORE DIVISION.

- *1017. Rai Bahadur Lala Mohan Lal: (a) Will the Chief Secretary be pleased to state if it is a fact that the appointment of a Personal Assistant to the Commissioner, Lahore division, was created in the year 1929, when the All-India Congress Session was going to be held in Lahore and that this was to be for six months only?
- (b) If the reply to the above be in the affirmative, will the Chief Secretary be pleased to state whether this appointment has been abolished or is still in existence? If it be still in existence, will be pleased to state the reasons for its continuance?
- (c) Who is its incumbent at present and how many years' service has he put in under Government?

Mr. C. C. Garbett: (a) No.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) Shaikh Asghar Ali. He has 31 years' service.

ARREST OF ABDUL GAFFAR KHAN DURING DISTRICT BOARD ELECTIONS AT NARATN GARH.

- *1018. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan: Will the Honourable the Finance Member please state—
 - (a) if he is aware that just on the day of polling of the district board elections at Narain Garh in the Ambala district on 12th November, current, the Superintendent of Police or Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Ambala, sent a telegram to Narain Garh saying that one Abdul Gaffar Khan, a congress man and his party, should be arrested to prevent a threatened breach of the peace;

- (b) if he is aware that there was no other congress man present at the polls except the said Abdul Gaffar Khan, the brother of a candidate for elections;
- (c) if he is aware that the telegram referred to above was sent barely on the receipt of a telegram from the rival candidate of the said Abdus Sattar Khan, without making any enquiry whatever from any other person:
- (d) if the answer to (c) is in the affirmative what action the Government contemplates to take in the matter?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) and (c) On receipt of a report from a candidate in the district board elections at Narain Garh, that there was a danger of the breach of the peace, a telegram was sent to the sub-inspector at Narain Garh instructing him to take action under sections 107 or 147 Criminal Procedure Code, if necessary. No action was, however taken as it was not found necessary.

- (b) No.
- (d) None.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWER.

AHRAR PRISONERS IN PUNJAB JAILS.

Khan Bahadur Sardar Habib Ullah: Will the Honourable Finance Member please state—

- (a) the total number of Ahrar prisoners in the Punjab jails up to the 30th November 1981;
- (b) whether their expenses will be borne by the Punjab Government or by the Kashmir Durbar?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: The total number of Ahrar prisoners in the Punjab jails on the 30th November 1981 was 6,012. Since then some of them have been released and the figure yesterday was 5,457.

(b) I hope that the expenses of those who were arrested in Jammu and Kashmir will be met by the Durbar, the expenses of the remainder will be met by the Punjab Government.

Khan Bahadur Sardar Habib Ullah: Will the Honourable Finance Member make a short statement to this House as regards the present position of Ahrar movement?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: I do not think that would be incorder in answer to a question.

Khan Bahadur Sardar Habib Ullah: Is the Honourable Finance Member prepared to make a short statement for the information of this House as to how things are going on as far as this movement is concerned?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: I do not think I am in a position to make a short statement as to the movement generally. But I would be very glad to give the honourable member information if he can see me outside. I am glad to inform the honourable member that a large number of these prisoners have been released already. The total number released up-

[Hon. Sir Henry Craik.]

to yesterday was 3,262. We are releasing all those who are giving an undertaking that they will not again break the law and these undertakings are coming in pretty fast. As soon as this undertaking is given the prisoner making it, is released.

Shaikh Faiz Muhammad: Is it a fact that the Punjab Government is taking action against the Ahrars at the instance of the Government of India, under an ordinance issued by the Government of India?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: Action is being taken under that ordinance.

Shaikh Faiz Muhammad: Is the Punjab Government prepared to represent to the Government of India that they should bear the cost incurred in this connection?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: As the persons who break the law inhabit the Punjab, the Punjab Government must bear the cost.

Shaikh Faiz Muhammad: Is there any treaty between the Punjab Government and the Kashmir Government whereby the Punjab Government is under an obligation to protect the Kashmir Durbar from entry of people like Ahrars into the Kashmir state?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: I do not think that arises out of the honourable member's questions, but certain obligations, not of the Punjab Government but of the Government of India as the paramount power, exist as regards all Indian states.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Damage to the gram kept in police Station, Renala khurd.

- 265. Khan Bahadur Sardar Habib Ullah: (i) Will the Honourable Member for Revenue please state—
 - (a) if it is a fact that the gram weighing about forty maunds referred to in question No. 765¹ (i) (b) is yet in the police station Renala Khurd:
 - (b) that many applications have been made by the servant of Rana Muhammad Husain for the return of these, but no notice has been taken by the authorities;
 - (c) if so, why?
- (ii) Will the Honourable Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether he is aware that—
 - (a) the whole of this grain along with the bags is eaten by white ants and damaged otherwise;
 - (b) half of this grain belonged to the tenants who have paid all the Government dues for this;
 - (c) what action Government intends to take-
 - (1) to make good the loss to the owner, and
 - (2) against the Government officials responsible for this?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: I regret that the answer to this question is not yet ready. It will be communicated to the honourable member when ready.

LAHORE MUNICIPAL ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

- 266. Khan Bahadur Sardar Habib Ullah: Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state—
 - (a) if the report prepared by the Lahore Municipal Enquiry Committee has been submitted to the Government?
 - (b) if so, when is this going to be released to the public;
 - (c) if not, when it will be submitted and why delay has occurred in submitting it?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang: (a) Part I of the report reached Government on November 15th, Part II has not yet been received.

- (b) Part I has been released for publication, and a copy is laid on the table.
- (c) The reason for the delay in the submission of the report besides the time taken in the printing of it, probably is that the Commissioner and the gentlemen who were assisting him had intended to draft the second part of the report, which will apparently be based mainly on the first part, soon after it, and to issue both together. They were, however, for various reasons prevented from so doing, and therefore Part I has now been submitted by them, and the second will be submitted later.

PUNJAB CONSPIRACY CASE.

- 267. Khan Bahadur Sardar Habib Ullah: Will the Honourable Member for Finance please state—
 - (a) the total expenditure on the Punjab Conspiracy case up to the end of October 1931;
 - (b) the total amount paid in this case to
 - (i) the prosecution and defence counsel for fees;
 - (ii) expenses, etc., paid to wituesses;
 - (c) how long more this case is expected to take?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: I regret that the answer to this question is not yet ready. It will be communicated to the honourable memmember, when ready.

GRADE PROMOTION TO TEACHERS.

- 268. Kanwar Mamraj Singh Chohan: Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state in a tabular form—
 - (a) how many teachers completed the grade of Rs. 185 in each of the last five years in each division community-wise, also showing agriculturists and non-agriculturists of each community;

¹ Copy kept in the Library.

[Kanwar Mamraj Singh Chohan.]

- (b) how many teachers have been given the higher grade in each of the last five years in each division community-wise, also showing agriculturists and non-agriculturists of each community;
- (c) how many teachers are such as have completed the grade of Rs. 185 more than 2 years back and have not been given promotion in each division community-wise, also showing agriculturists and non-agriculturists of each community?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: Statements giving the required information are laid on the table.

STATIEM ENT

<u>(a)</u>									
		: Hindu	s. 14	UHAMM	ADANS	SIKE	1 1	CHRIST	TANS.
Year	Divisions.	notified agri-		Bed agri-		notified agri-		of motified agri- tribes.	
		##		Merabers of notified agri cultural tribes.		경토		ed tribes.	
		Members	Other	Membe	Others.	Members oultural	Others	Members outburs	Officers
1926	Rawalpindi Ambala Lahore	i	8	••	•				
	Jullundur Multan			2	••				
1927	Rawalpindi Ambala Lahore Juliandur		i	•	ï		1	••	
1928	Multan Rawalpindi			••					
	Ambala Lahore Juliundur Multan		;	•••					
1929	Rawalpindi Ambala				•• •				••:
176.72	Lahore Juliundur Multan		2 i	•					
1930	Rawalpindi Ambala Lahoro		ı i	1	ï				•
	Juliundur Multan		ï			ï			.

(0).		<u></u>	·	<u> </u>					<u> </u>
		Нируе.		Muhammadans.		* Signs.		CHRISTIANS.	
		l agrif-		l seri		15		l agrit-	
Year.	Divisions.	notified		notifier ibes.		notified		notified ibes.	
		Members of notified agri-	Others.	Members of notified agri outbured tribes.	Others.	Members of notified agri- cultural tribes.	Others,	Mambers of nodfied agri- cultural fribes.	fbens.
			0	2	0	A	Ō		•
1926	Ambala Juliupdar Lahore		1 4 2	1 2		2	1	•	, Ro
	Rawalpindi Multen	••	3 1	4	1		. 1	•	•••
1927	Ambala Jullundur Lahore	••	3	3	1 2		ï		•••
	Rewalpindi Multan		4	•	2	i	i		•
1928	Ambala Juliondur Lahora	••	2 3 1	1 2 1			1		•
	Rawalpindi Multan		4	î			••	••	4
1929	Ambala Juliundur Lahore Rawalpindi		22	i	•				••
1980	Rawalpindi Multan Ambala	•	2		•		1		••
1890	Juliundur Lahore Rawalpindi Multan	ï	1	i	i				
	Atiltan		2				••		
(0).	Rawalpindi		8				1		
	Ambala Lahore	2	1 3		\ 4		•		
	Juliundur Multan	••	.l. 1	ī	1				

DISCUSSION ON THE RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Chaudhri Nazir Husain : I move-

"That this Council requests Government to give time for a general discussion of the Retrenohment Committee's Report."

The motion was carried.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik (Finance Member): Sir, I desire to speak at an early stage of the discussion in order that I may make it quite clear that I do not intend as representing Government to pronounce to-day any verdict on any of the recommendations made in the report of the Retrenchment Committee. Those recommendations are now under the careful and detailed examination of Government and it was for that reason that we gladly acceded to the feeling of the House that a day should be set apart for their discussion as we were anxious to ascertain the views of members of this House on the report, and more particularly because some of those recommendations are perhaps of a somewhat contentious nature and have given rise to a certain amount of controversy in the press and elsewhere. But while honourable members will not therefore expect from me any announcement or decision of Government on any of the specific recommendations in the report, there are one or two observations which I would like to be permitted to make.

In the first place I desire to pay a very warm tribute to the members of this Committee who have given, I think every one will agree, the greatest care and taken an enormous amount of pains about their task. The amount of labour involved may be judged from the statement that the Committee,. apart from a preliminary meeting in Lahore, held no less than forty-fivemeetings in Simla and I believe that I am right in saying that most of those meetings lasted for the hours of a full working day, and thereafter they had four meetings in Lahore. Apart from the oral. examination of a large number of witnesses, the Committee have doubtless studied a large mass of documentary evidence. I also have to thank the Committee for what I think the House will generally agree is a clear, carefully written and eminently practical report, and while I do not wish to single out any one member I think I will be reflecting the views of all the gentlemen who sat on that Committee, if I say that Government particularly desires to acknowledge the immense amount of valuable work put in by Mr. Puckle. He not only was a member and in the first instance the Secretary as well of the Committee,.. but after Mr. Townsend went on leave in July acted as Chairman and Secretary, a very extraordinary and a very burdensome combination of duties which he performed throughout entirely in addition to his own ordinary work. I think all members will be glad to acknowledge the conciliatory and tactful way in which he led the deliberations of the Committee. That I think is reflected in the large measure of unanimity which distinguishes their recommendations. I am particularly glad to acknowledge the value of the work done by the Committee because it has been exposed to a certain amount of press criticism of a singularly ill-informed and singularly ungracious character. The suggestion has been made that the seven nonofficial members who sat on the Committee were entirely under the thumband acted entirely at the dictation of the much smaller number of official members. I think the non-official members will be the first to resent and refute that criticism. It was stated for example that the only object, the one guiding principle of the Committee was to save from retrenchment the higher posts reserved for members of the all-India Services, and that they put the whole burden on the lower paid Indians. Nobody who has read the report can possibly agree with that criticism. To take one single instance, you will find that the Committee has recommended a reduction of, I think, nearly one half of the higher posts outside the time scale reserved for members of the Indian Civil Service. That in itself is a sufficient refutation of this very ill-informed charge.

I have said that the Government does not intend to-day to pass any verdict on any of the recommendations but we shall in this debate beplaying the part of listeners. There are, however, one or two observations. of a general nature which I would like to make. In an early part of their report the Committee have made a very interesting estimate of the amount of retrenchment which we ought to aim at. First they make a rough estimate of the revenue that may be expected to accrue to Government in the course of the next few years, putting the figure at Rs. 919 lakhs. I would say is an estimate which the Finance Department agrees is approximately, correct, on the assumption that remissions of land revenue and abiana on the very large scale granted in rabi 1991, may continue to be necessary for a year or two to come. On the expenditure side the Committee started with the basis of expenditure as forecasted in the budget of the current year which was Rs. 1,083 lakhs. I will come later to the cuts. in that figure that have already been effected by Government, but what I want to make clear is that the Committee's starting point is to take existing expenditure at Rs. 1,083 lakhs. From that the Retrenchment Committee have recommended that the total amount of savings to be effected must be at least Rs. 2 crores, and though I want rather to avoid making any definite pronouncement on that, it seems to me that that conclusion is one from which it is very difficult to escape. Of this figure of Rs. 1,083 lakhs of expenditure, the budget figure, Rs. 182 lakhs represents obligatory expenditure which cannot be reduced, that is to say interest charges, pension charges and famine relief. The other Rs. 901 lakhs may be very roughly divided into two classes of expenditure. First, and very much the smallest. say 10 per cent. of the total, is expenditure which the local Government has no power to reduce without the sanction of a higher authority, that is to say, on the salaries and so forth of His Excellency the Governor, the Executive Councillors, High Court Judges and the all-India Services. A very much larger part, about 90 per cent. of the whole, is expenditure overwhich the local Government has control and obviously that is what we must get to work on first, as whatever has to be done must be done pretty quickly.

His Excellency in addressing the House the other day pointed to the fact that very substantial savings had already been attained. The figure he gave of savings—I am not talking about the savings of last year—since the current year's budget was passed by the House—was Rs. 81 lakhs. That figure was furnished to His Excellency before the Finance Department.

[Hon. Sir Henry Craik.] received the final list of excesses and surrenders. And according to my calculation the actual amount of saving is substantially higher than that. We can now definitely lay our hands on a saving of Rs. 99 lakhs in the current year, that is to say, that we have already reduced our expenditure from the Rs. 1,083 lakhs passed by this Council as the authorised expenditure for the current year by no less than Rs. 99 lakhs. And to that we can add a further saving of Rs. 8 lakhs resulting from the cuts in pay which will come into effect from the beginning of this month. So we have already so far as current year's budget goes effected just about half of the total amount o retrenchment which this report considers to be necessary.

The House may possibly like to hear one or two details of how these savings have been effected. As His Excellency merely mentioned the gross figure it may perhaps interest the House to hear in which departments savings have been effected. The biggest saving has been effected in the Irrigation Department, and as the expenditure of that Department has been the target of criticism in this House, I think it is only fair that the House should know that they have managed to effect a saving of 43½ lakhs during the current year in the maintenance charges of canals. The figures for the department's gross savings during the last few years are very remarkable. I think I am right in saying that in two years the amount expended on maintenance and repairs of running canals has been reduced by no less than 91 lakhs of rupees. That is a very remarkable achievement, and the department should be given full credit for it.

Other departments that contributed savings were Land Revenue. Forest and General Administration. In the latter a pretty substantial saving of 5 lakhs of rupees has been effected by leaving certain posts in abeyance, by the abolition of one or two posts and the curtailment of expendipenditure on temporary establishment and so forth. The Jail Department, Education Department, Medical Department, Public Health Department, Agricultural Department, Buildings and Roads and Stationery and Printing have all contributed to the savings. I will not weary the House with details of these savings, but I would like to allude to the very subtantial saving effected in the Jail Department that was facilitated by the present low price of food grains and also by the abolition of the pecule system.

Now, I would like to come to the Department of Buildings and Roads. It has given very substantial saving of over 18 lakhs. We have postponed the construction of all major works. We have reduced the allotment for minor works. We have reduced the grant for repairs to Government buildings to the absolute minimum necessary to keep buildings weather proof. We have similarly reduced to the minimum possible figure the grant for repairs to roads and we have made a large saving in establishment charges. I am glad to have this opportunity of acknowledging the cordial co-operation of all departments in effecting these savings. The departments were asked by Government during the course of the last summer to contribute savings on certain scale, and the actual response has been, I am glad to say, very much larger than we expected, or even than we demanded originally. We originally really demanded a saving of about 75 lakhs. We eventually got a good deal more than that.

Apart from those savings, there have been orders of general application passed by Government which affect all departments. Instances of these are substantial reductions in all forms of travelling allowances, journeys by cars and other forms of conveyance, the stoppage of leave in all departments. except in case of real necessity, and leaving a number of posts vacant and so on. I would also include the reduction of 15 per cent. in the salary of all new incumbents to all appointments. We had an officer on special duty examining the contingent expenditure of all officers and of all departments and his examination has had very gratifying results. Further, Government has recently surveyed and considered every single case of special pay or special allowance of whatever character, and has made a very substantial reduction of expenditure under that head. In many cases the allowance has been abolished, in others it has been reduced. In some cases the reduction will come into force immediately or from the beginning of the next financial year. Then there have been certain other economies. for example, the closing down of the second Gurdawara Tribunal and the abolition of the punchayat officers. We have made a saving of about a lakh of rupees on the first of these and on the second, of about 40 thousand rupees. We have of course not started and shall not start any new scheme which involves expenditure, except where action is necessitated with the object of preserving in working order existing works, such as open canals, or where a scheme is definitely profitable such as an extension of irrigation which will bring in an immediate return. Repairs to roads and buildings as I have stated are confined to the absolute minimum compatible with safety. these means we have already, as I have told the House, effected economies the current year slightly exceeding one crore of rupees. I hope the House will agree that this is a fairly substantial achievement. extent we have anticipated the recommendations contained in this report, but the task has not yet been finished and I fear that further drastic reduction must be made in order to balance our current year's budget and for next year to produce equilibrium between revenue and expenditure.

Chaudhri Riasat Ali (Gujranwala, Muhammadan, Rural): The Committee has recommended first the amalgamation of Health and Medical Departments. There can be no two opinions about the fact, that we are facing hard times and that our country is in the grip of serious financial stringency. But at the same time we should most carefully analyse the place where the axe should fall. It was declared as early as 1921, by Sir Fazl-i-Husain that the key-words of the policy of the Government during the reforms period would be backward and assistance, that is, the Government will take an interest to assist those classes and communities which were backward. It cannot be denied that the rural areas are more backward than urban ones in economic, social and political conditions. The policy did not harm in any way the urban areas because the principle underlying was to bring up the rural areas and not to bring down the urban areas. So it is clear that we should not crush any department which helps the rural institutions. It is in the interest of the country that we should maintain a separate and independent Health Department. this connection it will not be out of place to mention what the District Medical Officer of Health has accomplished, what he is doing and what he might do in future. The duties of the District Medical Officer of Health

[Ch. Riasat Ali.]

consist of the control of vital statistics, the prevention of diseases, eradication of epidemics, health education, and amelioration of insanitary conditions, giving of expert advice on matters of public health to local bodies, and last but not the least, the improvement of maternity and child welfare. I will very briefly deal with each subject in order to establish my case, that there is the necessity of maintaining an independent and separate health

department.

First I will take the vital statistics. The District Medical Officer of Health does not only inspect and correct the registers of births and deaths but he foresees with marked accuracy which side the danger is coming from and how we should meet it. As to the prevention of diseases I would submit that the department has worked wonders under this head. sands of lives have been saved from plague, from cholera and from malaria during the last 8 years. During the plague wave of 1928-26, relapsing fever of 1928-24, cholera of 1927, the department carried out with great success the measures which were unknown to our country before. 1,829,707 inoculations of plague alone were performed during 1928-26 by the Health Department as against 808,588 performed by the Medical Department in the previous 14 years. Next I will take health education. Our people have been trained in elementary principles of hygiene. The ordinary villagers now know that plague is connected with rats and rat fleas, malaria with mosquitoes and cholera with the contamination of food and water. This they have done with the help of lantern lectures, cinema shows, dialogues, discourses and with the distribution of relevant literature. Next I will take research work. Much has been done in this connection. The research work in Shahpur and the research work in Shakargarh are examples. Next comes the opening of maternity centres. Formerly, we did not know the necessity and importance of this work. Our women in the most critical period of their lives were at the mercy of untrained, ignorant and totally unclean dais. Now we have lady health visitors and trained dais to look after and to help our women during the period of confinement on scientific lines. The time has arrived when we have simply done away with those ignorant dais who were only armed with rusty rugs and poisoned nails and dirty oily hands. Much has been done and is being done to ameliorate the insanitary conditions. During the year 1929-80, in one rural area of Ferozepore district alone 190 wells were repaired, 30,702 feet of drains were laid and 292 villages were cleaned. Big fairs which were always attended with sudden outbreaks of cholera now pass on without occurrence sometimes of even a single case. Now as to the advice to the local medical officer of health gives expert advice on matters of public health to municipalities, small towns, notified areas and panchayats. These bodies are not equipped with any medical officer of health of their own. How badly they need this advice and help cannot be over-emphasised and this is, I think, the cheapest method of giving them this advice. No civilised country can afford to be without an independent health department.

Now, I come to education. The Committee has recommended a cut of Rs. 31½ lakhs, and they have recommended the abolition of primary and

lower middle education. The reasons given are twofold. The first is that the system is faulty. It is quite easy to say this, but it is very difficult to prove. The correct solution of the problem is to find out where the fault lies and to remove that defect rather than to do away with the system root and branch. The test that a boy after five years' learning is unable to read a book might be true in the case of primary education but not in the case of vernacular middle education. If compulsory education up to the sixth class is established, the result will be that no money will be lost. Moreover, unless we lead our masses in the right direction, it will be impossible for the country to move towards civilisation with the pace with which we ought to move. The second reason given is that the existing facilities for secondary and collegiate education are excessive. At the very outset, I do not admit that this is so. The demand for colleges and schools is ever increasing and our colleges and schools are already over-crowded, with the exception of those places where I should say they have been misplaced, such as Dharamsala and Campbellpur. be-all and the end-all of education after all is not to get jobs. The Committee says that education in this direction should be discouraged because all those zamindars and all those people who become graduates cannot secure Government service. I would like to submit that the be-all and the end-all is not to secure jobs; it is to enlighten the latent faculties of human beings and to make them able to better understand the circumstances round about If you raise the standard of secondary and college education, it will mean that you close down the doors of learning against the poor and the middle classes, and you will thereby strengthen the capitalist movement, You will lay down in so many words that it is the birthright of the rich and rich alone who are already so well circumstanced to attain learning and knowledge. With these remarks, I submit, that we should not make any retrenchment, as recommended, in this department. But if we are to make a retrenchment we ought to find some other methods and one of them might be that the personal assistants to the district inspectors of schools may be abolished. They are a luxury. The allowances of District Inspector and Assistant District Inspector, who do not keep conveyances and horses should also be abolished.

The next item which I will comment upon is registration. It has been recommended that the services of the sub-registrars should be done away with. This will be a great mistake. In the first instance, it is recommended that tabsildars and naib-tabsildars should do the work of the sub-registrars also. But they are mainly touring officers and it will be very difficult to trace them up. Secondly, the posts of sub-registrars are prize posts and we have in these posts retired military men and persons of well-to-do families whose loyalty has never been questioned and who are working for merely nominal fees. This is an opportunity for Government to make friends and therefore these posts should not be reduced.

The next item which I will briefly comment upon is the Veterinary Department. It has been proposed that the veterinary college should be gradually closed down and the veterinary hospitals be given to private enterprise. The only wealth of zamindars, as misfortune would have it, in these days is their cattle. The abnormal fall in the price of agricultural pro-

[Ch. Riasat Ali.]

ducts has resulted in no saving so far as the following of the profession of agriculture is concerned.

Mr. President: The honourable member has taken more than fifteen minutes.

Chaudhri Riasat Ali: I will take just one or two more minutes. Local bodies are already spending a lot on the upkeep of this department, and the Government is only spending towards the pay of the veterinary assistants and other expenditure like pay of the inferior servants. Purchase of drugs and maintenance are borne by local bodies. There are only 287 hospitals in this province and in a province like the Punjab with so many villages this is not much. discouraging this department will be the last straw to break the camel's back.

Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram [North-East Rohtak, Non-Muhammadan, Rural]: Sir, I gladly join in the tribute which has been paid. to the Retrenchment Committee in general and to Mr. Puckle in particular by the Honourable the Finance Member. I think the Committee deserve the sincere thanks of the House for the labour and time that they have spent upon their task with such conspicuous results. I need hardly say that those who have been reading in the newspapers the results of the recommendations of other provincial Committees will have noticed that the retrenchment recommended by the Punjab Retrenchment Committee is higher than has been recommended anywhere else in India. That in itself gives them a good title to our praise and our gratitude. I am glad that the Government has given a day for the discussion of this report. I am further gratified that I have an opportunity of expressing my views on this subject. But there is just one little warning which I should like to give to the members of this House. I hope they will give their best consideration to this warning and if possible act upon it. No amount of coaxing on the part of Members or Ministers or heads of departments or private friends should deter them from doing their duty according to their own lights (hear, hear). If each of the Ministers were to try to win over half a dozen people to his own side to oppose retrenchment—I am sure being in power they can do this very easily and if they are also helped in this process by the heads of departments, well, that will complete the mischief. Do not forget that we are here to represent those hungry millions who have not got sufficient to eat or sufficient to clothe themselves with. Personal ties, personal feelings, should not weigh with us in the least. I have my personal likes and dislikes for various departments. I have my personal friends serving in various departments. Some of these will have to go away. But that does not mean that in a matter of such high importance I should pay heed to any coaxing or entreaties which are addressed to me in the hope that a particular department should be spared or that a particular post should not be touched. If we allow ourselves to be influenced by the coaxing of interested individuals the whole of this Retrenchment Committee's report will go. Half a dozen members will support one department, another half a dozen will support another department. My friends on these benches will probably be contradicting my friends on those benches and my friends on those benches will be contradicting my friends on these benches. This process will mean that

the whole report will go to dogs in half an hour. That is a warning which I desire to give to honourable members of this House. Another warning that I should like to give is that we should resist the temptation of discussing individual items of the report or specific recommendations that have been made by the Retrenchment Committee.

A single item will require hours and hours to be discoussed. Individual items and specific recommendations we should leave to be dealt with by members of the Government themselves. They are in the best position to judge what posts can be abolished, what departments can be abolished, what departments can be reorganised and what departments should be amalgamated. (An honourable member: "This is not a warning.") That is an advice; that is a humble request which I make to honourable members of this House. I hope they will listen to it. If they fail to do so, the result will be that they will have buried the Retrenchment Committee's Report this very day. Government will be able to say with some show of reason, "All these recommendations have been neutralised by the speeches that have been made." Thus the whole of the Retrenchment Committee's Report will be neutralised by various conflicting speeches that are likely to be made by various sections of the House. Therefore, what I suggest is that we should lay down certain principles and chalk out certain lines which should be followed by Government in dealing with the specific recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee. If we follow that course then I think something will be done by Government and we can expect Government to pay greater heed to the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee than we could reasonably expect if we began to speak in a mutually destructive style. I will, therefore, try my best to follow the line that I recommend to others.

Now there is one central fact which we should constantly bear in mind and that is, that the bulk of our provincial revenues is derived from the agriculturists and we ought to know how hard the agriculturist has been hit by this unfortunate slump in the prices of agricultural produce of all kinds. The economic condition to which the agriculturist has been reduced is simply deplorable. He has no bank balance to fall back upon. His credit is gone. His assets have vanished and he finds it very difficult indeed to feed and clothe himself and his family. Let us not forget that. After all, if you fail to make the necessary retrenchment, the burden will fall on the agriculturist. If he tries to pay, his attempt is likely to fail and if he refuses to make an attempt to pay, then I shudder to think of the consequences which will follow. The zamindar himself will be the first to be ruined. I have been saying this to my zamindar friends, that though the teachings of non-payment of taxes are very alluring in their character, there lurks in them a very serious danger, a great disaster to them as a class. Unless this House impresses on the Government the necessity of effecting sufficient retrenchment, how can any relief be given to the agriculturist? Government cannot expect money to rain from heaven. Money will not come from England or Russia or Afghanistan or any other country. Money will have to be found here and unless you enable the Government, by your reasonable suggestions, to make sufficient retrenchments and savings, you will

[R. B. Ch. Chhotu Ram.]

fail to help the man who stands in need of your help so much. Let us not forget that central fact. Having this central fact in view, I should like to suggest a definite amount which it should be the business of Government to aim at by way of retrenchment. I place that figure at a minimum of Rs. 3 crores. Nothing less will meet our requirements at the present moment. The Retrenchment Committee have made recommendations which if accepted will result in a saving of about Rs. 2 crores. That is not sufficient. The non-official members of this House should insist that Government should go beyond the recommendations of that Committee.

I was saying that we should indicate certain principles and certain lines of action for the Government to follow. Now I proceed to suggest those lines and those principles. I will not touch any department whatsoever in my speech except for the purpose of illustrating some point. So if I happen to mention any particular department, that does not mean that my selection of that department for an illustration means that I want the Government to be harder on that department than on other departments. If I find an apt illustration in one department I must make use of it. But that does not mean that I have any particular ill-will for the department or that I have any particular good-will for other departments which I omit to mention. The principles and lines of action which I should like to lay down for the consideration of the House and the honourable members of Government are as follows.

First, the total amount of retrenchment, the money which we desire to save, should be evenly distributed over the reserved and transferred sections of Government. That is the first principle which I should like to lay down. Further, as far as possible, this distribution should be fair and even as between one department and another. That does not necessarily mean that in every department a rigid proportion of savings must be made. There may be departments in which it may be found impossible to reach that proportion. There may be departments in which that percentage can be exceeded without any untoward results happening. What I mean to suggest is this, that there should be made an attempt to distribute this amount as fairly as possible between the two halves of the Government as well as over the various departments.

The second principle which I should like to lay down is that the axe of retrenchment should fall more heavily on the top posts than on the lower posts. It is no use sending out ten low-paid clerks and save one officer at the top who is perhaps unnecessary. Of course those officers whose services you cannot dispense with, whose services it is essential in the interests of the department to retain, have to be retained. But if there is any officer drawing a high salary whose services can be spared, he should be the first to go away rather than the poor, ill-paid clerks at the bottom on a pay of perhaps Rs. 30 or Rs. 40 or Rs. 50 a month. The sending away of one officer drawing Rs. 2,000 a month will mean the saving of 20 clerks on Rs. 100 a month or 40 clerks on Rs. 50 a month. That is the second principle which I should like the Government, as far as possible, to follow. This principle is obviously subject to the governing formula that all real excess should be got rid of.

The third principle which I should like to lay down is to grade the cuts in salaries. This ten per cent. all round cut in the salaries of everybody, whether he is drawing Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 10 a month, does not appeal to me. I think a uniform cut is unfair. A man getting Rs. 4,000 a month can easily spare 25 per cent., but a man drawing only Rs. 50 a month cannot spare anything like it out of his pay. People who are drawing very high salaries have to forego only their luxuries.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: No, no.

Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: The Honourable the Finance Member suggests that officers drawing Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 5,000 a month, if they are asked to make a sacrifice of 25 per cent. of their salary, will not only be foregoing their luxuries but also some of their necessities. Probably he has set up a very high standard of necessities before him. The Prime Minister of England (hear, hear) gets £5,000 per annum. The average annual income per head in England is £95 and in India the average annual income per head is only £8. (An honourable member: "Much less.") That is the figure which has been mentioned in the Report of the Retrenchment Committee and I take it as correct because I have no other information to contradict it. Even taking these figures to be correct, if the Prime Minister of England. can be content with £5,000 a year, there is no reason why officers in this country where according to the figures just now given the average income per head is 1/12th of the income per head in England, should not be content to get something substantially less. Let them, for God's sake, lower their standard of living. I know the present standard of living, eating, dressing, entertaining, etc., is so high that if that standard is to be maintained, probably officers getting even the highest salaries in the province will find it difficult to make any sacrifices whatsoever. But the present is a very good opportunity to lower that standard of life. Do away with some of the luxuries and you can easily make a saving of 25 per cent. If that does not appeal to you, just consider the gravity of the present unfortunate depression. This is a good enough excuse for anybody to say, "we are all living in times of great scarcity and depression; we cannot afford to maintain the same standard of living which we have so far observed." I do not see why people who drink champagne should not be content with whisky, or why they should not even go dry, at least for this period of depression. If they can give up a few of these luxuries they can easily make a saving of 25 per cent.

However, I seem to have digressed from the main topic that I was pursuing. Let the House insist, whether the Government members listen to them or not, that the cuts in the topmost grades of salaries should be 25 per cent., not less than that. (Hear, hear).

Another item which can be very reasonably and justly attacked is the heavy amount which is spent by Government on special pays and special allowances. A layman does not know the number and classes and types of allowances and pays which are allowed under different names to officers serving under various departments. One gentleman told me that there was a jungle allowance allowed to certain classes of officers. If that jungle allowance were allowed somewhere in the valley of Kulu, I would not object to it, but when I find that that jungle allowance is permitted even in respect of places like Lyallpur, I fail to understand any justification for it.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: It is wrong.

Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: I am glad to hear that my information is wrong. In regard to this matter I put a question to which an answer was given by the Honourable Finance Member but I was unable to hear that answer. I have been told by various officers that jungle allowance is permissible even with regard to stations which are far far away from anything like a jungle. I will not name any particular station, I may be wrong again, but the Honourable Finance Member and other members of Government can easily know what those stations are where a jungle allowance is permitted and whether that allowance is justifiable for those stations.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: They have all just been reviewed.

Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: The ridiculous character of the special pays and allowances would be brought out if I were permitted by the House to quote a few figures. If the members make a reference to the Civil List for 1981, they will find—

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: I am sorry to interrupt the honourable member but I may save the time of the honourable member and the House by pointing out that I said in my speech that every single allowance, special pay and compensatory allowance had quite recently within the last few weeks been examined by Government and most of them have been abolished or largely reduced. So, no information contained in any publication is at the moment correct about these allowances and the honourable member is building up his case on information that is not correct.

Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: I am very glad to hear that the Government has examined this question and the examination by Government has resulted in the total abolition or very substantial reduction of various special allowances. But I may yet ask to be allowed to make a reference to acting allowances which are allowed to Sessions Judges. In the case of two officiating Sessions Judges-I find that their special acting allowance exceeds their substantive pay. Now, could there be anything more unreasonable than this squandering of people's money on grounds which will not appeal to any body?

Mr. F. H. Puckle: The local Government has no power.

Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: Members of the House will be surprised to hear that in the case of Sessions Judges the acting allowance comes up to 90.6 per cent. of their pay. The ratio between their pay and their acting allowance is as 100 to 90.6. I wonder whether that particular allowance has been abolished.

Mr. F. H. Puckle: It is not within the powers of the local Government to do so.

Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: There are many things which are not within the power of the local Government and yet with respect to which the Retrenchment Committee has made certain recommendations, and I think it is the business of the honourable members of this House to make recommendations to the Government to take steps that all unjustifiable burdens on our budget, whatever their nature, are removed.

I should also like to make a request to the honourable members of this House to insist that all or most of the Lee Commission's recommendations should now be withdrawn. In 1924 when the Lee Commission sat and its recommendations were made we were living in times of prosperity. The cost of living had gone up, the prices of the necessaries of life had risen very substantially, and, perhaps, there was some justification for some of the concessions that were made in pursuance of these recommendations. But times have now entirely changed and new economic conditions have arisen which demand that all or most of these concessions should be withdrawn. I must in this connection make a pointed reference to one of the concessions which I think was made in pursuance of the recommendations of that Com-This concession is that even Indians who are members of certain services and were recruited prior to a certain date are entitled to over-seaspay and free passages "home." Just look at the absurdity of the thing. It is most ridiculous and most unpatriotic on the part of Indian officers to insist that they should be given over-seas pay and free passages "home." In their case they are free passages abroad, not free passages "home." That in itself is a sufficient condemnation of the concessions which were made as a response perhaps to pressure brought on the Government by various services, and as those services, and, particularly the European members of those services, had to be kept in good humour it was probably thought advisable or politic to extend the same concessions to Indians as well. If I indulge in loot I cannot object to another person indulging in the same loot. I think that was more or less the principle on which those recommendations proceeded. Lee concessions have been characterised by most Indians as Lee loot. That may be a harsh designation, but it expresses very correctly the feelings which the general Indian public entertains with regard to those concessions. I think the time has come when the Government should make up its mind to enter a strong protest against those concessions and try to see those recommendations withdrawn.

Another head under which very substantial savings can be easily effected is that of contingencies. If we look up the budget, we find this head occuring on almost every page of it. If we total up the various items that occur under this head I think the aggregate will run into many lakhs. For those who are not acquainted with the detailed working of the departments it is very difficult to say how many of these items of expenditure are justifiable and how many of them are not justifiable. But I understand that this head of contingencies is very frequently used as a cover for a good deal of corruption, embezzlement and misappropriation. These are the words which were used by a friend who was very closely acquainted with the working of some of the Government departments. And though I cannot vouchsafe for the complete accuracy of his accusation, I think there must be a good deal of truth in the accusation, otherwise he would not have brought it. Another item which requires to be very carefully scrutinized is the item of supplies and services. That is another item of a more or less similar character so far as the results of actual working are concerned. Like contingencies, this head also affords a cover for corruption, a cover for embezzlement. Under these heads Government can make vast savings. The amounts saved will vary considerably in various departments, but the aggregate will come to many lakhs, I am sure.

R. B. Ch. Chhotu Ram.]

I told the House in the beginning that I may have to take up certain departments to illustrate the heedless manner in which expenses have been allowed to go up. One of these departments is the Irrigation Department. I am very glad to say that the officers of that department seem to have worked in a spirit of active good will and co-operation with the Member in charge of the Department and have paid due regard to the wishes of the general public. It was gratifying to hear that already proposals have been put forward which would ultimately result in a saving of 91 lakhs. The Chief Engineer was pleased to tell me only yesterday that all the proposals made may possibly result in a saving of 114 lakhs. I congratulate the Chief Engineer, the Honourable Member for Revenue and all other officers who are serving under them, on securing these results. If this example is followed by officers working in other departments, there is no reason why similar results should not be achieved.

I have no reasons to believe that officers in other departments are not interested in this question of retrenchment, but so far no actual results are visible in other departments. I have been supplied with a sheet of paper in which reductions already effected in the various departments are shown. The only department which shows very commendable savings is the Public Health Department, the figure being 16.74 per cent. If officers in the other departments follow the excellent example of the Irrigation Department there is no reason why similarly good results should not occur, and if every department showed results even remotely resembling the results that have been secured by the Irrigation Department a total saving of Rs. 3 crores should not be improbable. (Mian Nurullah: What is the total percentage of reduction in the Irrigation Department so far?) The Chief Engineer told me that Rs. 91 lakhs was the reduction which he was able to secure in working expenses alone. He did not make any reference whatsoever to savings that might result from cuts in salaries over which he has himself no control.

Mr. J. B. G. Smith: I think the honourable member has gone wrong. Here is the statement which I showed him. So far as the open canals are concerned, leaving out of account the Sutlej Valley, the expenditure in 1980-81 was Rs. 107 lakhs for working expenses, that is, maintenance and repairs, extensions and improvements. And we brought this down in the revised budget of this year to Rs. 66 lakhs. That is a reduction of over Rs. 40 lakhs and that figure has come within six lakhs of the figures for the basic year of the honourable member, 1920-21 in which the expenditure was Rs. 61,95,000. If the honourable member compares the revised budget figures of this year with those of 1929-30, he will arrive at the figure which the Honourable the Finance Member gave, namely Rs. 91 lakhs.

Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: Anyway the savings that have been or are being promised to be effected are certainly gratifying, and I make a request to the Honourable the Revenue Member as well as the Chief Engineers who are working under him to continue the good work which they have already started. They are on the way to the pitch of retrench-

ment which this House would like to be effected in the Irrigation Branch and in other branches as well.

I wish to illustrate the heedless manner in which public funds are being used in various departments. I need not persist with the Irrigation Department, particularly, in view of the fact that that department is showing clear signs of being in right earnest to make savings though the fact that it has been able to effect such large savings shows that my original criticism was not altogether unjustifiable. I may now make a reference to expenditure under the High Court, only as a matter of illustration. The yearly cost in 1918 was Rs. 5,62,728; it rose to Rs. 9,78,092 in 1930, very nearly doubling itself. The number of cases of all classes decided in the High Court in 1918 was 7,016, the same number in 1930, being 6,432. (Mr. Puckle: It was not a High Court then. It was but a Chief Court). What is there in a name? The number of cases decided in 1918 was larger than the number of cases decided in 1930. And strangely enough the expenditure nearly doubled itself during the period between 1918 and 1930.

I will now take up again by way of illustration, the Public Health Department. Here you find a very good example of topheaviness. Let us first take the engineering section. The total budget figure for works is Rs. 7,50,000. The officers are 2 Superintending Engineers, one of whom has a Personal Assistant, 4 Executive Engineers, 3 Assistant Engineers, 5 Sub-Divisional Officers, 27 overseers, 21 draftsmen, 16 tracers and 62 clerks. (The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: The honourable member has himself been a Minister and he must have known that the Public Health Engineer is really on the Public Works Department cadre and only part of his services are employed by the Public Health Department). Everybody will, I think, admit that a staff of that extent to supervise and execute works of a maximum value of Rs. 7,50,000 is very high indeed. Then let us take the general branch of the Public Health Department. Here we find 41 officers under whom there is a subordinate staff of 40 permanent and 25 temporary subordinates, a staff of 40 officers supervising the work of 40 permanent and 25 temporary subordinates. Could there be anything to beat this anywhere in the way of topheaviness? I have absolutely no dislike, I may make it clear, to the Public Health Department. As a matter of fact so far as its activities are concerned, I attach the highest possible importance to them, but I do not think the department has been making any economic use of public funds. After all there ought to be some reasonable proportion between the strength of the field staff and the number of officers who are supposed to supervise the work of that staff. I need not say anything more. Possibly people may think that I have recommended in my articles on retrenchments the abolition of this department and it is on this account that I have selected this department for a pointed reference. Let me say as clearly as I can that I have not recommended its complete abolition. What I have recommended is that it should cease to exist as a separate entity. Its direction, superintendence and control should vest in an officer who is also in charge of the Medical Department. (The Honourable the Revenue Member: How do you save money, then?) If calculations are made, it will be found that a good deal of saving is bound to result. I have not recommended that the activities of this department should cease. Let there be no delusion on that [B. B. Ch. Chhotu Ram.]
point. An appeal may be made that these Public Health Officers have been
doing very good work in areas which have been neglected by Government
in the past, in the rural areas. I do not say a word, and will not urge that
those activities should cease. Only there should be made a reduction in the
number of officers serving in the higher rungs of that department, that is,
officers are who supposed to guide, supervise and control the activities of
the subordinate staff. However, if the members of this House even under
the present depleted state of finances desire that the activities of the Public
Health Department should be further expanded I would welcome it, but I
should not like to have anything like the present proportion of officers to
subordinates whose work is to be cheeked and guided.

The last department to which I would like to make a pointed reference is the Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch. That is a department to which I have a definite dislike. My dislike is based on very good and solid grounds. I have friends in that department, I have the greatest possible regard for them. But if that department is not needed or if the officers of that department act in a manner which results in waste of public funds, it is my clear duty to raise my voice against the continued existence of that department. The Buildings and Roads Branch of the Public Works Department has no justification to continue. We cannot, however, dispense with the Irrigation Branch which should continue though up to a strength which is justified by irrigation works and irrigation activities. The work which the Buildings and Roads Branch is supposed to supervise or execute can be easily executed and supervised by Engineers working in the Irrigation Department.

In order to convince the House that my criticism asking for a total abolition of this department is not unjust I would refer them to certain figures. These figures cover a long period. They cover seven years. I will read out to the honourable members of the House the relevant table of figures which is as follows:—

	Year.	:	Original Works.	Repairs.	Establish- ment.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1925-26	••		42,88,100	44,19,621	14,01,787
1926-27	••		67,02,722	48,30,982	18,66,868
1927-28	••		1,23,18,400	54,81,000	20,08,600
1928-29	••		1,18,93,600	58,85,900	28,80,640
1929-30			72,84,300	58,97,000	23,63,500
1980-31	••		41,65,000	66,25,000	25,89,780
1981-82		• •	27,41,600	63,95,000	23,55,660

Mr. J. B. G. Smith: From where have you taken: these figures?

Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: The figures I have taken from documents published under the authority of Government. I borrowed them from the office of Buildings and Roads Branch. The figures are quite correct.

Now, Sir, any comments on these figures are really superfluous. When the cost of original works was roughly Rs. 1,28,00,000, the cost of establishment was roughly Rs. 20,00,000. When the expenditure on original works fell to Rs. 27 lakhs, the expenditure on establishment was Rs. 28.55,000. In view of the depleted finances of the province and in view of the fact that this province will not be able to find any very large sums for works or for repairs in the near future, I think, it is highly desirable that this department should be abolished in toto, and any works that are still undertaken to be executed or supervised can be taken over by the Engineers working in the Irrigation Department. If you are not alive to the grave need for retrenchment, you may call a proposal put forward by a private member as ridiculous or laughable or absurd. But this is a proposal which, I am sure, will appeal to 95 per cent. of the members of this House and perhaps more. (Hear, hear). This department is not needed. Roads you can make over to a reliable private firm or firms, and buildings you can have also built on a contract system. You can have your designs and estimates prepared by private architects and you can give a contract of these buildings to other people. If there are any buildings of capital importance, they may be entrusted to the Irrigation Engineers, but for ordinary buildings private agency will do. The Irrigation Department can easily take over the supervision of roads. They use these roads every day.

Mr. J. B. G. Smith: No, we do not.

Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: Why are you reluctant to take over charge of roads? Is it out of regard for your brothers of a sister service? If so, you may please yourself. But I think Irrigation Engineers should be asked to go along these roads for purposes of supervision. The Engineers in the Irrigation Department have not a full day's work at all.

Mr. J. B. G. Smith: No. It is incorrect.

Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: I know it is a fact. I depend upon my personal experience and personal observation. I have seen any number of Superintending Engineers and Executive Engineers running 50 miles in their cars and coming back in the afternoon to have their lunch at home.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: Not now. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram: Because the rules have been changed and they are supposed to spend a certain number of days outside their headquarters. Whether those rules are observed in practice is more than I can say, but I can say from my personal experience, personal knowledge and observation that before those rules were framed, Executive Engineers and Sub-Divisional Officers spent 18 hours out of 24 at their houses and not in camp. That was the average amount of work which I saw them doing.

IR. B. Ch. Chhotu Ram.

Another complaint which I have to make against the Public Works Department is that their estimates unfortunately always go wrong. They are asked to frame estimates in respect of a particular work. The estimate as prepared stands at Rs. 2 lakhs. But by the time that work is executed you find that the bill has swollen to Rs. 4 lakhs. Now, what does that mean? Either these Engineers are hopelessly inefficient or they deliberately deceive the Government. I think nobody can be satisfied with such a state of things. But this is happening almost everyday. Examine any estimate in respect of a large work and you will find the estimate going up from day to day. from week to week, from month to month and from year to year. What was the estimate of the Sutlej Valley Project? The original estimate was Rs. 14 crores, but now I understand the total amount spent on the execution of this scheme is somewhere in the neighbourhood of Rs. 28 crores and perhaps more. Some friends may say that the Irrigation Department of the Punjab is the most efficient and that the Buildings and Roads Branch is comparatively inefficient. I will just draw the attention of the House to the efficiency which the Irrigation Branch has shown in respect of certain works of the Sutlej Valley Project. In some places the "skin" of the weirs come off within a year; in other places there are cracks and fissures in the head works. This scheme was made over to a Chief Engineer to be executed under his personal guidance and supervision and yet what are the results?

I think within a year or two, the Islam Weir was very seriously damaged and the total amount which the Government had to spend on its repairs probably was somewhere in the neighbourhood of Rs. 2 crores.

Then again there is a popular way of describing the inefficiency of the Public Works Department, and that is that before your building is completed you are likely to be presented with a bill for its repairs. Now, this popular version shows what the people in general think of the efficiency of the Public Works Department. If this is the state of their efficiency and this is the reliance that can be placed on the estimates which are prepared by Executive Engineers, properly scrutinised by Superintending Engineers and passed by Chief Engineers, nothing can be urged to claim any particular efficiency for the department. I am afraid this Department is neither efficient nor honest as a whole. There are complaints of corruption as well as of inefficiency and the present opportunity should be availed of in order to abolish the Buildings and Roads Branch. The sooner the Government abolishes it the better.

I will not say anything beyond this that this House ought to insist on a minimum reduction of Rs. 3 crores being made. Let each member of this House who rises to speak insist that the official members and the Government Members should rise to the occasion and make a retrenchment of Rs. 3 crores. If you analyse carefully and critically the expenditure in various departments under each head, you will find that this saving can be reasonably made. I think the total amount of saving, if all unnecessary expense is ruthlessly weeded out, will be more than Rs. 3 crores. Of course, I do not expect that the official members will share this optimism on my part. I am sure that before the Retrenchment Committee was appointed Government Members never thought for a moment that the Committee would be in

a position to recommend reductions of Rs. 2,45 lakhs. And yet the Retrenchment Committee has succeeded in doing this. There are certain quarters where the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee are halting, there are certain other quarters where the recommendations could have gone further.

With these remarks, Sir, I beg to submit that the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee should be taken into consideration by Government in a very sympathetic spirit, so that they may be in a position at once to grant relief where relief is very sorely needed.

Mr. Nanak Chand Pandit (Hoshiarpur, Non-Muhammadan, Rural): Sir, I will not take forty-five minutes or an hour which has been taken by the previous speaker. I will make my remarks very brief. I agree generally with the three principles which the speaker who has just now sat down laid down for the guidance of the Council. First of all,

4 P.M. let me repeat that so far as the departments, both reserved and transferred, are concerned it should be the care of the Government to see that retrenchment takes place almost on equal basis between these two halves of the Government. That is a sane principle and I hope that members from all sides of the House will accept this principle and urge it on the attention of the Government. The second principle enunciated by my friend Chaudhri Chhotu Ram was that the axe should fall first on the topmost people, the people who have got the capacity to pay rather than those who are in the lowest rung of the ladder and are unable to meet even their daily wants. We held a meeting the other day and some of us who were present there came to the conclusion that the reduction in the pay should be on a graded scale. For example, persons who are drawing salaries up to Rs. 40 should not be asked to surrender more than 5 per cent.; those drawing between Rs. 40 and Rs. 200 should surrender 10 per cent., those drawing from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000, 12½ per cent. and retrenchment for those drawing Rs. 1,000 and upwards should range between 15 per cent. and 20 per cent. Government will be well advised in accepting a graded cut of this kind in the salaries of all Government servants. I may remind Government Members that outside their circle the professional men whether they are doctors, engineers or lawyers, whether they are tradesmen, artisans or agriculturists, everybody has suffered a loss of about 50 per cent. In some cases the hardship has been greater, especially in the case of the agriculturists. They have been the hardest hit of all, as I said the other day, and it would be fair that with the cheapening of commodities when every part of the population of the Punjab is hard hit, the Government servants should without any grudge surrender to the State. In the days when the income of the State was large, we did not refuse them what was their due, rather we gave them even more than was their due, but at this time of the financial crisis it is their duty that with a gladsome heart they should come forward and say that at this critical juncture we are ready to shoulder the burden and are prepared to make a surrender of this kind.

I submit, Sir, that in the past we the members of the Punjab Legislative Council also did not unfortunately do our duty towards the rate-payer. On account of various causes, into which I will not go now, we refrained from even examining the budget every year and we permitted the Government to bring forward huge budgets and allowed those budgets without

[Mr. Nanak Chand Pandit.]

a single dissentient voice. In the first Council large cuts were made; in the second Council some attempts were made and those attempts very often failed but sometimes they did succeed; as regards the third and fourth Councils the less said the better. Therefore we must hold our heads in shame that at the time of the budget we did not do our duty. In 1925-26 when the provincial contribution was given up by the Central Government all the provincial contribution evaporated. Similarly when the additional taxation was levied, that was the time when some kind of concession should have been shown, but we members of the Council at that time did not do our duty as we should have done and now it is our duty that when the province is in the grip of a terrible crisis we should unanimously accept those principles which have been just now enunicated by Chaudhri Chhotu Ram, and we must be prepared, every one of us, the big landholder and the big lawyer who makes a large amount at the bar, and the big trader who makes big profits to make sacrifices. There should be bigness even in their sacrifice. The same thing is expected of the members of all-India Services and other services who draw fat salaries. It would be no use for honourable members of Government to say that theirs is an all-India Service and that it cannot be touched. There should be on their part too a unanimous and willing surrender to help the province at the time of its need, because we know that unless the financial crisis is averted, unless we are prepared to meet the deficit, not only the deficit, but the crying poverty of the province. we will be really leading the way to a revolution which we all sincerely want to avoid. It is in times of crisis such as the present that revolutions in the history of other countries have taken place; it is when the peasants and the labourers, when men who earn their daily wages, when they begin to starve that revolutions are brought in Otherwise, educated men-men who write articles in newspapers or who deliver speeches-do not find a soil which is congenial to the growth of revolution. It is the sincere desire of every one of us that the Punjab may be saved from bloodshed, revolution and anarchy, and we at this time call upon every one to make a generous contribution in order to avert the fate that is hanging in the balance.

After having enunciated these three important principles the honourable member who preceded me warned the Council that we should not go into details. The honourable member perhaps was himself going against the rule which he wanted to lay down for us, and he wanted to abolish the Public Works Department and cut down to a certain extent the Public Health Department and perhaps certain other departments to which I did not listen as I was not present here.

I have got a few suggestions to make. I maintain, Sir, that if this general cut in the pay of the services is made, then we would be able for the present to meet the present deficit or the deficit which is likely to accrue in the next year.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: Impossible.

Mr. Nanak Chand Pandit: Then I will make further suggestions. I think that this would suffice for the present deficit, but if it does not, then I say, as the honourable member who has preceded me said, do away with

the high salaried officers who do little and get much. Do away with their services altogether. There are a number of men pointed out in the excellent report of the Retrenchment Committee. I should have started by saying a word of praise for the President of this Retrenchment Committee. The report which I have read through and through shows great labour, great impartiality and great honesty of purpose, and I am sure that all of us are thankful to the President and the members of the Retrenchment Committee for doing their best in this direction. If we here and there do not agree we do not charge them with partiality or for not having devoted proper time, but it is because we realise that in some matters our convictions differ from the convictions of the members of this Committee. I would say that those high salaried officials about whom recommendations have been made in the Retrenchment Committee's report and about them a lot has been said in the press and also by my friend Chaudhri Chhotu Ram—those officials should go first. It would be an evil day if we start dismissing a few chaptasis or a few clerks or a few other low salaried officials because, remember, the seeds of sedition and revolution will be sown by these people, it will not be sown by the high salaried men who have got money and who can live upon their past savings. It will be these low salaried men who will sow the seeds of revolution and sedition. I warn this Council that the greater the number of educated or unemployed the greater the danger to the State. If you throw out the still larger number of low salaried men, the result would be that you will be helping just the very thing which it is your earnest duty to suppress—the curse of revolution and anarchy. Therefore these men who, as I submitted, are high salaried and who have made money can be made to retire on proportionate pension regardless of the fact whether they are Europeans or Indians. That would be good economy.

I have to say a few words with regard to one or two matters. I have failed to understand why the Hydro-Electric Department was not considered and examined by the Retrenchment Committee. That is the most glaring example of sheer waste of public funds and I can challenge Dr. Gokul Chand Narang who is not here at the moment, that after having spent 6 crores of rupees the scheme will still be running at a loss of 20 to 24 lakhs a year. It would be much better if the department were stopped now and some company were asked to float this hydro-electric scheme. It is a pity that the pruning knife of the Retrenchment Committee was not applied to that department.

Rai Bahadur Lala Mohan Lal: It was excluded from our reference.

Mr. Nanak Chand Pandit: That is what I cannot understand and the Retrenchment Committee makes a reference to that in their report. I have read it and have also deplored this fact that this department did not come under the axe. It was this department that required pruning the most. There are most inefficient men working there drawing very high salaries, while able and efficient men are kept out.

That is one grievance of mine. Then the other grievance is—and I am entirely at one with my friend Chaudhri Riasat Ali—with regard to the Public Health Department. I am not in sympathy with any movement that this department should be either abolished or its activities curtailed. I have found from my experience of nine years as a member of the Council

[Mr. Nanak Chand Pandit.]

that whenever there is an appointment of a new Minister it is always heralded by some sort of epidemic in the Punjab, be it cholers or plague or some other kind of epidemic and I have made a reference to that many times. It is only now when these epidemics are being kept under control that the Punjab is making its way towards good health and if good health is to be attained, you cannot possibly either do away with the activities of the Public Health Department or curtail its activities. It is a department which must be retained in full force. It is only now that the ordinary villager has begun to realise that he cannot go to a quack or a hakim or a vaid and so on, that life is worth living and that he should do his utmost to keep up the health and strength of his wife and children. Now there is an awakening, and what do I find in this Retrenchment Committee's Report? is a suggestion to abolish the Medical School at Amritear. When in other countries such as America and Great Britain, great medical facilities are provided, I cannot understand why in this province alone these facilities should be taken away. In America there is one doctor for every 750 people; in Great Britain there is one to 1,000 of the population; in Switzerland, one for 1,100 people; in Denmark, one for 1.300; in Russia-even in Russia-one for 3,700. But in the Punjab we have one doctor to every 8,500 people. Here in the Punjab you find the people terribly exposed to diseases; their vitality is low. Now, in former days when these young men from Amritsar School came out there was a desire that every one should settle in Lahore, Multan and such other places. Now hunger has driven them to go and settle in the villages. Now that they are realising that and are going into the villages to look after the health of the people there, this Retrenchment Committee wishes to abolish the Medical School. On what grounds, I do not know. I say its activities should not be touched. If you touch its activities, you will not have healthy people. Only if there are healthy people, they will be able to produce more and if they produce more the State will get more. But if you have sickly people who will not be able to produce, how is the State going to get anything? I, therefore, desire that the activities of the Health Department and of the Amritsar Medical School should not be curtailed in any way. Then there is another thing. Look at the very serious recommendation, I do not think it was Mr. Puckle who was responsible for it, that the Industries Department should be abolished. There are very few industries and Government does not spend much. The Department was just coming into being and that Department is to be abolished. There is the raw material of the agriculturist. How is it going to be converted into finished product? There are many people who are anxious to get something by turning to industries. How can agriculture support the whole of the Punjab population? How can Government service support the whole of the Punjab population or even such professions as law, engineering and medicine? Therefore people must turn to industries. But the Industries Department is to be abolished. I cannot congratulate the Committee on this recommendation of theirs. I congratulate them on the labour they have taken, on the industry they have shown and the impartial way with which they have tried to reach a financial solution. But I cannot congratulate them on their recommendations that the Agricultural Department or the Health Department or the Industries Department should be abolished. These are the few general observations which I wanted to make and I would respectfully submit once again that the Government servants should surrender out of their goodness of their heart a good bit of their pay just as the other people are doing. They will not suffer much on that account. They should be prepared to make sacrifices. That is His Excellency's advice and that advice must be translated into action. A cut of 10 per cent. and 5 per cent. will not do. People drawing Rs. 2,000, Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 5,000 should surrender more. It does not amount to much in their case. Unfortunately there has come into existence in India a class which I may be permitted to call the governing class. In the governing class I include not only the Government servants but also the lawyers. doctors and others. They are out of touch and out of sympathy with the general mass of the people. Their standard of life is entirely different from that of the masses who live in villages. The result of that is that when they suffer we do not suffer, when they feel the hardship we do not feel it. Now the suffering of the Punjab is so great that we ought to have begun to suffer because the poor peasant is very hard hit. Now the time has come when this distinction of the governing class and the governed class should be done away with. I hope the Honourable the Finance Member will not call me a pessimist when I say that we are on the verge of bankruptcy. I used these words at the time of the budget debate and I use them once more. Not that I am a pessimist. I am an optimist. I believe in the goodness of human nature. I believe in the generous impulses of mankind and I know that the generous impulses of our people, including the Government servants, would be so great that they will see the country go not towards bankruptcy but towards happiness and prosperity.

Mr. E. Maya Das (Nominated, non-official): Sir, I would also offer my thanks to the members of the Retrenchment Committee and specially to the gentleman who wrote that Report. Writing reports of this nature and making them interesting is a difficult task, but he has succeeded in making this report very readable.

We have got to face facts. Our receipts have shrunk and we have to cut down our expenditure so as to fit in with the receipts. We have to find out that which is less necessary and cut it out. I would also make a reference to what His Excellency the Governor said in his speech. He said that the vital organs of the constitution should be left untouched. It is here that different people will have different opinions as to where the vital organs begin and where they end. I have no doubt that the Government will be pleased to hear the opinion of all quarters of the House so that it may help them in arriving at a decision as to what is vital and what is not.

I wish to make a few observations about the proposal to amalgamate the Health and the Medical Departments. For I fear that by doing so the vital spark might be extinguished. While one of the great achievements of the British Government is that a post-card can travel from one end of the country to the other, another great achievement to their credit will be the introduction of this new principle, by which persons working for the health of the people are not allowed private practice. If by amalgamation of the two departments we are going to allow these Health Officers in future to have private practice, then I say that the vital spark will be extinguished.

[Mr. E. Maye Das.]

The employees of the Health Department may be likened to sentries watching for the approach of the enemy, and to raise the alarm. It is to the interest of the employees of the Health Department to give alarm at the earliest possible moment because it is then that they can hope to have better rest. But in case, an epidemic breaks out, it is an indication that the men are not doing their work and they had better be turned out. On the other hand, if you allow them to have private practice, they will say, "we are no longer sentries; if any man comes to us we will treat him and we will charge him fees." The greater the fire of the epidemic, the greater their chances for making money. Not that every doctor does like that. But human nature is such that they will naturally think of making as much money as they can.

Every year there is a book published called "India." I hold in my hand the book for the year 1929-80. In this book, which is the latest of its kind, there are references to the Punjab and its inhabitants. On page 121 it says:

"The wastage of life and epidemics resulting from preventable diseases cost several crores of rupees each year."

I ask if you abolish the Health Department, who will be left to handle these preventable diseases? I think that so far as the Punjab is concerned, it should be the effort of every one in this Chamber to see that such words are made impossible to be written about the Punjab. Everything possible should be done to see that preventable diseases do not occur.

What has the Public Health Department done? I will mention some of their work. In this book on page 317, I find:

" Plague in Northern India is much less than before. This is a great achievement."

About cholera it says that the condition is satisfactory, that is since the Public Health Department came into existence. The number of vaccinations have considerably increased. I would also make a reference to the Kurukshetra fair which was held in the year 1928 when as many as 7 lakhs of pilgrims collected there, but it was due to the efforts of the Health Department that all that gathering dispersed without any epidemic outbreak because all necessary precautions had been taken. Sir, in this book a mention is also made that there are two places in India particularly where fear of outbreak of cholera is the greatest and one of these is adjoining the Punjab and that is Hardwar where a large number of people from the Punjab go every year. We also read in this report how due to the efforts of this Health Department the ravages of this disease have been kept under control. Remove this Department and the results are likely to be very disturbing.

I would make mention here that my information is that in every civilized country the Health Department is separate from the Medical Department and that the same is the case also in England and that this is due to the result of the experience they have gained after a very great number of years. I have also been told that in Bengal they have tried to amalgamate these two departments and that the result of that has not been successful and they want to go or have gone back to having two separate departments.

I would just in passing make a mention here about rural dispensaries. Those dispensaries are not contributing all that they could towards helping the rural public in times of epidemic. I mean to say that facilities permitting the use of the rural dispensaries to the best advantage of the rural public do not at present exist.

In case we abolish the Health Department let us remember that we do not thereby abolish natural laws. Those laws will still exist and mortality from cholera and plague and other preventable diseases will go up and we will have to pay, particularly the rural population of the country will have to pay for it in their lives.

I would make a very brief reference to the Industries Department which is our baby department which has not had opportunity yet to grow up. It will require nourishment and care. Let us not abolish that department before we have had the opportunity of examining its possibilities. The Industries Department is also connected with the Agriculture Department and I would like to bring to the notice of the members of the Council the amount of retrenchment that has been proposed for this department as compared with the actual expenditure of the year 1929-30. Taking into consideration the retrenchment or the decrease now proposed by the Bretrenchment Committee, the curtailment is over 40 per cent., that is to say, over 40 per cent. is to be cut out from the Agriculture Department, whereas in the case of Medical Department and the Co-operative Department the decrease proposed is about 25 per cent. and in the Education Department and Veterinary Department the decrease is 14 per cent., but in the case of the Agriculture Department the cut is as big as 40 per cent. and over. It should also be borne in mind that the budget of the Agriculture Department contains an item of about a lakh of rupees which is really not an expenditure on agriculture at all, it is an expenditure on gardens and it would perhaps be better to have that expenditure under some other head.

Sir, we know that we have our enemies and we have our friends but we also have our critics. There are people who are constantly ready to criticise us. It should be our effort not to supply material to those who like to criticise us. But I am afraid that by abolishing the Health Department and the Industries Department and by curtailing the Agriculture Department to the extent that it has been proposed we will be providing material for our critics to write against us. With these remarks I wish to resume my seat and I hope the Government will kindly consider my submissions.

Honorary Lieutenant Sardar Raghbir Singh [Amritsar, Sikh Rural] (Urdu): Sir, as has been shown by my friend Chaudhri Sahib and others the existence and the retention of the Health and Industries Departments is necessary and very useful so far as the interests of the province are concerned. About the utility of the Health Department I have some personal knowledge which I would like to place before the House in brief. Since this department has come into existence and since a Health Officer has been appointed at Amritsar, the sanitation of a large number of villages in that district has very much improved. The lectures of the Health Officer, who is very often accompanied by the Inspector of Schools, along with cinema shows which are conducted by means of cinema lorries, have been very much appreciated by the villagers and have helped to create in them a great interest for sanitation. These lectures have proved very useful and have gone a long way to impress on the villagers the necessity for

[Hony. Lieut. Sardar Raghbir Singh.]

observing rules of health and sanitation. The Health Officer has further arranged to affix copies of rules and regulations regarding sanitation at conspicuous places in the villages so that they should always remember what they must do to preserve their health. There are now many villages. for example Khajlian. Kot Muhammad Khan and Raja Sansi which, through the efforts of the Health Department, claim to have pacca streets and pacca lanes. If I remember aright there are in all 198 villages which have benefited by the efforts and enthusiasm displayed by the Health Officer at Amritsar. He and his staff are always seen busy on the occasion of fairs to check the outbreak of any disease. On such occasions special care is taken to keep the water of the wells pure and fit for drinking. The villagers have been further instructed to throw the refuse in pits specially reserved for the purpose at a distance from the villages. In short, extensive propaganda has been made by the Health Department to inculcate in the villages the habit of cleanliness. Needless to add that it is no small work which this department has done. It sufficiently justifies its existence and it is my earnest request that it should be saved from the axe of retrenchment. I am at one with those honourable members who have suggested a graduated scale of reduction in salaries. It is fair and just that the salaries of higher officers should be cut at the rate of 25 per cent. I also agree with my friends that the Lee concessions should be withdrawn and that the reserved and the transferred departments should be equally treated for the purposes of retrenchment. I need not further detain the House to offer my views with regard to other departments because much has been said about them already and I therefore resume my seat.

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad [East and West Central Towns, Muhammadan, Urban]: Sir, it is no doubt very presumptuous on the part of any member of this House to offer off-hand suggestions and to expect them to be substituted for the considered opinions of the talented non-officials and the experienced officials who have devoted time, energy and labour on this most thorny question of the day, but I believe the bonourable members who constituted the Committee as well as the honourable members of this House would concede that the report could not be infalliable. There are certain pitfalls, there are certain defects and it is up to us to point out to those who are concerned with the consideration of this report that they should warn themselves against those dangers and pitfalls. Several members who have spoken before me have laid down certain generalisations to go upon, when the report is to be actually translated into practice. With some of these generalisations I agree and with others I do not. and as I consider that it would be most convenient to lay down certain principles and not to discuss minute matters of detail, I would, with all respect to the members of the Betrenchment Committee, submit my own generalisation for their consideration.

I would expect the members of the Government to consider that first of all it is the superfluities that ought to be axed, wherever they are to be found. Whether those superfluities are found at the top or whether they are found at the bottom they must go under all circumstances. On no compassionate ground should any superfluity remain. If this principle is acted upon, I daresay that half of the deficit will be met. After you have done

away with superfluities, the question will arise what departments are to be looked up to for further retrenchment, and I would ask honourable members. of the Government to take note of the fact that non-beneficent departments are to be axed first and beneficent departments last. principle which Government should keep in view is that reduction in salaries must precede reduction in numbers. If these three principles are acted upon I believe that it would not be necessary to indulge in all sorts of recommendations that have been made. If after you translate all these principles into action you still feel the necessity of abolishing any department or of amalgamating it, then by all means do it. Otherwise it would be very difficult again to restart any department when your finances improve. If you chase out all the technical members of any profession, it would really be very difficult for you to find out those technical experts again when you intend to restart that department. Unfortunately when I looked into the report I saw that the axe was placed at the bottom first. And that was the most unacceptable principle that the Retrenchment Committee could adopt. I fully realise the difficulty of the Committee. They were afraid that they could not in any way dictate to the Secretary of State. They were afraid that if they introduced any cut in the salary of the Imperial Service officers, they would lose their favour. They were afraid that they would run the risk of unpopularity. There is a real danger that those people would not at all in that case cover a distance of six thousand miles to accept service in India. But at the time of need, at this time of exigency, this consideration should not have prevailed. Honourable members of Government who belong to England know fully well that during the days of the Great War even His Majesty the King Emperor had axed all his establishment, his necessities even, and that the very small pittance of sugar that was granted to the ordinary humble folk was granted to His Majesty as well. It was felt that it was a national need; it was felt that it was a national demand and from peasant to prince everybody came forward and everybody bowed before the national demand. That is the spirit that we expect from you, rulers of this province. We pay you, at least those of you who occupy the treasury benches alone, Rs. 60,000 a month and whenever we place before you practical suggestions to follow, as I pointed out the other day, you do not meet them except with twittings, laughter, derision and scoffing. Do you mean to say that we who are honorary members of the Council, we who have not the advantage of going through the figures, the bulky figures of the budget, we are in a better position to inform you as to where you should cut? We pay you Rs. 60,000 simply on that account. Rs. 60,000 a month! We pay you that amount so that you may manage our household in a businesslike manner. You are not come here as merchants from abroad to make as much profit as you can. You are here as the servants of the people to manage their household according to their best needs and according to their purse. Cut your coat according to your cloth, that is the wise saying. If you find that your income will not exceed Rs. 7 crores as you indicate in this report, bring down your expenditure to Rs. 6 crores and show a saving of Rs. 1 crore. But why say it is impossible to cut here and it is impossible to cut there? In one case, in the the case of the Public Works Department which is represented in the Council I believe by the Honourable Minister for Agriculture, a stubbornness of spirit was shown to which reference is made

[K. B. Shaikh Din Muhammad.]

even in this report itself, with the result that no serious recommendation was made with regard to that department. The attitude of the Department is stated at page 50 of the Committee's report. (An Honourable Member: What is stated there?) I shall read it for the honourable member's edification. This is the attitude that these Government departments have shown and it is clearly mentioned in the Report that "All Government departments are notoriously conservative." A suggestion was made to the Public Works Department and the members who constituted the Retrenchment Committee say that—

"This suggestion, as we admit, received a short shrift from that department."

and they take consolation in the fact that-

"All Government departments are notoriously conservative."

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh: I may inform the honourable member that the Public Works Department has reduced its expenditure by Rs. 55 lakhs.

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad: I am referring to the remarks which were made by the President and members of the Retrenchment Committee, whose report has been placed in our hands only a few days ago.

Ar. Packle: On a point of order, Sir. When the report of a committee is under discussion, that report is to be taken as the report of all the members of the committee who have not specifically objected to anything in the report and the honourable member is not in order, as he knows perfectly well, in taking any words out of that report and attributing them to any one particular member. He has no right to say that the words are the words of me or the words of Pir Akbar Ali or those of any other member.

Mr. President: I am inclined to uphold the Finance Secretary's objection.

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad: I was referring to the members of the Retrenchment Committee and I am entitled to enumerate who those members were. Am I debarred from referring to their names?

Mr. President: Yes, unless their opinions are expressed individually.

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad: Yes, to all members including the President.

Sir, I was submitting before the House that this was the attitude that was displayed by one of the Government departments and the treatment meted out to that department was that the Committee stopped with just making a remark in the report.

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh: If the honourable member would kindly permit me, may I tell him, that this point was not referred to me and that I have not given it short shrift.

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad: Sir, that is a matter between the Honourable Minister and members of the Retrenchment Committee to settle among themselves whether this accusation is right or wrong. I am only concerned with the words that appear in this report.

Referring again to the Police Department, it has been admitted that the rise in expenditure has been phenomenal. The provision for this department stood at Rs. 101 lakhs as against Rs. 56 lakhs in 1919-20. It is admitted—

"Although the number has not increased," and this is most material from my point of view—

"the expenditure has increased to a very great extent."

That is at page 28 of the report. Here also they content themselves with saying that—

"Taking all factors into consideration we conclude that increase in the pay has not been unreasonable."

If we refer to the numbers we see that in 1919-20 the number of head constables was about 2,500, the number of constables, about 15,000. 1981-32 the number is just about the same, an increase of about 300 in the number of head constables and about 2,000 in the number of constables. But the cost has gone from Rs. 26 lakhs to Rs. 50 lakhs. If, for instance, in this department a constable who is being paid Rs. 17 per mensem in those days is paid at the rate of Rs. 16 the efficiency will not be impaired and the saving to the province would be very material; Rs. 17,000 a month with only one rupee cut in the salary of the constable. If you pay the head constable only Rs. 2 less than what he is getting now, the saving to the province would be about a lakh of rupees and if as against these two or three lakhs you save the province a beneficent department that works and works to the advantage of the public, do we not stand to gain? On the one hand you lose absolutely nothing, you do not lose in number, you do not lose in security, on the other, you gain a lot. I would not for a single moment urge any decrease in the number but if by a small decrease in the salary which is most inappreciable and insignificant, you save a beneficent department that is working to the good of the province, why should you not do it? Similarly in other respects there are as I pointed out at the beginning several points worth consideration.

Take, for instance, the jails. In the matter of jails also from Rs. 12
lakhs we have gone up to Rs. 39 lakhs. I might
well understand the policy that underlies
the rise in the expenditure of the police. It is intended for the prevention and detection of crimes in the province, but I am unable to
understand the policy that underlies this abnormal rise in the expenditure
on jails.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: Recommendations of the Jail Enquiry Committee.

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad: Sir, when the recommendations were being given effect to, Government should have been better advised to see whether the finances of the province afforded that increase or not. I am very glad to hear that those recommendations were given effect to several years ago. Circumstances have changed now. You are not enjoying the same affluence, the same prosperity that you enjoyed then. The experiment I am told has proved a failure, then why should you insist on burdening the province with this expenditure of Rs. 27 lakhs? Why do you not introduce a cut at once?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: Would you like to remove A and B classes?

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad: I would like to removeevery class if it works to our profit, if it works to the good of the province. Why should you introduce any invidious distinction between A, B and C. Give them a good food, give them a comfortable living there, and make every class B, C or A, whatever you want.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: If you make every one class A, the cost will be more.

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad: Make it all C. I am told that in England everybody travels in the third class except very rich people, except aristocrats who can afford that luxury. (A voice: in America too). My friend informs me that in America every one travels in the third class. Why not introduce the same system here. The same class for every prisoner, no distinction between A, B and C. If we cannot afford to keep our prisoners in that comfort, I would at once submit that all distinctions should be levelled down.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: Will the House support you?

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad: The House will support me. And if the House does not, it is their lookout, your lookout is to stabilise your finances.

Leaving these two departments aside, we come to the Department of Education. We find that cogent arguments have been given to introduce a cut in secondary education, in college education, in primary education, but most of those recommendations would be unacceptable, would not be agreeable to the province. It is no doubt true that by adding to the literacy of the people you are also adding to the large number of unemployed that are wandering about without work. But here also I would stress this point that it is this administration that is to blame. It is the system of education that is wrong. You are spending more and you are getting less. If you improve the system, you will spend less but you will have better literacy; you will have people more occupied in their hereditary vocations, professions and industries.

Now, Sir, there is one thing more against which I would like to warn the Government, howsoever, some members of the House might like it or not. I understand that the axe is to be placed by the Government in the near future. I am here to advocate, to protect and to safeguard the interests of my community. I warn the Government against introducing any such system under which every axe that falls, may fall on the heads of the poor Muslims alone. If you would retrench, you shall have to retrench in proportion to the number of the respective communities. It is absolutely essential that if the axe falls it may fall proportionately on all the communities concerned and one community alone may not be made the target of that attack.

Now, Sir, there is one word more that I wish to lay before the House and through the House I wish to address the members of the public

It is no doubt true that it is very easy to condemn the administration for the abnormal expenditure that it is incurring in the interests of peace, in the interests of security and in the interests of law and order. But I make bold to say that we are also to blame partly. I do not refer to the honourable members of the Council personally. I refer to the community at large that we have the honour to represent. We are mostly to blame for the abnormal expenditure that has been lately incurred in the maintenance of peace and order. If you want the Government to be economical, if you really and sincerely believe that your province cannot afford any luxury, then remember please, that your province cannot even afford the luxury of a mass agitation. If you indulge in such movements, see what you get. The other day when a question was put in the Assembly in connection with the Meerut conspiracy case, the Honourable the Home Member replied that the prosecution counsel alone had been paid Rs. 9 lakhs. Similarly, if you look at the anormous amount of money that has been spent on the first conspiracy case and the enormous amount of money that is being spent on the supplementary conspiracy case and on the Delhi case and if you also take into consideration the enormous amount of money that you are spending on additional police and other such extraordinary measures, you shall have to admit that it is time now that you should put a stop, to that luxury of agitation in which you indulge for the sake of agitation alone. These are some of the comments I wanted to make on the report of the Retrenchment Committee and I hope that the honourable members of the Government who are in charge of the consideration of this report would keep my humble submission in view.

Lala Bhagat Ram [Jullundur-cum-Ludhiana, Non-Muhammadan, Rural] (Urdu): Sir, with your permission I want to make a few observations regarding the Retrenchment Committee Report that is now under discussion. The exigency of retrenchment and reduction is admitted on all hands, but I submit that the gentlemen to whom the task of retrenchment has been entrusted ought to take every step most wisely and carefully.

Hundreds of poor people waste their little money which they possess on education. They do not learn any industry. After receiving their education they are only fit for the clerical line. If now they are turned out of their jobs, where will they go? They are not so rich that they can pass their days in comfortable and cosy beds at home. They have nothing to fall back upon, and their present job is the only means of their sustenance, not only of their own but also of their poor old parents, their wives, and their children. It will be the height of cruelty to turn these people out of service and drive them to wretchedness and starvation. Therefore, I most respectfully submit to those on whom the responsibility of retrenchment has been placed that if they think it advisable and proper they may make some reduction in the pay of poor clerks, but for God's sake on no account should they be turned out of their jobs and deprived of their daily bread.

The other point which I want to urge is this that the Education Department should pay a great attention to the introduction of industrial (Laia Bhagat Ram.)
teaching in schools. Certain arts and crafts should be taught which should
enable the students to make their living quite easily after finishing their
school career.

Again, with regard to the reduction in salaries I beg to submit that it will be absurd and futile to reduce the pay of only low paid servants. If you really want to make some saving then it is imperative that you should axe the salaries of Ministers, Members of the Executive Council, and other high officials who are drawing very fat salaries. By the reduction of their salaries, the Honourable Ministers cannot be justified in saying that they have lost their prestige. In no case would I suggest the reduction in the salary of Ministers only but of Executive Councillors too. Therefore, I submit that instead of killing many small fishes it is better to kill one big alligator.

A suggestion has been made that the allowances of the members of the Legislative Council should be reduced. I give my full support to this proposal because if we ourselves are not prepared to accept reduction in our own allowances, how can we be justified in reducing the pay and salaries of others?

I once again urge upon this House that it will be a very erroneous and unwise policy to turn out young men from their services. Once out of service and driven to absolute despair, they will either join hands with the revolutionaries or swell the ranks of the anti-Government and upset the peace of the country. That is why, I request you again and again to beware of this wrong policy.

It is not advisable to apply the same rate of reduction to the pay of all Government servants. In this connection I have a few suggestions to make. Those who are getting Rs. 25 should not be touched. The pay between Rs. 25 and Rs. 50 should be reduced by one anna per rupee, those between Rs. 50 and Rs. 200 should be reduced by two annas per rupee, those between Rs. 200 and Rs. 1,000 should be reduced by 15 per cent., and all higher than these should be reduced by 20 per cent. With these words, Sir, I resume my seat.

Chaudhri Muhammad Yasin Khan [Gurgaon-cum-Hissar, Muhammadan Rural] (Urdu): Sir, after so many able and eloquent speeches on the desirability of reduction and retrenchment I hardly feel it necessary to dwell at any very great length on the report under discussion. However, with your kind permission and through the indulgence of the House, I would like to make a few observations in this connection. The honourable members who have preceded me have laid a great stress on the necessity of immediate reduction, and Chaudhri Chhotu Ram in his speech remarked that a reduction of two crores will not be sufficient. It should be three crores. I agree with every word that he said.

Whenever there is a deficit in the budget, it is always made up by revenue. There was a time when the zamindar was always ready to pay the land revenue which was imposed on him, but the present terrible economic depression has hit him so hard and reduced him to such straits that it will be very cruel and tyrannical to ask him to pay all the revenue. History tells us that whenever any Government imposed heavy taxes

on the people and forcibly realised the land-revenue with the help of its army and police, it always led to the ruin and destruction of that government. It would not be out of place to illustrate the present condition of the zamindar. Once the Registrar of the Co-operative Societies went to a village and saw that in a house in a winter night seven family members were sleeping in only two quilts and those too were eight or ten years old. On enquiry as to whether they had taken any food they replied that they had not taken anything for the last three days and because they were zamindars they could not even go and beg their food from somewhere. It is no exaggeration to say that at present his condition is worse than faqirs and beggars. Therefore it is imperative that we must make a huge reduction in our expenditure and save the zamindar from the present calamity that has befallen him. It is our first and foremost duty to make as much reduction as possible.

The pain and trouble which the members of the Retrenchment Committee have borne during the course of their work certainly deserves high praise, and the recommendations which they have made are worth considering. In some cases perhaps due either to hastiness or to the change of members some inexactitudes have occurred. In certain cases they have made recommendations of reduction and retrenchment which will hardly be profitable. Let me take only one instance of the Co-operative Department. I have a very long experience of it, and regret that none of the honourable speakers who have preceded me have said anything about this Department. There are four kinds of societies. A, B, C, and D. The Retrenchment Committee calls A class societies: genuine and the rest fancy ones. The All-India Banking Enquiry Committee in its report said that the co-operative societies of the Punjab are the best in India, but the Retrenchment Committee calls them fancy societies and with the exception of the A class the committee is not in favour of the retention of any other class. At present there are 20,000 co-operative societies in this province out of which 400 belong to the A class and the rest to the B, C and D. The total amount of money which has been advanced on loan to people by all the four kinds of societies amounts to Rs. 18 crores. Out of this huge sum only Rs. 50 lakhs has been advanced by the A class So it is evident that in case the Government accepts this recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee, then the sum of Rs. 171 crores will be left unrealised and in a very precarious position. to realise the money liquidators will have to be employed. As the Committee is not in favour of removing the present staff of the department forthwith the expenditure of Government will remain the same with the loss of Rs. 172 crores into the bargain because the realisation of that money will be well-nigh impossible. In some cases the Retrenchment Committee has made indirect recommendations but in this case it has directly recommended the abolition of B, C, and D class societies.

The second point is with respect to the foundation of the co-operative movement. The whole movement is controlled by the Co-operative Union. The lowest officials in this department are the sub-inspectors. They are at the bottom and form the foundation of the department. If they are removed from the bottom, how can this building stand firm and intact?

[Chaudhri Muhammad Yasin Khan.]

Formerly the audit fees charged by the Union were 5 per cent. on the annual profit; later on, it was increased to 7½ per cent., but it is now 10 per cent. In this way the Union is trying to be self-supporting. The Government gives a yearly grant to the Union. The Retrenchment Committee has recommended that this grant should be decreased. This grant is already very small and if it is decreased further, it will prove very harmful to the Union. If this grant is lessened then the number of sub-inspectors will naturally become less, and if their number becomes less then, what will be the need for Assistant Registrars, and Deputy Registrars? I endorse the recommendation of the Committee that in all offices working hours should be increased and the number of holidays reduced.

The Co-operative Department has indeed become very top-heavy and we can safely dispense with some unnecessary items. For instance, the Personal Assistant to the Registrar is quite superfluous and can be easily removed. By his removal we can save Rs. 12 thousand a year. Just as we can do without the Commissioners, similarly we can do without the Deputy Registrars. It is imperative that we should remove all superfluities and redundancies in this department but we should not take a step which should prove a deathblow to the zamindars. In this department the greater part of the staff is that of the zamindars and if B, C and D class societies are abolished and the sub-inspectors are removed this will give a crushing blow to the zamindars.

During the Great War like every other man the zamindar also made some money which enhanced the standard of his living. He gave up his lacka and kullah and took to hat and suit and instead of walking on foot he bought motor cars to move about. But on account of the severe and accute economic depression he has now given up every luxury and has sold his boots and suits. To demand anything more from him in order to make up the deficit will amount to practising sheer oppression. The zamindar thinks that there have been Governments in the past too but they always kept something against the rainy days, and it is very strange that the officials of the present Government are so unwise that they do not keep anything to fall back upon in times of need and trouble. In any case it is for those who had allowed it to increase to such an undesirable extent to find out ways and means to effect reduction in the expenditure.

The second point that I want to lay stress upon is with regard to the report that has been submitted by the Retrenchment Committee. Some of the gentlemen who worked upon this Committee were my friends and I have much regard for them. It is with great hesitation that I take upon myself to criticise the report submitted by these gentlemen. To cut a long story short the whole report aims at curtailing only that expenditure which is incurred for the benefit of the zamindars.

A friend of mine has said that this report is against the interests of the Mussalmans. But it is more correct to say that it is against the interests of the zamindars. The sound principle of reduction is to start it from the top. Let the salaries of the highly paid officers be reduced If their salaries are reduced, it would only mean to them a slight lowering of their high standard of living. On the other hand if the salaries of the subordinate staff are reduced, it would mean starvation to them. To the fat salaried officers it would mean only a few dainty dishes less served on their tables, but to the already ill-paid employees it would mean the snatching away of even the dried up crumbs that they get. If reduction in the expenditure is effected according to the suggestion made in the report then it would soon win a fairly large number of supporters for the resolution that was moved in 1919 and which at that time had not received much support. The young men when thrown out of work would prove very harmful. Any such action on the part of the Government would prove very disastrous. Such a step if taken will bring in its wake consequences far-reaching. It will amount to a spark in a gunpowder magazine. It will hasten the process of destruction. The old men who have served for 25 years and upwards, if now made to retire, will not be affected adversely because in the first place they can afford to start some new business by investing the money they must have saved after putting in such a long service, and in the second place as they would be getting pensions from the Government their interest will be to adhere to the Government than to dissociate themselves from it.

Again, step-motherly treatment is being meted out to the transferred The beneficent departments were started after Reforms of 1919 and it is now that they are going to suffer on account of the present economic depression. In the Government circles it is opined that for the last 11 years by incurring expenditure for these departments they have suffered a wrong to continue and that now it is high time for them to rectify that wrong. The Agricultural Department is one that is most important and consequently indispensible. is any defect in its working, then remove those persons who are respon-But the difficulty is that people who suffer from some disease prefer to see others also suffer from the same disease instead of getting themselves cured. Here I am reminded of a story written by Shaikh There was a hump-backed woman. Some body enquired of her whether she wanted to be cured of her defect or see other people also . become hump-backed like her. She preferred the latter alternative saying "They laughed at my deformity I want to laugh at theirs. have seen me hump-backed and have jeered at me. I also want to see them hump-backed so that I may also have an occasion to jeer at them." The same is true in the case of those who advocate reduction in the expenditure of the Agricultural Department. The best thing to do would be to remove the inefficient officers on account of whom the department has failed to show good work and good results. There is no reason why the whole department should be found fault with.

The next point that I want to submit before you is that in the backward parts of the province some primary and lower middle schools were started. Now before they have achieved any concrete results it is being thought that their number may be reduced by closing down some of them. How true it comes in their case

جب أنكهه كهلي كل كي تو موسم تها خزان كا

Chaudhri Muhammad Yasin Khan. There is no reason why they should be closed. Would it not be better if some Government High Schools are closed instead? Much saving can be effected if a Government High School or a Government College is

My next submission is with regard to the consolidation of holdings-It is recommended that this work may be stopped. The work of consolidation of holdings is such that it requires no recurring expenditure like the Co-operative Department. When once in a particular village holdings are consolidated the work automatically stops.

With these few remarks I would like to request my honourable friends here to press upon the Government the necessity of keeping the beneficent departments intact. I would also request the Government not to discontinue the departments from which benefit accrues to the zamindars.

Sardar Gurbachan Singh (Jullundur, Sikh, Rural): Sir, I will not take up much of the time of the House. I will confine myself to the Agricultural Department which is used by the zamindars and which unfortunately has been left out by the previous speakers. No session has passed in which the lot of the zamindars has not been discussed and Government have been asked to help them. The Agricultural Department is the only department of the Government machinery which has been helping the zamindar, and it is for this reason that I stand to raise my voice of protest against its abolition. The axe of retrenchment should not be applied in that direction. Ninety per cent. of our people depend on agriculture, and it is on agriculture alone that the prosperity of this province depends. All the countries in the world are devoting most of their energies and their reserves for the development of agriculture, and here in the Punjab the Agricultural Department which has hardly started Is it because the simple zamindars cannot work is to be strangled. raise as strong a voice of protest as educated people can? I have figures before me to show that the Agricultural Department has been asked to surrender 20 per cent. of the current year's budget sanctioned for it, and 25 per cent. more is demanded from it. If these suggestions are carried out, the department will no doubt be immensely crippled, would request that an equal cut on the basis of the figures of the 1986-81 budget be applied to all beneficent departments. I would also request that the Industries Department and the Public Health Department should be similarly treated.

Sayad Mubarik Ali Shah (Jhang, Muhammadan, Rural) (Urdu) : Sir, there is no doubt about it that all the countries of the world are groaning under the present financial depression, but the condition of those countries is specially worse where the main occupation of the people is agriculture. Our country is one of them; India generally and our province particularly depends upon agriculture. The main occupation of our people is agriculture. Even all the other trades and industries also depend upon it and are so closely connected with it that the reversesit has to suffer also reflect adversely upon them. In the beginning of the present financial crisis all the countries of the world

appointed enquiry committees to enquire into the causes which had led to this depression and to find out means to avoid it. Our province also appointed such a committee consisting of the members of this Council. At this the zamindars whose condition was miserable heaved a sigh of relief and all eyes turned expectantly towards the heights of Simla where this Committee was holding its meetings. This Committee contained gentlemen who were my friends and for whom I have got every regard. Simla is an alluring health resorts and the charms of its social engagements, diversions. and other occupations are so great that even one forgets oneself. The same happened with this Committee. Consequently the members failed to do full justice to the work that was entrusted to them. So I have got a genuine complaint against them, but at the same time I do realise their difficulties and I sympathise with them. They could not help it, and as they had to work under some disadvantages their case is rather excusable. Added to the temptations of participating in the social engagements at Simla, the queen of hill stations in India, there was the wrong desire to please the high This was a sort of disability and they could not drop the officers out of sight. It was the strong sense of the presence of these officers that they did not do full justice to the work that was entrusted to their case, as it happened only to-day when my honourable friend Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad of Gujranwala made a few remarks regarding the official members of the Committee and the Finance Secretary (Mr. Puckle) took strong exception to them. This shows the mentality of the official members of that Committee, that they cannot tolerate honest criticism even on the floor of this honourable House. The results of this Committee were very disappointing. At that time we were just like the crew of a lost ship in whom hope is revived at discerning a coast farther away, but who when plying in its direction become disappointed at finding it was only the horizon line or something else. The disappointment of the people knew no bounds when they found that by the recommendations of Honourable members Committee only two crores could be saved. when they say that an economy to the extent of at least Rs. 8 crores may be effected they are relevant. In 1926-27 the present Honourable Revenue Member, Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan, then representing the big Muslim landholders of this province, made a very sensible suggestion, that out of the contributions of the Central Government—the amount of which was Rs. 65 lakhs—Rs. 50 lakhs yearly may be set aside and allowed to accumulate as reserve fund to be able to grant remissions to the zamindars when so required. This most sensible and really wise suggestion was not accepted and the House took it very lightly saying that our beneficent departments should be expanded. Now, later development of events has fully brought this fact home to us that that suggestion was really of great value and it was a great blunder which this House and the Government committed in not accepting such a useful suggestion. The thing that is most important now is that the suggestion that at least Rs. 3 crores may be saved is very significant and should not drop on deaf ears. Not to accept it would amount to the repetition of a blunder for which we shall have to repent later on.

Sir, we are just what they call back-benchers. In the first place we are given a chance to have our say after the other more important members have

[Sayad Mubarik Ali Shah.] covered all the possible arguments about the problems before this House: and, secondly, the time granted to us to express ourselves is always very short while the usual interruptions from that side (pointing to the Hindu Benches) is increasingly frequent. The honourable members who have preceded me have exhausted the subject. Only a few points have been left and I will submit them before the House. First of all, I will answer the question that was put by my friend Sardar Gurbachan Singh. The answer is that a blight visits, first of all, the weak parts. And when there is an epidemic either the affected areas are to be deserted or the affected people are to be separated from the rest. I call the present financial depression an epidemic which is raging all over the world: and the departments which are most expensive and are in the habit of wasting public money without any good results are like the area or the people most affected by this epidemic. In this respect the Department of Agriculture stands first. The Department of Agriculture is said to be a beneficent department. No doubt it has spent a good deal of public money. But not with standing all this, it is a wonder to me that since the time this Department has come into existence the diseases to crops have become more common. The purpose of creating this department was to save crops from diseases. But this department as it appears has done nothing to stop those diseases. Secondly, it was established to make such experiments as would increase the produce of land, but in this respect it has failed, for the experiments are so expensive that no zamindar can adopt them at a time when the prices of the produce of land are high.

Then, Sir, there is another department to be scrutinized, I mean the Fisheries Department. It has so far done no useful work. It has never proved itself an earning department, but a burden on the revenue of this province. (An honourable member: Recommendation has already been made to abolish this department.) Such useless departments should be abolished. I would make another suggestion, and that is, that whenever any of the covenanted posts fall vacant some qualified Indian should be appointed. By doing that you would be able to make some saving and the general complaint about the Lee loot would cease to irritate the minds of the people, while you will be carrying out the programme of Indianisation set up by the Government.

Sir, the Government should come to the rescue of the zamindars who have fallen on bad days. It should try to make a reduction in our provincial expenditure to the extent of more than three crores. There is no doubt that the zamindars are very hard pressed and they can bear no more the burden of taxation under which they have been groaning for a long time. If Government would turn a deaf ear to their genuine demands I am afraid that according to the Persian proverb:—

تذک امد بجنگ امد

they may resort to a course of action which might land the Government in serious difficulties. So far only urban people have been agitating, but if zamindars also became hostile the consequences would certainly be very serious. With these words I would ask the Government to make drastic retrenchment in the provincial expenditure in order to save a sufficient

amount of money to give substantial relief to the poor zamindars of the province.

ţ

Mr. Labh Singh [Rawalpindi Division and Labore Division North. Non-Muhammadan, Rurall: I thank you, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to wind up the debate (Laughter). I have heard with considerable interest the speeches that have been made from all sides of the House and I discover that there is practical unanimity so far as non-officials of this House are concerned. The report which we have been discussing the whole of this afternoon may be described as an official report, because it represents the official point of view par excellence. This, in one sentence, is the main character of the report that has been placed before us for discussion. Unfortunately there is always a fundamental conflict of view-point between the official and the non-official in this country, and the discussion this evening has revealed very glaringly that fundamental conflict. The authorities in England have always relied upon this conflict as a safeguard for themselves. We all remember, Sir, that once upon a time there was a devolution of what was called fiscal autonomy for India. The rule enunciated was that if the Indian Legislature and the Indian Government concurred, then that fiscal policy may be given effect to. The framers of that concession knew full well that there was never likely to be an agreement between the Indian Legislature and the Indian Government, and the existence of this perpetual conflict was a more than sufficient safeguard in their opinion. It was, therefore, with ready alacrity and a great flourish of trumpets that they gave us what they called fiscal autonomy. If we scan this report and the criticism that has been levelled against it this afternoon, we find that the report has three main characteristics. Number one is, axe the bottom; the second chief characteristic of this report is, axe the beneficent departments; and the third one rather omnibus in its nature is something like this, touch not the I.C.S., the police and the revenue collecting departments. So we find that they want to save the chief governing class. They want the revenue collecting agency unimpaired and the police as an aid to the collection of the revenue and keep the people quiet. These are the three main characteristics of the report of the Retrenchment Committee which we have been discussing to-day. So far as the non-officials of this House are concerned, I have noted with great pleasure that there is practically complete unanimity. There are some three or four points on which we are all agreed and they are, that we should fix the amount which has got to be saved, the total amount that we want retrenched and then we should spread it out evenly on the reserved as well as the transferred departments in an impartial manner. This is the first principle to which all of us are prepared to subscribe, and the second is that the axe should fall more on the top than on the bottom. Regarding this there is absolutely no difference of opinion so far as the non-officials of this House are concerned, and then particularly we all want that there should be a graduated cut in salaries. We do not want a uniform cut in the salaries. but we want a graduated out, and, fourthly, we want that the cut in the salaries ought to precede the cut in numbers. These are the points, on which we are all agreed, and we hope that all of these four points would be taken into consideration, when final decisions are taken by Government with respect to the retrenchment proposals that are before them, and they would bear in mind that all sides of the House irrespective of parties are

[Mr. Labh Singh.]

agreed on all these four points. I should be very reluctant at the fag end of the session to refer in detail to particular departments. As a matter of fact, most of the speeches that have been delivered here have refrained from referring to particular departments. In the two minutes left to me I will only make just a few observations with your permission regarding the manner in which permanent employees of the State are to be shunted out, if at all that is necessary. Our unanimous prayer is that cut in numbers should be the last thing to be resorted to, i.e., only if that course is inevitable. I would suggest that this should be done in a very just and equitable manner. Of course we are suggesting that in the first place, no one should be discharged if it can be helped, but if it cannot be helped the very minimum should be discharged. The third thing that we want to emphasise is that discharge in accordance with rules should be decided on the floor of this House. We should understand the rules in accordance with which you are going to drive out people from Government service and then again give those affected a right of appeal so that no one should feel that his case has been dealt with on an individual, erratic or exceptional basis. A man should go out. if the rule requires that he should go out. These rules should be promulgated for the information of all so that each man who is driven out should be able to judge for himself that his case is really covered by the rule in accordance with which he is being shunted out of service : otherwise I am afraid we should be introducing a good deal of resentment, and my anxiety is that in carrying out the processes of retrenchment the obliquities incidental to personal equation should be reduced to the very minimum. I would very much like that when you are going to drive out people from Government service not only should you do it in accordance with the rules to be published for information of all but let the administration of this particular business be entrusted to an impartial authority. If it is possible at all I would recommend that the Public Services Commission should at once be brought into being temporarily and then put into use for this particular purpose. If this is not possible, I would suggest that you should set up an ad hoc committee for the purpose so that no individual would feel any grievance against the way in which the rules have been worked to weed him out. and even if an ad hoc committee of this kind is out of the question, then I will submit that the whole matter, even the turning out of a clerk, should be entrusted to the entire Cabinet presided over by the Governor so that heads of departments alone should not have the final say in the matter and for this purpose, I would also recommend that even the cases of people who already have been turned out should be brought under review and when the rules are made known and published broadcast, everybody should be given a right of appeal. This, in brief, is what I want to propose. It is striking six and I would not like to detain you a minute longer. I would only repeat my plea for uniformity of treatment. I am sure people would play up and take it all in a spirit of sportsmanship.

Mr. President: It appears that several honourable members yet wish to speak, but it is for the Leader of the House to find time for further discussion.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: If the House has no objection, we can go on for another hour or two to-day. If that does not meet with the wishes of honourable members, I would suggest that we meet from 9-30 to 11-30 to-morrow morning.

Mr. President: (After collecting the sense of the House). The Council will meet from 9-30 to 11-30 to-morrow for further discussion of the Retrenchment Committee's report.

I have received notice of a very important motion signed by 52 nonofficial members of the Council. Of the signatories there are 25 Muslims, 18 Hindus, 8 Sikhs and one European.

MOTION RE COMMITTEE TO SOLVE THE COMMUNAL PROBLEM.

Mr. Nanak Chand Pandit: [Hoshiarpur, non-Muhammadan, Rural]: Sir, I move the following motion:—

"This Council resolves that in view of the Premier's declaration regarding communal settlement, a committee consisting of the following be appointed to find a unanimous solution of the communal problem in the Punjah:—

- (1) The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan.
- (2) The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh. (3) The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon.
- (3) The Honourable Mails Firoz Khan Noon.(4) The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang.

This Council further resolves that the aforesaid committee may, if necessary, consult or co-opt leading members of all communities in the Punjab, and if a unanimous solution is found submit a report to this House in the next Budget session of the Council."

I need not detain the House at any great length on this resolution. We all realise that the solution of the communal problem is one of the most important facts which we have to face to-day, and if any effort is made by the members of this Council or by those gentlemen to whom we entrust this work, the whole province will welcome it. We have been very careful to state that a unanimous solution should be arrived at lest there should be any heart-burning in the minds of the members of any community. And we hope and trust that every person outside this Council and inside it will do his utmost to find a solution of this vexed question. It stands in the way of our progress. It blocks the way of further advance. I am very much ashamed to say that the name of the Punjab has been dragged more than once as being the greatest stumbling block in coming to a solution of this question. Let us therefore make an honest effort in this matter. With these words I move the motion.

Mr. President: Motion moved -

- "This Council resolves that in view of the Premier's declaration regarding communal settlement, a committee consisting of the following be appointed to find a unanimous solution of the communal problem in the Punjab:—
 - (1) The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan.
 - (2) The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh.
 (3) The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon.
 - (4) The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chaud Narang.
- This Council fruther resolves that the aforesaid committee may, if necessary, consult or co-opt leading members of all communities in the Punjab, and if a unanimous solution is found submit a report to this House in the next Budget session of the Council."

Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram : Sir, it gives me deep and genuine pleasure to support the resolution which has just been moved by the honourable member representing Hoshiarpur. The Punjab has, unfortunately, been the cockpit of communalism. This reproach has besmirched the fair name of our province, and if we are able to remove this reproach it will be a very happy augury not only for this province but for the country as a whole, because I have always felt sure that if the communal problem is solved so far as this province is concerned, then it may be taken. practically, as solved for the whole of India. The poison of communalism is, I think, to be found in a greater measure here than in any other province in India, and if by the exercise of mutual accommodation, restraint and moderation, the Punjab is able to find a solution for this problem it will remove the obstacle that stands in the way of further political advance for the country as a whole. Let us hope that God will give us sufficient wisdom and foresight to find a true solution of this problem so that future generations may bless the name of the Punjab Council, the Punjab Government and the Punjab public. I have absolutely no doubt that given the proper spirit of give and take, good will and recognition of mutual difficulties, a solution can be found and can be found without much difficulty. With these words I extend my whole-hearted support to the present resolution.

Khan Bahadur Sardar Habib Ullah: Sir, the resolution is such a noble one that it hardly requires any lengthy speech to support it. I can say with confidence that this part of the House will only welcome such an attempt, and I hope that a solution acceptable to all the communities concerned will be arrived at before long so that the Punjab can once again be proud of giving a lead to the whole of India. With these words I whole-heartedly support the resolution.

Sardar Buta Singh [Sheikhupura Sikh, Rural]: Sir, I whole-heartedly support this resolution. It gives me genuine pleasure that such an idea has come into the minds of the members of this Council. I assure the House, that as regards our community, we will leave no stone unturned to make it a success. (Hear, hear). It is our genuine desire that we should be allowed to live here and the others should also peacefully live like ourselves. Live and let live is the motto upon which I wish that every community should act, and the moment these tangles are solved here then the whole problem about this communal representation will be solved, and so I whole-heartedly support this resolution with the greatest possible pleasure.

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh (Minister for Agriculture): Sir, I am quite sure, you feel as proud as my honourable colleagues and myself feel, at the proposed motion which you, Sir, have given special leave to move just now. I cannot too highly appland the good sense which the House has shown in responding to the appeal of the Prime Minister and appointing a committee to find a solution of the difficult communal problem which has been baffling us all these years. My colleagues and I are very grateful for the trust you have reposed in us and we trust that we shall receive support from every honourable member of this House because without their support, it will be impossible for us to reach any unanimous decision. We hope that not only the members of this House, but the whole province, will co-operate in finding a solution which will lead to

the attainment of real self-government. I hope God will guide us all rightly in this great purpose and bring us together to serve our province and our people.

Mr. President: The question is that-

"This Council resolves that in view of the Premier's declaration regarding communal settlement, a committee consisting of the following be appointed to find a unanimous solution of the communal problem in the Punjab:—

- (1) The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan.
- (2) The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh.
- (3) The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon.
- (4) The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang.

This Council further resolves that the aforesaid committee may, if necessary, consult or co-opt leading members of all communities in the Punjab, and if a unanimous solution is found submit a report to this House in the next Budget session of the Council."

The motion was carried.

The Council then adjourned till 9-30 a.m. on Friday, 4th December, 1981.



And the second section is

THE SUPPLEMENTARY, GOVERNMENT PRINCIPLE, PURISH. 245 PLC -580 -21-12-31 -- SGPP Labora.

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

2ND SESSION OF THE 4TH PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. Friday, 4th December 1931.

The Council met at the Council Chamber at 9-30 A.M. of the clock. Mr. President in the Chair.

DISCUSSION ON THE BETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Mr. President: The council will now resume discussion on the Report of the Retrenchment Committee.

Chaudhri Shah Muhammad [Sheikhupura Muhammadan, Rural] (Urdu): Sir, I would like to make a few general observations in connection with the recommendations embodied in the Punjab Retrenchment Committee's Report. Before doing so, I think it is my duty to convey my sincere thanks to the members of the Committee for the great pains they have taken in preparing their report. Of course they have discharged their duty conscientiously and well. But it cannot be said that the report is either a complete or a detailed one. It has certain drawbacks. My honourable friend Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram also deserves our sincere thanks for making this very dry and dull subject an interesting one. He has spent a good deal of his precious time in writing articles on the subject to the press.

Now. I turn to the subject matter of the report itself. The report is not comprehensive and the proposals of retrenchment made therein are not exhaustive. I do not hold a brief on behalf of any of the depart-I say every department is necessary and useful. But you know that we are now face to face with a very serious financial situation. time when the zamindars are very hard hit by the present general depression. it would be a sound policy to make every possible reduction in our provincial I would particularly draw the attention of the House to that ominous and ill-fated scheme, I mean the Mandi Hydro-Electric Scheme. I do not believe in omens but I can say that it was started under very inauspicious circumstances and so long as it continues, the province can never be free from the danger of becoming bankrupt. The other day my friend This scheme can Pandit Nanak Chand also expressed the same opinion. never prove successful and if it proves successful, it will be in the sense that we would be able to pay the interest which would be due from time to time on the capital expenditure. I am of opinion that public money is being wasted on this scheme and the sooner it is abandoned the better. I would like to make two more suggestions with which, I admit, we are not First, the Punjab Government should persuade the competent to deal. Government of India to make drastic reduction in the military expenditure. The elected members of the House should emphatically tell the Government

[Chaudhri Shah Mubammad.]

that so long as considerable reduction is not made in the military expenditure there can be no peace in this province or elsewhere in India. Secondly, we are aware that we cannot touch the salaries of the people in the Imperial Services. The Government should see that these people make a voluntary surrender of a portion of their salaries.

Then, I turn to the beneficent departments. I admit that all these departments such as the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Industries and the Public Health Department, are both useful and necessary. But if those people for whose benefit these departments were created, cannot make their two ends meet and are leading to their death and ruin, what would be the use of retaining these departments? Why not put all these departments under the supervision of one high salaried officer? I doubt very much whether the Director of Land Records has work enough to keep him busy for more than 11 hours daily. I wonder what corrections he makes in records which are prepared by highly capable tahsildars, revenue Take also the Police Department which not assistants and other officers. long ago was run by one Inspector-General of Police and one Deputy Inspector-General of Police. Afterwards two ranges were created and each range was put under the charge of one Deputy Inspector-General. I think these two posts of Deputy Inspector-General of Police can be easily abolished. There is another department, I mean the Department of Agricultureto which I want to draw the attention of the House. It was established with the hope that it would work wonders. But I ask what useful work it has done so far. How many farms have been established? landlords would have sent for modern agricultural implements even if there had been no Department of Agriculture in existence. holders have derived absolutely no benefit from this department. is the need of five Assistant Directors of Agriculture? They are only an unnecessary burden on the provincial revenues. The Jail Department. offers another instance on the point. I cannot understand why senior Provincial Civil Service men drawing high salaries are appointed as Jail The Assistant Superintendents drawing only Rs. 80 Superintendents. per mensem are performing the duties as efficiently as the former. is it that Provincial Civil Service men who have got settlement training and are acquainted with revenue work are appointed to these posts? What have these qualifications got to do with jail work? Next is the Canal Department about which I want to say something. The Sub-Divisional I am at a loss to understand why there are so. Officers do very little work. many Sub-Divisional Officers working under one Executive Engineer. The most favourite pastime of these officers is earning travelling allowance by day and losing it over-night in a game of bridge. I would now turn to the Public Health Department. It has been said that this department is most indispensable. I ask, what is this department doing? It is only doing propaganda work which can be done by Mr. Brayne in a much better way. An inspector drawing Rs. 50 a month can read out to zamin. dars the pamphlets written by Mr. Brayne. The officers of this department visit villages and ask the zamindars to remove this dung-hill or pull down that chhapper. This is their main duty and it can be easily performed by a

sanitary inspector. These officers have so far done no useful work in connection with the prevention of epidemic diseases. I wonder how the Public Health Department people are better qualified to do this work. We can do without them. I suggest that a committee should be appointed which should propose which of the officers are not needed. These departments with all their paraphernalia can remain only if the country and its people are in a flourishing condition.

Sardar Bishan Singh [Sialkot-cum-Gurdaspur, Sikh, Rural] (Urdu): Sir, the honourable member who has just preceded me has remarked that the Department of Agriculture has so far done no useful work. I have been connected with this department for the last so many years and I can say on my personal experience that the remark made by the honourable member is quite unjustified and uncalled for. Improved varieties of cane have been successfully introduced in the province. At this time four lakhs acres of land are under these canes in the Punjab. If one lakh acres of land under these canes yield qur at least five maunds more per acre than those under local varieties and if one maund sells at Rs. 3, you get a net profit of Rs. 15 lakhs. Similarly the area under improved types of wheat is one crore acres in the Punjab, out of which 25 lakhs acres are under 8-A wheat, and if this area yields wheat at least one maund more per acre than local varieties and if one maund sells at Rs. 11, the net profit would amount to Rs. 871 lakhs. It has been said that the system of consolidation of holdings should be done away with. This system has done a lot of good in the central districts where the holdings are very small and scattered over distant places. It has also been said that the Department of Industries should be I do not understand why this recommendation is being made. abolished. The people have only now begun to give their attention to cotton and sugar industries. If this department is abolished, the condition of the zamindars will go from bad to worse.

Lala Jyoti Prasad [South-East Towns, Non-Muhammadan, Urban] (Urdu): Sir, from the perusal of the Retrenchment Committee's Report it will be clear that its members have taken great pains to do the work But it is also clear that this report is very unsatisentrusted to them. factory from certain points of view. Read this report from one end to the other. You will find that higher services have not been touched at all although the ends of justice and fair play demand that a recommendation should have been made to abolish all such posts in the higher services The proposed uniform reduction which are obviously unnecessary. in salaries of the different Government servants is another unsatisfactory feature of this report. Is it fair and just that a man drawing Rs. 5,000 a month and one drawing Rs. 50 a month should be compelled to surrender the same percentage of his salary? As was suggested yesterday by Mr. Nanak Chand Pandit, reduction in salaries should be made in a graduated The salaries of those who are drawing between Rs. 40 and Rs. 200 should be cut down by 10 per cent, and of others who are drawing between Rs. 200 and Rs. 1,000 should be reduced by 124 per cent. and the salaries of those who are drawing more than Rs. 1,000 should be cut down at the rate of 15 to 20 per cent. This will be only fair and just and would give no cause for grievance to any of the Government servants. Connected with

[Lala Jyoti Prasad.]

this is another important point to which I would like to draw the attention of Government. In reducing the number of posts care should be taken to reduce the minimum number of posts of low-paid servants who have no other source to fall back upon. In these hard times when practically all avenues of earning livelihood are blocked, it will be inexpedient to throw such men out of employment and to deprive them of their only means of feeding themselves and their families. They will not object to their salaries being cut proportionately, but they will certainly feel a great pinch if they are asked to go bag and baggage.

I will now proceed to say a few words with regard to the proposal that the Health Department should be amalgamated with the Medical Department and that only one officer of health should be put in charge of two districts working under the direction of the Civil Surgeon concerned. I may say at once that the proposed arrangement, if made, will surely impair the efficiency of the Health Department. This department has amply justified its existence by the work it has done for the province. Its officers have succeeded on more than one occasion to prevent the spread of apidemics like plague and cholera and the health officers posted to various districts have proved beyond doubt their usefulness. It is, therefore. necessary in the interests of the province to allow them to continue to do their work as before. If you place them under the Civil Surgeons and each of them is in charge of two districts, they will not be able to do much useful In this connection this fact should also be borne in mind that the Civil Surgeons have their hands full of work and they have very They are also not very expert in little time to attend to public health. this line and hence it is likely that they will prove a stumbling block in the way of the health officers. May I hope that in view of the interests of public health the proposed arrangement will not be accepted. once again that both the quantity and quality of the work of the Health Department will suffer if it is amalgamated with the Medical Department. One word with regard to the Industries Department, the proposal to scrape this department is also open to serious objections. In my opinion this is the only department which is going to solve many of our difficulties in future and it will be a wrong policy to nip it in the bud. It is already being very stingily provided and if we calculate the share of the total budgeted expenditure of the province allotted to this department, it will amount to not more than half a pice in the rapee. If it be necessary to cut down its provision. it should be cut down as little as possible.

Of course, a good deal of saving can be effected in the expenditure that is incurred on the Hissar Government Cattle Farm. I endorse every word of the minority report in this respect. The Government has to suffer a loss of 1½ lakhs of rupees every year on account of this farm alone. And how can it help such a heavy loss when it has employed as many as seven gazetted officers and a large number of subordinate officers to work on this farm? To go into details, there is one Superintendent, two Assistant Superintendents and the same number of Deputy Superintendents attached to this farm besides two other officers who are under training. These two officers were posted there to undergo a course of training at the farm in the hope that two agricultural farms will be started in the Nili Bar where they

will be put as officers in charge. I understand that one of them has since been sent back to the Veterinary College at Lahore. Even without him the number of officers, as I understand, is greater than the number of clerks employed at the farm. And a host of these officers and clerks is needed for one farm which comprises 42,000 acres of land out of which only 4,000 acres are being utilised. Can you imagine that a private individual will keep so large an establishment to run such a farm? Certainly not. are so many landlords in this province who own more than 4,000 acres of land and yet we know of no one who may have under his employment more than two or three managers or clerks to supervise the cultivation of an area of It will interest the members to know that the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendents of the farm, each one is in receipt of Rs. 50 as motor car allowance although he is keeping two horses and two khachars at the cost of Government besides any number of bullock carts at his disposal. Believe me, these officers are leading a princely life at that farm. In addition to these and other facilities, they find plenty of shikar I would earnestly request the Honourable Minister for to please them. Agriculture to stop this waste of public money, which comes from the poor tax-payers, as soon as possible. In his answer to my question put vesterday, in which I had enquired the amount of loss suffered by the Government in 1930-31 on account of this farm, the Honourable Minister was pleased to say that this farm was meant for breeding purposes and that, therefore, any loss suffered on its account would not justify any adverse criticism about We know that this farm is meant for breeding purposes but the expenditure that is incurred on its account cannot be justified in any case. He is perhaps aware that there was a time when Colonel Farmer was the only officer in charge of this farm. In his time also the number of cows and khachars at the farm was 1,200 and 500, respectively, which is the present number and the work was going on as smoothly as it is now going on. Why is it that now so many officers are required? A small addition in the number of acres of land now under cultivation cannot justify such a large increase in the number of officers. I hope that the Honourable Minister will lose no time in bringing this expenditure down to a reasonable level. I may also, in passing, say that it will not be in the interest of the province to make huge cuts in the beneficent departments. Expenditure on these departments may be reduced but only to a reasonable extent. make one other suggestion and then I will have finished my speech. initial scale of salaries of the different services should be brought down and the amount of annual increments should also be reduced. result in a good deal of saving in future.

Mian Nurullah (Lyallpur South, Muhammadan, Rural): Sir, while supporting most of the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee and appreciating the labour and the honest work of the members and the Chairman of the Committee in placing before us a really valuable document, I am still doubtful whether with the present conditions as they prevail to-day, we will be able to balance the budget at least for the few years that are to follow, with the suggested recommendation of retenchment of about Rs. 245 lakhs which when given effect to might come to just under Rs. 2 crores. The estimate of land revenue and abiana which is put at about Rs. 750 lakhs seems to be an

[Mian Nurullah.]

optimistic figure if we are to give some real relief to the zamindars and save the peasantry and the agricultural industry which is the only industry of the province. The resolution that we passed the other day is bound to upset all the calculations of our hardworked Finance Member and I can assure you that it will not be safe to put our land revenue and abiana at Rs. 750 lakhs. So it becomes necessary, just as our friend Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram remarked vesterday, that we must have at least a retrenchment of Rs. 3 crores. But I go beyond that and concur with our honourable friend, Malik Muhammad Amin Khan, that our aim should be Rs. 4 crores. only will we be able to put our finances on a sound footing. While I uphold most of the principles enunciated by Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram, I must say that I was glad to hear from the honourable the Finance Member that most of the allowances have already been curtailed. I think that all the Lee Commission recommendations should go. We have no justifications for them now. They are now obsolete and before I touch any other thing I would like to support his suggestions that salaries should have a bigger cut and a more substantial cut and the cut should be on a graduated scale, as I suggested in July 1980, from 10 to 25 per cent. and from top to the bottom. After we have done that we should abolish all redundant and superfluous posts. We should retire all those gentlemen who have put in 30 years of service and all those who have reached 55 years of age and are on extension. After that I support and uphold the principle laid down, that reduction in posts should be begun at the top. This is said to be a top-heavy government and if we are to remove this blot we must begin retrenchment at the top because one post gone at the top is equal to two dozen posts at the bottom. I do not say that we should not touch at the bottom. We must cut all superfluous appointments. The main thing is to begin at the top. Many other honourable members have suggested and I concur with them that a few posts can be abolished with advantage. The Public Works Department can be scrapped away and probably amalgamated with the Irrigation Department with only two Chief Engineers. One Financial Commissioner, the Deputy Inspectors-General of Police, a number of Superintending Engineers, two Assistant Superintendents of the Hissar Farm and the Fishery Department can go with advantage. I quite agree with the recommendations of the Committee that the Ministers should not get more than Rs. 3,000. I would like to say that the President and the Deputy President of the Council might come under the ordinary graded scale. But I would not like to uphold the suggestion that the Deputy President should not be paid anything. In no other province is he honorary. It is essential for this Council to give him something and I do not think that he should suffer more than any other person on the ordinary graded scale. Passing on, I uphold the recommendation that in future heads of departments in the province should get only Rs. 1,500 a month, that is for the new entrants.

Speaking about the future of the departments individually, only taking them as an illustration, I would like first to take the Irrigation Department. I think there is a huge scope for retrenchment in the Irrigation Department. I was very glad to hear from the honourable member that this department has saved about Rs. 114 lakhs, but when I questioned him I was told that it was only 40 lakhs. I was reading probably yesterday

that the total expenditure is somewhere near Rs. 857 lakhs, about 55 per cent. of the income which is Rs. 650 lakhs. This would never be the working expenses of any business concern. This argument that water is a commercial commodity and we can give it at whatever price we like or at least not lower than the cost of it, is quite wrong. No business concern would spend so much. I can make a bold offer and say that the public would be prepared to undertake the working of this department even at 75 per cent. after the retrenched expenses and show an efficiency of not only cent per cent. but 101 per cent.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: I am very glad to hear it, but in actual practice we find that they look up to the Executive Engineer even for settling warabandis.

Mian Nurullah: Now the work is done in the department in its own way and it is through this department that Government is suffering more in prestige and power in these days than through any other department, at least among the zamindars. Sir, I am sorry to find that some of the reserved departments have been disposed of only by saying that such and such a cut is to be made, while some of the beneficent departments, especially the Industries and the Public Health Departments have been scrutinised thoroughly with a view probably to strangle them. I must say that both these departments are very important. Industries, I am bound to say, is going to be the salvation of this province and, as a matter of fact, even of this country. Our honourable friend, Sardar Bishan Singh said, in these days everybody is anxious to start some home and cottage industry or another. There will be nobody to give us any information. For instance, if we want to start a sugar factory, there is lack of information. I want to make one or two remarks about the Agricultural Department. While emphasising the necessity for this department and the importance of research work and the fruit growing industry with a zealous fruit expert, I am sorry to remark that this department has not been able to win over the zamindars. I am sorry to remark also that this department failed to do one thing in this kharif. I was told last month by an Executive Engineer of the Irrigation Department that if people had been told to chop off the overshooting cotton plants, then it would have borne more fruit and there would have been more yield and a gain to the province.

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh: And he knew about cotton growing?

Mian Nurullah: Probably he knew more than the department itself. If that experiment had been tried we would have known the results. I have also learnt from many expert zamindars who had had thirty years of experience in practical agriculture that this would have done some good.

I now come to the Department of Public Health. One of my honourable friends has remarked that this is not an essential department. I should think this is the most essential department and I would like to give some facts and figures that I had studied when I was a student of statistics. The pity is that it does not and cannot yield immediate results. You cannot sow the seed to-day and expect to reap the crop to-morrow. You have to wait and judge this department from invisible indices, i.e., the rates of infantile mortality, from birth and death rates and infectious diseases and

[Mian Nurollah.]

such other things. In England after the great Public Health Act of 1785, the death rate in 1871—1880 per thousand of persons per annum was 21 · 4 and in 1930 it was only 11 · 4. In India in 1929, it was about 28 · 8. Infantile mortality in England in 1900 was 154 and in 1990 it was 80. In India in 1929 it was 188. Thus we are backward by a century or so. Similarly in the case of small-pox in 1871 it was ·24 in England and in 1929 it was 0 · 000, a remarkable thing indeed. Plague has been extricated altogether. That means in England in 1929 there was no death from small-pox at all, while in the Punjab we had 179 cases in Lahore and 189 in Amritsar. Sir, I cannot do better than read out a remark about this amalgamation that is suggested now from a book which I have got in hand. The Ministry of Health there says:—

The amalgamation of these departments and making the Public Health Department a subordinate department to the Medical Department would be against the interests of the province. In England the state is maintaining only the Public Health Department. There is no curative department or medical department as they call it here and for every 26,000 persons they have one public health officer while here we have one for 4 lakhs. From this you can judge the importance of this department and if you make it a subordinate department, the whole of the initiative of these highly qualified doctors will go to dogs and there would be no interest left. If you are at all to make any retrenchment make a substantial cut in other departments or even overhaul and do away with the medical department. It would be absolutely unjust if you reduce the salary of District Medical Officers of Health except to the extent of the general cut when you do not provide them a house and they are not allowed any private practice.

I want to say one word more and that is about the consolidation of holdings department which as my honourable friend from Gurdaspur remarked is going to be abolished. This department is doing a most useful work in the central Punjab and zamindars only can realize its importance and utility. This is a little thing and can easily be allowed to remain. If you overhaul the Irrigation Department and if you try to find revenues elsewhere you will see that you can make a further saving of Rs. 40 laking in the Irrigation Department and zamindars can be saved a lot of worry and botheration due to the abolition of the department of consolidation of holdings. With these few words I beg to emphasise that retrenchment is most essential and we should aim at Rs. 4 crores rather than Rs. 3 crores.

Chauchri Muhammad Abdul Rahman Khan [Jullundur, Muhammadan, Rural] (Urdu): Sir, the Retrenchment Committee's Report has been discussed at length and I need not detain the House for a long time. The fall in the prices of agricultural produce has not only adversely affected the financial position of the Punjab but it has disturbed the financial equilibrium of every country in the world. So, it is but necessary that we

should try to effect an all-round curtailment in our expenditure to save the poor zamindars, who have been the greatest sufferers because of this financial calamity, from the deadly clutches of penury. The difficulty of the zamindar is so great and his misery so acute that if nothing is done in order to relieve him of his present distress he will very soon begin to prefer death to the miserable life he has to lead now-a-days. So, the Government will be better advised if they leave no stone unturned to remedy the evil which is likely to assume an irretrievable aspect during the coming two or three years. I will now make a few suggestions which may perhaps, if carried to practice, enable those who are assigned the work of improving the financial condition of our province, to work up their schemes successfully.

1 am told that it is only in our country that such a long term of office is allowed. I understand that not more than 15 years are allowed for Government servants to serve in other countries. I am of opinion that if the same restriction is imposed with regard to the term of service in our country as well, we will be greatly relieved from our monetary troubles. The first advantage that is likely to accrue from such a restriction will be that fat salaries to so many servants will not have to be paid. Secondly so many people who are out of employment will be provided and on moderate salaries. The young man, who after completing his education roams about discontented and tries to join hands with the agitators, will find himself more usefully employed and cease to be an irresponsible wanderer. I, however, will suggest that whereas 15 years are allowed in other countries for Government service we may fix the limit at 20 years. Moreover I understand that our grades of salaries are much higher than anywhere else in the world. In this connection I may point out that in these days the prices of nearly all the necessities of life are very low so much so that the things which could be had for not less than Rs. 90 previously can now be had for a sum of not more than Rs. 30. So it will not be improper to fix lower grades of salaries in place of higher ones. I, therefore, suggest that the salary of no Government servant should in any case exceed Rs. 1,000 per mensem. It is no small amount in these days of acutefinancial stringency. One word more in connection with the reduction in salaries. While axing the salaries of the Government employees the Government should proceed according to a set principle. that principle is this; load the camel in proportion to his strength. It is not a sound policy to effect a 10 per cent. cut in the salaries of those high officials who are drawing Rs. 5,000 a month and subject a Rs. 50 salary to the same amount of pruning.

The Retrenchment Committee has recommended the abolition of the consolidation of holdings department. This, I am constrained to remark, is a very unwise suggestion. This department has done immense good in the direction of improving the financial condition of zamindars. In fact they find it is the only beneficial department maintained by the Government. One of the many blessings of this department has been the colonisation of a totally barren tract of 2,500 acres in one Patti Kalan of my own village, Rahon. Vamindars who did not own a marla of land previously have come to hold several acres of land now. If this department is abolished that will

[Chaudhri Muhammad Abdul Rahman Khan]

amount, I may frankly point out here, to the ruin of so many families of zamindars.

The Retrenchment Committee has also recommended the curtailment of the expenditure of the department of Agriculture. also, in fact, a curtailment of the few privileges of the zamindars which they have begun to enjoy since not very long ago. The zamindar of the Punjab is yet treading the same path which was chalked out by our First Father Adam. He has the same persian wheel of the pre-historic times and conveys his load by the same bullock-cart which is one of the many relics of antiquity in this province. It is on account of the department of Agriculture that the zamindar has begun to be acquainted with the modern improved methods of agriculture and the time and labour saving machines of the new age. An improved model of plough and other agricultural implements have come to be used by zamindars and they are now realising their importance fully well. Zamindars are being trained in making use of chemical manure and useful seeds to improve their agriculture. Officers of this department go about instructing the ignorant peasants to save their crops from the attack of several kinds of worms which eat away the plants or check their full growth. It is on account of the instruction and labour of the officers of the department of Agriculture that zamindars have come to know that there actually is a remedy to the 'diseases' of plants. So I want to make it definitely clear to the Government, that it would not be in any way advisable to curtail or mitigate the activities of this department which is highly beneficial to the zamindars. In spite of all this, I am sorry to remark that the department of Agriculture is not free from the laxities which are so characteristic of all bureaucratic administrations. I have reasons to complain of this laxity on the part of the officers of the department. Whenever a matter is brought to their notice they are not prompt in taking action. I myself sometime back went in person to the Honourable the Agriculture Minister in connection with the sending of a director to examine the working of my machines but though I went to the Minister twice no action was taken with regard to the matter and neither any director nor any mechanic was deputed to attend to that affair. But, however, this is a common defect in all bureaucratic machineries and the Agricultural department cannot be an exception.

One more recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee which has deeply pained me is the abolition of primary education. This is a very unsound suggestion and this should never be translated into practice. Education is an indispensable necessity. It is better to die than to live uneducated (hear, hear.) The Committee might as well have recommended the very effacement of that village where they recommend education to be stopped. All our troubles are due to illiteracy. Quarrels, frays, dacoities and thefts are all due to ignorance and illiteracy. Our demand is for more and more education. The physical eyes receive light from the sun: our intellectual eyes get their radiance from knowledge; please, therefore, do not block the way of light and learning. If you stop the spread of education in the villages, I assure you that you will have no saving either. Money which you will save by stopping the progress of education will be

spent in checking the activities of robbers and thieves who will then be increasing in number. And that money, I warn you, will be ill-spent.

The best way to make a saving would be this. Make calculations and ascertain as to how much you want to save from the expenditure of every department. Assign a share which you expect every department to contribute by way of meeting the present financial crisis. Every department will try to cut down its expenditure without affecting in any way the efficiency of the work done by it. In this manner, I think, the proposed saving of three crores will be easily made. I may further suggest that the retrenchment in numbers must follow reduction in salaries. The distinction of coloured and white should also not be allowed to prevail. I understand that there are certain allowances which are not drawn by the Indians, but are drawn by the Europeans. Let the Europeans also not draw those allowances for this period of financial stringency. Many of these allowances were fixed by the European officials in the pre-reform days when there were no councils and no unofficial scrutiny of the budget. So these officers fixed big allowances for their own countrymen as the Punjabi saying goes:—

The department which is sure to offer great scope for retrenchment is the Public Works Department. This department, Sir, has become notorious for squandering the public money. I am sure that if the work of this department be carried very honestly it can save so much as to make any further cut in expenditure totally unnecessary. The unscrupulous manner in which the estimates are allowed to expand every year is very resplendently obvious from the estimates of the Mandi Hydro-Eelectric Scheme. When the work was started the estimates showed that the whole scheme will reach completion after an expenditure of 2½ crores of rupees. But now we find that the estimates have reached the neighbourhood of Rs. 9 crores. And what is this all due to? The officers do not supervise carefully and public money is being wasted relentlessly. There is a man living in my neighbourhood, who has earned several thousands from that work alone and has received recently a sum of 17 thousand rupees as profit on work of the Mandi Hydro-Electric scheme. I am a member of the district board and the President of Sabraon municipality. In this capacity I have to get several works done under my own supervision. I find that we pay less and our work is more satisfactory than that of the Public Works Department. The floors which are made under the supervision of the Public Works Department are broken in no time, though they are very carefully used by the officers who draw Rs. 5,000 per mensem and put on shoes worth Rs. 500 a pair and not by poor zamindars like ourselves whose rough-soled shoes would break any pucca floor (Laughter). So it is high time that the work of this department should be subjected to a minute scrutiny and all its estimates should be carefuly examined in order to check this sort of wastage of the hard-earned money of the tax-payers.

Kanwar Mamraj Singh Chohan [Ambala-cum-Simla, Non-Muhammadan, Rural], (Urdu); Sir, I also want to make my humble observations with regard to the Report of the Retrenchment Committee. I will first of

[Kanwar Mamraj Singh Chohan.]

all make a few observations with regard to the department which has been considered by the Committee in paragraphs 21 to 28 of the Report. The Committee have recommended that the posts of assistant patwaris should be totally abolished and that reduction should be made in the number of patwaris and ganuagos. This, I am constrained to remark, is a very unsound suggestion. Because if translated into practice it will, as recommended by the committee, necessitate the extending of the term of jamabandis from four years, an action which is highly unpraiseworthy in the opinion of experts. In my opinion it is not proper to widen the circleof the patwari either. Moreoever, no considerable saving can be expected by the retrenchment of the posts of assistant patwaris. On the other hand, he work of the department will suffer to a great extent. The assistant patwari works as an apprentice patwari on a very nominal remuneration and when he is assigned the responsible work of a patwari he is not totallyignorant of the nature of the work as an absolutely fresh hand is likely to be... This practice of the recruitment of patwaris from the class of these apprentice patwaris has done immense good in the way of facilitating the work of the department. A patwari has to be busy for nearly the whole of theyear in performing his multifarious duties ranging from the difficult task of preparing jamabandis to the responsible work of girdawaris. In addition to these duties he has to make mutation entries. If a reduction is made in the number of ganuages the responsibility of performing all duties with regard to making succession entries and checking the mutation registers will be thrown on the shoulders of one ganuage working in a circle much wider than usual. I want to make it clear that the ganuage should not be considered as an insignificant and unnecessary link between the superior officers and the patwaris. On the other hand he is a responsible officer who is entrusted with the duty of supervising the work of all patwaris in a circle and checking all revenue records. It would be a very unwise policy to allow a retrenchment in the number of qanungos thereby adversely affecting the efficiency of such an important and most reliable work as the preparaation of land revenue records. Of course, they can be entrusted with morework such as entries in revenue records regarding indisputable successions. This work is at present being done by the naib-tahsildars. If this is done a few naib-tabsildars can be safely reduced. This will result in much moresaving in expenditure.

Now, I would like to say something about the Co-operative Department. Every one knows that it is a very useful Department. In the Report of the Retrenchment Committee it has been suggested that only A class societies should be retained and the rest should be gradually abolished during the next three years. I think it will be a great injustice to the zamindars if the suggestion is acted upon. In the March session of the Council I had asked a question about the number of A, B, C and D Class co-operative societies in the Punjab. The Honourable Minister for Agriculture replied that up to July 1980 there were 388 A class co-operative societies in the Punjab. By asking this question I simply wanted to know the progress which this province has made in this connection. This showed that although this department had been working for the last so many years there are only 400-societies which can understand and perform their duties efficiently.

The Retrenchment Committee has been pleased to remark that out of all the societies only 400 are genuine and the rest are fancy. I believe that A, and B class societies are doing their work quite satisfactorily. Therefore, I am against the abolition of B class societies. It is regrettable that in some cases societies have been started in such villages where people are quite ignorant. The existence of these societies there is useless because the people over there cannot co-operate. I think it will be much better if those societies are closed down and opportunities are given to other villages and people who can co-operate and benefit by them.

Formerly the Co-operative Union used to charge 5 per cent. audit fee on the annual profit of a society. Subsequently this audit fee was raised to 7½ per cent. and it is now 10 per cent. The Co-operative Union had promised that it would increase the pay of the sub-inspectors but has not so far made good its promise. I, therefore, submit that a committee be appointed to enquire into the working of the Union and find out how our money is spent. The Retrenchment Committee has called the C and D class societies as fancy societies. I think there is no harm if they are abolished. Then there are women's co-operative societies and these have inspect-resses and sub-inspectresses who have very little work to do. These societies are quite useless to the Union which has to bear unnecessary expenditure in this connection. I think these societies can be easily abolished and the Union will thereby be saved an increase in the number of liquidators.

I want to say now a few words with regard to the reduction that has been proposed in the allowance paid to the members of the Council. I think this is not a good suggestion. Those gentlemen who belong to Lahore do not get any allowance. They therefore do not want that others should also get any. We are not big zamindars, Rai Bahadurs or Khan Bahadurs. If this allowance is reduced it will mean that in future during our stay in Lahore we shall either have to give trouble to our friends or spend money from our own pocket which will put us in a great difficulty. I hope the Government will give a fair consideration to my requests.

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh (Minister for Agriculture): Sir, I have listened with deep concern to the speeches that have been made since yesterday and I have been greatly depressed by their note of hopelessness and helplessness. My only reason for speaking to-day is to indicate certain factors which have brought about the crisis through which we are now passing and to say that this condition is not going to last for ever. I need hardly point out that overproduction in some countries, management of money in circulation and debt burden are the main operating factors in lowering prices.

Now take the question of overproduction. The League of Nations in a communiqué which they have recently issued point out "that the world population in 1929 was about 4 per cent. greater than in 1925, world production of food-stuffs and raw material was about 11 per cent. greater and world trade about 19 per cent. greater. World production and trade increased continuously throughout the quinquennium but according to the information available, trade in raw material and products both fell." It is clear that overproduction is not a permanent condition, and is within human control. The Council might reasonably hope that overproduction which has

[Hon. Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh.]

taken place mostly in European countries is now being brought under control, some of the countries are restricting their production, and others have raised tariff walls to prevent the flow of commodities from one country to another which again must help in steadying internal price levels. In this connection it would be of interest to enquire whether we have any overproduction in the Punjab. I just looked into the figures for your informa-Take wheat. We have 3,122,300 tons of average production in a year. If we divide it over our population of 23,580,852 we find that it gives six chittacks and two tolas per day per head of the population. If we add to it. gram, 910,300 tons and millets 509,300 tons, we get 9 chittacks and 2 tolas per head of the population. I am sure the House will agree that we cannot regard that the Punjab at present has any great surplus available. Indeed the only conclusion one is driven to is that it is on our handful of savings that all our trade depends. All the surplus of which we talk of is the result of economy practised by every villager in the Punjab. Therefore so far as the Punjab is concerned I think we can take hope that our production of foodstuffs is not so large that if we take measures we cannot stabilise prices.

Taking again the question of money, I think it is an important question deserving your very serious consideration, for, money is the only permanent index of prices. And as long as money was a solid and immutable standard of values, as long as money was represented by gold or silver there were no violent fluctuations in prices. This was borne out by a very interesting article in the "Economist" last month. As we all know during the War, gold and silver money had to be supplemented by paper money and ever since, money had almost lost its position. Money in circulation is subject to withdrawal and inflations: which means that there are constant contractions and expansions disturbing prices. If we stabilise the volume of money in circulation we can stabilise prices, combined with a control of the inflow But our money is neither silver nor gold. of commodities from outside. it is linked neither to silver nor to gold. It is linked to sterling and sterling again has lost its gold moorings. I do feel it would be a great advantage if we had an empire currency circulating throughout the empire. We would then chase away this continuous nightmare of exchange and within the empire in any case prices would stabilise and promote inter-empire trade. We must have a stable money and a constant supply of money in circulation so that there are no violent fluctuations disturbing the whole financial position.

The third factor is the factor of debt. During the War all the countries of the world had pledged their future incomes and raised large debts. I shall not go into the debt position of the world or the debt position of India, but I do wish to draw your attention to rural indebtedness. The position in the Punjab according to the report of the Banking Enquiry Committee shows that rural indebtedness which stood at about Rs. 100 crores and was covered by one year's income has increased now to Rs. 150 crores and is not covered by four years' income. This House has been much interested in trying to obtain a reduction in land revenue and water rate and other taxes which on the whole are used for the good of the province, but it has paid little attention to the great burden of debt. If you take it that the debt has

increased to Rs. 150 crores, interest on the 150 crores works out at an average of 15 per cent. to about Rs. 22.5 crores. If the income of the province which stood at Rs. 100 crores has been cut down by a fall in prices to Rs. 50 crores, then this burden is more than the province can bear. It is a question whether our agriculturists on whose capacity depends the prosperity of the province can really put forth all their energies in production without some relief?

Lastly, the main factor of production is the man himself. And I think every member of the House ought to realise whether it is in scaling down our standard of living that we can better equip our population for production or whether it is by raising it to a higher standard of living and awakening in the people a keener desire for production that we can add to the prosperity of the country. I for my part stand for higher standard, I would also beg the House to give more attention to the problem of unemployment than it has hitherto done. All the countries of the world are busy with the problem. England has just established a National Government to provide work for the unemployed. What are we doing in this direction? Are we really right in passively yielding to the belief that we have reached such a hopeless condition where our only remedy is to live in state of chronic poverty. I do not and cannot agree that we have reached such a stage. We have all the resources which our forefathers had. We have a population which is vital, energetic and ready to work-science and invention have increased the power of production of all advanced countries of the world. We also can do what others have done if we follow the modern methods of production or manufacture. What we lack is organisation and the time has arrived when

all the brains of the province should combine and organise our population, both in the production of foodstuffs and of manufactured articles. Here again, we might take a lesson from England. The Prime Minister of the National Government declared not long ago that he aimed at increasing England's exports and decreasing its imports. This is what we have got to do also—to increase our exports, that is, to increase our production, and to decrease our imports.

Finally I would ask the House to be of good cheer and to go hopefully forward in organising all the revenue-producing departments of the province. If you do so, there is no reason why this province should not weather the storm and come out stronger in organisation.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan [Ambala civision, North-East, Muhammadan, Rural]: Sir, I rise to accord my appreciation and criticism of the Retrenchment Committee's report. The report is good as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. The indictment of the report which my friend Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad made holds good in my opinion. He said that the report was written in fear of the big officers or big departments who were not touched excepting of course the Ministers. Therefore it is proper for us to touch many of the departments dealt with in this report and most of those have already been sufficiently dealt with. I will touch very briefly a few of them and will let my views be considered by the Government members.

I will take first of all the easiest one—the Registration Department. It has been said that the expense of this department is Rs. 98,000 and it has been recommended that this department, that is, the honorary and paid

[Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan.]

sub-registrarships should be abolished where the number of registered deeds is less than 700 a year except at the district headquarters. In my opinion the honorary and paid sub-registrarships should be abolished everywhere. Even if the number is more than 700 the tahsildar and the naib-tahsildar can surely cope with it, and now that the income-tax work has been taken away from the tahsildars they have not very heavy work and will be found quite equal to it and in some cases, perhaps in most cases, much better than these ordinary honorary and paid sub-registrars. Some of these sub-registrars are almost illiterate; they cannot write properly and the work done by them is miserably bad. It has been objected that the tahsilder and the naib-tahsilder generally are out on tour and that this work cannot be entrusted to them. The honourable member who said that is ignorant of the rules on the subject. The rule is that when one officer is on tour the other must be at the headquarters. Therefore, there is no fear of people desiring their documents to be registered wandering about. It is true that some tahsildars and naib-tahsildars disregard this rule and go out on tour on holidays but it will entail no hardship as there is no document registered on holidays. I do not understand why the district headquarters have been recommended to be exempted from the operation of this suggestion. At the district headquarters there is all the more reason why the tahsildars and naib-tahsildars should do this work because they have no treasury work and very little criminal work. So it will be saving a good deal of money-about a lakh of rupees-if these sub-registrarships can be abolished.

After this I take the Jail Department. The expense on this department is very heavy and it has been suggested that as a step towards retrenchment the Assistant Deputy Inspector-General of Prisons should be abolished. I quite agree with this, but I may submit that I have seen all the jails of the Punjab and know fully well the state of work there. The work in the jails and the office of the Deputy Inspector-General is so heavy that I can say that he will not be able to get on with it alone. Colonel Barker told me the other day that he has been getting about 8,000 demi-official letters alone to answer in a year, not to speak of the other heavy work, but at the same time in the interest of retrenchment and economy I think that there ought to be some reduction and I propose that instead of an LM.S. officer, a Personal Assistant would be quite sufficient for him. Both of these gentlemen generally do the office work. I have seen that the jails that they have visited during the year can be counted on the joints of one finger alone. If the Assistant is taken away I do not think the Inspector-General will see any jail in the Punjab and thus the discipline and the working of the jails will become worse. For this reason if a Personal Assistant is allowed to him on ordinary pay then he will be able to carry on the work of the office and the Inspector-General will have time for inspecting the jails. This will save a good deal of money. At the same time I propose that none of the wholetime Superintendents of Jails should be allowed to remain. Their work has been found to be a failure. This is the opinion of the Retrenchment Committee. I have visited these jails at all hours of the day, at 6, 7, 8, 9 and 11 A.M. and at 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 o'clock, P.M., but I have never seen, except in two jails, the Superintendent of the Jail present in the jail. These whole-

time Superintendents of Jails who have been taken from the provincial service generally regard the jails as resting places or convalescent homes. They usually remain at home and pass their time, as my friend from Sheikhupura said, in playing bridge or in some other light pursuits. So I do not think they have justified their being kept on for this difficult work. work in the jails is so difficult that the presence of the Superintendent is all the time necessary. What is done at present is that the poor and ill-paid Deputy Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Jails carry on the whole work. I was visiting the jail of Lyallpur and I pointed out certain omissions under the Jail Manual, and the Superintendent who was present said that he also had pointed out these defects to the Deputy Superintendent three days ago but that he had not removed the defect. That is the condition, and what is worse Government has made another great mistake and that is not justifiable at all—they have employed as Superintendents those who have retired or who are about to retire. Perhaps they have forgotten the dictum of Sir Donald Johnstone, the late Chief Judge of the High Court, who remarked that an officer no matter how honest he might be is inclined to be dishonest towards the end of his career, and the jails are the very dens of corruption and dishonesty. What is worse some of these officers have never enjoyed a good reputation in service but they have been put in charge of jails, and I do not know the wisdom of this except that it was perhaps thought that some work had to be found for them. What is the condition of a man who is about to retire. He cannot cope with the hard work of the jails. The jail is a place where one has to stand up and look about and wander. about the jail almost all the day, not to speak of six hours, from the morning to the evening, for at every minute there is something or other which has to be attended to, and I am very glad that the Retrenchment Committee has already formed this opinion and it has recommended that all retired officers in the jails should go at once. But it is a sad commentary on the report of this Committee that when this report was published—probably it came to the notice of the Jail officers too late and they have just employed a retired man in a jail. I do not know what will be the fate of the orders but it is giving a very poor reception to the report. If the suggestions which I have made about the Jail Department are accepted there will be a good deal of saving. For these wholetime Superintendents there will be Deputy Superintendents or part time Extra Assistant Commissioners, and an allowance of Rs. 50 will serve the purpose of enabling them to keep a horse and carriage in order that they can come to jail and go back. This is a costly agency and should go.

After that I will take the Revenue Department. My honourable friend from Ambala has suggested that quantities and patwaris should not be reduced. As far as the quantities are concerned I think they can be reduced; two-thirds of the present number will do but as far as the patwaris are concerned their circles cannot be enlarged. There are a good many gentlement on the Government benches who are acquainted with revenue work. They know that if a patwari's centre is enlarged and even if jamabandistake place after six, seven or eight years his work will not become lighter. What will he do during the girdawari days? They know that the patwaris are busy day and night. They know that during the day they do girdawari and write their roznamchas at night and that work takes several hours and

[Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan.]

it is incumbent upon them to do it every day. If you increase the number of villages from six or eight to nine or twelve, they will not be able to cope with the work. The result will be that there will be farzi work and this is a term which is known to all revenue officers. There is then another source of reduction in the Revenue Department and that is the abolition of the post of the Revenue Assistant. The Revenue Assistant at present does only two things—partition cases and hearing of the rent cases.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: And he supervises the work of tahsildars.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan: I am coming to that. The Revenue Member says that the Revenue Assistant supervises the work of the tahsildar. May I inform him that he never does anything of the sort? He cannot inspect the work of the tahsildar unless the Deputy Commissioner specially authorises him, but the Deputy Commissioner can authorise any Extra Assistant Commissioner, he can authorise the Treasury Officer to inspect the tahsildar's work. I do not think the Revenue Member can teach me on the subject. As for the partition work of the Revenue Assistant, the tahsildar submits a report doing everything necessary, and the Revenue Assistantsays partition method proposed is accepted—only two lines—and those too are written by his munshi and the Revenue Assistant only signs. partition is complete, then he says that partition is accepted. These two lines are also written by the munshis. It was Mr. Atkinson when he was Commissioner of Ambala who issued an order that all officers should write the orders with pen in their own band. I do not think any Revenue Assistant obeys this order and everything that we see on the file is in the hand of the munshi. Is it not an insult to a big officer like the tahsildar that the partition proposed by him is accepted by his subordinate? Over this you spend lakhs of rupees. The Retrenchment Committee has proposed the abolition of 36 posts of Extra Assistant Commissioners out of 236. I add to it 29 more and these are the Revenue Assistants in the districts. You can give this scheme a trial. There is no use of finding fault when a suggestion is made. If you give it a trial you will find that it will work better and tahsildars will become more responsible by making a little change in the law. The rent cases may be disposed of by any Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq [Amritsar City, Muhammadan, Urban]: Sir, I know the task before the Retrenchment Committee was onerous. I know that the retrenchment that they have suggested is not all that we expected but it is not so meagre. I was once appointed on a committee on retrenchment along with five other colleagues. When we started clipping we found that instead of clipping we were actually increasing certain jobs. The result was that instead of retrenchment there were additions and I asked them to call it reorganisation. So I know it is a very difficult job. It is not an easy task to start clipping when the habit is formed to spend money lavishly. Criticism has been levelled and rightly so that some very important jobs which the highest paid officers enjoy have not been affected. So much has been discussed that I do not think it necessary to go into details and refer to points which have already been thoroughly discussed. But I want to refer to the allowances given in the Punjab. They are out of all

proportion. If you see the Civil List you will find them. I will take a few examples. There is one officer here whose name I will not mention because it will be going into personalities and it is my last desire to become personal in this matter. His pay is Rs. 650. He gets an overseas allowance of £ 15. He is getting an acting allowance of Rs. 850, an officiating allowance of Rs. 150 and a special allowance of Rs. 850.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: What department?

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq: Your department. I do not want to be personal. He is a member of the Civil Service. He gets more by allowance than by pay.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: I think it is a misprint.

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq: It is a Government publication. It is not printed by me.

Then there is another gentleman on a pay of Rs. 1.400. He gets. overseas pay £ 30, special pay Rs. 500. I cannot understand why when a man gets his full pay for his job and £ 30 as a solace for the honour of coming to this country, he should again get a special pay of Rs. 500 which is nearly 33 per cent. of his pay. These are only two amongst innumerable such cases. When there is no money, when people are suffering, when people are selling their jewellery and their utensils to pay land revenue, why should we be forced to pay such allowances which are in fact in our own hands? If they are on contract for which the Secretary of State is responsible, my friend may say that we cannot touch them. But these can be touched by us and if the Government do not touch them, then it must mean that Government has no idea of really curtailing the expenditure. I am a great admirer of the ability of the Government servants. They may certainly have these allowances when we have plenty of money. Probably they are worth the money. But the question is whether we can afford them now. Certainly we wish to have Kohinoor. But what can you do with it when you have not got enough money? We must have all these officers on a pay which suits our pocket. Again we have always been under the impression that there was a surplus of produce in this province. But my friend, the Minister for Agriculture says that the produce in this province is just as much as is necessary for consumption in the Punjab. What does it mean to the villager? It means that the surplus is enough to be consumed in the urban areas. Again it is said that all expenses of this Government come from the proceeds of the zamindars. If that is the true state of affairs, then it is really hard. A country which imports foreign goods without exporting anything, cannot live. Unless there is exchange how can a country live? It is only when the country is able to export something, it will be in a position to import articles without any loss to the country. Otherwise, if there are only mere imports and no exports, then the country cannot get on any longer. And it is all the more necessary to clip and prune and to remove certain jobs and certain departments which are not doing any work. But we cannot push our argument too far. There have been many suggestions about retrenchment. The suggestions which are made by way of retrenchment relate more to the beneficent departments. For instance, we have this Department of Health. Some people say it has done very good work, others think otherwise. My own opinion is that Government has not pushed the whole matter to its

[Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq.]

logical conclusion. After appointing these officers they have not taken advantage of their services. If really you want good health in the villages you will require at least two of these officers in every tabsil. But you appoint these officers and do not give them any opportunity to show their work. They have to wait for epidemics to come and then to work. It is absolutely no use. Luckily there is no epidemic and I hope there will be no epidemic in future... But there was plenty of work for these officers and they can earn their pay if you simply give them enough work, instead of the department being abolished. We have thousands of villages which are in filthy condition. You can use these officers and give them power to control sanitation. You can ask every district board to pay a share towards their cost. Some of the towns are bad enough from health point of view but villages are worse. They can do work there. I, therefore, suggest to the Honourable Minister not to retrench all these officers who are specialists but make the district boards pay a certain amount and instead of giving charge of one district you can give them charge of two districts. Then it will not be a burden on the Government. I am not going to say that you should not do away with certain redundant officers. But the axe must not fall in such a way that you cut out these activities of this beneficent department altogether.

I would like next to refer to the Amritsar Medical School. We will not be given time to discuss it with the Government because the session is soon ending. I have worked out a plan. The net loss is shown to be Rs. 1,07,000. But you charge only Rs. 4 from each student. It is ridiculously low. People are willing to get education even at the rate of Rs. 12 or Rs. 14. You must give a chance to them if they are ready to pay. If you charge Rs. 10 a month you may get 400 students and this will amount to Rs. 4,000 per month or about Rs. 50,000 a year. Then you can reduce the chairs and reduce the pay of the staff by 25 per cent. You will then make the institution self-supporting. These beneficent departments can thus be worked with little loss of revenue. But they should not be done away with entirely. My honourable friends, the members of the Retrenchment Committee had so much task before them that they could not go through each case individually in detail. So they have made these general suggestions. But certain institutions such as the Amritsar Medical School can pay their way if we only do the right thing. I would not go any further into details. This is the only time when one can put forward these views. I will remind the Honourable Minister that when he was in Amritsar he was told what a lot of good work this institution was doing. Really there is a great future. The students in Lahore spend Rs. 80 and 90 every month but in this school they spend only Rs. 20.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan (Revenue Member): Sic, I have no intention of taking part in this debate, but my object in rising to speak is merely to inform the House that some of the statements made by my honourable friend from Gujranwala yesterday,—I am referring to my friend Mr. Labh Singh,—are not in accordance with facts. In the opening remarks of his speech he cast, I am sorry to say, uncalled for aspersions on the non-official members of the Retrenchment Committee. He said, that the report of the Retrenchment Committee was a purely official document. This House is aware that out of the eleven

members of this Committee no less than 7 were non-officials and only 4 official members. I very much regret that the honourable member from Gujranwala should have allowed himself to make such gratuitous remarks instead of congratulating the non-official members for their public spirited labours. I was, however, glad to find, that the other sections of this House did pay a tribute—and a well-deserved tribute—to the selfless labours of these gentlemen. The honourable member from Gujranwala went on to say that the trend of the whole report was to cut down at the bottom and not to retrench at the top. A careful examination of this report will show that this is not correct. The intention of the Retrenchment Committee on the contrary seems to be the other way about as is clear from their recommendations. He further alleged that the report had been written in the interests of the I.C.S. and the Police. Those who have taken the trouble of examining the report carefully must have seen that this accusation is absolutely unfounded and uncalled for. He also said that the beneficent departments had been selected for heavy axing while the other departments had been comparatively leniently treated. This again is not borne out by facts, and a perusal of the last paragraph of the report will clearly show that this assertion is also incorrect. There are two other points on which I should like to say a few words for the information of this House. My honourable friend from Sheikhupura in the course of his speech suggested that economy could be effected by doing away with the Director of Land Records. The House will be glad to know that among various other matters which have already been considered and settled by Government, the question of appointing a cheaper officer to this post was also considered and recommendation has already been made to the Secretary of State to remove this post from the list of listed appointments. As soon as his approval is received, a cheaper officer of the Provincial Civil Service would be appointed to this post. My honourable friend from Lyallpur was not I think carefully listening to the speech of the Honourable Finance Member yesterday and the figures quoted by him relating to reduction of expenditure in the Irrigation Department, otherwise he would not have made the remarks which he made to-day. He remarked that he was surprised to find that the reduction was not 91 lakhs but only 43 lakhs. I want to point out that the reduction as compared with 1929-30 budget—and that is what the Honourable Finance Member said yesterday—is 91 lakhs. The expenditure in the revised budget as compared with 1929-80 budget is no less than 91 lakhs. Now that I have corrected him I hope the honourable member from Lyallour is satisfied that the Irrigation Department has been doing its best to reduce expenditure.

Mian Nurullah: What is the percentage that works out?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: It works out to between 40 to 50 per cent.

Mian Nurullah: Then shall we get an equal remission in abiana?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: If you need and deserve it. In conclusion I should like to say that we on these benches have listened to the speeches of the honourable members with the greatest interest, and I assure them that when the Government considers the report of the Retrenchment Committee, their views will be prominently placed in view. At the moment this report is being examined by the various

[Hon. Capt. Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan.]

departments concerned, and as soon as their views are received—I am told that some of these departmental reports have already come in—Government will begin to consider it. We will do our best to reduce expenditure but there are two considerations which must be kept in view, and when I mention them, I have no doubt that my honourable friends opposite will agree with me that they are important. The first is that retrenchment must not proceed beyond the limit where it begins to impair the efficiency of a department to an extent, which would make it difficult for it to function properly and discharge its duties efficiently, and the second is that it should not reduce the revenue earning capacity of a department. Subject to these two considerations Government will do its very best to carry out the wishes of the House for reducing expenditure to the fullest possible extent. (Hear, hear).

The Council then adjourned sine dis.

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

APPENDIX.

Final answers to questions for which ad interim replies are printed in Vol. XX of the Council Debates.

ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS.

Assistant Secretary, Punjab Irrigation.

(Answer to Question No. 782, page 87 ante.)

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) 9,696 acres.

- (b) There is no Assistant Secretary attached to the Punjab Irrigation Secretariat now. The last incumbent did not own any land on this minor.
 - (c) and (e) Do not arise.
 - (d) Malik Pir Bux Bucha.

Malis and Dalis, Najabat Sub-Division. (Answer to Question No. 801, page 96 ante.)

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) No.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS.

(Answer to Question No. 818, page 102 ante.)

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh: (a) and (b) No record is kept tabulating Muslim, Hindu and Sikh villages in which consolidation work has been done.

- (c) No. There is no record of any application for consolidation from the villages of Hatoni and Kalki.
 - (d) Does not arise.
- (e) There is no record of any application from the villagers of Premgarh. Consolidation work in Ambala district is confined to the Ambala and Rupar tahsils where the conditions are more favourable for its success. Jango Majra is in Naraingarh tahsil, and it is uneconomic and unbusinesslike to disperse the staff when the area for effort has to be circumscribed in order to obtain optimum results.

Education of the depressed classes.

(Answer to Question No. 828, page 148 ante.)

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: (a) (i) The number according to the census of 1921 is 888,618. Depressed classes then comprised the following castes or tribes:—

(i) Balmiki.

(iii) Ram Dasi.

(ii) Lal Begi.

(iv) Balashahi.

(ii) The number according to census of 1981 is 2,687,851. The following castes or tribes then formed the depressed classes :-

(i) Chamer.

(ii) Weaver (Julaha):

(vii) Sweeper (Chuhra).

(io) Ramdasi.

(v) Dumns.

(v) Dumpa, (vi) Koli and Dagi.

(vii) Sareta.

(viii) Dhobi

(ix) Megh (x) Sansi.

(x) Sansi. (xi) Ghosi. (xii) Bagria. (xii) Od.

(vio) Mahtam.

(200) Kahar and Jhiwars.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF STUDENTS IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS, AMBALA DIVISION.

Marie open MALOUT

(Answer to Question No. 886, page 151 ante.)

The Honographe Malik Firoz Khan Noon: (a) The Government scheme for the medical inspection of school children is in force only in the Gurgaon district in the Ambala division.

(b) In the case of boys, in Government schools in the district requiring treatment information was conveyed to the parents or guardians by the headmasters of the schools.

> WIDENING OF THE DELHI-MONTGOMERY ROAD. (Answer to Question No. 839, page 152 ante.)

The Honourable Sardar Sir Josendra Singh: I understand from the honourable member that this question relates only to Hansi-Hissar section of the Delhi-Multan Road.

- (a) The lands have been notified and demarcated under Section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act but possession has not yet been taken.
- (b) No. It is, however, understood that since demarcation the zamindars have not cultivated these lands.
- (c) As possession has not yet been taken, payment of compensation does not arise.
- (d) There has been no such case in the Hansi-Hissar section, but in one case at the instance of the Public Works Department the Deputy Commissioner prohibited the Manager of Dhana, a village outside this section, from cutting trees inside the demarcated land.

(e) The Deputy Commissioner will award compensation in due course when the land is taken over.

RECRUITMENT OF SUB-JUDGES.

(Answer to Question No. 866, page 164 ante.)

Mr. C. C. Garbett: (a) 14.

(b) None.

STAFF IN THE PUBLIC HEALTH CIRCLE.

(Answer to Question No. 872, page 209 ante.)

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh: (a) A statement showing the entire staff of the Public Health Circle, communitywise, is laid on the table.

- (b) A statement showing the number of Indian Subordinates appointed by Rai Bahadur Amar Nath Nanda, S.E., and by others, with the name of the districts to which they belong is laid on the table.
- (c) Mr. D. N. Duggal is no relation of Rai Bahadur Amar Nath Nanda-He is a senior Overseer and has been put in charge of a sub-division as an officiating Sub-Divisional Officer. This arrangement was approved by Government.
- (d) Mr. Guranditta Mal was appointed to the Public Health Circle as an Assistant Engineer on Rs. 250—20—750 in 1928, by Government. Hewas transferred to the Circle office to act as Personal Assistant to Superintending Engineer, Public Health Circle.
- (e) No. Prior to his appointment as an Assistant Engineer in 1923, he was Chief Draftsman of the Public Health Circle for 8 years.
- (f) His promotion has not been rapid. While working as Chief Draftsman he sat for the Sub-Engineer examination of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, and stood first. In consideration of his experience and technical qualifications he was appointed an Assistant Engineer.
 - (g) Does not arise.

STATEMENT OF STAFF IN THE PUBLIC HEALTH CIRCLE.

	Name of appointment.	Total No.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Sikhs.	Others,
1.	Personal Assistant	1	ı	••		
2.	Executive Engineers	8				3
3.	Overseers	27	17	ភ	· 8	
4.	Surveyors	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nü.
5.	Clerks of classes— (a) Superintendent and Head Clerks. (b) Clerks, typists, etc. (c) Head Draftsmen (d) Draftsmen and Tracers	6 34 6 19	4 25 10	1 6 5 8	 2 1 1	1

Name of District Jammu State Bannu Juliundur Juliundur Sialkot	 By Rai Baha 'ur Amar Nanda.	By others.	By Rai Bahedur Amer Nath Nanda,	By others.	y Rai Bahadur Amar Nath Nanda.
Bannu Juliundur Jhelum	 			ļ 14	F A
Montgomery Hoshiarpur Amritaar Lahore Gujranwala Gurdaspur Patiala State Gujrat Shahpur Kangra Jhang Bhagal State	2 1 1 2 3 1 1 	1 1 		1 1 1 5 14 6 2 1	

*Since discharged.

CENSUS.

(Answer to Question No. 839, page 228 ante.)

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) Yes.
(b) The communications are too numerous to be laid on the table, but they are all being carefully investigated by Government and suitable action will be taken against any officials who may be found to have made false entries. If the honourable member will specify any particular complaints or class of complaints the purport will be communicated to him.

HIGH SCHOOL, SIMLA.

(Answer to Question No. 911, page 232 ante.)

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: (a) The number of boys in the Government High School, Simla, in the 9th and 10th classes is 78 and 76, respectively.

- (b) No.
- (c) Yes.
- ld) Vas.
- (e) The matter is still under consideration.

PRICES AND WAGES.

(Answer to Question No. 920 (d), page 240 ante.)

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (d) A statement is laid on the table.

	190	1905.	1909.	θ.	1930.	,	18	1931.
	From	ę	From	Ę	From	ů.	From	ů °
Wood,	Rs. A. P.	Bs. A. P.	Rs. 4. F.	R8, 4. F.	B.S. A. F.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. 4. 7.	Rs. A. P.
Unsawn Shisham in logs per cubic foot,	0 8 0	0 41	0 10		1 0 0	0 21 2	0 21 0	ф Ф 81.
Unsawn Deodar in logs per cubic foot.	0 12 0	0 8	0 0	7 + 0	1 4 0	9	100	1 8 0
Unsawn Kikar in logs per cubic fect.	0 4 0	0.60	0 01 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 16 0	0 8 .0	0 12 0
Iron.							÷	
Cast fron per maund	80	8 0	X2	0 8	4	. 0	•	0 3
Pig iron per maund	Not a veile ble	भी हो।	Not available	-flable	83	0 :	*	0 3
Mild steel per maund	10 0 0	0.0	Not avallable	Ila bie	0 0 9	0 8.	0 8 0	0 4 0
Country tarmed leather for soles of shoes (per maund).	22 0 0 23 0 0	45 0 0	0 0 08	99	26 0 0	45 0 0	0 0 08	42 0 0
Machine tanned leather	Not av	Not available	Not available	sila ble	0 9 0	0 14 0	0 4 0	0 14 0
(per square foot).								* 1

TRACHERS IN DISTRICT BOARD SCHOOLS, ROHTAK. (Answer to Question No. 940, page 308 ante.)

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: (a) 14.

(b) (i) 11.

(ii) 8.

(iii) 3.

AUCTION OF LAND ON THE LOWER BARI DOAB CANAL. (Answer to Question No. 944 (a), (b) and (d), page 810 ante.)

Name of district,	:	AMOUNT	Amount bealised.				
•	Area sold	Luitia. deposit.	Further Instalments.	Area resumed.	Amount forfeited.	Area	Amount involved,
	Acres.	Ba.	Bs.	Acres.	BB.	Acres.	Re.
			1920.				
(Auction)	9,194	6,01,385	7,948	200	200	626'1 j	1,40,260
(Tender)	7,268	2,42,830	1,278	7 12,360	0,000,000	740	23,927
Mrifes.	198'6 (0	5,51,845	8,602	9,492	5,08,404	1,640	70,600
(Tender)	1 46,760	6,12,471	Net	16,760	6,12,471	2,667	1,08,411
			1927,				
Montgomery (Auction)	1) 8,485	2,75,446	8,21,386	760	81,435	:	:
Multan (Auction)	7,744	1,65,595	6,16,121 (principal). 2,46,5,8	2,586	2,56,097	;	:
			1928.				
Montgomery (Auction)	898'6 (1	2,57,001	1,56,804	6,311*	3,69,350*	.:	:
Multan (Auction)	_	1,67,212	1,69,781	467	26,054	:	: _
Montgomery (Auction)		tion of January 66,000	Special auction of Lanuary 1928 of piols between 5 and 20 acres. 2.177 66.000 3.55.246	ven 5 and	20 aeres.	:	:

*Presumably includes information on account of the sale of Japuary 1928 if any.

IRRIGATION FROM LOWER BARI DOAB CANAL.

(Answer to Question No. 960, page 819 ante.)

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: Figures refer to discharge at outlet and culturable commanded areas.

- (a) No. Upto 1919 irrigation was based on one cusec for 382 acres. This was increased to 1 cusec for 275 acres in 1919.
 - (b) In 1924.
 - (c) By an order of the Irrigation Department.

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE.

(Answer to Question No. 968, page 322 ante.)

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon:

1929	••	••	••	:	••	151
1980	• •	٠.	••	••		146
1981	••		. • •	•••		200

FORFEITURE OF LANDS IN LYALLPUR DISTRICT.

(Answer to Question No. 971, page 824 ante.)

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) As an act of grace, Government has allowed bidders to retain a portion of the land bid for.

- (b) The offer was made subject to a minimum of five killas; nothing was imposed on the bidder.
 - (c) Does not arise.
- (d) 16,967 acres of land were forfeited. Applications for reallotment have since been received and are receiving consideration. Most of the forfeited land will be restored.
 - (e) The total price is Rs. 90,24,758.
- (f) Rs. 49,57,008 have been paid by these defaulters, but as stated in answer to part (d) of the question greater part of this amount will be restored when the confiscated land is given back to the defaulters.
- (g) Rs. 2,36,840 have been realized since the receipt of new order, for overdue instalments.
- (h) The honourable member is referred to the replies to parts (d) and (f) above.

FORFEITURE OF LANDS IN LYALLPUR DISTRICT.

(Answer to Question No. 972, page 824 ante.)

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) Yes

- (b) No.
- (e) It could not.
- (d) Yes.
- (e) The honourable member is referred to part (f) of question No. 97 P (above).
- (f) Yes. These purchasers were paying no rent for the use of the land. Government was therefore justified in forfeiting the interest paid on unpaidabalances of the purchase price.
 - (g) No.

FINANCIAL ADVISER TO GOVERNMENT, PUNJAB.

(Answer to Question No. 977 (d), page 327 ante.)

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik:

Statement showing the up-to-date expenditure of Financial Adviser and his staff.

Year.					Expendi	έπ ε α
TOUT			•		Rs.	A.
					1604	Α,
1928-24	••	••	••	••	11,487	18
1924-25	••	••	••	••	84,568	8:
1925-26	••	••	••		44,857	.14
1926-27	••	••	••	••	46,810	15
1927-28		••	••		46,027	6
1928-29	••	••		••	46,748	15
1929-30	••	• •	••	••	48,917	6
1980-31	••	••	. • •		51,308	0
1981-82	••	••	••	•.•	50,844	10
			Total		3,81,066	 . 7,,,

MACLAGAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

(Answer to Question No. 981, page 882 ante.)

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh: (a) Yes.

- (b) No. The Civil Surgeon ordered a re-examination after three-months.
- (c) No. Mr. Ram Gopal was on vacation in Amritsar and went to the nearest Civil Surgeon for re-examination.
 - (d) No.
 - (e) Does not arise.

MATRICULATE CANDIDATES FOR DISTRICT COURT, AMBALA.

(Answer to Question No. 1016, page 404 ante.)

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) 18.

- (b) 8.
- (c) 11 belong to towns having municipalities and 7 to rural areas.

ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

MALADMINISTRATION IN SMALL TOWN COMMITTEE,

GARHMAHARAJA.

(Answer to Question No. 159, page 36 ante.)

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang: (a) A memorial was received in December 1990.

- (b) No.
- (c) No. No such memorial appears to have been received by the Commissioner or the Deputy Commissioner.
- (d) Objections were raised against the preparation of voters' lists and these were disposed of in the ordinary course. There was no boycott of the Committee.
 - (e) Yes.
- (f) It has been ascertained that no complaints regarding house-tax have been received in the Committee's office since the constitution of the present Committee.
- (g) It is reported that one such application was presented at the office of the town committee by a member, but was withdrawn by him.

Propaganda against the District Inspector of Schools, Ludhiana.

(Answer to Question No. 184, page 119 ante.)

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: (a) and (b) Certain clerks were suspected of conspiring with District Board members against the District Inspector of Schools.

(c) One clerk has been dismissed from District Board service and another, in Government service, has been transferred.

CASES DISPOSED OF BY SUB-JUDGES IN BORTAK DISTRICT. (Answer to Question No. 222 (c), page 255 ente).

TL U.....LL S! U.... C.....

The	Hono	urable	Sir	Hen	r y C	caik:
G (* 18.	1.5	1.1		46	75. 73	50E 1

Narrie of Court.	Микон 1881		April (W).	MAY 1980.		June 1931.		Jun 1931.		AUGUST. 1981.			
	Regular	Small Caus Regular	msO llsmg	Regular.	was Il cans	AlageM	na) Nam8	Fegalar.	Small Can	.islogali.	maO llamg	Regular.	
4 a													
Senior Sub Judge, Robtak	11			2. \$		2 *		55 E		2 6		8 §	
Janier Salb-Judge, Konusk Salb-Judge, IV (Rass, Soneput	•		100		1 . •	, 5	-	2	₩	8		8	
Sub-Judge, IV Class, Instint	*		H.	ransferte	- ·	711					**	9	
(Second) Bub-Judge, IV Class, Judjar, Hogenery Sub-Judge, Robisk	3 =			9		*		\$ 94		8 2		w	
Subjudge IP Class, Paripet, exer- cising powers in Thans Gamou, Taked Sourse, District Robinsk,						9		9		8			
				()				200.3					
			No.		8		•	ું • દ	¥	Ş	- 8	6	8

That is in addition to the work from Karnel District.

DACOITIES IN ROHTAK DISTRICT.

(Answer to Question No. 224, page 256 ante.)

The	Honourable	Sir	Henry	Craik:
-----	------------	-----	-------	--------

(a)	••	••	••	• •	1980 427	1981 14
(b)	-14	••	••	. ••	42	18
(c) 42 (d) (i)	altogether Political				Nil.	Nil.
(ii)					16	Nil.
(e)	••	• • •		• •	Nil.	Nil.

TRANSIT PASS FOR GOODS, AMERICA MUNICIPALITY. (Answer to Question No. 229, page 258 ante.)

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang: (a) Yes,

- (b) The Municipal Committee has since extended the transit pass system in the case of rail borne goods,
 - (c) Does not arise.
 - (d) A copy of the letter is attached, and
 - (e) Does not arise.

No. LAD-2-4903, deted 6th January 1931.

From-The Exam ner, Local Fund Accounts, Punjab,

To-The Proprietor, the Upper Indian Glass Works, Ambala City.

With reference to the correspondence ending with this office letter No. 4802, dated 19th December, 1930, I have the honour to state that there is nothing to prevent the Committee from issuing exemptions when the goods are imported through railway like the goods imported by road.

Recreation Fund in the Maclagan Engineering College. (Answer to Question No. 281, page 259 anto.)

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh: (a) Yes.

(b) Average income (1923-1928) per year Rs. 5,744-8-7;.
Total income from 1928-1928 Rs. 28,722-11-0.

(c) Recreation.

- (d) Yes and other recreation.
- (e) About the same as income.
- (f) Rs. 1,400.
- (g) Yes. Since 1980.
- (h) Does not arise.
- (i) No. The accounts have been recently scrutinized by the Staig Committee and found in order.
 - (j) Yes for students' library of light literature only.
 - (k) Yes for technical books and journals only.
 - (1) See (1) and (k) above.

DEPRESSED CLASSES.

(Answer to Question No. 285, page 261 ante.)

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: A statement is forwarded showing the population figures of the Ad-Dharmis and the Hindu castes which will be treated by the Census authorities as depressed

for the purpose of a "social map," which will be included in the Census Report. No Muhammadans, Sikhs or Christians will be classified as belonging to depressed classes.

CENERAL DIOPLINA LIME FAN CALLE OF STATES OF S	Dagi and Dumna, Thegh. Od. Ramdasi. Sensi Serera, Koli.	368,224 181,472 37,176 22,315 19,583 12,235 30,781 7,022	293,202 47,824 12,567 21,908 19,578 11,672 27,174 0,717	75,022 133,648 24,618 316 5 563 3,607 305
	Bawaria. Chawar.	16,064 684,963	10,006 460,673	6,058 224,290
	Ad-	623 418,789	709 399,307	487,914 19,482
:	Tots I.	 Panjab 1,798,623	British 1,316,709 Ferritory	Panjab 487, States

PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE PUNJAB GAMBLING ACT. (Answer to Question No. 286, page 840 ante.)

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: A statement showing the number of prosecutions under the Public Gambling (Punjab Amendment) Act I of 1929 from 1st January 1981 to 20th November 1931 and the result thereof is laid on the table.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE PUBLIC GAMBLING (PUNJAB AMENDMENT) ACT, I OF 1929, FROM 181 JAUNUARY 1981 TO 2018 NOVEMBER 1931 AND THE RESULT THEREOF.

	201	omber —	OF CAS	ES.	Nu	48EE 01	F ACCUS	BD.
District.	Challaned.	Convicted.	Failed.	Pending.	Challaned.	Corvicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Standing trial.
Hissar Robtak Gurgaon Karnal Ambala Simla Hoshiarpur Jullundur Ludhiana Kangra Ferozepore Lahore Amritsar Gurdaspur Sialkot Gujranwala Montgomery Lyallpur Sheikhupura Jhang Multan Muzaffargarh Dera Ghazi Khan Gujrat Shahpur Jhelum Rawalpindi Attock Mianwali	922771626	8 3 3 2 2 3 1 1 1 1	2 1 2 2 2 1 	1 11 11 2	4 ° 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	26 	9 8 18 4 5 6	7 10 2 177 16
Total	 68	33	13	22	423	110	82	231

LOCAL RATES.

(Answer to Question No. 244, page 847 ante).

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang: Land Revenue is mainly fluctuating in the three districts mentioned, and local rate is calculated

on the amount actually taken. This amount is arrived at by deducting the amount remitted, from the demand ordinarily assessable according to the sanctioned rates and the crop outturn. This practice obtains in all districts where there is fluctuating assessment.

In the case of fixed assessment, ordinarily local rate is recoverable notwithstanding the suspension or remission of land revenue, but if the whole of the land revenue is suspended or remitted local rate may be suspended by the order of the collector; it is not remitted. Attention of the honourablemember is drawn to paragraph 578 of the Punjab Land Administration Manual.

Dais.

(Answer to Question No. 259, page 358 ante.)

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: It depends on what the honourable member means by "required for the province." The position is that the number of certificates given by the Punjab Central Midwives Board since its inauguration to midwives, nurse dais and dais is as follows:—

Midwives	• •	• •	• •	 288	
Nurse <i>diais</i>		• •		 638 and	
Trained dais	• • *	• •		 716	
		To	otal	 1,642	

and it is expected that in future about 200 midwives and dais will be givencertificates annually. This number is not sufficient for the needs of the province but under the present financial difficulties it is not possible for Government to train all the dais working in the Punjab. Let us hope that the Nurses' Bill, if passed into an Act, will help in bringing into existence a larger and larger number of trained dais year by year in the future.

LORRY ACCIDENTS.

(Answer to Question No. 260 (a), page 353 ante.)

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik:

Number of lorry accidents involving death	 	126
Number of lorry accidents involving injury		398

PUNJAR CONSPIRACY CASE.

(Answer to Question No. 267, page 407 ante.)

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) Rs. 1,72,150.

- (b) (i) Rs. 67,445-5-4.
 - (ii) Rs. 2,731-15-0.
- (c) It is not yet possible to give an authoritative estimate.

INDEX

Vol. XX.

I AUGOS	A Deroca A Million	
•	ADVOCATES-	
Α.	Question re fee for enrolment	
		85
Abbas Ali Khan—	AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE—	
Question 7c alleged insult to	Question re—	
K. —, Kalanaur 258	Admissions to —	02
ABDUL GAFFAB KHAN-	Applications for admission to — 30	02
Question re arrest of — during		13
Ambala District Board elec-	AGRICULTURAL CROPS	
	Question re prices of — and	
		40
ABDUL GHANI, SHAIKH-	1 "-8 ' ;' '-	20
Bill, Kalra Impartible Estate	AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS—	
— 59-61, 127-	Question re wages of and	
29, 133,		40
190, 195.	AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS-	
ABIANA—	Question re —, Rohtak 2	44
Question re—	AGRICULTURE. Question re-	
On oat crop 314	Consolidation of holdings in	
Levy of - on the new Mailsi	Ambala i. 10	02
Canal 31-2	Personnel of the office of Direc-	
Remissions in land revenue		16
and →	Retrenchment in the office of	
Besolution re remission of land	Director of —	18
201.00		-
	Specialists in the Department	18
357-63		īВ
Accidents—	AGRICULTURISTS. Question re—	
Question re number of lorry —	Among Prosecuting Sub-Ins-	_ :
and claim for compensation 353		64
Act. Question re —	Among Sub-Judges recruited	
Prosecutions under the Punjab	since 1927	64
$Gambling - \dots 340$	Among teachers in District	
Rules under the Motor Vehi-	Board Schools, Rohtak 3	:08
oles — 347	Number of Hindu statutory -	
ADDRESS—	among trained and untrained	
By His Excellency the Gover-	graduates in the Educational	
nor 135-40	Service 3	:08
ADHARMIS -	Representation of Ahir — in	•
Question re classification of —		34
in the Census 100-01		(3.E
	Sale of land of in civil and	
Administration—		9-9
Question re proportion of ex-	Statutory — among District	
penditure on establishment		04
to total annual expenditure 161	Statutory — among temporary	
Advances—	hands in subordinate ser-	
Question re — to Co-operative	vice brought under retrench-	
Banks 356-57	ment 3	04

	PAGES.	1	PAGES.
ARIB AGRICULTURISTS—		Approximate Accounts	
Question re representation of — in the Education Department	34	Report of the Public Accounts	
AHLMADS		Čommittee on —	₹ 37
Question re Muslims among —		ABARIC—	
in Civil Courts, Jhang and Shahpur	7	Question re students taking up — in Government Colleges	322
AHMAD YAR KHAN DAULTANA,		ABJAN SINGE, SARDAR-	
Mian-	1	Bill—	100
Resolution re committee to en- quire into University affairs.	363-66	Kalra Impartible Estate—	133 . 53.4-
Ahrar prisoners—		Resolution re remission of land	
Question re — in Punjab Jails	405	revenue and abiana	261-65
AIDED SCHOOLS— Question re provident fund to		Arms. Question $\tau\epsilon$ — Licences in Ambala	229
teachers of —	209	Licences in Rohtak District	173
"AKALI"—		Licence to Pandit Neki Ram Sharma	337
Question re article in — re Government servants	231	Swords licences in Multan dis-	201
ARBAR ALI, PIR-		trict	32
Bill, Kalra Impartible Estate —	132.83,	ARREST— Question re — of Abdul Gaffar	
tate —	185-86,	Khan during Ambala District	
	189-90,	Board elections	404
Resolution re committee to en-	195-98.	ABYA GIBLS SCHOOLS—	
quire into University affairs	374-76	Question re grant-in-aid to — at Talagang and Shahpur	· 27
Token grant, Industries	177	Assistant Professor. Question	
ALLAH DAD KHAN, CHAUDERI— Bill—		Of Mechanics, Maclagan En-	
Kalra Impartible Estate —	203-04	gineering College	260-
Services Commission —	54.6	Mro Ram Goral, —, Maclagan	
Resolution re remission of land revenue and abiana	270-72	Engineering College Assistant Registrate—	332
Retrenchment Committee's Re-		Question re -, Co-operative So-	
port	467-70	cieties, Ambala	104
ALL-INDIA SERVICES— Question re overseas pay and		ASSISTANT SECRETARY— Question 7e —, Punjab Irriga-	
"home" passages to Indians		tion	85-6, 88-9,_
in — in Punjab	251	Annen ve Sanonono	327
ALLOWANCES. Question re— To Imperial and Provincial		Assistant Surgeons— Question re revision of salaries	
Services in Punjab	25 2	of	161
To Sub-Divisional Officer, Toba Tek Singh	165	See Veterinary Assistant Sur- geons.	
Judicial — to Sessions Judges.	158	Auction—	
Jungle —	234, 239	Question re purchase of land in	810
Special pay and judicial — to Sessions Judges	157-58	AUDIT FEES-	319
AMAR NATH NANDA, RAI BAHADUR-		Question re —, Co-operative So-	
Question re — and appoint- ments in Public Health Circle	209	cieties ,.	314-
Ambala Cantonment Board. Ques-	-08		
tion re—	054	В.	
Bye-election to the — Election wards in —	234 238	BAILIFFS— Question to Muslims among	
Terminal-tax scheme of	233	in Civil Courts, Jhang and	7
Anglo-Vernaculae School— Question re — for Guiu Har		Shahpur	
Question re — for Guru Har Sahai	26-7	Question re expenditure on —	168-
APPOINTMENT. Question re-	/	BAKHTAWAR SINGH, S. Question	
Of clerks in offices subordinate		- Horaray Magistrata	104, 821
to Inspector of Schools, Rawalpindi	1	,—,Honorary Magistrate Judicial enquiry into the con-	107, 021
Of District Board Engineer,		duct of —	141
Muzaffargarh	4	BALBIR SINGH, RAG BAHADUB, CAP-	•
Kamalia Government High		Resolution re remission of land	
School	, 10	revenue and abiana	288- 89

	Pages.	:	Pages.
Banks. Question re-	·	BOARD OF STUDIES. Question re-	
Communal representation in		For Persian and Urdu in Uni-	01.0
staff of Co-operative —, Ambala district	172	Chairman of — and examiner-	216
Co-operative — in the Province	356	ship of members of —	216-
Loans outstanding in Co-opera-	050	Boll-worm—	
tive — See Contral Bank.	356	Question recontrol of the spread of —	348
Beant Singe, S.—		Breach-	***
Question re age entry of -,		Question re — in Terkhani Raj-	100
Deputy Registrar, Juliundur BEGAR—	80	baha, Lower Gugera Division Brings. Question 7e—	166
Question re circulars re	329	Over railway crossing at Hissar	400 _°
BHAGAT RAM, LALA-		Road — fit for vehicular traffic	353
Resolution re remission of land revenue and abiana	279-81	BUDGET. Question re— Control of District Inspectors	
Retrenchment Committee's Re-	2.0-01	of Schools over District Board	
port	439-40	— in the matter of education	010
BHALAUT MINOR-		grant Proportion of expenditure on	310
Question re irrigation by tail of	248	establishment to total annual	
Of BHAKRA DAM-	240	expenditure	161
Question re —	120, 249,	BURGLARY—	
	26Í	Question re theft and — in Hissar	337
Question re report on — Question re tenders for —	335	BUTA SINGH, SARDAR-	
	0.00	Motion re Committee to solve communal problem	450-
BHATIA, MR. S. S.— Question re —, Maclagan En-		Resolution re committee to en-	200
gineering College	260	quire into University affairs	387-88
Brit(s)—		C;	
Kalra Impartible Estate— Introduced	60	Calvert, Ms. H.— Oath of office	1
Motion for circulation	66-8	Resolution to remission of land	•
Motion for consideration	31-78, 120-	revenue and abiana	281-85
Motion for reference to Select	130.	CANAL— See Lower Bari Doab Canal.	
Committee	68-70	Cases. Question re—	
Discussed	130-33,	Disposed of by first class Magis-	
Reference to drafting committee	183-92 192	trates Disposed of by Sub-Judges in	254
Drafting committee report		Punjab	265
presented and considered	194-95	Disposed of by Sub-Judges in	217
Passed into law	195-205	Rohtak Number of — decided by the	255
Introduced	192	High Court	163
Circulated for eliciting opinion	192-94	Number of — in High Court	252
Nurses Registration— Introduced and referred to		CANTONMENT BOARD. Question re Bye-election to —, Ambala	234
Select Committee	59	Electoral wards of —, Ambala	233
Addition to Select Committee	174	Grant by — to Hargolal Girls'	400
Services Commission— Motion for reference to Select	·	High School Terminal tax scheme, —, Am-	403
Committee	43-59	bala	233
Addition to Select Committee	174		914 1K
Bishan Singh, Sabdab—		Question re — in Rohtak district CATTLE RAIR—	214-10
Retrenchment Committee's Report	455	Question re price of cattle at	
Biswadabs—		Jehazgarh —	. 163
Question re — and depressed		CATTLE FARM— Question re Government —,	
olasses	149-50	Hissar	400
BOARD. Question re-		CENSUS. Question re— Accuracy of Punjab — figures	228
Bye-election to Cantonment —, Ambala	234	Classification of Adharmis in —	100-01
Cantonment —, Ambala	233	Depressed classes in	261,
Terminal-tex scheme of Canton-	ann	Population of Jampur in the last —	216
ment —, Ambala	233	l lest →	в2
		<u> </u>	84

_	Pages.		Pages.
		Í_	rawa.
CHNTRAL BANK—	'	OLERKS. Question re -	
Question re Co-operative Credit Societies and —, Sheikhupura		Appointment of — in offices subordinate to Inspector of Schools, Rawalpindi	1
Снані—	0.40	Head Vernacular —, Multan	
Question re — dues	. 243	Division	107
Panel of	. 37	CO-EDUCATION— Question re — of boys and girls,	
CHANAN SINGH-		results of	351
Question re false age entry of — an I.C.S. candidate	. 80	College(s) Question re—	
CHAURUBJI GARDEN ESTATE	. ,	For Ludhiana	119
Question re—	10.11	Communal representation in staff of Government —.	
Public Works officers on — by	10-11	Ludhiana	
communities,	231	Communal representation of staff of Government Inter-	•
CHAURIDARS, Question re— Number of — in Rohtak dis-		mediate , Hoshiarpur	118
trict	100.00	Students taking up oriental languages in Government —	322
Pay of	100 00	See Agricultural College.	742
CHEMIST		See Engineering College.	
Industrial Surveyor, conversion of post of, into Raw		See Maclagan Engineering Col- lege.	•
Material —	176-82	See Veterinary College.	
CHAUDHRI— RAO BAHADUR		COMMISSIONER, Question re— Head Vernacular Clerk of office	
Motion re committee to solve	,	of — Lahore	93
communal problem	450	Personal Assistant to —, Lahore Division	404
Nominated to panel of chair- men	37	Сомиттен—	~~=
Resolution re committee to en-	200 20	Motion re— to solve communal	449-51
quire into University affairs Resolution re remission of land	890-93	problem Question re—	440-01
revenue and abiana	289-94	To enquire into working of	
Retrenchment Committee's Re-	416-27	Government Cattle Farm, Hissar	400
CHIEF ENGINEER-		Memorials by Secretary, Tra-	048
Question re —, Irrigation, leave arrangement re —	35	ders' —	345
CIGARETTES-	المق	Enquiry —	
Question re Juvenile Smoking	990	Report of Retrenchment -, dis-	407.
CIVIL COURTS. Question re-	229	cussion on	410-49
Muslim representation among		Resolution re — to enquire into University affairs	363-95
peons and piadas in —, Jhang and Shahpur	6	See Municipal Committee(s).	700 00
Sale of agriculturists' lands by	- [COMMUNAL PROBLEM — Mution re Committee to solve —	449-51
in civil or insolvency pro- ceedings	8-9	COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION. Ques-	
CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE. Question re-	- 1	tion re—. Agriculturists among Prosecut-	
Readmission of students ex- pelled for participation in—	11	ing Sub-Inspectors	164
Schools and	27-28	Appointment of a Muslim Head- master for Kamelia Govern-	
CIVIL DISPENSARIES— Question re fees charged by		ment High School	10
medical officers of — for ope-	10/1	Among Contractors	258
rations Civil List —	5.6	Among Girdawar Qanungoes and Patwaris of Rohtak	244
Question re free supply of - to		Among Indian Superintendents	
members of Council	97-98, 335	of Financial Commissioner's Office	232
Question re English-knowing		Among Magistrates and Police	,
teachers of — CLURES. Question re —	221	Officers in Rohtak Among Police Officers, Ambala	141 230
Alleged propaganda by —	i	Among readers, bailiffs and	
against District Inspector of	, ,,,	ahlmads in thang and Shan-	7
Schools, Ladhiana	119	pur districts	-

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION. Ques-		CONGRATULATIONS-	,
ion 76— In_ Co-operative Department,		To Mr. President Consolidation, Question re—	37
Karnal and Ambala In Financial Commissioner's	103	Of holdings in Ambala Work in Ludhians	102 167
Office	326 89	CONSTRACY CASE— Question **re expenditure on	
In Indian Police Service	951	Punjab —	407
In Municipal Committee, Jam-	216	CONSTABLES— Question 7e — in Rohtak dis-	
In offices of Superintendent and Deputy Inspector-General of		CONTRACTORS, Question 78 —	250
Police, Ambala	12 173	Communal representation	258
In staff of Co-operative banks, Ambala district	172	In Irrigation Department	213
In teaching staft of Maclagan	113	Question re free supply of Civil List to members of	07.08 995
Engineering College In Veterinary Department	219	Co-operative Banks. Question	01-00, 00 0
Of depressed classes in local bodies	149	7e— Communal representation in	
Of Public Works Department officers on Chaburji Estate	231	staff of — in Ambala dis- triet	172
Of Sikhs in promotions to Punjab Educational Service	35-36	In the province Creation of — Department	356 357
On staff of Government College,	118-19	Loans given to Loans outstanding	357 356
On staff of Government Inter- mediate College, Hoshiarpur	118	Loans written off as irrecover-	357
Enlistment of depressed classes		CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES-	301
in Government service Head Vernacular Clerk, Com-	149	Question re — and Central Bank, Sheikhupura	348
missioner's Office, Lehore Head Vernacular Clerks, Multan	93	CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT. Ques-	
Division Hindu proponderance in Public	107	Assistant Registrar, Ambala Communal representation in —	104
Health Circle Muslims among sub-inspectors	209	Karnal and Ambala Embezzlement by Prabh Dayal,	103
of Co-operative Department, Ludhiana	169	Sub-Inspector, Co-operative Banks	102-03
Muslims and non-Muslims	100	Mehar Singh, Inspector	207
among peons and piadas in Civil Courts, Jhang and	۰	Muslim sub-inspectors of — in Ludhians	169
Shahpur Preponderance of non-Muslims	6	Transfer of Chaudhri Ghulam Haldar	101-02
in office of Deputy Commis- sioner, Lyallpur	169	Transfer of Gazetted Officers	103:
Prosecuting Inspectors, Ambala Representation of Ahir Agri-	12	CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES. Ques-	1
culturists in the Education Department	34	Audit fees in —	31 <u>€</u> 111
Statutory Agriculturists among Prosecuting Inspectors	257	And Central Bank, Sheilhu- pura.	348
Statutory Agriculturists among Sub-Judges recruited since		Karnal and Rohtak Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors	: 111
1927	164	of —, Ambala	111-12
Question 7e Journals and pub-	950	Enquiry into — in Punjab Uni-	309
lications on —	350	versity Corburt Officials—	-
Question 7e claim for — due to lorry accidents	353	Statement showing action taken against —	39
COMPULSORY EDUCATION— Question re primary —	228	Corron. Question re- Damage to — crop and relief	
Concessions. Question re— Les concessions	252	to zamindars Failure of <i>desi</i> — in Sheikhu.	312
Overseas pay and free 'home' passage to Indians	251	pura District	349 212
		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	-

•			
· ·	Pages.	Ι .	Pages.
COURTS-	•	DELHI-MONTGOMERY ROAD-	
See Civil Courts.		Question re widening of — in	
COURT OF WARDS-		Hisser	152
Question re Managers of	170	Demands for excess grants—	764
COW SLAUGHTER-		Government's —	134
Question re — at Kalowal on	930	DEMANDS FOR TOKEN GRANTS-	174-83
the occasion of Id-ul-Zuha	312	Government's —	114-00
CRAIR, THE HONOURABLE SIB		Question re transfer of — in	
Henry Bill		Medical School, Amritsar	212
Services Commission —, Pun-		DEFRESSED CLASSES. Question re-	
jeb	43-46, 54,	Biswadars and —	149-50
302 11	56-57,	Construction of houses and	214
	174.	wells by —	218
Government's demands for ex-		And public wells	150 261
oesa grants	134	In Census Education of —	145-48
Provincial Civil Service, re-	54	Enlistment of — in Police and	
cruitment to the —	O.E.	other departments	149
Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Appropri-		Fee concessions to —	150-51
ation Accounts	37	Nomination of to local	
Resolution re remission of land		_ bodies	228
revenue and abiana	272-75	Recruitment of — in police	228
Retrenchment Committee's		Representation of — in local	140
Report	410-13	bodies	149
CRIME(s). Question re—		Sinking of wells by — in Nain- aund, etc., villages	150
Cases disposed of by first class	054	Unemployment among —	148-49
Magistrates	254 : 253-56 :	DEPUTE COMMISSIONER(8). Question	110-10
Dacoities in Rohtak Prosecutions for revolutionary—	18.24	re—	
Theft and burglary in Hissar	387	Embezzlement in office of —.	•
CRIMINAL TRIBES ACT. Question	•••	Karnal	99
		Preponderance of non-Muslims	100
Exemption of Deswali Bowaris		in office of —, Lyallpur	169
from — · · · · ·	153	Sikhs among Superintendents of the offices of —	345
Exemption of Heris in Hissar	3 50 50	DEPUTY INSPECTORS—	250
from — · · ·	152-53	Question re - of Police, length	
CRIMINAL TRIBES SETTLEMENT		of service of	256
Question re Superintendent of —	89	DEPUTY INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF	
Chor(s). Question re—	00	Police—	
Abiana on oat	314	Question re office of -, Ambala,	
Calculation of yields of	94.95	Community of the Head	10
Estimate of —, Rohtak	2 44	Clerk of — DESWALL BAWARIS—	12
Damage to cotton — and relief		Question re exemption of —	
to zamindars	312	from the Criminal Tribes Act	153
Failure of — in Sheikhupura	349	DETENTION-	
CULTIVATION, Question re—	010	Question 78 — of Harjap Singh	
Area under — in Chak No. 9,		under Regulation III of 1818	35
Rakh Pir Mahal	171-72	DEN MUHAMMAD, KHAN BAHADUB	
At the Magneja tail	172	Shaikh— Bill—	
CULTIVATION RENT-			183, 186,
Question re — in Rakh Pir	040	Zana mipartine mesare	187, 188,
Mahal	348	i	199-201
•		Services Commission, Punjab	51-53
D.		Resolution re Committee to en-	
		quire into University affairs	366-69
Decomples Oresting		Resolution re remission of land	084 50
DAGGETY(IBS). Question re— In Rohtak district	253-56	revenue and abiana	277-79
In village Koolsai	159	Retrenchment Committee's	434-89
For 1930-31	232	Report Token grant, Industries	181-82
Dais-		DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE. Ques-	
Question re trained	353	tion re—	
DAMAGE—		Personnel of the office of —	316
Question re — to gram in police	406	Retrenchment in the office	
station, Renala Khurd	400	of —	318

	Pages.	<u> </u>	PAGES.
	-	I '	
DISEASE-		DRAMAS. Question re-concid.	
Question re prevalence of na-		Disperaging to money-lenders,	
harwa —	155-56		
DISPENSARIES-		and Mantras	344
Question re fees charged by		DRINKING WATER-	
medical officers of Civil —		Question re scarcity of in	
for operations	5-6	Hisser District	156
DISTRICT BOARD(S). Question re-	•	DUGGAL, MR. D. N.—	
Administration of funds of —,	7.00	Question re appointment of —	
Ludhiana	168	as Assistant Engineer, Public	200
And zail ghar, Lyallpur	170	Health	209
Subscribing to Kirti Kisan	351 156-57	<u> </u>	
Elected element in —, Attocks Expenditure of Hissar — on	190-01	₽.	
education	401	<u> </u>	
Grants to —	153-54	EDUCATION. Question re-	
Nomination of depressed classes		Circular of Inspector of Schools,	-
to —	228	Lahore, re teaching of Hindi	154-55
Public libraries established		Compulsory primary —	228
b y —	229	Of depressed classes	145-48
Sale of road side trees by —	25-26	Expenditure of Hissar District	
Vaids and Hakims employed		Board funds on —	401
by — in Ambala	14	Expenditure on — in Bait ilaga	168
Vernacular teachers of —		Fee concessions for depressed	
Schools, Rohtak	247	classes	150- 51
DISTRICT BOARD ENGINEER—		High School and College for	310
Question re appointment of —	4	Ludhiana	119
Muzaffargarh District Board Schools. Ques-	4	Lapse of students into illiteracy Primary —	154 336
tion 76—	4	Results of co-education of boys	990
Provincialisation of, Attock	834	and girls	951
Teachers in —, Rohtak	308	EDUCATION DEPAREMENT. Quee-	
DISTRICT COURT. Question re Ma-		tion re—	
triculate candidates accepted		Alleged propaganda by clerks	•
for —, Ambala	404	against Inspector of Schools,	
DISTRICT INSPECTOR(8) OF SCHOOL(8)		Ludhîana	119
Question re—		Communal representation in	
Control of — over allotment of		staff of Government College,	
education grant in the Dis-	210	Hoshiarpur	118
trict Board budget	310 310	Representation of Ahir Agri- culturists in the	34
Educational activities of —	910	EDUCATION GRANT—	94
tional advancement	310	Question re control of District	
Statutory agriculturists among		Inspectors of Schools in the-	
	304	of the district board budget	310
DISTRICT JUDGE. Question re-		EDUCATIONAL SERVICE	
Muslims among peons and		Question re promotions to the	
piadas under —, Shahpur	6	Punjab—	35-36
Muslim proportion among	- 1	ELECTION(s). Question re—	
readers, bailiffs, and ahlmads	_	By-election to the Ambala Can-	20.41
under —, Shahpur	7	tonment Board	234
DOUMENTS—		To Small Town Committee,	9.07
Question re — destroyed during	215	Khanna Percentage of elected element	. 167
Sikandarbad riots Drain(s). Question re—	210	in District Board, Attock	156-57
Bhola Singhwala—, Karnal	- 1	ELECTION COMMISSION—	200-01
district	210	Question re evidence of Qazi	
Clearing of silted — near Am-		Fazl Ilahi, Tahsildar, before	
ritsar	106	Rohtak	156
Near Chanourli Garden Estate	10-11	ELECTORAL WARDS-	
DRAINAGE BOARD—	,	Question re — of Ambala Can-	
Question re complaints against		tonment	233
Mr. Janki Nath, Sub-Divi-	ا	ELECTRIFICATION—	
sional Officer	211	Question re — of Hissar town	143-44
Dramas. Question re—		EMBREZLEMENT—	
Causing hatred and disaffection in Mandi fair. Shahdara	244	Question re — in Deputy Com- missioner's Office, Karnel	90

	Pages.		Pages.
Enginere—		EXECUTIVE OFFICERS ACT—Question re extension of Punjab	
Question re appointment of —, District Board, Muzaffar-		Municipal — Expenditure, Question re—	323-
garh	4	On Punjab Conspiracy case	407
Te — Question	1	Proportion of — on establishment to total annual —	161
Bhatia, Mr. S.S., of Maclagan—Committee to enquire into	260	Question re — of service of	
Maclagan — Communal representation in	328	officers	239-
teaching staff of Maclagan — Enquiry into grievances of	113	F.	
Muslim students of Mac-	919	Question re — in Hissar dis-	
lagan — Grievances of Muslim students	313	triot FAYAZ HUBAIN—	18.
of Maclagan — Maclagan —, publication of	. 215	Question re resignation of —.	
answers to examination ques- tions by teachers in —	113-14	Vice-Chairman, Kaithal Mu- nicipality	93-4
Ram Gopal, Mr., Assistant Pro-	332	FAZL ALI, KHAN BAHADUR CHAU-	
fessor, — Recreation fund in Maclagan —	259	Bill, Kalra Impartible Estate— FAZAL II-AHI. Question 76—	123-25
Singh, Mr. B. N., of Maclagan— Strike in Maclagan —	332 114-18	Tahsildar, allegations against	157
Engineering Department— Question re recruitment of		Qazi —, tahsildar, evidence of, in an election enquiry	156
Muslims in the — Engineering School. Question	34 6	FEE(s). Question re— Audit —, Co-operative Societies	814
re —		For enrolment as Advocates For operations in Civil dispen-	85
Final examination of the —, Rasul	112	saries In Agricultural College, Lyall-	5-6 ·
Government —, Rasul Enrolment fre—,	112	pur	, 113 ·
Question re — for Advocates ESTABLISHMENT—	85	In Hospitals In Mayo Hospital, Lahore	88-9 88
Question re proportion of ex- penditure on — to the total	1	Inspection — for records in Hissar	338
annual expenditure	161	FEE CONCESSIONS— Question re — to depressed	,
Eviction— Question re — of tenants of		olasses	151
village Kot Jan Bakhsh Examination(s). Question re-	84-5	Question re	208
For selection of Sub-Judges Final —, Government Engineer-	159	Question re local bodies using	
ing School, Rasul Holding of second F. A. —	112	capital receipts for current	24
in July	399	FINANCIAL ADVISER— Question re — to Government,	
Results of final —, Veterinary College	308	Punjab	327
sity — to Press	346	tion re—	
Theft of — papers EXECUTIVE ENGINEER(8). Question	322	Communal representation in office of —	326
re— Interviews with —, Lower Gu-		Communal represent at ion among Indian Superinten-	
gera Division	165 96-97	dents of office of — FIROZ KHAN NOON, THE HONOUR-	232
Protection of money chests		ABLE MALIK—	
with — Repairs to bungalow of —,	95	Punjab—	
Lower Gugera Division Transfers of —, Lower Gugera	165-66	Introduced and referred to Select Committee	59
Division EXECUTIVE OFFICERS—	167	Addition to Select Commit-	174
Question re — for Municipali-	ae#	Resolution re Committee to en- quire into University affairs	393-95
ties	257	I . The second subtra	0.00-00

	Pages.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	LAGES,
_		GOLF GROUND DRAIN-	
Froods—		Question 76 — near Amritsar	106
Question re flooded lands in	0.5	GOVERNMENT COLLEGE(S). Ques-	100
Dera Ghazi Khan district	217	tion re-	
FODDER CROPS-	1	Communal representation in	
Question re water-rates for		staff of —, Hoshiarpur	118:
green oats on Western Jumna Canal	84	Communal representation in	
	99	staff of —, Ludkiana	118-19·
FORFEITURE. Question re—		And Oriental Languages students	322
Of certain instalments of price		GOVERNMENT'S DEMANDS FOR TOKEN	
money paid for land on Lower Bari Doab Cana!	810	GRANTS-	
Of lands in Lyallpur	323-24	Buildings and Roads, establish-	
Of pension of non-commissioned	02G-2 1	ment charges	183
- M	325	Civil works (transferred)	183
omeers	02,0	Industries	176
•		Irrigation (working expenses)	174
G.		Jails and Convict Settlements	174.
•		Land Rovenue	17 4
		Police	l, 175-76
Gambling Act, Punjab-		GOVERNMENT BIGH SCHOOL. Ques-	
Question re prosecutions under		tion re—	
the —	340	Abolition of —, Gujranwala	320-
GARDEN(S). Question re-		Accommodation of — for girls,	
Expenditure on — attached to		Gujranwala	320
rest-houses	96	Appointment of a Muslim Head-	
Attached to rest-houses	. 2	master for Kamalia	10-
Water for -, Lower Gugera		Gujranwala	220-
Division	325	Shahpur district	221
GAZETTED OFFICERS. Question re-		Headmaster, —, Tallagang	5∙
Of over fifty five years of age	398	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS. Question	
Of provincial service of over		re—	
thirty years' service	398	In Muktsar Tahsil	26
Retirement of — of provincial		Medical examination of students	121
service other than P.C.S	398	in —, Ambala	151
GHULAM HAIDER, CHAUDHRI. Ques-		GOVERNMENT SERVANTS. Question	
tion re—		Towns and Man and a service of	
Embezziement case against	•	Immovable property acquired	97
Prabh Dayal, Sub-Inspector,		by —	87
Co-operative Banks, made		Misdeeds of —, article in the Akali	281
_ by —	102-03	Non-gazetted r over thirty	201
Transfer of —	101-02	years of service	398
GILL, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C.A.—	_	GOVERNMENT SERVICE. Question	990
Oath of office	1	re-	
GIRDAWAR QANUNGOS-			
Question re -, Rohtak district	243, 247	Enlistment of depressed classes in —	149
GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL, Question		Extension granted to officers	120
76-		of —	239
Government —, Sheikhupura	349	False age entry for —	80.
Grants to Hargolal's —, by Am-	409	Reorganisation of provincial and	•
bala Cantonment Board	403	subordinate grades of	152
Instruction in Arabic in Gov-		GOVERNOR, HIS EXCELLENCY THE	102
ernment —, Sheikhupura	350	Address by	135-40
Library for Government —,	950	GRADUATES. Question re-	100-10
Sheikhupura	850	Trained — in the Subordinate	
Recognition of Hargolal,	402	Educational Service	305
Ambala Cantonment	402	Trained and untrained - in	
GIRLS' SCHOOL(S). Question re— Accommodation for Govern-		educational service	308:
		GBAN-	
ment Girls' High School,	320	Question re damage to — in	
Gujranwala	, 920	Police Station, Renala Khurd	406
Grant to Arya —, Tallagang and	27	GBANT(S)-	
Shahpur	27	Government's demands for	
GORUL CHAND NABANG, THE HON-		excess —	134
OURABLE DR.— Municipal (Amendment) Bill.		Government's demands for	
D	192	token —	174-83
Token grant, Industries	179-81	Question re — of land in Rakh	
TOTAL STATES TRANSMICS	110-01	Pir Mehal	148:

	PAGES.	1	Pages.
GRANT(8)—concld.		HEAD CLERK(S)-	
Question re peasant — in Roh-		Question re community of -	
tak district	214		•
GRANT-IN-AID. Question re-		Deputy Inspector-General of	
To Arya Girls' Schools, Talla-		Police, Ambala	12
gang and Shahpur	27	HEAD MASTER. Question re-	
To District Boards	153-54		
To Hargolal Girls' School by		Kamalia Government High	
Ambala Cantonment Board	` 403	School	10
To Vernacular Primary Schools,		Residence of —, Government	
atoppage	401	High School, Talagang	5
Suspension of — on political		HEAD VERNACULAR CLERK(S). Ques-	
grounds	27-8	tion re—	
"Gumtala Drain. Question re	100	Commissioner's office, Lahore,	
near Amritear	106	on the list of Naib-Tahsil-	
GURAN DITTA MAI, MR.—		dars	93
Question 76 appointment of —		Multan Division	107
as Personal Assistant (Public	209	HRALTH VISITORS—	0.40
Health Circle)	200	Question re Lady— Hebis—	340
GURBACHAN SINGH, MR.— Question re resignation of —,		Question re exemption of —	
Vice-President, Ambala Mu-		from Criminal Tribes Act	152-53
nicipality	109	HIGH COURT. Question re-	102-00
GUBBACHAN SINGH, SARDAR-	-00	Cases decided by —	163, 252
Retrenchment Committee's Re-		Retrenchment in the salary of-	109, 202
port	444	Judges	164
		Vacation and holidays in —	158-59
H.		HIGH SCHOOL(S). Question re-	200 00
HABIB KHAN-		Abolition of Government -,	
Question re disqualifications on	3	Gujranwala	320
the sons of —, lambardar	213	Accommodation of Government	
HABIB ULLAH, KHAN BAHADUB,		— for Girls, Gujranwala	320
SARDAR-	ì	Question re appointment of a	
Motion re committee to solve		Muslim Head Master for	
communal problem	450	Kamalia Government — ,.	10,
Nominated to panel of Chair. \	1	Government —, Gujranwala	220
men	37	Government —, Shahpur dis-	
Resolution re remission of land	. 902 00	triet	221
revenue and abiana	285-88 178	Head Master, Government —,	
M-1	174	Talagang Simla	5 232
HARIMS—	-17	Re-opening of Government —	202
Question re remuneration of —		`at Ludhiana	119
employed by District Board,		HINDI-	110
Ambala	14	Question re circular of Inspector	
HAMBRIAN SCHOOL,	}	of Schools, Lahore, re teach-	
Question re accommodation		ing of —	154-55
for —, Ludhiana	169	Hissan District. Question 7e-	
Hamid Ali, S.—	- 1	Famine in —	13
Question re affidavit of —	-	Remission of land revenue in —	12-13
against the Tahsildar and		Holdings. Question re—	
Magistrate, Karnal	157	Consolidation of — in Ambala	102
HANDESRA-	70-1	HOLIDAYS. Question re—	1-0-0
Question re water-works at —	107	In High Court	158-59
Question re — supply in Khane-		Operations from not desir	
wal Division, reduction of	319	Quotations from —, not desirable	71
HARQOLAL GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.	010	" Home " Passages	"
Question re-	- 1	Question re free — to Indians	251
Grants to - by Ambala Can-		HONORARY MAGISTRATE(S). Ques-	-0-
tonment Board	403	tion 7e-	
Recognition of, Ambala Can-		Bakhtawar Singh, Sardar -,	
tonment	402	Kathgarh	104, 321
HARJAP SINGH-		Karnal City	402
Question re detention of -		Rohtak	251
under Regulation III of 1818	35]	Judicial inquiry into the con-	
HAVELI PROJECT-	}	duct of Bakhtawar Singh,	
Question re—	30 1	Sardar —	141

-	Pages.	ı		Pages.
Hospital(s). Question re-	90.6	INTERMEDIATE EXAMI		
Fees in —	88-9 88	Question re thef papers of —	-	322
Veterinary — in Ferozepore District	164	IRBIGATION. Question Bhakra Dain Pro		120, 335
Houses-		By tail of Bhala	nt Minor	246
Question re construction of pucca — by depressed classes	218	Cultivation and w Magneja Tail		172
HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME-		Extension of — t the Lower Bari	o new land on	318
Question 7e cost and return on —	160, 161	From Lower Bari		319
		Haveli Canal Pro Malikana on irr		30
L		the Nili Bar Po	rennial Canal	30
		Management of tions at Renals		79
ILLITERACY— Question re lapse of students		Operations of F Board in Karns		211
into —	154	Outlet on Rajbah	a Jethowal	105
IMMOVABLE PROPERTY— Question re acquisition of — by		Remodelling of one newsl Division.		33
Government servants	87	Remodelling Scho	mes of Lower	10
IMPERIAL SERVICES— Question re special pay and		Chenab Canal Irrigation Branch-	-	
allowance to — in Punjah See All-India Services.	252	Question re leave re Chief Engine		35
Indian Officers. Question re-		IRRIGATION DEPART		i
Expenditure on — due to Lee concessions	252	tion 7e— Assistant Secreta	ry, —	85, 86, 88-
Overseas pay and free home passage to —	251	Contractors of —		9, 327 213
INDIAN POLICE SERVICE-	. 202	Jungle allowance		234, 239
Question re communal repre- sentation in —	351	Offices of Executi Protection of ch	ive Engineers lests and dis-	96-7
INDOOR PATIENTS-		bursements of t	money in —	95
Question re fees charged from— by medical officers of civil		IREIGATION PROJE	or. Question	040 043
dispensaties for operations INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—	5-6	Bhakra Dam Pro Tenders for Bhak		249, 261 335
Question re Headmaster of	119	2014015 102		
Conversion of post of — into] .	
Raw Material Chemist INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS—	176-82			
Question re restoration of agri-		JAGIRS-	D.bk	
oulturists' land sold in — INSPECTION—	8-9	Question re cash District	in Ronter	214
Question re fee for — in record room, Hissar	338	Jan(s). Question re- Ahrar prisonem	in Punish -	405
Inspector(s). Question re-	***	Riot in Hissar —		338
Of Co-operative Societies,	` 111	Jail DEPARTMENT— Question re exter	naion of service	
Length of service of — and Deputy Inspectors of Police.	256	granted to offic	ers of	289
Mehar Singh, S. —, of Co-oper-		Jampur— Question re comp		
ative Department Prosecuting —	207 257		funicipal Com-	. 216
INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS. Question		JANKI NATH, MR	İ	
Alleged propaganda by clerks	,	Question re com — Sub-Division	onal Officer	211
against —, Ludhiana Appointment of clerks in offices	119	JAWAHAR SINGH, DHI Resolution re—	LLON, SARDAR.	
subordinate to -, Rawal-	1	Committee to	enquire into	373-74
pindi Circular of —, Lahore, re teach-		University affa Remission of lan	d revenue and	
ing of Hindi	154-55			275-77
Ambala	403	Question re price	of cattle at —	163

	PAGES.		PAGES.
*		LABOURES-	1 2020
JOGENDRA SINGH, THE HON'BLE SARDAR, SIR-		Question re wages of agricul- tural — and prices of crops	240
Motion re Committee to solve communal problem	450	LADY HEALTH VISITORS-	340
Retrenchment Committee's	465-67	LADY MAGLAGAN GIRLS' HIGH	310
Report	400-67	SOROOL—	
JUDGES. Question re— Retrenchment in the salary of		Question 7e audit of accounts	94
High Court	164	LAMBARDAR(8). Question re-	-
Special pay and judicial allow- ance to —	157-58	Defaulting — in Rohtak Dis- trict	244
JUDICIAL ALLOWANCE—	201-00	Disqualifications of sons of	241
Question re special pay and -	150 150	Habib Khan,	213
to Sessions Judges JURGLE ALLOWANCE—	157, 158	Of Jataula village, Rohtak Dis- trict	245
Question re	234, 239	Punishment of — for default in	
JUVENILES—	229	payment	28-9
Question re smoking among — Jyom Prasad, Lala—		Resignation of — Rohtak Dis- trict	245
Rétrenchment Committee's Re-	الم	LAND. Question re-	
port	455-57	Auction of — on Lower Bari	
	·	Doab Canal and forfeiture of certain instalments of price	
K.		money	310
T		Consolidation of holdings in	105
KAITHAL MUNICIPALITY— Question re resignation of Vice-	'	Ludhiana Extension of irrigation to new	167
chairman of —	93-4	on the Lower Bari Doab	
KALRA IMPARTIBLE ESTATE BILL	60	Canal	318
Introduction Motion for circulation	86-8	Flooded in Dera Ghazi Khan District	217
Motion for reference to Select		Forfeiture of \longrightarrow in Lyallpur \dots	323, 324
Committee	68-70 61-78.	Grantees of — in Rakh Pir	140
Motion for consideration	120-30	Mahal Grants in Rohtak District	143 ' 214
Discussed	130-33,	Purchase of — in auction	319
- 4	183-92	Restoration of agriculturists' —	
Reference to drafting commit-	192	sold in civil and insolvency proceedings	8-9
Drafting committee's report		Sown and matured in Chak No.	0-6
presented and discussed	194-95 195-205	9, Rakh Pir Mahal	171, 172
Passed into law KHANDA KHESI MINOS—	180-200	Question re — of village Kot	
Question re maintenance of	401	Jan Bakhsh	84-5
KESAR SINGH, RAI SAHIB, CHAU-		LAND REVENUE. Question re-	
Resolution re remission of land		Kharaba remission on Lower Bari Doab Canal	31
revenue and abiana	294-95	Lambardars and failure to col-	-
KHABABA		lect — in Rohtak	244
Question re remission of — on Lower Brai Doab Canal	31	Robtak	247 . 337
KIRTI KISAN. Question re-	*	Concessions to Juliundur Dis-	551
Societies to support — move-	350	trict	321
ment Subscription to — newspaper	300	Concessions to zamindars Punishment of lambardars for	322
by local bodies	351	default in collection of	28-9
Koolsai—	159	Refund of nazrana to grantees	340.
Question re descrity in village— KUTCHERY FUND—	100	in Rakh Pir Mahal Remissions of — and abiana	148 : 851
Question re levy from petition		Remission of — in Hissar Dis-	
writers in Ambala District	10 14	trict	12-13
for —	,	Remissions and suspensions in Rohtak District	142
L,		Unrealised —, Rohtak District	245
LABR SINGH, MR		LAND REVENUE Resolution re remission of	
Retrenchment Committee's Re-	,	and abiana	261-99
port	447-48		357-63-

,	PAGES.		PAGES.
LECTURERS. Question re-		LOWER GUGERA DIVISION. Ques-	
Communal representation		tion re—concid.	
among — in Maclagan En-		Transfer of Engineers, —	167
ginsering College	, 113	Water for fruit garden in Chak	
Of Maclagan Engineering Col-		120-G.B. —	325
lege and publication of ans-		,	
wers to examination questions	113-14	м.	. 4.
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL-			
Question re free supply of Civil	070 995	MAGLAGAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE.	
List to members of — Lee concessions—	97-8, 335	Question re—	
Question re expenditure on —	252	Assistant Professor of Mecha-	960
LIBRARIUS—	202	mics, — Bhatia, Mr. S. S., —	260 260
Question re public — in districts	229	Committee to enquire into —	328
LICENCE(S). Question re-		Communal representation in	
Arms — in Ambala	229	teaching staff of —	113
Arms — in Rohtak district	173	Enquiry into grievances of Mus-	•
For swords in Multan district	32	lim students of —	313
To Pandit Neki Ram, Sharma,			89.92
for arms	337	Grievances of Muslim students	
LITERACY—		of —	215
Question re — in certain dis- triots	3 36	Lecturers of — publishing ans-	110.11
LOANS—	930	wers to examination questions	113-14
Question re - outstanding, in		Principal, —	92
Co-operative Banks	356	Ram Gopal, Mr., Assistant Pro- fessor, —	332
LOCAL BODIES. Question 78-	***	Recreation funds in the —	259
Using capital receipts for cur-		Singh, Mr. B. N. —	
rent expenditure	24	Strike in —	114-18
Representation of depressed	j	Workshop for the —	32-3
classes in —	149	Magistrate(s). Question 78 —	
LOCAL BATES-		Bhakhtawar Singh, Sardar, Honorary —, Kathgarh	
Question re remission of —	347	Honorary —, Kathgarh	104
LOCK-UP-		Cases disposed of by —, let	~~4
Question re — by Sub-Inspector of Police, Kalanaur	100	class	254
Lorsies. Quastion re-	100	Honorary — Robtak	251
Monopolies for plying motor -	104-05 İ	See Honorary Magistrate. MAGNEJA TAIL—	
Number of accidents by and		Question re oultivation and	
claims for compensation	353	water-supply at —	172
LOWER BABI DOAR CANAL. Ques-		:	
tion re		MAILSI CANAL—	
Auction of land on — and for-		Question re levy of abiana on	31-2
feiture of certain instalments		the — new	01-4
of price money	310	MALARIA—	
Extension of irrigation to new	910	Question re research into — et	
land on the — Irrigation from —	318 319	Karnal	151-52
Remission of Kharaba in —	31	MALIKANA. Question re—	
LOWER BARI DOAB COLONY-		Levy of — from Rena Muham-	15 10 15
Question re remuneration of zail-		mad Hasan, Multan	15, 16, 17,
dara in —	30-31	On Irrigable area on the Nili	18-19
LOWER CHENAR CIRCLE—		Bar Canal	30
Question re mistris in —	166	Mali Ram's Zail—	
LOWER CHENAR CANAL-		Question re sufedposh, —	191
Question re Remodelling Schemes		Mamraj Singe, Chohan, Kanwar—	171
of —	10	Retrenchment Committee's Re-	
LOWER GUGERA DIVISION. Ques-		port	463-65
tion re—		MANAGHES-	200.00
Breach in Terkhani Rajbaha	ļ	Question re — of Court of Wards	170
of —	166	MANDI HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME-	_
Cultivation and water-supply		Question re cost of and return	
at Magneja tail of —	172	on —	160, 161
Interviews by Executive En.		MANOHAR LAL, MR.—	
gineer, —	165	Nominated to panel of Chairmen	. 37
Repairs to the bungalow of	105.00	Resolution re committee to en-	978 00
Executive Engineer, —	165-66	quire into University affairs	376-82

	Pagre.	:	PAGES.
Marran ag		Momon Longen Operation as	
MANTRAS—		Motor Lorries. Question re-	704.05
Question re dramas causing dis-	3 4 4	Monopolies for plying —	104-05
grace to Hindu —	073	Number of accidents by — and	DC0
MARBIAGES—		claims for compensation	353 .
Question re — against the Sarda	229	MOTOR VEHICLES ACT	0.45
Act	228	Question re Rules under the —	347
MATRICULATE CANDIDATES—		MUBARIK ALI SHAH, SAYAD-	
Question re — accepted by Dis-	404	Retrenchment Committee's Re-	442.40
trict Judge, Ambala	404	port	444-47
MAYA DAS, MB, E.—		MUHAMMAD ABDUL RAHMAN KHAN,	
Retrenchment Committee's Re-	491.00	CHAUDHRI—	200.42
port	431-33	Bill, Kalra Impartible Estate —	190-91
Token grants, Industries	178-79	Resolution re remission of land	20 F 20
MAYO HOSPITAL	88	revenue and abiana	295-99
Question re fees in —, Lahore	69	Retrenchment Committee's Re-	440.40
MEDICAL EXAMINATION—		port	460-63 :
Question re — of students in	151	MUHAMMADAN(8). Question re—	200
Government School, Ambaia	151	Police officers in Ambala	230
MEDICAL OFFICERS—		Police Sub-Inspectors in Ambala	230
Question re fees charged by —		MUHAMMAD HASAN, RANA—	
in civil dispensaries for oper-		Question regrant of land to —	
ations	5-6	and malikana	18, 16, 17,
MEDICAL SCHOOL. Question re-	616		18-19
Demonstrators, —, Amritsar	212	MUBAMMAD HAYAT QURESHI, KHAN	
Educational qualifications for	667	BAHADUR, MIAN-	
admission to —, Amritsar	301	Bill, Kalra Impartible Es	
Meetings—		tate	120-22
Question re use of force by police		Muhammad Sadiq, Shairh—	
in dispersing —	2-3	Bil	A+
Mehab Singh, Sardar	:	Kalra Impartible Estate —	61,66 130-
Question re — Inspector, Co-	0.04	'	81, 183-
operative Department	207	•	85, 187,
MEMORIAL(s). Question 78		30	188-89
By the Secretary, Traders' Com-	545	Municipal (Amendment)	192-94
mittee, Punjab	345	Retrenchment Committee's Re-	/=a =4
For judicial enquiry into the		port	470-72
conduct of Sardar Bakhtawar	141.	Token grant, Industries	176-77
Singh, Honorary Magistrate	141	Muhammad Saeed, Mian—	
MILES IBVING, MR.—		Question re —, Magistrate, Al-	
Oath of Office	I	legations against	157
MINOR. Question re —	.046	MUHAMMAD YASIN KHAN, CHAU-	
Irrigation of tail of Bahlaut -	246	DHEI	
Maintenance of Khanda-	401	Retrenchment Committee's Re-	440.44
Kheri —	401	port	44 0- 44
Mietris—		MUKAND LAL, PURI, MR.—	20 107 07
Question re — in Lower Chenab	166	Bill, Kalra Impartible Estate—	68, 126-27
Circle	100	Resolution re Committee to en-	980 79
MOHAN LAL, RAI BAHADUR, LALA-		quire into University affairs	369-73
Services Commission Bill, Pun-	50-51	MUNICIPAL (AMENDMENT) BILL, PUNJAB—	
jab	, 50-01		192
MOHARBIRS—	208	Introduced	102
Question re Ferry —	200	MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE. Question	
Monindar Singh—		7e—	
Resolution re remission of land	295	Hissar —, schedule of terminal	
revenue and abiana	200	tax of —	15
Money Lenders. Question re —	344	Lahore —, Report of Committee	
Dramas disparaging to -	340	of enquiry into the affairs	
Murders of — by debtors	930	of,	315, 401,
Monopolies-			407
Question re — for plying motor	104-05	Population of Jampur and com-	
Jorries	104-00	munal representation on	216
MONTGOMERY-DELHI ROAD-		Shaikh Rahmat Hahl, member,	
Question re widening of — in	152	,Rupar	80-83
Hissar	102	MUNICIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICERS'	
Morion—		Act—	
Re. Committee to solve Commu-	449-51		323
munal problem	120-01		

	Pages.	•	PAGES.
1		•	
MUNICIPALITY(IES). Question re-		NEWSPAPERS-	
Conversion of notified area,	350	Question re Article in the "Akali" re misdeeds of Gov-	
Sheikhupura, into — Executive Officers for —	257	ernment Servants	281
Extension of Municipal Execu-	20,	NILI BAR CANAL—	401
tive Officers Act to —	328	Question re levy of malikana	
Subscribing to Kirti Kisan	351	on irrigable area on —	30-
Nomination of depressed classes	,	NOMINATION-	•
to —	228	Question re — of depressed	
Pind Dadan Khan —	218	classes to local bodies	228
Public libraries established by —	229	NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS-	
Resignation of Mr. Gurbachan		Question re forfeiture of pension	
Singh, Vice-President, Am-	100	of	325
bala — Transit pass for goods issued by	109	NON-GAZETTED GOVERNMENT EM- PLOYEES-	
Ambala City	258	Question re — of over thirty	
Munsiffs-	,=-0	years' service	398
Question re revision of salaries		NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEE-	
of —	161-62	Question re conversion of -	
Mubder(8)—		Sheikhupura into a munici-	
Question re — of money lenders		pality	350
by debtors	340	NURSES REGISTRATION BILL-	
MUSLIMS. Question re—		Introduced	59
Among Sub-Inspectors of Co-	i	Referred to Select Committee	59
operative Department, Ludh- iana	169	Addition to Select Committee NURULLAH, MIAN-	174
In office of Deputy Commis-	102	Bill, Kalra Impartible Estate —	70-78,
sioner, Lyallpur	169	Dig, Kana imparatole made	201-03
In staff of Government College,		Resolution re remission of land	404-00
Hoshiarpur	118	revenue and abiana	265 -6 8
Sub-Registrar for Lyallpur	171	Retrenchment Committee's Re-	
Percentage fixed for — for re-	a İ	port	457-60
cruitment as Sub-Judges	315		
	010	· _	
Recruitment of — in the En-		O.	
Recruitment of — in the En- gineering Department	346		
Recruitment of — in the Engineering Department Representation of — in Forest	346	OATH OF OFFICE—	1
Recruitment of — in the Engineering Department Representation of — in Forest Department		OATH OF OFFICE— Calvert, Mr. H	1
Recruitment of — in the Engineering Department Representation of — in Forest Department MUSLIM STUDENTS—	346	OATH OF OFFICE— Calvert, Mr. H	1 1 1
Recruitment of — in the Engineering Department Representation of — in Forest Department MUSLIM STUDENTS — Question re grievances of — of Maclagan Engineering College	346	OATH OF OFFICE— Calvert, Mr. H	1.
Recruitment of — in the Engineering Department Representation of — in Forest Department MUSLIM STUDENTS — Question re grievances of — of Maclagan Engineering College MUZAFFAB KHAN, KHAN BAHADUR,	346 89	OATH OF OFFICE— Calvert, Mr. H	1
Recruitment of — in the Engineering Department Representation of — in Forest Department MUSLIM STUDENTS— Question re grievances of — of Maclagan Engineering College MUZAFAB KHAN, KHAN BAHADUR, NAWAB—	346 89) 214	OATH OF OFFICE— Calvert, Mr. H. Gill, LtCol. C. A. Miles Irving, Mr. Muzaffar Khan, Khan Bahadur, Nawab Ram Lal, Diwan	1 1 1
Recruitment of — in the Engineering Department Representation of — in Forest Department MUSLIM STUDENTS — Question re grievances of — of Maclagan Engineering College MUZAFFAB KHAN, KHAN BAHADUR,	346 89	OATH OF OFFICE— Calvert, Mr. H. Gill, LtCol. C. A. Miles Irving, Mr. Muzeffar Khan, Khan Bahadur, Nawab Ram Lel, Diwan Sale, Mr. S. L.	1
Recruitment of — in the Engineering Department Representation of — in Forest Department MUSLIM STUDENTS— Question re grievances of — of Maclagan Engineering College MUZAFAB KHAN, KHAN BAHADUR, NAWAB—	346 89) 214	OATH OF OFFICE— Calvert, Mr. H Gill, LtCol. C. A Miles Irving, Mr Muzaffar Khan, Khan Bahadur, Nawab Ram Lal, Diwan Sale, Mr. S. L OATS. Question re—	1 1 1 141
Recruitment of — in the Engineering Department Representation of — in Forest Department MUSLIM STUDENTS— Question re grievances of — of Maclagan Engineering College MUZAFFAB KHAN, KHAN BAHADUR, NAWAB— Oath of office	346 89) 214	Cath of Office— Calvert, Mr. H	1 1 1
Recruitment of — in the Engineering Department Representation of — in Forest Department MUSLIM STUDENTS— Question re grievances of — of Maclagan Engineering College MUZAFAB KHAN, KHAN BAHADUR, NAWAB—	346 89) 214	Cath of Office— Calvert, Mr. H	1 1 1 141 314
Recruitment of — in the Engineering Department Representation of — in Forest Department MUSLIM STUDENTS— Question re grievances of — of Maclagan Engineering College MUZAFFAB KHAN, KHAN BAHADUR, NAWAB— Oath of office	346 89) 214	OATH OF OFFICE— Calvert, Mr. H. Gill, LtCol. C. A. Miles Irving, Mr. Muzaffar Khan, Khan Bahadur, Nawab Ram Lal, Diwan Sale, Mr. S. L. OATS. Question re— Abiana on — crop Water rates for — on Western Jumna Canal	1 1 1 141
Recruitment of — in the Engineering Department Representation of — in Forest Department MUSLIM STUDENTS— Question re grievances of — of Maclagan Engineering College MUZAFFAB KHAN, KHAN BAHADUR, NAWAB— Oath of office N. NAHARWA—	346 89) 214	Cath of Office— Calvert, Mr. H	1 1 1 141 314
Recruitment of — in the Engineering Department Representation of — in Forest Department MUSLIM STUDENTS— Question re grievances of — of Maclagan Engineering College MUZAFFAB KHAN, KHAN BAHADUR, NAWAB— Oath of office N.	346 89) 214	OATH OF OFFICE— Calvert, Mr. H Gill, LtCol. C. A. Miles Irving, Mr Muzaffar Khan, Khan Bahadur, Nawab Ram Lal, Diwan Sale, Mr. S. L OATS. Question re— Abiana on — crop Water rates for — on Western Jumna Canal OFFICE—	1 1 1 141 314
Recruitment of — in the Engineering Department Representation of — in Forest Department MUSLIM STUDENTS— Question re grievances of — of Maclagan Engineering College MUZAFFAB KHAN, KHAN BAHADUR, NAWAB— Oath of office N. NAHARWA— Question re prevention of — disease NAIB-TAHSILDARS. Question re—	346 89 214	OATH OF OFFICE— Calvert, Mr. H. Gill, LtCol. C. A. Miles Irving, Mr. Muzafiar Khan, Khan Bahadur, Nawab Ram Lal, Diwan Sale, Mr. S. L. OATS. Question re— Abiana on — crop Water rates for — on Western Jumna Canal OFFICE— Question re Location of the —of Inspector of Schools, Ambala Officers—	1 1 1 141 314 34
Recruitment of — in the Engineering Department Representation of — in Forest Department MUSLIM STUDENTS— Question re grievances of — of Maclagan Engineering College MUZAFFAB KHAN, KHAN BAHADUR, NAWAB— Oath of office N. NAHARWA— Question re prevention of — disease NAIB-TARSILDAES. Question re— Head Vernacular Clerk, Com-	346 89 214	OATH OF OFFICE— Calvert, Mr. H. Gill, LtCol. C. A. Miles Irving, Mr. Muzaffar Khan, Khan Bahadur, Nawab Ram Lal, Diwan Sale, Mr. S. L. OATS. Question re— Abiana on — crop Water rates for — on Western Jumna Canal OFFICE— Question re Location of the —of Inspector of Schools, Ambala OFFICERS— Question re retirement of —	1 1 1 141 314 34
Recruitment of — in the Engineering Department Representation of — in Forest Department MUSLIM STUDENTS— Question re grievances of — of Maclagan Engineering College MUZAFFAB KHAN, KHAN BAHADUR, NAWAB— Oath of office N. NAMARWA— Question re prevention of — disease HALB-TAHSILDAES. Question re— Head Vernacular Clerk, Commissioner's office, Lahore on	346 89 214 1	OATH OF OFFICE— Calvert, Mr. H. Gill, LtCol. C. A. Miles Irving, Mr. Muzaffar Khan, Khan Bahadur, Nawab Ram Lal, Diwan Sale, Mr. S. L. OATS. Question re— Abiana on — crop Water rates for — on Western Jumna Canal OFFICE— Question re Location of the —of Inspector of Schools, Ambala OFFICERS— Question re retirement of — Question re retirement of — OPERATIONS—	1 1 1 141 314 34
Recruitment of — in the Engineering Department Representation of — in Forest Department MUSLIM STUDENTS— Question re grievances of — of Maclagan Engineering College MUZAFFAB KHAN, KHAN BAHADUR, NAWAB— Oath of office N. NAHARWA— Question re prevention of — disease MALE-TABSILDAES. Question re— Head Vernacular Clerk, Commissioner's office, Lahore on the list of —	346 89 214 1 155-56	Cath of Office— Calvert, Mr. H. Gill, Lt. Col. C. A. Miles Irving, Mr. Muzaffar Khan, Khan Bahadur, Nawab Ram Lal, Diwan Sale, Mr. S. L. Oars. Question re— Abiana on — crop Water rates for — on Western Jumna Canal Office— Question re Location of the —of Inspector of Schools, Ambala Offices— Question re retirement of — Operations— Question re fees charged by	1 1 1 141 314 34
Recruitment of — in the Engineering Department Representation of — in Forest Department MUSLIM STUDENTS— Question re grievances of — of Maclagan Engineering College MUZAFFAB KHAN, KHAN BAHADUR, NAWAB— Oath of office N. NAHARWA— Question re prevention of — disease MALE-TABSILDAES. Question re— Head Vernacular Clerk, Commissioner's office, Lahore on the list of — Tabsildar and — candidates	346 89 214 1	Cath of Office— Calvert, Mr. H	1 1 1 141 314 34 403 398
Recruitment of — in the Engineering Department Representation of — in Forest Department MUSLIM STUDENTS— Question re grievances of — of Maclagan Engineering College MUZAFFAB KHAN, KHAN BAHADUR, NAWAB— Oath of office N. NAHARWA— Question re prevention of — disease NAIB-TARSUDAES. Question re— Head Vernacular Clerk, Commissioner's office, Lahore on the list of —	346 89 214 1 155-56	Cath of Office— Calvert, Mr. H Gill, LtCol. C. A Miles Irving, Mr Muzaffar Khan, Khan Bahadur, Nawab Ram Lal, Diwan Sale, Mr. S. L Oats. Question re— Abiana on — crop Water rates for — on Western Jumna Canal Office— Question re Location of the —of Inspector of Schools, Ambala Officers— Question re retirement of — Operations— Question re fees charged by Medical officers in Civil dispensaries for —	1 1 1 141 314 34
Recruitment of — in the Engineering Department Representation of — in Forest Department MUSLIM STUDENTS— Question re grievances of — of Maclagan Engineering College MUZAFFAB KHAN, KHAN BAHADUR, NAWAB— Oath of office N. NAHARWA— Question re prevention of — disease NAIE-TABSILDAES. Question re— Head Vernacular Clerk, Commissioner's office, Lahore on the list of — Tahsildar and — candidates NAL Chah— Question reremissions of —	346 89 214 1 155-56	OATH OF OFFICE— Calvert, Mr. H Gill, LtCol. C. A Miles Irving, Mr Muzaffar Khan, Khan Bahadur, Nawab Ram Lal, Diwan Sale, Mr. S. L OATS. Question re— Abiana on — crop Water rates for — on Western Jumna Canal OFFICE— Question re Location of the —of Inspector of Schools, Ambala OFFICES— Question re retirement of — OPERATIONS— Question re fees charged by Medical officers in Civil dispensaries for — OBIENTAL LANGUAGES—	1 1 1 141 314 34 403 398
Recruitment of — in the Engineering Department Representation of — in Forest Department MUSLIM STUDENTS— Question re grievances of — of Maclagan Engineering College MUZAFFAB KHAN, KHAN BAHADUR, NAWAB— Oath of office N. NAHARWA— Question re prevention of — disease NAIB-TARSUDAES. Question re— Head Vernacular Clerk, Commissioner's office, Lahore on the list of —	346 89 214 1 155-56	Cath of Office— Calvert, Mr. H Gill, LtCol. C. A Miles Irving, Mr Muzaffar Khan, Khan Bahadur, Nawab Ram Lal, Diwan Sale, Mr. S. L Oats. Question re— Abiana on — crop Water rates for — on Western Jumna Canal Office— Question re Location of the —of Inspector of Schools, Ambala Officers— Question re retirement of — Operations— Question re fees charged by Medical officers in Civil dispensaries for —	1 1 1 141 314 34 403 398
Recruitment of — in the Engineering Department Representation of — in Forest Department MUSLIM STUDENTS— Question re grievances of — of Maclagan Engineering College MUZAFFAB KHAN, KHAN BAHADUR, NAWAB— Oath of office N. NAMARWA— Question re prevention of — disease NALB-TAHSILDAES. Question re— Head Vernacular Clerk, Commissioner's office, Lahore on the list of — Tabsildar and — candidates NAL CHAB— Question re remissions of — . NAZIB HUSAIN, CHAUDHEI—	346 89 214 1 155-56 93 85 243	OATH OF OFFICE— Calvert, Mr. H. Gill, LtCol. C. A. Miles Irving, Mr. Muzafiar Khan, Khan Bahadur, Nawab Ram Lal, Diwan Sale, Mr. S. L. OATS. Question re— Abiana on — crop Water rates for — on Western Jumna Canal OFFICE— Question re Location of the —of Inspector of Schools, Ambala OFFICES— Question re retirement of — OPERATIONS— Question re fees charged by Medical officers in Civil dispensaries for — OBJENTAL LANGUAGES— Question re students taking up — in Government Colleges OUTLET(s). Question re—	1 1 1 141 314 34 403 398 5-6
Recruitment of — in the Engineering Department Representation of — in Forest Department MUSLIM STUDENTS— Question re grievances of — of Maclagan Engineering College MUZAFFAB KHAN, KHAN BAHADUR, NAWAB— Oath of office N. NAHARWA— Question re prevention of — disease NAIB-TARSILDAES. Question re— Head Vernacular Clerk, Commissioner's office, Lahore on the list of —	346 89 214 1 155-56	Cath of Office— Calvert, Mr. H. Gill, LtCol. C. A. Miles Irving, Mr. Muzaffar Khan, Khan Bahadur, Nawab Ram Lal, Diwan Sale, Mr. S. L. Oats. Question re— Abiana on — crop Water rates for — on Western Jumna Canal Office— Question re Location of the —of Inspector of Schools, Ambala Offices— Question re retirement of — Question re fees charged by Medical officers in Civil dispensaries for — Objection re students taking up — in Government Colleges Outlet(s), Question re— On Rajbaha Jethawal	1 1 1 141 314 34 403 398
Recruitment of — in the Engineering Department Representation of — in Forest Department MUSLIM STUDENTS— Question re grievances of — of Maclagan Engineering College MUZAFFAB KHAN, KHAN BAHADUR, NAWAB— Oath of office N. NAHARWA— Question re prevention of — disease NAIB-TAHSHDAES. Question re— Head Vernacular Clerk, Commissioner's office, Lahore on the list of —	346 89 214 1 155-56 93 85 243	Cath of Office— Calvert, Mr. H. Gill, Lt. Col. C. A. Miles Irving, Mr. Muzaffar Khan, Khan Bahadur, Nawab Ram Lal, Diwan Sale, Mr. S. L. Oats. Question re— Abiana on — crop Water rates for — on Western Jumna Canal Office— Question re Location of the —of Inspector of Schools, Ambala Offices— Question re retirement of — Question re fees charged by Medical officers in Civil dispensaries for — Orional Languages Question re students taking up — in Government Colleges Outlet(s). Question re— On Rajbaha Jethawal Remodelling of — in Khanewal	1 1 1 141 314 34 403 398 5-6
Recruitment of — in the Engineering Department Representation of — in Forest Department MUSLIM STUDENTS— Question re grievances of — of Maclagan Engineering College MUZAFAB KHAN, KHAN BAHADUR, NAWAB— Oath of office N. NAHARWA— Question re prevention of — disease NALB-TAHSULDARS. Question re— Head Vernacular Clerk, Commissioner's office, Lahore on the list of —	346 89 214 1 155-56 93 85 243	Cath of Office— Calvert, Mr. H. Gill, Lt. Col. C. A. Miles Irving, Mr. Muzaffar Khan, Khan Bahadur, Nawab Ram Lal, Diwan Sale, Mr. S. L. Oars. Question re— Abiana on — crop Water rates for — on Western Jumna Canal Office— Question re Location of the —of Inspector of Schools, Ambala Offices— Question re retirement of — Operations— Question re fees charged by Medical officers in Civil dispensaries for — Oblental Languages— Question re students taking up — in Government Colleges Outlet(s). Question re— On Rajbaha Jethawal Remodelling of — in Khanewal division	1 1 1 141 314 34 403 398 5-6
Recruitment of — in the Engineering Department Representation of — in Forest Department MUSLIM STUDENTS— Question re grievances of — of Maclagan Engineering College MUZAFFAB KHAN, KHAN BAHADUR, NAWAB— Oath of office N. NAHARWA— Question re prevention of — disease NAIB-TABSILDARS. Question re— Head Vernacular Clerk, Commissioner's office, Labore on the list of — Tabsildar and — candidates NAL CHAH— Question re remissions of — NAZIB HUSAIN, CHAUDHRI— Motion re discussion on Retrenchment Committee's Report Resolution re committee to enquire into University affairs NAZRANA—	346 89 214 1 155-56 93 85 243	OATH OF OFFICE— Calvert, Mr. H. Gill, LtCol. C. A. Miles Irving, Mr. Muzeffar Khan, Khan Bahadur, Nawab Ram Lal, Diwan Sale, Mr. S. L. OATS. Question re— Abiana on — crop Water rates for — on Western Jumna Canal OFFICE— Question re Location of the —of Inspector of Schools, Ambala OFFICERS— Question re retirement of — OPERATIONS— Question re fees charged by Medical officers in Civil dispensaries for — ORIENTAL LANGUAGES— Question re students taking up — in Government Colleges OUTLET(s). Question re— On Rajbaha Jethawal Remodelling of — in Khanewal division OVERSRAS PAY—	1 1 1 141 314 34 403 398 5-6 322 105
Recruitment of — in the Engineering Department Representation of — in Forest Department MUSLIM STUDENTS— Question re grievances of — of Maclagan Engineering College MUZAFFAB KHAN, KHAN BAHADUR, NAWAB— Oath of office N. NAHARWA— Question re prevention of — disease NAIB-TARSILDAES. Question re— Head Vernacular Clerk, Commissioner's office, Lahore on the list of —	346 89 214 1 155-56 93 85 243 410 382-87	Cath of Office— Calvert, Mr. H. Gill, LtCol. C. A. Miles Irving, Mr. Muzaffar Khan, Khan Bahadur, Nawab Ram Lal, Diwan Sale, Mr. S. L. Oats. Question re— Abiana on — crop Water rates for — on Western Jumna Canal Office— Question re Location of the —of Inspector of Schools, Ambala Offices— Question re retirement of — Offices— Question re fees charged by Medical officers in Civil dispensaries for — Objection re students taking up — in Government Colleges Outlet(s). Question re— On Rajbaha Jethawal Remodelling of — in Khanewal division Overshas Pay— Question re— to Indians	1 1 1 141 314 34 403 398 5-6
Recruitment of — in the Engineering Department Representation of — in Forest Department MUSLIM STUDENTS— Question re grievances of — of Maclagan Engineering College MUZAFFAB KHAN, KHAN BAHADUR, NAWAB— Oath of office N. NAHARWA— Question re prevention of — disease NAIB-TABSILDARS. Question re— Head Vernacular Clerk, Commissioner's office, Labore on the list of — Tabsildar and — candidates NAL CHAH— Question re remissions of — NAZIB HUSAIN, CHAUDHRI— Motion re discussion on Retrenchment Committee's Report Resolution re committee to enquire into University affairs NAZRANA—	346 89 214 1 155-56 93 85 243	OATH OF OFFICE— Calvert, Mr. H. Gill, LtCol. C. A. Miles Irving, Mr. Muzeffar Khan, Khan Bahadur, Nawab Ram Lal, Diwan Sale, Mr. S. L. OATS. Question re— Abiana on — crop Water rates for — on Western Jumna Canal OFFICE— Question re Location of the —of Inspector of Schools, Ambala OFFICERS— Question re retirement of — OPERATIONS— Question re fees charged by Medical officers in Civil dispensaries for — ORIENTAL LANGUAGES— Question re students taking up — in Government Colleges OUTLET(s). Question re— On Rajbaha Jethawal Remodelling of — in Khanewal division OVERSRAS PAY—	1 1 1 141 314 34 403 398 5-6 322 105

	Deamo		PAGES.
_	Pages.	1	PAGES.
P.		Produces Wronne	-
PANCHAYAT OFFICERS-		Question re contributions from	
Question re discharge of	308	— to the Kutchery fund, Am-	
PANDIT, MR. NANAR CHAND-		bala district	13-14
Bill, Kalra Impartible Estate —	132	PHYSICIANS -	,
Motion re committee to solve	440	Question re Remuneration of —	
Communal problem	449	employed by district board,	
Resolution re Committee to en-	388-90	Ambala	14
quire into University affairs	900-90	PTADAS—	
Resolution 7e remission of land revenue and abiana	268-70	Question re Muslims among	
Retrenchment Committee's Re-	200-10	peons and — in civil courts,	
port	<i>4</i> 27-31	Jhang and Shahpur	6
PAREL—	•	PIR MAHAL—	•
Of Chairmen	37	Question re land sown and ma-	
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—		tured in Rakh — chak No. 9	171, 172
Report of the Public Accounts		PLAYGROUNDS-	
Committee on the appro-	37	Question re institution of — in	
priation accounts	31	villages	356
Statement showing action taken	39		400
against Corrupt officials Statement showing action taken	•	Police. Question re— Alleged insult by — Superinten-	
by Government on Council		dent. Rohtak	258
resolutions	37	Communal representation	400
Pass—		among head clerks, offices of	
Question retransit — for goods		Superintendent and Deputy	
in Ambala City	258	Inspector General of —, Am-	
Passages—		bala	12
Question re free —, "home," to	251	Communal representation in	221
Indians Patwaris. Question re—	201	Indian — Service	351
Emoluments and promotions		Question re communal representa-	173
of — ·· ··	9	Question re community of cer-	210
Communitywise in Rohtak	243	tain — officers in Rohtak	141
PAY. Question re-		Constables in Rohtak district	250
Overseas — to Indians	251	Cost of uniform for	252
Of Chaukiders	162-63	Enlistment of depressed classes	
Reduction of — of Veterinary	301	<u> </u>	149
Assistant Surgeons Retrenchment in the — of	301	Length of service of Inspectors.	250
Retrenchment in the — of High Court Judges	164	and Deputy Inspectors Muhammadan Sub-Inspectors of	256
Revision of — of Assistant Sur-		, Ambala	230
geons and Munsiffs	161-62	Officer of — to enquire into	
Special —	252	Punjab University Adminis-	
Peasants-	:	tration	316
Question re taquei loans to		Officers in Ambala	230
Hindu and Muhammadan —	141-42	Prosecuting Inspectors of —	257
in Rohtak district	141-42	Prosecuting Inspectors of —,	
Peasant grants— Question re—in Rohtak district	214	Ambala, number and commu- nities of	12
Principle Question re —		Recruitment of depressed classes	12
Forfeiture of — of non-Commis-		for—	228
sioned Officers	325	Statutory Agriculturists among	٠.
Of district record room staff	208	Prosecuting Sub-Inspectors	164
Prons-		Strength of —	253
Question re Muslim representa-		Sub-Inspector of — Kalenaur	100
tion among — and pladas in		Use of force by → in dispersing	
district court, Sargodha and		meetings	2-3
civil courts, Jhang and Shah- pur	6	Token grant for —	174-76
PERSIAN. Question re—	•	POLICE DEPARTMENT—	
Board of Studies for — in Uni-		Question re extension of service	900
versity	216	granted to officers of	239
Students taking up — in Gov-		Population. Question re—	
ernment Colleges	322	Accuracy of Punjab Census	000
PERSONAL ASSISTANTS—		figures Average life of Punjab —	228 340
Question re — to the Commis-	404	l Of Dalasta	243, 247
sioner, Lahore Division	****	Of Rontak	arzo, 221

_	PAGES.	į '	Pages.
PRABE DAYAL-		Danier Accessor Constitution	
Question 7c embezzlement by—, Sub-Inspector, Co-operative		Report of the — on the Appro-	
Banks	102-103	priation Accounts	37
PRESIDENT, —	. 102-103	PUBLIC HEALTH. Question re -	07
Question re—of Pind Dadan		Expenditure on dispensaries in	
Khan Municipality	218	Bait slaga	. 168
PRESIDENT, MR.—		Transfer of management to —,	250
Bill. Kalra Impartible Estate — Congratulations to — on suc-	133	of Ambala City Water Works Women workers in	259 340
cessful operation of his eye	37	PUBLIC HEALTH CIRCLE	9±U
Drafting Committee on Kalra		Question re Staff of —	209
Impartible Estate Bill	192	PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT-	•
Holy Books, quotations from,		Question recreation of —	339
not desirable	71	PUBLIC LIBRARIES— Question re — in districts	
Quotations from authoritative works, permissible	. 74	Public Prosecutors—	229
Response of — to congratula-	. 14	Question re —	97
tions	37	PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.	
Retrenchment Committee's Re-	•	Question re —	
port, adjournment of dis-		Chief Engineer, Irrigation	35.
cussion on —	448-49	Officers on Chauburji Estate	231
Parss— Question τe sending to — of Uni-		PUCKLE, MR. F. H.— Point of order re reference to	
versity examination results	346	individual members of a com-	
PRICES—	940	mittee in a discussion on their	
Question re — and wages	240	report	436
PRIMARY EDUCATION. Question te-		Pumping Stations—	
Compulsory —	228	Question re Renala —	36
Lapse of Students into illitera- cy after —	154	PUNJAB CIVIL LIST—	
In some districts	154 336	Question re free supply of — to	, .
PRIMARY SCHOOL(S)-	. 330	members of Council	97-8, 335-
Question re grant-in-aid to ver.	:	PUNJAB EDUCATIONAL SERVICE-	
nacular —, Stoppage of,	401	Question 7e promotions to —	35-6
PRISONER(9)—		PUNJAB FOREST SERVICE+	
Question re Ahrar — in Punjab Jails	405	Question re communal repre-	
PRIVATE SCHOOLS—	405	sentation in —	89
Question resuspension of grants			
to - on political grounds	27-8	Q. ˈ	
Professor—		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Question τe Assistant — of Me.		O A MENGOTE	
chanics, Maclagan Engineer-	0.00	QANUNGOES— Question re girds war —, Roh.	
ing College Promotions. Question re—	260	tak	243, 246
Grade to teachers	407	QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS-	-10, 1120
To Punjab Educational Service	35-6		
PROSECUTING INSPECTORS. Ques-	_	ABDUL GHANI, SHAIRH, Ques.	
tion re—	257	Clerks in offices subordinate	
Ambala, and their communities PROSECUTING SUB-INSPECTORS—	12	to Inspector of Schools, Ra-	,
Question re Agriculutrists		walpindi, appointment of,	ľ
among —	164	Communal representation in the	
PROSECUTIONS. Question 70-	101	Veterinary Department	219
For revolutionary crimes	18-24	English-knowing classical tea- chers	001
Under Punjab Gambling Act Under the Sarda Act	340	Government High School, Guj-	221
T	229	ranwela	220
tion re	;	Government High Schools in the	
Members of — of over thirty		Shahpur District	221
years' service	397	Headmaster, Government High	
Retirement of members of	397	School, Talegang Pind Dadan Khan Municipali-	. 5
Recruitment to the —	54	ty Man Man Manicipali-	218
PROVINCIAL SERVICE. Question re— Reorganisation of —	152	Recruitment of teachers for the	410
Retirement of Gazetted Officers	102	war	221
of — other than Provincial	,	AHMAD YAR KHAN, DAULTANA,	
Civil Service	398	Mian—	
Special pay and allowance to —	252	Question re water rate	`212

i	PAGES.	1 • • • "	Pages,
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS—	2 T 2	QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS-	
ALLAH DAD KHAN, CHAUDHRI. Question re— Abbas Ali Khan, Kanwar, alleg-	: *	Buta Singer, Sardar— Question re sale of trees by District Boards	
ed insult to, by Superinten- dent of Police, Rohtak Abdul Gaffar Khan, arrest of,	258	CHETAN ANAND, LALA. Question	100
during district board elec- tions	404	Fees charged by Medical Offi- cers of Civil Dispensaries from in-door patients for	
Adharmis, classification of, in the Census Beant Singh, Sardar, Deputy	100	operations District Board Engineer, ap-	
Registrar, Jullundur District récord room staff Drainage Board, operations of,	80 208	pointment of, Muzaffargarh CHHOTU RAM, RAO BAHADUR CHAUDHER. Question 78—	. · q
in Karnal District Drain of Bhola Singhwala	210 210	Agricultural products, estimate of, Robtak District	244
Embezziement in Deputy Com- missioner's Office, Karnal Famine in Hissar District	99 13	Bhakra Dam Project Cattle, price of, sold in the fair at Jehazgarh	249 163
Fee for enrolment as advocates Ferry Moharrirs Habib Khan, lambardar, dis-	85 208	Chaukidars in villages, in Roh- tak District Chaukidars, pay of,	162 162
qualications imposed on the	213	Daccities in Rohtak District Daccity in village Koolsoi	253, 256 159
Head Clerks, Police Depart- ment, Ambala	12	Extension of Service of Officers Girdawar Qanungos High Court, number of cases	239 246
Officer, Drainage Board, com- plaints against, Kutchery tax in Ambala Dis-	211	decided by, High Court Judges, number of cases decided by,	163
trict Land revenue in Hissar District	13 12	Hydro-Electric Scheme, Mandi Hydro-Electric Scheme, Mandi,	160 160
Mehar Singh, Sardar, Inspector, Co-operative Department	207	Inspectors and Deputy Super- intendents of Police	256
Pakka road between Karnal and Indari Prosecuting Inspectors at Amba-	99	Irrigation by tail of Bhalaut minor Judicial allowance to Sessions	246
la Provident fund in Schools Remunerations of Indian physi-	12 202	Judges Jungle allowance Lambardars, delinquencies of,	158 234-36
cians in District Boards in Ambela Division	14	Rohtak District Lambarders of village Jataula.	244- 245
Resignation of S. Fayaz Hussin, Vice-Chairman, Kaithal Mu- nicipality	93	Land revenue, Rohtak District Land revenue, unrealised, Rohtak District	247 245
Staff in the Public Health Circle Sub-Inspector of Police, Kala- naur Police Station	100	Lee Commission concessions Magistrates, first class, cases disposed of by, Rohtak Dis-	160, 252
Zenana School, Amritsar krjan Singa, Saedar— Question re Harjap Singh,	- 11	trict Nal-Chah (Chahi dues) Non-commissioned officers, for-	254 243
Detention of, under Regula-, tion III of 1818	35	feiture of pension of, Overseas pay and free 'Home'	825
CAPTAIN RAO. Question re— Ahir agriculturists in the Edu-		passages to Indians Patwaris and Girdawar Qanun- gos, Rohtak District	251 243
Cation Department Water rates for green oats	34 34	Police force Prices and wages	253 240
BHAGAT RAM, LALA—.		Prosecuting Inspectors	257
Question re Motor Vehicles Act, Bules under,	347	Prosecuting Sub-Inspectors Retrenchment in panchayet	164
ishan Singh, Sardar—		officers,	808
Question re Superintendents, Deputy Commissioners' Offices	345	Retrenchment in salary of High Court Judges	184

	PAGES.		FAGES.
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS—	,	QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS— CONTINUED—	
CHOTU RAM, RAO BAHADUR		HABIB ULLAH. KHAN BAHADUB	
CHAUDHRI, Question re-concid.		SARDAR. Question re-co-cld.	
Retrenchment in Subordinate		Muhammad Hasan, Rana, Bar	
Service	304	at-Law, Multan	15, 16, 17
Selaries of Assistant Surgeons	101	University, Punjab, supply of	346
and Munsits, revision of— Salaries of officers, proportion	J 61	examination results to Press HAIHAT KHAN DAHA, KHAN.	920
of, to total annual expendi-		Question re—	
tue of the province	161	Abiana on the new Mailsi Canal	31
Settlement, Rohtak District	247	Haq supply in Khanewal Divi-	***
Special pay and allowances	252	sion	319 30
Special pay and judicial allow- ance to Sessions Judges	157	Haveli Canal Project Lambardars, punishment of,	30
Statutory agriculturists among		for default in payment	28
District Inspectors of Schools	304	Lower Bari Doab Canal, ex-	
Sub-Judges, cases disposed of		tension of irrigation	318
by, in the province	255	Lower Bari Doab Canal, Irri-	
Sub-Judges, cases disposed of	022	gation from—	319
by, in Rohtak District Sub-Judges, recruitment of	255 164	Lower Bari Doab Canal, pur- chase of land in auction	319
Sub-Judges, selection of	159	Lower Bari Doab Canal, re-	010
Teachers in District Board	100	mission of kharaba	31
Schools, Rohtali	308	Matikana on irrigable area on	
Trained and untrained gra-		the Nili Bar Perennial Canal	30
duates	305, 308	Office of the Director of Agricul-	316
Uniform for police force, cost of Vacation and holidays in the	252	ture, personnel of Outlets in the Khanewal Divi-	. 020
Bigh Court	158	sion .	33
Veterinary and Agricultural		Railway freight, reduction of —	
Colleges, admission, etc.	302	for wheat	33
Veterinary College, Final Exa-	909	Retrenchment in the office of	• 910
mination Veterinary Assistant Surgeons,	303	the Director of Agriculture	• 318
pay of	301	Specialist in the Agricultural Department	318
DIN MUHAMMAD, KHAN BAHADUR	002	Swords license, exemption	*
Shairh—		from — for Multan District	82
Question re elected element in	,	Zaildars, Salary of —	30
the District Board, Attock	156	IMAM-UD-DIN, MAULVI. Ques-	
FAIZ MUHAMMAD, SHAIRH. Ques- tion re—		Allowances for the Sub-Divi-	
Documents destroyed during		sional Officer. Toba Tek	
Sikandara bad trouble	215	Singh	165
Flooded lands in Dera Ghazi		Boll-worm, measures to control	
Khan District	217		348
Population of Jampur in the last census	- 216	trict Breach in the Terkhani Raj-	
University, Punjab and the	210	baha of the Lower Gugera	
Board of Studies	216	Division	166
University, Punjab, and Board		Chak No. 9, Rakh Pir Mahal,	
of Studies for Urdu and Per-		area cultivated and ma-	2 111
sian . Faoir Husain Khan, Chau-	216	tured Chak No. 9, Rakh Pir Mahal,	171
DERI. Question re-		area under cultivation	172
Rajbaha Jethowal	105	Consolidation work, Ludhiana	
Varka, Gumtala and the Golf		District	167
Ground drains	106		150
HABIB ULLAH, KHAN BAHADUR		tail	172
Sardar. Question re— Ahrar prisoners in Punjab Jails	405	Cultivation rent in Rakh Pir Mahal	348
Conspiracy Case, Punjab, ex-	±10	Hambrian School	169
penditure on —	407	Interviews with the Executive	
Gram, damage to, in police eta-	. =	Engineer, Lower Gugera Divi-	
tion Renala Khurd	406		165
Lahore Municipality, Enquiry Committee, report of	407	Khanna Small Town Committee,	167
commissee, tohore or	401	delections to the	
			40

<i>i</i>	PAGES.	ſ	Pages.
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS—		QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS	
IMAM-UD-DIN, MAULVI. Question re—concid.		JYOTI PRASAD, LALA. Question re—concid.	
Ludhiana District Board funds	168	Fee for inspection of files in	200
Managers of Court of Wards Mistris in the Lower Chenab	170	Hissar Record room Grant-in-aid to Vernacular Pri-	338
Circle Muslim Headmaster for Kamalia	166	mary Schools Grants to district boards	401 153
Government High School Muslim Sub-Inspectors in the	10	Heris of Hissar District Hindi, teaching of —	152 154
Co-operative Department, Ludhiana District	169	Hissar District Board, expendi- ture on education	401
Repairs to the bungalow of the	100	Illiteracy, lapse into — Khanda Kheri Minor, main-	154
Executive Engineer, Lower Gugera Division	Ì 6 5	tenance of —	401
Roads in Bait ilaga, Ludhians District	168	Lahore Municipality Enquiry Committee, Report of —	401
Staff in the Deputy Commis- sioner's Office, Lyallpur	169	Land revenue and abiana, remissions of —	351
Sub-Registrar, Lyallpur Transfers of Executive Engl-	171	Land revenue and rent, remission of — in Hissar Dis-	
neers, Lower Gugera Division	167	trict Literacy, extent of — and ex-	337
Welfare of Bait People, Lud- hiana District	168	penditure on primary educa-	
Zail ghar JASWANT SINGH, GUBU. Question	170	Malaria reseach	336 151
re— AV. Middle School for Guru	٠.	Medical examination of students in Government Schools, Am-	'
Harsahai, District Ferozepore	26	bala Division Muhammad Said, Mr., Magis-	151
Government Schools in Muktser Tabsil	26	trate Naharwa (guinea worm)	157 155
Veterinary hospitals in the Ferozepore District	164	Neki Bam Sharma, Pandit, license for a revolver and a	
JYOTI PRASAD, LALA. Question	1	gun to — Qazi Fazl Ilahi, Tahsildar of	337
Begar, stoppage of —	329	Rohtak	. 156
Bhakra Dam, Survey of tenders for mark stones in	;	Provincial and subordinate grades, reorganization of —	152
connection with Biswadars and depressed classes	333 149	Riot in Hissar Jail Sarda Act, breaches of and	338
Bridge over railway crossing at Hissar	400	punishments under the provi- sions of —	333
Cattle Farm, Hissar Civil List, free supply of — to	400	Sards Act, popularisation of the provisions of	333
Council Members Delhi-Montgomery road, widen-	335	Sinking of wells by depressed classes	150
ing of —	152	Servants of Skinner estate, re-	339
wells	150	presentations of — Terminal tax, revised schedule	000
Depressed classes, enlistment of — in Police and other de-	- 45	of — Hissar Municipal Com- mittee	15
partments Depressed classes, representa-	149	Theft and burglary in Hissar Water Works, Bhiwani	` \$37 399
tion of — in local bodies Depressed classes, unemploy-	149	Mambaj Singh, Chohan, Kanwar. Question 7e—	,. '
ment among — Deswali bawaris	148 _. 153	Hargolal Girls' High School, grant to — by Ambala Can-	
Drinking water in Hissar Dis-	158	tonment Board Hargolal Girls' High School,	403
Education of depressed classes	145, 48	Ambala Cantonment, recog-	ins
Electrification of Hisser town Fazal Rahi, M. and Muhammad	143, 44	nition of — Honorary Magistrate, Karnal	402
Saced, Mian — Fee concession to students of	157	City Inspector of Schools, Ambale,	402
depressed classes	150	building for the office of —	403

•	Pagzs.	1 -	PAGES,
UESTIONS AND ANSWERS—		QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS-	
MAMBAJ SINGH, CHOHAN, KANWAR.		CONTINUED	
Question re—concld. Matriculate candidates for em-		MOHAN SINCH, SARDAR BAHADUR	
ployment by District Judge,		SARDAR. Question te-	
Ambala Potencia	404	Motor lorries, monopolies for plying —	164
Patwaris, emolument and pro- motions of —	9	Punjab Educational Service,	101
Teachers, grade promotion to —	407	olass I	35
MAYA DAS, MR. E. Question	i	Mubarak Ali Shar, Sayad. Question re—	
Average life of people in the		Civil Court readers, bailiffs,	:
Punjab compared with that in other countries	940	Ahlmads, within the juris-	
Co-operative banks	340 356	diction of District Judge,	-
Co-operative Banks Depart-	•	Shahpur at Sargodha Damage to cotton crop	312
_ ment	357	Land sold by order of the civil	DIA
Dais	353	or insolvency courts	8
Local bodies utilising capital receipts for purpose of current	ľ	Maclagan Engineering College,	
expenditure	24	Mughalpura	313
Lorry accidents	353	Municipal Executive Officers'	909
Playgrounds near villages	356	Act (Punjab), extension of — Peons and piadae	323- 6
Public Health Department	339		•
Road bridges across rivers	353	MUHAMMAD ABDUL RAHMAN KHAN, CHAUDERL Question re—	
Women health visitors in the Public Health Department	340	Assistant Registrar, Co-opera-	
MOHAN LAL, RAI BAHADUR LALA.	340	tive Credit Societies, Ambala	
Question re—	ĺ	Division	104
Akali and Government servants	231	Auction of land on the Lower	•••
Ambala Cantonment Board,		Bari Doab Canal	310
bye-election in — Ambala Cantonment wards	234	Bakthawar Singh, Sardar,	
Arms licenses in Ambala	233 229	Honorary Magistrate, Kath-	104, 141,
Census	228	garh	321
Compulsory primary education	228	Communal representation in	
Depressed classes, communal		Co-operative Banks in the	
Depressed classes, construction	261	Ambala District	172
of pucca houses and wells	- 1	Communal representation in the Co-operative Department of	
by —	218	Karnal and Ambaki Districts	103
Depressed classes, nomination	!	Consolidation of holdings	102
of — to municipal or district		Co-operative Department	108
boards Depressed classes, recruitment	228	Corruption in the Punjab Uni-	
of — in the Police.	228	versity Cow slaughter in village Kelowal	309
Gambling Act, Punjab, prosecu-	220	District Inspectors of Schools,	312
tions under —	340	functions of —	310
High Schools, Simla	232	Embezzlement by Prabh Dayal,	
Juvenile Smoking Act	229	Sub-Inspector, Co-operative	
Lahore Municipal Committee, report on the affairs of the —	315	Banks	102
Personal Assistant to Commis-	210	Ghulam Haider, Chaudhri, trans- fer of	101
sioner, Labore Division	404	Government Colleges, admis-	.01
Police officers in Ambala	230	sion of students in — for	
Police, use of force by	2	study of oriental languages	322
Public libraries established by district or municipal boards	202	Intermediate (Arts) Examina-	
Bahmat Ilahi, Shaikh, Member.	229	tion papers, theft of —	. 322
Municipal Committee, Rupar	80	Karter Singh, Sardar, appoint- ment of	101
Sarda Act	229	Karter Singh, Sardar, Circle	101
Students in the civil disobed-		Registrar	101
ience movement	11	Land revenue, concessions in	
Sub-Inspectors of Police, Ambala Terminal Tax Scheme.	230	for kharif	322
Terminal Tax Scheme, Ambala Cantonment Board	233	Land revenue, reduction of —	001
The state of the s	700	for rabi	321

	PAGES.		Pages.
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS—		QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS—	
MUHAMMAD DIN MALAK, MR. Question 7e—	<i>-</i>		
Assistant Secretary, Punjab		Question 7e-concld.	
	85, 86, 87,	Co-operative Credit Societies,	
	327.	Ambala District	111
Communal representation		Co-operative Credit Societies,	
among contractors	258	Karnal and Rohtak Districts	111
Communal representation in Financial Commissioner's		District Inspector of Schools,	
office	326	propaganda against —, Lud- hiana	119
Communal representation in		Engineering Department, Mus-	140
Forest Department	. 89	lims in the —	346
Communal representation of		Fees in the Agricultural Col-	110
Indian Branch Superintend- ents in Financial Commis-		lege, Lyallpur	, 113
sioner's office	232	Final examination of the Gov- ernment Engineering School,	
Communal representation of	202	Rasul	112
officers working on the Chau-		Government High School and	
burji Gardens Estate, Lahore		College at Ludhiana	119
Contractors in the (Irrigation)	213	Industrial Schools	119-
Department		Municipal (Executive Officer)	257
Kacha Khu	. 89	Act, Punjab Recreation fund, Maclagan En-	201
Demonstrator, Medical School,		gineering College	259
Amritsar	212	Strike in the Government En-	
Fees in hospitals	88	gineering School, Rasul	112
Financial Adviser to Govern- ment, Punjab	327	Strike in the Maclagan En-	134
Head Vernacular Clerk, office of		gineering College Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors	114
Commissioner, Lahore	93	of Co-operative Credit Socie-	
Immovable property acquired		ties	111
by Government servants	87	MUHAMMAD HAYAT, QURESHI,	
Maclagan Engineering College, Lahore	89, 92	KHAN BAHADUB MIAN. Ques-	
Maolagan Engineering College,	00, 04	tion re— Abiana on oat crop	314- `
Enquiry into the affairs of -	328	Recruitment of Muslims as	
Maelagan Engineering College		Sub-Judges	315
Workshop	32	Recruitment of Sub-Judges	315-
Mayo Hospital, Lahore	88	NARENDRA NATH, DIWAN BAHA-	
Ram Gopal, Mr., of Maclagan Engineering College	332	DUR RAJA. Question re—	-
Santokh Singh, Sardar	92	Disciplinary action against	^ 2T
Singh, Mr. B. N., of Maclagan		private schools	41
Engineering College	332	Schools, Talagang and Shah-	
University, enquiry into the ad- ministration of —	316	pur	27
MUHAMMAD EUSOOP, KHWAJA		Lower Chenab Canal, remodel-	10-
Question re—	.:'	ling Schemes —	10
Answer notes by lecturers of		NAZIB HUSAIN, CHAUDHBI	
the Maclagan Engineering	^113	Question re Sir Ganga Ram	
College Assistant Professor of Mechanics		Pumping Stations in Sub-	794
Maclagan Engineering College	260	Tahsil Renala Khurd	10-
Bhakra Dam Project	120	NURULIAH, MIAN. Question re-	
Bhatia, Mr. S. S., post held by —	267	Chests of Sub-Divisional Officers	,
Communal representation on		and Executive Engineers, Irrigation Department, pro-	
the staff of the Government Intermediate College at Ho-		tection and guarding of —	95
shiarpur	118	Civil List, supply of — to mem-	•
Communal representation on		bers of the Council	97
the staff of the Government		Orops, calculation of yield of —	, 94
Intermediate College, Lud-	118	Executive Engineers, Irrigation Department, offices for —	96
hiana Communal representation in		Gazetted Officers over fifty-five	
the teaching staff of the Mac-		years of age, retention in	
lagan Engineering College	113	service of —	398

,	PAGES.	,	PAGES.
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS—		QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS—	
NURULLAH, MIAN. Question re-		RAM SARUP, CHAUDHEL. Question re-concld.	
Government officers, retirement of —	398	Prosecutions for revolutionary	18
Lady Maclagan Girls' High School, Lahore	94	Remissions and suspensions in the Rohtak District	142
Land, forfeiture of — in Lyall-	323, 824	Tagavi	141
pur District Malis and dalis.—Najabat Sub- Division	96	RIASAT ALI, CHAUDHRI. Ques-	
Non-gazetted Government em-	00	Audit fees, Co-operative Socie-	314
ployees of more than 30 years' service Provincial Civil Service, retire-	398	District Board Schools, Pro- vincialisation of —	83
ment of members of —	397	Government Girls' High School, Gujranwala	320
Provincial Service, members of — other than Civil Service, retirement of —	398	Government High School for Boys, Gujranwala, abolition	320
Public Prosecutors Rest-houses and gardens at-	97	Kot Jan Bakhsh, transfer of village, — to Government	84
tached to thom University, leakage of question	2	Tahaildar and Naib-Tahaildar candidates	86
papers Water allowed to fruit gardens,	399	SEWAR RAM, RAI BAHADUR LALA. Question re—	
in Chak No. 120-G. B Water-logging, Lyallpur Dis-	325	Bhakra Dam Project Chief Engineer, Irrigation	4, 261
triot PANCHAM CHAND, THAKUB. Ques-	98	Branch, post of — Dacoities	35 232
tion re— Gurbachan Singh, Mr., Vice-		Dramas causing hatred and dis- affection	344
President, Ambala Munici- pality, resignation of —	109	Head Vernacular Clerks, Multan Division	107
Transit pass for goods, Ambala Municipality	258	Memorials by the Secretary, Traders' Committee, Punjab Money-lenders, murders of —	345- 340
Water supply, Ambala Water Works, Ambala	109, 10 108, 110,	Police Service, Indian, com- munal representation in—	351
Water Works at Handesra	259. 107	Small Town Committee, Garh- mahareja, mal-administration	
PANDIT, Mr. NANAR CHAND— Question re Chauburji Gardens	10	in	36
Estate Ragebie Singe, Honorary Lieu-	10	SHAH MUHAMMAD, CHAUDHEL. Question re— Co-education of boys and girls	35I
Question re local rates, remission of —	347	Co-operative Credit Societies	350-
RAM SABUP, CHAUDHRI. Question	V#1	and Central Bank, Sheikhu-	348
Arms licenses in the Rohtak District	178	Crops, failure of —, Sheikhu- pura District	849
Cash Jagirs in the Rohtak Dis- trict	214	Government Girls' High School, Sheikhupura District	349, 850
Communal representation of Government Officers in the		Kirti Kisan, instructions to local bodies not to subscribe for —	351
Rohtak District Communal representation in	141	Notified Area, Sheikhupura, conversion into municipality	350-
Police force Constables in the Rohtak Dis-	173	QUESTION PAPERS. Question re— Leakage of University — and	
trict Honorary Magistrates, Rohtak	250	holding of re-examination Theft of intermediate —	399 322.
District Lands in Chak No. 22, Rakh	251	OUOTATIONS-	
Pir Mahal Nazrana, refund of —	143 143	From authoritative works, permissible, ruling 76	74
Peasant grants in the Rohtak District	214	From Holy Books not desirable ruling re	71

p. A.	Pages.	1	PAGES.
		REMISSION(s). Question re—concid.	
R.		In land revenue and abiana	351
RAGHBIR SINGH, HONORABY LIEUTE-	Э.	Of land revenue in Hissar Dis-	402
NANT, SARDAR-	1	trict	12-13
Nominated to Panel of Chair-		Of local rates	347
men	37	Resolution re — of land revenue	041.00
Retrenchment Committee's Re-	433-34	and abiana	261-99, 357-63
Port Rahim Barhsh, Maulvi, Sir—	200-02	REMODELLING. Question re-	- 001-00
Bill, Kalra Impartible Estate	122-23	Of outlets in Khanewal Divi-	
RAHMAT ILAHI, SHAIKH—		sion	33
Question re —, Member, Rupar		Schemes, Lower Chenab Canal	10
Municipal Committee	8 0-83	RENT. Question re— Cultivation — in Rakh Pir	
Rantway Crossing— Question re bridge over — at		Mahal	348
Hissar	400	In Hissar	337
RAILWAY FREIGHT-		REPORT-	
Question re reduction of — on		Question re-of Committee to	
wheat	33-34	enquire into affairs of Lahore	015
RAJBAHA. Question re— Outlet on — Jethowal	305	Municipal Committee Of Public Accounts Committee	315
Terkhari —, Lower Gugera Divi-	105	on the appropriation ac-	
sion	- 166	counts	37
RAKH PIR MAHAL. Question re-	, 100	Of Retrenchment Committee,	•
Cultivated and matured area		discussion on	410-49
in Chak No. 9 in —	171-72	Of Retrenchment Committee,	40
Cultivation rent in	348	facilities for discussion of	43
Grantees of land in — Refund of nazrana in —	143 . 143	RESOLUTION(S)— Re Committee to enquire into	
Refund of nazvana in — RAM GOPAL, Mr.—	140	University affairs	363-95
Question re —, Assistant Pro-	i	Re remission of land revenue	
fessor, Maclagan Engineering	`	and abiana	261 - 99
College	332		357-63
RAM LAL, DIWAN-	_	Statement showing action taken	à
Oath of office	1	by Government on Council —	37
RATES—	845	Contracts for vegetable supply	
Question re remission of local — RAW MATERIAL CHEMIST—	347	in —, Najabat Sub-Division	98
Industrial Surveyor, Conversion	,	And gardens attached to them	2
of post of, into -	176-82	RETTREMENT. Question re-	
Readers—		Of Gazetted Officers of provin-	
Question re Muslims among —		cial Service other than Pro-	
etc., in Civil Courts, Jhang		vincial Civil Service Of members of Provincial Civil	, 388-
and Shahpur Districts RECORD ROOM—	7	Service	397
Question re District staff	208	Of officers	398
RECORDS-	200	RETRENCHMENT. Question re-	
Question re inspection fee for		In office of the Director of	
in Hisser	338	Agriculture	818
RECENTION FUND-		In panchayat officers	308
Question re — in Maclagan En- gineering College	259	In salary of High Court Judges	1 64
RECRUITMENT. Question re—		Of temporary hands in the Sub- ordinate Service	304
Competitive examination for	:		904
of Sub-Judges	159	RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE	410-49
Of depressed classes in Police	228	Report of —, discussion on Report of —, facilities for dis-	410-49
Of Sub-Judges since 1927	164	cussion of	43
Of Sub-Judges, percentages fixed for Muslims and non-		REVENUE. Question re-	
Muslims	315	Land — concessions to Juliun-	
Of teachers for the War	221	dur District	321
REGULATION III OF 1818-	`,	Land — concessions to zamin-	
Question re detention of Harjap		qua	322
Singh under —	85	I and — in Hissar	837 [*]
REMISSION(S). Question re— In Robtak District	142	Remission of land — and ab ana Remission of land — in Hissar	351
Of Kharaba on Lower Bari	142	District	12-13
Doab Canal	81		245

	PAGES.	4.	Pages.
REVOLUTIONARY CRIMES-		SALE, MB. S. L.—concid.	
Question re prosecutions for —	18-24	Drafting Committee report pre-	
RIASAT ALI, CHAUDERI—		sented by — Oath of office	194 141
Retrenchment Committee's Re-	413-16	SANSKRIT—	141
Riot(s). Question re -		Question re students taking -	
Debts based on documents des-	.5	in Government Colleges	322
troyed during — at Sikandar- abad	215	SANTOR SINGH, SARDAR— Question re —, probationer in	
In Hissar Jail	338	Hissar Cattle Farm	92-3
ROAD(s). Question re—		SARDA ACT. Question re—	000
Bridges on — fit for vehicular traffic	353	Marriages against — Working of —	229 333
Expenditure on , Bair ilaga	168	School(s). Question re—	000
Pucca — between Karnal and		Abolition of Government High	054
Indari Sale of trees on side of — by	99-100	—, Gujranwala Accommodation for Hambrian	320
district boards	25-26	-, Ludhiana	169
Widening of Delhi-Montgomery		Accommodation of Government	
, Hissar	152	High — for Girls, Gujranwala	· 320
RULES— Question re — under the Motor		Anglo-Vernacular — for Guru Harsahai	26-7
Vehicles Act	347	Government High —, Gujran-	
Ruing(s)		wala	220
Bill — Introduction of, when another of the same substance		Government — Muktsar Taheil Government High — Shahpur	26
has previously been intro-	- i	District	221
duced, not out of order	60	Grants-in-aid to Arya Girls'	0.7
Holy bucks, quotations from, not desirable	71	—, Talogang and Shanpur Head Masters of Industrial —	27 119
Questions should be put through	••	High — Simla	232
the Chair	121	Lady Maclagan Girls' High	
Quotations from authoritative works, permissible	74	School, Lahore. Auditing of	94
Reference to individual mem-	12	accounts of — Medical examination of Stu-	04
bers of a Committee debarred		dents in Government -, Am-	
in a discussion on their re-	j	bala	151
port unless they have ex- pressed opinions indivi-		Provident fund to teachers of private and aided —	209
dually	436	Provincialisation of District	
RUBAL SANITARY, BOARD. Question		Board —, Attock	83 -4 ,
componentions of — in Karnal Dis-		Reviving Government High — at Ludhiana	119
trict	210-11	And disciplinary action on	
And closure of Bhola Singhwala	010	_ political grounds	27-8
drain RUBAL WELFARE—	210	Vernacular teachers of District Board —, Rohtak	247
Question re - of Bait ilaga	168	Withdrawal of Students from	2,
-		the Zenana —, Amritsar	11-12
S.		See District Board —.	
Sadiq, Shaikh Muhammad—		See District Inspectors of —. See Girls High —.	
Services Commission Bill, Pun-		See Medical —.	
SALARY(IES). Question re—	47-50	SERVICE(S). Question re-	
Retrenchment in the — of		Extension of — of officers	239
High Court Judges	164	Length of — of Inspectors and	
Revision of — of Assistant Sur-	101 00	Deputy Inspectors of Police Previous — of district record	256
geons and Munsiffs	161-62	room staff for pension	208
Question re - of agriculturists'		See All-India Services.	
lands in civil and insolvency	0.0	SERVICES COMMISSION BILL, PUN-	
proceedings	8-9	JAB—	
Added to the Select Committee		Motion for reference to Select	,
on Nurses' Registration Bill.	174	Committee	43-59
Added to the Select Committee on Services Commission Bill	174	Select Committee on —, addition to —	174

śi	PAGES.		PAGES.
Sessions Judges—	.	STATISTICS—	
Special pay and judicial allow-		Question re average life of	
ances to —	157-58	people in Punjab	340
Question re — of Rohtak Dis-		STATUTORY AGRICULTURISTS. Ques-	
trict	247	tion re — Among Sub-Judges recruited	
Sewak Ram, Rai Bahadur Lala—	00 h	since 1927	184
Bill, Kalra Impartible Estate— SHAH MUHAMMAD, CHAUDHEI—	66-7	See Agriculturists.	
Bill, Kalra Impartible Estate—	198-99	STRIKE. Question re—	
Retrenchment Committee's Re-		In Engineering School, Rasul	312
port	453-55	In Maclagan Engineering Col- lege	114-18
Question re representations of	.	STUDENTS. Question re—	114-10
tenants of	339	Admission of to Veterinary	
SIKANDABABAD BIOTS-		and Agricultural Colleges	302
Question re documents destroyed	215	Applicants for admission to Veterinary and Agricultural	
during — SIRANDER HYAT KHAN, THE HONOUR		Colleges	302
ABLE CAPTAIN SARDAR-		Expulsion of — during civil	
Congratulation to President on	^=	disobedience movement	27-8
successful eye operation Facilities for discussion of Re-	37	Grievances of the Muslim — of Maclagan Engineering Col-	
trenchment Committee's Re-		lege	215, 313
port	43	Lapse into illiteracy of —	154
Holy Books, quotations from	. 71	Medical examination of — in	161
not desirable	71	Government Schools, Ambala Re-admission of — expelled for	151
land revenue and abiana	357-63	participation in civil dis-	
Retronchment Committee's Re-		obedience movement	11
port	472-74	Withdrawal of — from Zenana	11-12
Sixes— Question re — among Super-		School, Amritsar Sub-Ashistant Surgeons. Ques-	11-14
intendents of Deputy Com-		tion re—	
missioners' Offices	345	Pay of —, Medical Department	301
Since, Mr. B. N.—		Private practice of — Sub-Divisional Officer. Ques-	301
Question re —, Maclagan En- neering College	332	tion 16—	. *
SITA RAM, LALA-		Allowances for —, Toba Tek	
Question re acquisition of im-		Singh	165
movable property by —, tem-	87	Janki Nath, Mr, Drainage Board	211
SMALL TOWN COMMITTEE. Ques-	. 97	Protection of money chests	
tion re—	٠.	with —	95
Elections to —, Khanna	167	SUB-INSPECTORS. Question re-	
Maladministration of —, Garh- maharaja	36	Agriculturists among Prosecut-	164
SMITH, MR. J. B. G.—		Muslim — of Co-operative De-	•
Retrenchment Committee's Re-	·:	partment, Ludhiana	169
Port SMORING—	<u>422,</u>	Of Co-operative Societies, Am-	111
Question re Juvenile — Act	229	Of Police, Ambala	230
SPECIALISTS-		SUB-JUDGES. Question re —	
Question re — in the Agricul-	410	Cases disposed of by — in Punjab	255
SPECIAL PAY. Question re —	318 252	Cases disposed of by - in	
And judicial allowances to Ses-		Rohtak	255
sions Judges	157-58	Competitive examination for	159
STAFF. Question re—		Recruitment of —, percentage	109
District record room	208	fixed for Muslims and non-	20.2
Of Public Health Circle	209	Muslims	315
Showing action taken by Gov.	-	Recruitment of — since 1927 SUBORDINATE SERVICE. Question	164
ernment on Council resolu-	,	#8-	
tions	37	Reorganisation of —	152
Showing action taken against	39	Retrenchment of temporary hands in the —	304
corrupt officials	อย	nands in the	04 m

	T VG 122*	1	PAGES.
Sub-Registran—		TIME TABLE	
Question re —, Lyallpur	171	Question re — of teaching in the	
SUBOVERSEERS-		Veterinary College	oho
Question re Muslim - in the		TOKEN GRANTS	303
Engineering Department	346	Government's demands for —	174
SUPEDPOSE-		Tobla. Question re -	714
Question re — in Mali Ram's		Failure of — in Sheikhupura	
Zail	171	district	349
Superintendent(s). Question re		Reduction of water-rate on -	212
Alleged insult by — of Police,		TRADERS' COMMITTEE-	,
Rohtak	258	Question re memorials by the	
Communal representation		Secretary of	345
among —, Financial Commis-		TRANSFERS. Question re -	010
sioner's office	232	Of Executive Engineers, Lower	
Sikhs among — of Deputy		Gujera Division	167
Commissioners' offices	345	Of gazetted officers in Co-opera-	•••
SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE—		ative Department	103-
Question re —, Ambala, Com-		Of Medical Demonstrators, Am-	
munal representation in Head		ritsar Medical School	212
Clerks of	12		
Swords-		Question re - for goods in Am-	
Question re licenses for — in		bala City	258-
Multan District	32	TREES—	
		Question re Sale of road side —	
т.		by district boards	25-6
Таняп.рав.—			
		t.	
Question re — and Naib-Tabsil- dar candidates	0.5	} . -	
Tax. Question re—	88	UNEMPLOYMENT	
Terminal — of Cantonment		Question 76 — among depressed	
Board, Ambala	600	classes	148- 49
Terminal —, Schedule of, of	233	UNIFORM—	110-1.
Hissar Municipal Committee	15	Question re cost of - for Police	252
TAQAVI LOANS—	10	UNIVERSITY-	
Question re—to Hindus and		Question 7c —	
Muhammadans in Rohtak		Chairmen of Boards of studies	
district	141-42	and examiners	217
TEACHERS. Question re-	341-42	Enquiry into administration of	
Disciplinary action ou during		Punjab	- 316
civil disobedience movement	27-8	Enquiry into corruption in	
English knowing - of classics	221	Punjab —	309
Grade promotions to —	407	Leakage of question papers and	
Provident fund to - in private	201	holding of re-examination	399
and aided schools	209	Sending of examination results	
In District Board Schools, Roh-		to Press	34 6
tak	308	Theft of examination papers	322
Vernacular — in District Board		Urdu and Persian Board of Stu-	
_Schools, Rohtak	247	dies in —	216
War services of —	221	Resolution re—	
TENANTS. Question re-		Committee to enquire into the	
Eviction of — of village Kot Jan		affairs of the Punjab	363-95
Bakhsh	84-5	UPPER BARI DOAB CANAL	
Representation of — of Skinner		Question re outlet on Rajbaha	
Estate	339	Jethawal	105∙
Tenders—		UPPER SUTTED VALLEY—	
Question re — for Bhakra Dam		Question re contract system for	
Project	335	vegetable supply for rest	, -
TEREHANI RAJBAHA—		houses in Najabat, —	96-
Question re breach in -, Lower		Urdu—	**
Gujera Division	166	Question re Board of studies	
TERMINAL-TAX. Question re-	į	for — in University	91 à
Schedule of -, Hisser Munici-			216
pal Committee	18	-	
Ambala Cantonment	233	V.	
THEFT.	- 1	Vacator :	
Question re — and burglary in		VACATION—	
Hisser	337	Question re - in High Court	158-59

× 10,	PAGES.	land the second of the second	PAGES.
**************************************		TT G	:- 1-
Question re remuneration of —		WATER SUPPLY. Question re — Bhola Singhwala drain, Karnal	
employed by District Board,		district	210
Ambala	14	Construction of pucca houses	
VAREA DRAIN-		and wells by depressed clas-	
Question re — near Amritsar	106	ses	218
VEDAS—		Inadequate — at Magneja tail	172 33
Question re dramas causing dis- grace to Hindu —	344	Outlets in Khanewal division Rajbaha Jethawal	105
VEGETABLES—	-	Remodelling schemes of Lower	
Question re supply of - for rest-		Chenab Canal	. 10
houses	96	At pumping stations in Renala	••
VERNACULAR CLERKS-		Khurd	36
Question re Head —, Multan Division	107	For Ambala City	109, 110
VERNACULAR TRACHERS—	201	Division	325
Question re — in District Board	ļ.	WATER-WORKS, Question re -	
Schools, Rohtak	247	Bhiwani —	399
VETERINARY ASSISTANT SURGEONS.	, i	Failure of — at Handesra	107-08
Question re —	301	For Ambale	108, 110, 259
Private practice of — Reduction of pay of —	301	WELLS. Question re-	200
VETERINARY COLLEGE. Question		Chahi dues	243
70		Depressed classes and public —	150
Admissions to the —	302	Sinking of — by depressed clas-	150
Applications for admission to —	302	ses in Nainaund village	150 218
Educational qualifications for	301	Constructed by depressed classes Western Jumna Canal—	210
admission to — Final examination results of —	303	Question re water rates for green	
Students passed out of · ·	302	oats on —	34
Time table of teaching in the —	303	WHEAT. Question re-	
VETERINABY DEPARTMENT—		Reduction of railway freight	83-4
Question re communal represen-	219	for — Reduction of water-rate on —	212
tation in — Veturinary Hospitals—	210	WHITTAKER, CAPTAIN—	
Question 76 — in Ferozepore dis-	٠.	Question re — Principal, Mac-	
triet	16 4	lagan Engineering College	92
VILLAGES. Question 7e-		Woman—	340
Chaukidars, number of, in - of	162, 163	Question re — health workers	940
Rohtak district Play grounds, institution of,	102, 200	Y.	
in —	356	-·	
VITAL STATISTICS—	_	YASIN KHAN, MUHAMMAD—	
Question re average life of	340	Question re false age entry of	
people in Puniab	040	an Extra Assistant Commis- sioner candidate	80
W.		Storiet danagement	
• ,		. z.	_
WAGES-			
Question re — and prices of	240		
WAB—	, 220	ZAIL-	
Question re - services of tea-		Question re Sufedposh in Mali	171
chere-	221	Ram's	
WARDS-		ZAILDARS— Question re salary of — in Lower	
Question re electoral —, Ambala	233	Bari Doab Colony	30-31
. Cantonment		ZAIL GHAR-	
Question to searcity for drinking		Question re —, Lyallpur	170
in Hisser district	156	t in the state of	,
WATER-LOGGING-		ZAMINDARS—	general de disco
Question re — in Lyallpur district	98, 99	Question re relief to — on ac-	:
WATER-RATE(8). Question re—	,,	count of damage to option	312
For green cats on Western	_ :	1!	
Jumpa Canal	34	ZENANA SCHOOL— Question re withdrawal of stu-	
Reduction of - on wheat, cot-	212		11.12
ton and toria 200 PL		3.32_SGPP Lahore;	1