

THE
Punjab Legislative Council
Debates.

From 7th to 25th November 1932.

Vol. XXII.

OFFICIAL REPORT.



Lahore:

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1933.**

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, Landholders).

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.

Boyd, Mr. D. J., C.I.E., I.C.S., Financial Commissioner, Development, Punjab.

Calvert, Mr. H., C.I.E., I.C.S., Financial Commissioner, Revenue, Punjab.

Chandra, Mr. C. N., I.C.S., Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioners.

Currie, Mr. M. M. L., I.C.S., Legal Remembrancer and Secretary to Government, Punjab, Legislative Department.

Garbett, Mr. C. C., C.M.G., C.I.E., F.R.G.S., I.C.S., Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Hadow, Mr. R. P., C.I.E., Chief Engineer to Government, Punjab, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

Hearn, Mr. J. W., I.C.S., Home Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Marsden, Mr. P., I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Punjab, Transferred Departments.

Muzaffar Khan, Khan Bahadur Nawab, C.I.E., Reforms Commissioner, Punjab and Joint Secretary to Government, Punjab, Transferred Departments.

Puckle, Mr. F. H., C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Punjab, Finance Department.

Rahman, K.B., Dr. K.A., D.P.H., Director of Public Health, Punjab.

Sanderson, Mr. R., M.A., I.E.S., Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.

III.—NON-OFFICIALS, NOMINATED.

- Ghani, Mr. M. A., Representative of Labour.
 Janmeja Singh, Captain, Sardar Bahadur Sardar, O.B.I., Representative of the Punjab Officers and Soldiers of His Majesty's Indian Forces.
 Labh Chand Mehra, Lala, Representative of General Interests.
 Maya Das, Mr. Ernest, B.A., Representative of Indian Christians.
 Mushtaq Ahmad, Mian, Representative of General Interests.
 Rahim Bakhsh, Maulvi, Sir, K.C.I.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, Khan Bahadur Mian, (Muhammadan) Landholders.
 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 Sheikhpura (Sikh), Rural.
 Chetan 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 Hussain Khan, Chaudhri, Amritsar (Muhammadan), Rural.
 Fazl Ali, Khan Bahadur Nawab Chaudhri, O.B.E., Gujrat East (Muhammadan), Urban.

IV.—ELECTED—CONTINUED.

- Gopal Das, Lala, Lahore and Ferozepore-cum-Sheikhupura (Non-Muhammadan), Rural.
- Gurbachan Singh, Sardar, Jullundur (Sikh), Rural.
- Habib Ullah, Khan Bahadur, Sardar, Lahore (Muhammadan), Rural.
- Haibat Khan Daba, 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), Urban.
- Mohan Singh, Sardar Bahadur Sardar, Rawalpindi Division and Gujranwala (Sikh), Rural.
- Mohindar Singh, Sardar, Ludhiana (Sikh), Rural.
- 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), Rural.
- Muhammad Hassan, Khan Sahib, Makhdum, Shaikh, Muzaffargarh (Muhammadan), Rural.
- Muhammad Jamal Khan Leghari, Khan Bahadur, Nawab, Baluch Tumandars (Landholders).
- Muhammad Raza Shah Gilani, Makhdumzada, Sayad, Multan West (Muhammadan), Rural.
- Muhammad Sadiq, Shaikh, Amritsar City (Muhammadan), Urban.
- Muhammad Sarfraz Ali Khan, Raja, Jhelum (Muhammadan), Rural.

IV.—ELECTED—CONCLUDED.

- Muhammad Yasin Khan, Chaudhri, B.A., LL.B., Gurgaon-cum-Hissar (Muhammadan), Rural.
- Mukand Lal, Puri, Mr., M.A., Punjab Industries.
- Mukerji, Rai Bahadur Mr. P., Punjab Chamber of Commerce and Trades Association Commerce.
- Muzaffar Khan, Khan Bahadur 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., LL.B., Gujrat West (Muhammadan), Rural.
- Nihal Chand Aggarwal, Lala, East and West Central Towns (Non-Muhammadan), Urban.
- Noor Ahmad Khan, Khan Sahib 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.
- Raghubir 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 Lient. 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), Rural.
- Shah Muhammad, Chaudhri, Sheikhupura (Muhammadan), Rural.
- Ujjal Singh, Sardar Sahib Sardar, M.A., Sikh (Urban).
- Zafrullah Khan, Chaudhri, B.A., LL.B., Sialkot (Muhammadan), Rural.

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PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

3RD SESSION OF THE 4TH PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Monday, the 7th November 1932.

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. M. M. L. Currie (Secretary, Legislative Department).
- Mr. P. Marsden (Secretary, Transferred Departments).
- Mr. C. N. Chandra (Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioners).
- Khan Bahadur Nawab Muzaffar Khan (Director of Information Bureau).
- Dr. K. A. Rahman (Director of Public Health.)

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

HEADMASTER, GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOL, TALAGANG.

***421. Shaikh Abdul Ghani :** 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) (i) whether it is a fact that the old house has been abandoned by the order of the Inspector of Schools and
- (ii) whether another house belonging to a Hindu has been taken on rent ?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) (i) Yes.

(ii) Yes, but this house has also since been vacated and the boarders are now accommodated in a portion of the school building.

CLASSIFICATION OF AD-DHARMIS IN THE CENSUS.

***810. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan :** Will the Honourable 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 Ad-Dharmis were counted among Hindus in the district of Karnal under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner of Karnal ;

[Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan.]

(b) how many Ad-Dharmis 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 : (a) and (b) Five thousands, five hundred and six Ad-Dharmis were counted among Hindus in the Karnal district owing to a misapprehension of the rules on the subject.

(c) The errors have been corrected, so far as possible, by the Superintendent, Census Operations, Punjab.

STATUTORY AGRICULTURISTS AMONG HINDU SUB-JUDGES.

***1075. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Chief Secretary kindly state—

(a) the proportion of statutory agriculturists among Hindu sub-judges on the 1st January 1927 ;

(b) the proportion of statutory agriculturists among Hindus holding the post of a sub-judge on the 1st January 1932 together with the Hindu candidates declared successful at the last examination ;

(c) how many, if any, of the Hindu candidates who sat for the last examination passed their LL.B. examination in the second division and how many of them (second division men) were statutory agriculturists ;

(d) whether any Hindu candidate who passed his LL.B. examination in the second division finds a place among successful candidates ;

(e) whether there are any statutory agriculturists among successful Muslim and Sikh candidates who passed their LL.B. examination in the second division ?

Mr. C. C. Garbett : (a) 2·4 per cent.

(b) (i) 5·8 per cent. and (ii) 4·8 per cent.

(c) (i) 35.

(ii) 4 : nine others were zamindars as defined in paragraph 2 of Punjab Government Resolution No. 4572-S., dated the 8th October 1919.

(d) Yes. 2.

(e) Yes. One successful Muslim candidate had passed the LL.B. examination in the second division and is a member of a notified agricultural tribe.

REMISSIONS AND SUSPENSIONS OF REVENUE.

***1082. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Member for Revenue kindly state by districts the amount of remissions and suspensions (a) recommended by local officers and (b) sanctioned by Government under the ordinary rules in respect of *kharij* 1931-32 ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : Under the ordinary rules the sanctioning authority for suspensions is the Commissioner; for remissions the Commissioner or the Financial Commissioner. The following statement gives the suspensions and remissions actually sanctioned by competent authority. The above figures relate to fixed land revenue only.

Government does not consider it in the public interest to give the opinion of the officers subordinate to competent authority, whose duty it was to make proposals.

Statement showing the amount of land revenue, suspensions and remissions sanctioned by competent authority in kharif 1931, under the ordinary rules.

Division.	District.	OUT OF THE DEMAND FOR KHARIF 1931.		Remissions out of suspended revenue.
		Suspensions.	Remissions.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ambala	Hissar	46,711	..	..
	Rohtak	..	..	..
	Gurgaon	23,664	..	..
	Karnal	3,192	..	13,724
	Ambala	5,881	247	1,220
	Simla	..	..	..
	Total	79,448	247	14,944
Jullundur	Kangra	..	..	..
	Hoshiarpur	..	..	..
	Jullundur	..	..	..
	Ludhiana	..	..	312
	Ferozepur	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	312
Lahore	Lahore	25,515	9,139	..
	Amritsar	..	487	..
	Gurdaspur	6,179	..	..
	Sialkot	10,181	..	10,553
	Gujranwala	..	..	..
	Sheikhpura	2,856	..	3,290
	Total	44,781	9,626	13,843

[Hon. Capt. Sardar Sikandar Hyat Khan.]

Division.	District.	OUT OF THE DEMAND FOR KHARIF 1931.		Remissions out of suspended revenue.
		Suspensions.	Remissions.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rawalpindi ..	Gujrat .. ..	..	..	..
	Shahpur	23,567	1,848	198
	Jhelum	2,289	..	1,475
	Rawalpindi .. ..	..	..	56
	Attock	434	..	..
	Mianwali .. ..	..	..	..
	Total ..	26,290	1,848	1,729
Multan ..	Montgomery .. ..	..	..	..
	Lyallpur .. ..	..	..	..
	Jhang .. ..	..	..	..
	Multan .. ..	..	..	..
	Muzaffargarh .. ..	..	1,079	..
	Dera Ghazi Khan	17,701	..	1,330
	Total ..	17,701	1,079	1,330
	GRAND TOTAL ..	1,68,170	12,800	32,159

Mian Nurullah : What period does this question relate to ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikandar Hyat Khan : The honourable member should see the question.

ROYALTY TO ZAMINDARS OF KANGRA.

*1116. **Thakur Pancham Chand** : Arising out of question¹ No. 93, dated 2nd March 1981, will the Honourable Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

- what steps the Deputy Commissioner, Kangra, has taken in dealing with the matter of royalty payable to the zamindars ;
- if no steps have been taken to get the claims settled, what steps Government propose to take in the matter now ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikandar Hyat Khan : The honourable member is referred to the reply to Council question² No. 1423 (starred).

¹ Vol. XVIII, pages 211-12.

² Vol. XXI, page 915.

REMOVAL AND SALE OF FILTH, KASUR MUNICIPALITY.

***1151. Lala Nihal Chand Aggarwal :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that the municipal committee, Kasur, replaced the old system of selling the filth of town by contract by a new system of removing the same by itself and depositing it in trenches and then selling it ;
- (b) if so, whether it is a fact that a Dodge truck costing about 8 to 9 thousand rupees was purchased for the removal of the filth ;
- (c) whether it is a fact that this new system proved a failure and the committee suffered a heavy loss amounting to something about Rs. 30,000 ;
- (d) if so, whether the Government has taken any steps against the members who are responsible for the heavy loss or it is going to take any ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : (a) Yes, the old system was replaced in part of the municipality by a new one.

(b) A lorry was purchased for the purpose at a cost of Rs. 6,000.

(c) The new system was not a success, and the net loss involved is estimated to be Rs. 12,000.

(d) At the auction of the contracts for the removal of sweepings from the town, bids amounting to less than half the amount received in previous years in respect of various contracts were made in the majority of cases, and as there was reason to believe that the bidders had conspired not to go above the amounts finally offered, the committee decided to remove the sweepings through its own agency. Unfortunately, the venture did not prove a financial success, but so far as the sanitation of the town was concerned, Government officers found that there was a marked improvement. As there is no reason to believe that the decision of the members of the committee in the matter was not *bond fide*, Government do not propose to take any action against them.

RURAL AND URBAN SANITARY BOARDS.

***1227. Lala Jyoti Prasad :** Will the Honourable Minister for Education please lay a statement on the table showing—

- (a) total amount spent in the province by the rural and urban sanitary boards separately during the financial years from 1926 to 1931, giving the works together with the amount spent on each ;
- (b) total amount proposed to be spent in the next financial year, with different works and the amount to be spent on each ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : (a) and (b) Necessary statements¹ are laid on the table.

¹Kept in the library.

SECRETARY, MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE, KHEM KARAN.

*1260. **Lala Nihal Chand Aggarwal** : Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in connection with the appointment of Secretary to the municipal committee of Khem Karan, the Sub-Divisional Officer of Kasur sent for the members of the said committee at Kasur, and at his residence out of the two selected candidates, one a graduate and the other only a matriculate, the matriculate one was appointed by drawing lots between the two ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Minute Book of the said committee was then sent for from Khem Karan, and it was at the residence of the Sub-Divisional Officer that the resolution of appointment of the Secretary was recorded ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : (a) It is not correct that the Sub-Divisional Officer sent for the members of the Municipal Committee of Khem Karan at his house for consideration of the matter in question. It has been ascertained that the members approached the Sub-Divisional Officer at his office inviting him to assist the committee in coming to a decision by casting lots as between two candidates for the secretaryship, the successful candidate to be supported by all the members in the subsequent meeting. This was done in the Sub-Divisional Office. The candidate finally appointed by the committee was a man without the matriculation certificate. It is believed that one of the unsuccessful candidates was a graduate.

(b) No.

MACHIA NANGA AND HIS GANG.

*1270. **Sayed Mubarak Ali Shah** : Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state the crime (if any) committed by each member of the gang under Machia Nanga and the punishment awarded to that member by a competent judicial court since they were declared as habitual under the Criminal Tribes Act up to 31st December 1981 ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : A statement is laid on the table.

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Serial No.	Name and parentage.	Tribes.	Convictions.	Suspensions.	Remarks.
1	Ahmeda, son of Salehon	Do.	Do.	Under section 457, Indian Penal Code, of 1922, Police Station Mochiwala.	
2	Sullab, son of Salehon	Do.	Do.	1. Under section 457, Indian Penal Code, Police Station Mochiwala.	
3	Muradi, son of Salehon	Do.	1. Under section 22 of Criminal Tribes Act, 1924, on 22nd September 1931, one month rigorous imprisonment. 2. Under section 323-149, Indian Penal Code, on 22nd September 1931, one year rigorous imprisonment and fine Rs. 50.	2. Under section 457, Indian Penal Code, of 1927, Police Station Mochiwala.	
4	Pahl, son of Mutalli	Do.	Do.	1. Under section 457, Indian Penal Code, of 1922, Police Station Mochiwala.	
5	Shera, son of Karam	Do.	Do.	1. Under section 457, Indian Penal Code, of 1924, Police Station Gofra, District Lyallpur.	
6	Sullab, son of Shada	Do.	Do.	2. Under sections 147-300-458-326, Indian Penal Code, Police Station Mochiwala of 1932.	

[Hon. Capt. Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan.]

Serial No.	Name and parentage.	Tribes.	Convictions.	Suspensions.	Remarks.
7	Momandi, son of Jahana ..	Kalason	..	1. Under section 457, Indian Penal Code, of 1922, Police Station Gojra, District Lyallpur.	Restriction under section 11 of the Criminal Tribes Act, has since been withdrawn and restriction under section 10(1) of the Criminal Tribes Act imposed,—vide Punjab Government Notification No. 25536-Jadl., dated 8th July 1932. Ditto.
8	Beg, son of Rodu ..	Chadhar	1. Under section 22 of Criminal Tribes Act of 1911, dated 8th July 1920, fine Rs. 25. 2. Under section 22 of Criminal Tribes Act of 1911, dated 13th November 1923, fine Rs. 5.	..	..
9	Shah Beg, son of Rodhu ..	Do.	1. Under section 457, Indian Penal Code, of 1922, Police Station Shorkote. 2. Under section 458, Indian Penal Code, of 1922, Police Station Toba Tek Singh, District Lyallpur. 3. Under section 457, Indian Penal Code, of 1922, Police Station Modhiwala. 4. Under section 457, Indian Penal Code, of 1922, Police Station Gojra, District Lyallpur. 5. Under section 457, Indian Penal Code, of 1922, Police Station Gojra, District Lyallpur.	..	..

10	Sulhan, son of Shahbano	Pachar	<p>1. Under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, on 1st August 1922, bound down for one year with security of Rs. 400.</p> <p>2. Under section 22, III of 1911, dated 29th July 1924, 3 months' rigorous imprisonment and fine Rs. 15.</p> <p>3. Under section 22 of Criminal Tribes Act, 1911, on 6th January 1927, 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.</p>	<p>1. Under section 379, Indian Penal Code, of 1920, Police Station Mochiwala.</p> <p>2. Under section 457, Indian Penal Code, of 1921, Police Station Mochiwala.</p> <p>3. Under section 457, Indian Penal Code, of 1922, Police Station Mochiwala.</p> <p>4. Under section 457, Indian Penal Code, of 1922, Police Station Gojra, District Lyallpur.</p> <p>5. Under section 408, Indian Penal Code, of 1923, Police Station Mochiwala.</p>	<p>1. Two cases under section 379, Indian Penal Code, of 1920, Police Station Mochiwala.</p> <p>2. Under section 411, Indian Penal Code, of 1921, Police Station Mochiwala.</p> <p>3. Under section 457, Indian Penal Code, of 1922, Police Station Mochiwala.</p> <p>4. Under section 457, Indian Penal Code, of 1923, Police Station Mochiwala.</p>	<p>He was challenged under section 22, VI, 24, in 1931, but the case is still pending in the court.</p>
11	Mohammada, son of Salehon..	Do.	<p>Under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, on 25th January 1925, bound down for 1 year for a sum of Rs. 500.</p>			
12	Samnun, son of Lahna	Bhojia				

DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS IN LAHORE DIVISION.

*1300. **Mr. Mukand Lal Puri**: Will the Honourable Minister for Education please state—

(a) the number of denominational schools arranged according to communities in Lahore division;

(b) the number of students of various communities on the roll of all schools in the Lahore division?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: Statements giving the required information are laid on the table.

Number of schools community-wise in the Lahore division.

District.	Muslim.	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Christians.	Others.	Total.
HIGH SCHOOLS.						
Lahore	4	6	1	1	..	12
Amritsar	2	4	6	1	..	13
Gurdaspur	4	6	..	3	..	13
Sialkot	2	4	2	4	..	12
Gujranwala	2	4	1	1	..	8
Sheikhupura .. ..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Total	14	24	12	10	..	60
MIDDLE SCHOOLS.						
Lahore	2	2	1	4	..	9
Amritsar	1	5	1	..	..	7
Gurdaspur .. ..	..	3	1	..	..	4
Sialkot	2	4	2	1	..	9
Gujranwala .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sheikhupura .. ..	..	..	2	1	..	3
Total	5	14	7	6	..	32
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.						
Lahore .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Amritsar	1	2	4	..	..	7
Gurdaspur	2	1	..	..	..	3
Sialkot	21	2	1	50	..	74
Gujranwala	1	..	..	..	..	1
Sheikhupura .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	25	5	5	51	..	86
ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.						
Lahore	15	11	5	3	..	34
Amritsar	29	28	29	5	..	91
Gurdaspur	12	6	9	19	..	46
Sialkot .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gujranwala	3	..	2	13	..	18
Sheikhupura	1	..	3	9	..	13
Total	60	46	48	49	..	202
GRAND TOTAL ..	104	88	72	116	..	380

Enrolment in schools community-wise in the Lahore Division.

District.	Muslims.	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Christians.	Others.	Total.
HIGH SCHOOLS.						
Lahore ..	2,488	5,841	509	608	..	9,444
Amritsar ..	1,660	3,028	2,051	323	..	7,262
Gurdaspur ..	1,461	1,563	..	846	..	3,870
Sialkot ..	1,001	1,577	1,123	2,135	..	5,836
Gujranwala ..	1,611	2,033	861	61	..	4,566
Sheikhupura ..	87	332	482	16	..	917
Total ..	8,506	14,374	5,026	3,989	..	31,995
MIDDLE SCHOOLS.						
Lahore ..	284	992	133	584	..	1,993
Amritsar ..	70	777	684	..	..	1,531
Gurdaspur ..	..	227	80	..	..	307
Sialkot ..	564	569	227	470	..	1,830
Gujranwala ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sheikhupura ..	65	134	243	142	..	584
Total ..	983	2,699	1,367	1,196	..	6,245
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.						
Lahore ..	..	..	..	30	..	80
Amritsar ..	116	411	643	..	..	1,170
Gurdaspur ..	436	173	..	..	..	609
Sialkot ..	1,393	83	44	3,026	..	4,546
Gujranwala ..	62	..	..	..	..	62
Sheikhupura ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2,007	667	687	3,056	..	6,417
ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.						
Lahore ..	1,940	1,208	229	65	..	3,442
Amritsar ..	1,818	2,153	1,387	205	..	6,063
Gurdaspur ..	663	448	547	669	..	2,327
Sialkot ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gujranwala ..	877	107	95	190	..	1,269
Sheikhupura ..	319	77	118	140	..	654
Total ..	5,617	3,993	2,576	1,269	..	13,755
TOTAL FOR ALL KINDS OF SCHOOLS.						
Lahore ..	4,710	3,041	871	1,287	..	14,809
Amritsar ..	3,864	6,369	5,265	528	..	16,026
Gurdaspur ..	2,560	2,411	627	1,515	..	7,113
Sialkot ..	2,958	2,229	1,394	5,631	..	12,212
Gujranwala ..	2,550	2,140	958	251	..	5,897
Sheikhupura ..	471	543	843	298	..	2,155
Total ..	17,113	21,733	9,956	9,510	..	58,312

PUNJAB UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

***1336. Lala Jyoti Prasad :** Will the Honourable Minister for Education please state—

- (a) the number of students community-wise who sat for the University Examinations in Matriculation, F.A., F.Sc. (Medical and non-Medical), B.A., B.Sc., M.A., M.Sc., separately and also in other examinations held by the Punjab University in the years 1929, 1930 and 1931, respectively ;
- (b) the amount of examination fees realised community-wise in its different examinations in the years given above ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : The information required by the honourable member about thousands of persons will take so much time and cost so much money to collect that I feel that perhaps the honourable member on reconsideration may find that in these days of financial stringency he would not like to have so much public money spent on this question. If he will kindly state his object in asking this question I may be able to satisfy him without collecting this information. If, however, the honourable member considers that this information must be collected, will he please say so and Government will try and collect as much information as possible. It may be pointed out that the question is meant to seek information not only about persons who passed but also about those who failed in the various examinations. It may interest him to know that the names of students who pass the degree examinations are published in the *Government Gazette* and the names of others in the *University Gazette*.

ANGLO-VERNACLULAR MIDDLE AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

***1344. Mr. Mukand Lal Puri :** Will the Honourable Minister for Education kindly state—

1. the total number of students who appeared—
 - (a) in the Vernacular Final Examination in 1931 and the number of passes ;
 - (b) from the vernacular schools with English ;
 - (c) from vernacular schools with English as optional subject ;
 - (d) from anglo-vernacular middle and high schools ;
 - (e) private with English ;
2. (a) the total number of students in the senior special classes in the province on 1st January, 1932 ;
- (b) how many anglo-vernacular high and middle schools are located in rural areas ;
- (c) the number of vernacular middle schools where English is optional ;
- (d) community-wise the number of students who appeared and passed in the Vernacular Final Examination in 1931, (a) with English, (b) without English ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon :—

1. (a) *Appeared* 22,328
Passed 15,657
- (b) Perhaps the honourable member wants information in respect of the candidates who appeared in the Vernacular Final Examination from vernacular schools taking English as a compulsory subject. But English being only an optional subject for that examination there can be no such candidate.
- (c) *Appeared* 1,584
Passed—
As Anglo-Vernacular candidates .. 660
As Vernacular candidates .. 445
- (d) *Appeared—* 7,951
Passed—
As Anglo-Vernacular candidates .. 4,804
As Vernacular candidates .. 755
- (e) *Appeared* 687
Passed—
As Anglo-Vernacular candidates .. 321
As Vernacular candidates .. 106
2. (a) 2,129.
- (b) The number stood at 195 on 1st January 1932.
- (c) There were 156 such schools on 1st January 1932.
- (d) I. (1) *Appeared with English—*
Hindus 4,468
Muhammadans 3,068
Sikhs 1,973
Christians 65
Jains 53
- (2) *Passed with English—*
Hindus 2,640
Muhammadans 1,528
Sikhs 1,056
Christians 30
Jains 31
- (3) *Passed without English—*
Hindus 628
Muhammadans 415
Sikhs 249
Christians 3
Jains 6

[Hon. Malik Firoz Khan Noon.]

II. (1) *Appeared without English—*

Hindus	4,788
Muhammadans	6,656
Sikhs	1,198
Christians	87
Jains	27

(2) *Passed—*

Hindus	8,548
Muhammadans	4,507
Sikhs	961
Christians	30
Jains	25

UNAUTHORIZED ALTERATIONS IN THE ELECTORAL ROLLS OF MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE, KASUR.

***1349. Lala Gopal Das :** (i) Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state if it is a fact—

(a) that unauthorised alterations and additions were made in the electoral rolls of the last elections of the municipal committee, Kasur ;

(b) that the elections clerk admitted having made the above unauthorised alterations and additions before the Elections Officer, Kasur ;

(ii) If the replies to the above be in the affirmative, will the Honourable Minister be pleased to state what action was taken in the matter ?

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

(b) Yes.

(ii) The clerk concerned was a candidate in the grade of Rs. 30—1½—70. He was removed from his post and his name was struck off the list of candidates on the 12th April 1931. His case being subsequently reconsidered he was again enrolled as a candidate on the 2nd November 1931 by order of the Deputy Commissioner, Lahore.

PAYMENT OF RENT FOR MUNICIPAL LAND BY KASUR MUNICIPALITY.

***1350. Lala Gopal Das :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state if it is a fact—

(a) that in the year 1928 the municipal committee of Kasur rented a plot of land at Rs. 2 per *marla* per month from one Fazal Din for construction of a terminal tax barrier in preference to Government offer of *nazul* land at Rs. 2 per *marla* per year ;

(b) that subsequently a member of the committee reported that the land in question belonged to the committee ;

(c) that the above report of the member was confirmed by the Municipal Engineer and another member to whom the matter was entrusted for reports ;

(d) that in spite of the above reports the rent is still being paid to the supposed owner.

If the replies to the above be in the affirmative, will the Honourable Minister be pleased to state what action he proposes to take in the matter ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : It is regretted that the enquiries being made by Government into the matter have not been completed. The final reply will be furnished to the honourable member in due course.

UNAUTHORISED SALE OF TREES BY M. SHER NAWAB, MEMBER,
MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE, KASUR.

***1353. Lala Gopal Das :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state if it is a fact—

(a) that M. Sher Nawab, member, municipal committee, Kasur, made an unauthorised sale of some trees belonging to the committee for Rs. 2 or so ;

(b) that the president of the committee made a report about the affair to the supervising authorities ;

If the replies to the above be in the affirmative, what action, if any, was taken in the matter ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : It is regretted that the enquiries being made from local officers are not yet complete. A final answer will be given in due course.

RETRENCHMENT OF GAZETTED OFFICERS.

***1406. Lala Jyoti Prasad :** Will the Honourable Finance Member be pleased to state the number and names of European and Indian gazetted officers retrenched by the Punjab Government as a step to effect economy after the report of the Retrenchment Committee ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : The information is being collected, and will be supplied to the honourable member when ready.

KHAN BAHADUR NAWAB UMARDARAZ ALI KHAN, KARNAL, WITH-
DRAWAL OF POWERS OF HONORARY MAGISTRATE.

***1410. Lala Jyoti Prasad :** Will the Honourable Finance Member kindly state—

(a) whether the Government is aware that there is litigation going on between Khan Bahadur Nawab Umardaraz Ali Khan, honorary magistrate, 1st class, Karnal, and his nephew, Ruknuddaula Shamsheer Jang Nawab Sajjad Ali Khan, honorary magistrate, 2nd class, Karnal, about the share of Nawab-zada Sadaqat Ali Khan ;

[L. Jyoti Prasad.]

- (b) whether it is fact that Khan Bahadur Nawab Umardaraz Ali Khan is an *ilqa* magistrate and exercises jurisdiction in places where he owns property, the subject of his litigation ;
- (c) whether it is proposed to withdraw the powers exercised by Khan Bahadur Nawab Umardaraz Ali Khan while the litigation referred to above continues ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

HINDU RAJPUTS IN THE PROVINCIAL MEDICAL SERVICE.

***1425. Thakur Pantham Chand :** Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state—

- (a) the number of Hindu Rajputs in the provincial medical service ;
- (b) if the answer to part (a) is in the negative, whether Government propose to accept a Hindu Rajput when the next selection is made ?

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

(b) It is difficult to reserve posts as desired, but the claims of all Rajputs will no doubt receive due consideration of the next selection board.

PUNJAB UNIVERSITY EXAMINERS.

***1441. Khwaja Muhammad Eusoof :** Will the Honourable Minister for Education please give a list of persons who are examiners, head or otherwise, in more than one examination of the Punjab University for 1932, with their academic qualifications and institutions to which they belong and the subjects in which they are examiners ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : The list* is given below.

PUNJAB UNIVERSITY EXAMINERS.

***1442. Khwaja Muhammad Eusoof :** Will the Honourable Minister for Education please state—

- (a) the names of such persons who being unconnected with the teaching profession are examiners, head or otherwise, in the various examinations of the Punjab University for 1932 ;
- (b) what emoluments they are expected to get ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : The information is not yet ready. It will be supplied as soon as possible.

HEAD EXAMINERS, PUNJAB UNIVERSITY, COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

***1443. Khwaja Muhammad Eusoof :** Will the Honourable Minister for Education please state—

- (a) the number of head examiners in various examinations of the Punjab University for 1932 community-wise ;
- (b) the number of sub-examiners for 1932 community-wise ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : (a)—

	Hindus.	Muham- madans.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.
M. & S. L. C.	23	17	7	19	57
Intermediate	27	14	6	14	61
B.A., B.Sc. (Pass)	29	14	3	19	65
B.A., B.Sc. (Hons.)	31	23	..	10	64
B. T.	4	2	2	3	11
M.A. & M.Sc.	48	32	3	19	102
Law	9	4	1	..	14
Agriculture	23	12	15	6	56
Oriental Titles	27	28	..	..	55
Vernacular Languages	26	29	15	..	70
Commerce	12	2	..	6	20
Medical	7	1	..	6	14
Engineering	19	4	5	17	45
Hons. Schools	33	1	2	11	47

(b)

M. & S. L. C.—					
Written	228	206	72	15	521
Practical	135	55	41	3	234
Intermediate—					
Written	65	45	19	20	149
Practical	62	20	15	5	102
B.A., B. Sc. (Pass)	47	21	5	22	95
B.A., B. Sc. (Hons.)	32	22	1	9	64
B. T.	4	3	2	2	11
M.A., & M.Sc.	71	37	3	24	135
Law	9	4	1	..	14
Agriculture	23	11	16	5	55
Oriental Titles	27	28	..	..	55
Vernacular Languages	32	29	15	..	76
Commerce	12	2	..	6	20
Medical	7	1	..	6	14
Engineering	19	4	5	17	45
Hons. Schools	33	1	2	11	47

PROFESSORS, ETC., OF THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.

***1444. Khwaja Muhammad Euseef :** Will the Honourable Minister for Education please state—

(a) the number of professors, lecturers, demonstrators, research scholars employed by the University of the Punjab in the various branches of teaching community-wise ;

(b) the salaries drawn by them ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : (a)—

	Hindus.	Muham- madans.	Sikhs.	Christians.
Professors and Readers ..	13	2	..	4
Lecturers	8	6	2	1
Demonstrators	5	3	..	..
Research scholars	9	2	..	..
(b) Total Salaries, Rs. ..	13,829	4,735	525	4,300

HOSTEL SUPERINTENDENTS IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

*1450. **Rai Bahadur Lala Sewak Ram**: Will the Honourable Minister for Education kindly state—

(a) the number of Hindu, Sikh and Muhammdan boarders in the boarding houses attached to each of the Government schools in the Lahore division?

(b) whether the superintendents of hostels in each case is a Hindu, Muslim or a Sikh?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: A statement giving the requisite information is given below—

Statement showing the number of boarders and superintendents (community-wise) in the hostels attached to Government schools in the Lahore division.

Serial No.	Name of Government institution.	NUMBER OF BOARDERS.				Religion of the hostel superintendent.
		Hindus.	Muhammadians.	Sikhs.	Christians.	
1	Government High School, Ajnala.	4	6	3	..	Muhammadian.
2	Government Middle School, Pasrur.	11	19	12	..	Do.
3	Government High School, Akalgarh.	16	20	6	..	Hindu.
4	Government Normal School, Gakhar.	40	64	24	3	1. Sikh .. 1 2. Muhamma- 2 dians.
5	Government High School, Pindi Bhattian.	19	13	1	..	Hindu.
6	Government High School, Dera Baba Nanak.	15	2	14	..	Do.
7	Government High School, Sharaqpur.	10	9	17	..	Do.
8	Government High School, Bangla.	3	18	..	..	Muhammadian.
9	Government High School, Sheikhupura.	5	13	7	..	Do.
10	Government High School, Gurdaspur.	23	8	5	..	Do.
11	Government High School, Sialkot.	2	11	4	..	Do.
12	Government High School, Zafarwal.	11	9	2	..	Do.
13	Government High School, Chumian.	13	13	13	1	Sikh.
14	Government High School, Kasur.	17	15	23	..	Hindu.
15	Government High School, Baghbanpura.	5	6	..	..	Muhammadian.

DISTRICT AND ASSISTANT DISTRICT INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS.

*1455. **Rai Bahadur Lala Sewak Ram**: Will the Honourable Minister for Education kindly state—

(a) the names of the district inspectors and the assistant district inspectors who are posted in the districts, tahsils or sub-divisions in the province, respectively, to which they belong;

(b) the period for which they have been so posted?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : (a) and (b) The statement giving the requisite information is enclosed.

Statement showing the names of district and assistant district inspectors of schools and the period from which they have been posted in the districts or sub-divisions to which they belong.

No.	Name of the officer.	Designation.	Period for which he has been posted in the district, tahsil or sub-division to which he belongs.
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District inspectors of schools.

1	M. Sadar-ud-Din Khan ..	District Inspector of Schools, Jullundur.	One year and two months, from 27th April 1931.
2	Lala Sarup Singh ..	District Inspector of Schools, Rohtak.	Two years.
3	M. Muhammad Ata Ullah	District Inspector of Schools, Lahore.	About eight months.
4	S. Jagat Singh ..	District Inspector of Schools, Sialkot.	One year and two months, from 30th April 1931.

Assistant district inspectors of schools.

1	Lala Bhagwan Das ..	Assistant District Inspector of Schools, Dharmasala.	Nearly five years, from 22nd July 1927.
2	Lala Balak Ram Mehta	Ditto ditto	Nearly five years, from 29th June 1927.
3	Lala Balak Ram, Gupta	Ditto ditto	Three years, from 20th June 1929.
4	Lala Tara Chand ..	Ditto ditto	Two years and 10 months, from 2nd August 1929.
5	Bh. Indar Singh ..	Assistant District Inspector of Schools, Hoshiarpur.	Two years, from 16th July 1930.
6	Th. Sher Singh ..	Assistant District Inspector of Schools, Una (Hoshiarpur District).	About five years, from 27th May 1927.
7	M. Muhammad Latif ..	Assistant District Inspector of Schools, Jullundur.	Three years and five months, from 21st January 1929.
8	M. Karam Ali Khan ..	Ditto ditto	Nearly seven years, from 9th July 1925.
9	Bh. Harnam Singh ..	Assistant District Inspector of Schools, Ambala.	One year and nine months.
10	M. Abdur Rashid ..	Ditto ditto	Four and-a-half years.
11	S. Khalil-ul-Rahman ..	Ditto ditto	Nine months.
12	Ch. Fazal Ahmad ..	Assistant District Inspector of Schools, Gujrat.	About five years.
13	M. Ali Muhammad ..	Assistant District Inspector of Schools, Lyallpur.	Two and-a-half years, from 3rd December 1929.
14	B. Asa Singh ..	Ditto ditto	Six years and nine months, from 6th September 1926.
15	M. Abdul Ghani ..	Assistant District Inspector of Schools, Leiah (Muza Barragarh).	Nearly two years, from 15th July 1930.
16	M. Dost Muhammad Khan.	Assistant District Inspector of Schools, Rajapur (Dera Ghazi Khan).	One and-a-half year, from 28th January 1931.
17	Ch. Nazir Ahmad ..	Assistant District Inspector of Schools, Lahore.	One year and three months.
18	Sh. Ghulam Mohy-ud-Din	Ditto ditto	About four months.

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No.	Name of the officer.	Designation.	Period for which he has been posted in the district, tahsil or sub-division to which he belongs.
<i>Assistant district inspectors of schools—concluded.</i>			
19	Mufti Abdur Rashid ..	Assistant District Inspector of Schools, Lahore.	Nearly seven years.
20	Bh. Tara Singh ..	Assistant District Inspector of Schools, Gurdaspur.	Four years.
21	Bh. Isar Singh ..	Assistant District Inspector of Schools, Narowal (Sialkot district.)	Three years, since 20th June 1929.
22	M. Abdur Rahman ..	Assistant District Inspector of Schools, Sialkot.	Four years and eleven months, since 10th August 1927.
23	Bakhshi Sansar Chand ..	Ditto ditto	Three years and one month, since 23rd May 1929.
24	Ch. Bahawal Khan ..	Additional Assistant District Inspector of Schools, Sialkot.	Five years and nine months, from 22nd September 1926.
25	M. Abdur Rasul ..	Assistant District Inspector of Schools, Gujranwala.	Six years.
26	Ch. Faqir Ahmad ..	Ditto ditto	Four years.

DISTRICT BOARD HIGH SCHOOL, SRI GOBINDPUR.

***1457. Sardar Bahadur Sardar Mohan Singh :** Will the Honourable Minister for Education please state—

- (a) the number of students community-wise on roll in the District Board High School, Sri Gobindpur ;
- (b) the number of teachers on the staff of the school community-wise ;
- (c) whether Sri Gobindpur is a centre of Sikh *ilaga*, Riarki, and non-Muslim population preponderates ;
- (d) whether Government gives grant to Hindu and Muslim high schools at Qadian ;
- (e) whether it is a fact that no Sikh head master has ever been appointed since 1916 in the District Board High School, Sri Gobindpur ;
- (f) whether it is a fact that a deputation of Sikhs of *ilaga* Riarki, district Gurdaspur, waited on the Deputy Commissioner, Gurdaspur, on 18th June, 1931, in connection with the appointment of a Sikh as head master in the District Board School, Sri Gobindpur, and a memorial signed by public of fifty villages of Riarki was submitted to the inspector of schools, Lahore division, on the subject ;
- (g) whether the post of head master of the school fell vacant during October last ;

(h) if the answers to (f) and (g) are in the affirmative, the reasons why the request of the deputation, etc., was not acceded to at the time of filling up the post of headmaster ;

(i) what the Government proposes to do in the matter ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : (a) The total number of students in the District Board High School, Sri Gobindpur, is 292, out of which 116 are Sikhs, 93 Hindus, 71 Muslims and 2 others.

(b) Total number of teachers is 14, out of which 5 are Muslims, 5 Hindus, 3 Sikhs and one Christian.

(c) Enquiries are being made to find out if this is correct.

(d) Yes.

(e) No.

(f) A deputation may have waited on the Deputy Commissioner, Gurdaspur, of which Government has no knowledge. Memorials from the Sikhs were received by the divisional inspector.

(g) Yes.

(h) Several memorials from both the Sikh and the Muslim communities were received for the appointment of a headmaster of their own community. S. Akhtar Ahsan, B.A., B.T., was the senior-most man in the district, was fully qualified, and having already worked as officiating head master of that very school, was appointed. Moreover, he was strongly recommended by Mr. Marsden, Deputy Commissioner, Gurdaspur, for appointment as head master, District Board High School, Sri Gobindpur, for his good work and meritorious services rendered by him to counteract the anti-Government propaganda in 1930 in the district.

(i) In view of (h) and also as the school is a local body school, Government proposes to take no action in the matter. It is not possible for Government to meet all the demands of all the communities with regard to posting of head masters. It is not right to overlook the claims of Government servants working in Education Department nor can their seniority be overlooked.

HEADMASTERS OF BOARD HIGH SCHOOLS, LAHORE DIVISION.

***1458. Sardar Bahadur Sardar Mohan Singh :** Will the Honourable Minister for Education please state—

(a) the number of head masters in board service in the high schools in the Lahore division community-wise ;

(b) whether appointments of head masters are generally made with due regard to the community-wise population strength of the district ;

(c) if the answer to (b) is in the affirmative, whether Government proposes to appoint non-Muslims in the District Board High Schools at Batala, Sri Gobindpur, Lopoke, Patti and Hafizabad ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : (a) 11 Muslims, 2 Sikhs and 1 Hindu.

(b) No. This is not the only consideration on which appointments of head masters are made.

(c) Does not arise. Government does not appoint head masters in board schools. It may, however, interest the honourable member to know that the Muslim population preponderates in Batala, Hafizabad and Sri Gobindpur and Lopoke areas. It may further be added for the honourable member's information that Patti and Hafizabad have Hindu high schools which are aided by Government. The honourable member may perhaps be further interested to know the number of head masters community-wise in Government and board schools in the province which is—

	Hindus.	Muslims.	Sikhs.	Christians.
Government schools ..	31	47	11	1
Board high schools ..	16	24	6	..
Total ..	47	71	17	1

TRAINED GRADUATES IN BOARD SCHOOL, LAHORE DIVISION.

***1459. Sardar Bahadur Sardar Mohan Singh :** Will the Honourable Minister for Education please state—

- the number of trained graduates (B. T. and S. A.-V.) community-wise in board service in the Lahore division ;
- whether it is a fact that most of the non-Muslim trained graduates in the board service and with better experience have been superseded by Muslims ;
- if the reply to (b) is in the affirmative, whether Government proposes to keep in view the claims and rights of non-Muslims while giving promotions and making new appointments ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : (a)—

Hindus.	Muslims.	Sikhs.	Total.
26	42	12	80

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

BOARDING HOUSE, DISTRICT BOARD HIGH SCHOOL, SRI GOBINDPUR.

***1460. Sardar Bahadur Sardar Mohan Singh :** Will the Honourable Minister for Education please state—

- whether it is a fact that the Singh Sabha, Sri Gobindpur, district Gurdaspur, brought the following three complaints to the notice of the Inspector of Schools, Lahore division, about the District Board High School, Sri Gobindpur—

- a teacher of the school ordered the *kirpan* of a Sikh boarder to be removed during the last year ;

- (2) the superintendent of the hostel, who is a Muslim, commenced using the Hindu reservoir of water attached to the District Board School for bathing and drinking purposes ;
- (3) *halva* and rice cooked by Muslim hands in a Muslim house were brought in the hostel and partaken by Sikh and Hindu boys as *nias* ;
- (b) if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, whether any impartial inquiry was held into the complaint, and both sides examined to ascertain the truth, and, if not, why ;
- (c) whether it was brought to the notice of the Inspector of Schools, Lahore division, that majority of the boarders in the boarding house attached to the District Board High School, Sri Gobindpur, were Sikhs and Hindus, while the superintendent over them was a Muslim ;
- (d) whether the Singh Sabha, Sri Gobindpur, requested the Inspector of Schools, Lahore division, to appoint a Sikh superintendent in place of the Muslim who could not possibly look after the arrangements and other comforts of the non-Muslim boys ;
- (e) if the replies to (c) and (d) are in the affirmative, the reasons why these requests of the Sikhs were not attended to ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : (a) No. Only complaint No. 3 was brought to the notice of the inspector of schools, Lahore division.

(b) Yes, an enquiry on the spot was conducted by a non-Muslim deputy inspector of schools who found the complaint to be groundless.

It will interest the honourable member to know that the deputy inspector of schools examined the head master, the superintendent of the boarding house, all the non-Muslim staff and all the non-Muslim boarders. Out of the 15 witnesses examined 13 were non-Muslims. One Sikh witness alone declared himself to be an eye-witness, and another stated that he heard of this affair after his taking over in December 1931. All the other witnesses including the Hindu and Sikh boarders are positive that the occurrence complained of did not take place. It appears that the whole matter is fabricated in order to oust the then superintendent who happened to be a Muslim.

(c) Yes. But it is hoped that the honourable member does not wish that the superintendent of every boarding-house in Government and local body schools shall be of the same religious persuasion as the majority of the boarders. Such a course, if adopted, will lead to serious administrative difficulties.

(d) Yes. Bhai Teja Singh, II master, declined to undertake the responsibility of this office which carries no allowance. But it is not correct to say that the Muslim superintendent could not look after the comforts of the non-Muslim students.

Mian Nurullah : Will the Honourable Minister please state whether the Sikh students were compelled to partake of the *halva* referred to in part (a) (3) of the question ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : I am afraid our records and report of enquiry do not show that.

POOR FUND, DISTRICT BOARD HIGH SCHOOL, SRI GOBINDPUR.

***1461. Sardar Bahadur Sardar Mohan Singh :** Will the Honourable Minister for Education please state—

- (a) whether the Head Master, District Board High School, Sri Gobindpur, started a poor fund in the school in October last ;
- (b) whether the collections were made on every Saturday from the school boys without fixing rate ;
- (c) whether the headmaster appealed to the boys to subscribe as much as possible ;
- (d) if the replies to (a), (b) and (c) are in the affirmative, under whose authority he made such collections and what amount was thus collected by the end of March 1932 by the boys of the different communities ;
- (e) the details of the relief given out of this fund from October 1931 to April 1932 community-wise ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : (a) No. The poor fund was introduced in the school in 1922.

(b) No.

(c) Yes.

(d) (a) does not arise ; (b) the following were the collections made by the end of March, 1932, from the boys of different communities :—

					Rs.	A.	P.
Hindus	..	..	..	..	10	3	6
Muslims	..	..	..	..	9	0	0
Sikhs	..	..	..	..	7	0	0

The present head master also received Rs. 33-4-9, of which there are no details, from his predecessor when taking over charge of the school.

(e) The relief afforded to various communities is given below—

					Rs.	A.	P.
Muslims	..	..	..	..	0	1	9
Sikhs	..	..	..	..	16	6	0
Depressed classes	..	..	..	..	3	0	0

FEES IN THE PRIMARY CLASSES IN JAGRAON SCHOOLS.

***1464. Lala Nihal Chand Aggarwal :** Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Inspector of Schools, Jullundur division, has called upon the schools at Jagraon, in Ludhiana district, to charge fees in the primary classes ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that in these schools the primary education was being given for years past without any fees ;

- (c) if the replies to the above (a) and (b) be in the affirmative, will the Honourable Minister please state reasons for insisting upon the carrying out of the above order where the school managements are opposed to it?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : (a) Yes. The Inspector of Schools has issued instructions under Article 10, Chapter IV, of the Punjab Education Code that aided schools should not levy fees at higher or lower rates than those charged in the corresponding classes of Government or board schools, except with the special sanction of the department.

(b) Yes, but it was irregular.

(c) No school management in Jagraon has expressed its opposition to the departmental orders on the subject.

SOAP AND TRUNK FACTORIES, MANDI KHANEWAL.

***1469. Makhdumzada Sayad Muhammad Raza Shah Gilani :**

(a) Will the Honourable Member for Revenue be pleased to state if the conditions on which the sites for soap and trunk factories were sold in Mandi Khanewal have been fulfilled by the purchasers thereof?

(b) If the answer to the above be in the negative, what action does the Government propose to take in the matter?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) It is doubtful whether the conditions have been fulfilled in every particular.

(b) No decision has yet been reached. The matter is under consideration in all its aspects.

Mian Nurullah : May I know the date of sale of these sites and whether they were sold by private negotiation or by auction?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : I am afraid the honourable member will have to give notice of that question.

SHASTRIS AND MUNSHI FAZILS.

***1474. Rai Bahadur Lala Mohan Lal :** Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state whether shastris and munshi fazils are regarded as graduates under rule 20 (e) of the Education Code, Chapter III? If not, why not?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : No, because they are not graduates.

Mian Nurullah : Will the Honourable Minister please define a 'graduate'?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : A graduate is a person who has gained a degree from a University.

FEES IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

***1476. Rai Bahadur Lala Mohan Lal :** Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the schools in the Jullundur division have been ordered to charge fees from the primary class students? If so, the reason therefor?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : The honourable member's attention is invited to answer to council question No. 1464 (starred).

Rai Bahadur Lala Mohan Lal : Is it not a fact that in the Jagraon school there are depressed class students, and that therefore fees are not required from them ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : I am afraid I require notice of that question.

HOLI FESTIVAL AT PANIPAT.

***1487. Khwaja Muhammad Euseof :** Will the Honourable Member for Finance kindly state—

- (a) whether the Government are aware that on the occasion of the Holi festival, dated 22nd March 1932, at Panipat, district Karnal, a huge procession of Hindus was taken out through the Muslim quarters of the town ;
- (b) whether a similar procession was prohibited last year by the local administration ;
- (c) whether the Government are aware that in the course of procession this year the processionists threw coloured liquids on the walls and courtyard of Juma Masjid, Panipat ;
- (d) whether the Government are aware that the local Muslim public have keenly resented this outrage on the sanctity of the mosque and on the religious susceptibilities of the Muslims ;
- (e) whether the Government are aware that this conduct of the processionists had created an imminent danger to the public peace in the presence of some officials then on duty ;
- (f) whether the Government are aware that the local Mussalmans asked the *ilaga* magistrate to visit the spot at once, and whether he complied with that request ;
- (g) whether the Government have received telegrams and other representations from the Muslims of Panipat requesting immediate effective interventions with a view to redress their grievances and to punish the offenders and to prevent recurrence of similar outrage ;
- (h) if the answers to (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f) and (g) are in the affirmative, what steps have been taken or are contemplated by the authorities ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a) The procession of Hindus was large.

(b) No.

(c) The facts are that after the procession had passed a little colour was found at a distance of about one yard from an outer door of the mosque. There were also some splashes of colour on one or two of the windows, but these were very small. No colour had come into the mosque through the windows. The drain carrying the dirty water of the mosque showed a splash of colour a little over one span in diameter.

(d) It is a fact that resentment against this alleged outrage was worked up.

(e) Yes.

(f) The site was visited by the District Magistrate himself.

(g) Three representations have been received.

(h) Apologies having been offered by responsible Hindus for the unfortunate accident, no further action on the part of Government appears necessary.

CESSES ON LAND REVENUE.

***1488. Khan Bahadur Mian Ahmad Yar Khan Daultana :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in the case of temporary leases of Government land on which rent is assessed on an allotted basis, the Government have decided to charge cesses on land revenue as if land revenue was levied on allotted areas ;

(b) whether cesses as such are not definitely a percentage of land revenue assessment, and, if so, why is this additional imposition made now ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) The usual arrangement is that, when inviting tenders, the tenderers are asked to include an offer to pay cesses as if land revenue were levied.

(b) No, the only cess is for the lambardar and the lessee agrees to pay this as one of the conditions of his lease. It is not correct that any additional impost is being made by Government.

*1489 }
 *1490 }
 *1491 } *Cancelled.*
 *1492 }
 *1493 }

SALE OF LAND BY GOVERNMENT.

***1494. Sardar Bishan Singh :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to state—

(a) the area sold by Government during the last five years in the Punjab ;

(b) the total amount for which the lands were sold ;

(c) how much has been realized each year, how much stands unrealized ;

(d) whether the Government has forfeited any areas for non-payment of instalments due ? If so, what is the total area so confiscated and the total amount of money forfeited ;

(e) the amount paid for by the purchasers for the land which has been so forfeited ;

(f) whether it is a fact that the Government has agreed to return the lands so forfeited on payment of the balance by instalments ;

(g) whether it is a fact that the Government is not granting land in proportion to the amount paid ?

✓ **The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan :** (a) The total area sold by auction in canal colonies during the last five years is 75,641 acres.

(b) Two crores 77 lakhs.

(c) (i) Amount realized during—

					Rs.
1927-28	..	..	..	..	31,91,900
1928-29	..	..	..	..	22,19,194
1929-30	..	..	..	..	14,76,760
1930-31	..	..	..	..	8,84,889
1931-32	..	..	..	..	6,19,619
Total					83,92,812

(ii) Amount unrealized Rs. 1,93,53,608.

(d) and (e) Yes ; 37,552 acres and Rs. 18,86,975.

(f) No.

(g) As an act of grace, Government has decided to allot land to the defaulting auction purchasers in the Lower Chenab, Upper Chenab Canal and Nili Bar Colonies, in proportion to sums paid on account of principal only. These orders are subject to certain specified conditions obtaining in a particular colony area. In the Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony also somewhat similar concessions have been made.

Mian Nurullah : May I ask the Honourable Member as regards these lands whether the same rule was applied for all lands in the various districts or whether the rule was different for the different districts ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : Had the honourable member listened carefully to my reply to part (e), he would have found that I stated that it was different for the different colony areas.

ACREAGE RATE.

*1495. **Khan Bahadur Mian Ahmad Yar Khan Daultana :** Will the Honourable Member for Revenue please state :—

(a) whether it is a fact that Government charges eight annas an acre allotted per crop on temporary lease holders on the Pakpattan canals ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in this April there was only 3,200 cusecs of water instead of 30,000 cusecs required for the needs of the canals in the project ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the irrigable area thus reduced will increase the acreage rate per acre on allotted area ;

(d) whether Government has issued orders to levy acreage rate at the rate of eight annas an acre on matured area ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) The acreage rate fixed is Rs. 8 per acre allotted if paid in a lump sum and Rs. 4-4-0 per acre allotted if paid in eight half-yearly instalments of Rs. 0-8-6 each.

(b) The Sutlej Valley Project anticipates during April an average supply of 9,700 cusecs, whereas this year it was only 3,200. The demand for water in April on the Sutlej Valley Canal is very moderate, and in a normal year the supply in the river is sufficient for their requirements.

(c) Acreage rate is for services rendered in survey, rectangulation and the design and construction of water-courses and culverts, and is independent of the supply of water in the river.

(d) No.

SARDAR KHARAK SINGH, DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE.

***1496. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture please state—

(a) if an article published in the *Siasat* newspaper, dated 21st January 1982 and another in the *Inqilab* newspaper of 26th January 1982, saying that Sardar Kharak Singh, Deputy Director of Agriculture, reduced his recorded age by some three years, have come to the notice of the Government ;

(b) whether cases of misrepresentation of ages have been increasing in the Agricultural Department ;

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

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

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

REMOVAL OF ASSISTANT SURGEON FROM MEMBERSHIP OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF SONEPAT.

***1497. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state—

(a) whether an article in the *Inqilab* newspaper, dated 12th December, 1981, entitled "The criminal negligence of the Minister" and another in the same newspaper of 9th January 1982, entitled "Injustice to the rights of Sonapat Muslims" have come to the notice of the Government ;

(b) the population of Muslims and Hindus, respectively, in the Sonapat town ;

(c) how many Hindu and how many Muslim members there are in all ;

(d) when was the order of the Commissioner, Ambala, nominating a Muslim as a member and asking him to remove the assistant surgeon from membership of the municipality of Sonapat communicated to the Minister ;

(e) whether it is a fact that no order was passed by Government (Ministry of Local Self-Government) for several months removing the assistant surgeon ;

(f) when the order referred to in (e) was passed ;

(g) what were the reasons for delay referred to in (e) above ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : (a) Government's attention was drawn to the articles on receipt of notice of this question.

1931 Census. 1921 Census.

(b) Muslims	8,047	6,575
Hindus	5,822	5,583
Others	1,128	828

(c) Three Muslim, three Hindu and two *ex-officio* members.

(d) The Commissioner's reference reached the Secretariat on the 16th September 1931, but the papers were not put up to me till the 17th November 1931.

(e) and (f) Intermediate orders were passed by me on the 10th and the 12th December 1931, and final orders were passed on the 17th December 1931, and were issued on the 21st December.

(g) There was no undue delay. Time was taken in obtaining some further information from the Deputy Commissioner.

*1498.
*1499.
*1500. } Cancelled.
*1501.
*1502.
*1503. }

HEAD DRAFTSMEN CLASSES, ENGINEERING SCHOOL, RASUL.

***1504. Pir Akbar Ali :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture kindly state—

(a) if it is a fact that community-wise percentage is fixed for admission in the Engineering School, Rasul, for students desiring to go in for overseers and draftsmen classes ;

(b) if the answer to (a) be in the affirmative, whether it is a fact that no such percentage is fixed for admission into head draftsmen classes ?

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

(b) As admission to the III year course, i.e., the head draftsmen course, is by selection from among those students who have qualified at the end of the second year gaining the " With Honours " or " With Credit " certificates the question of fixing admission by communities does not arise.

HEAD DRAFTSMEN FOR RASUL ENGINEERING SCHOOL.

***1505. Pir Akbar Ali :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture please state—

(a) community-wise the number of head draftsmen passed during the last 10 years from Engineering College, Rasul ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the number of Muslims in this class is equal to zero ;

(c) if the answer to (b) be in the affirmative, what steps the Government has taken to make up the deficiency ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : (a) The number of head draftsmen who passed from the Government School of Engineering, Rasul, during the last 10 years community-wise is as follows :—

Muslims	8
Sikhs	4 and
Hindus	86

(b) The answer is in the negative.

(c) Does not arise.

MUSLIMS AS HEAD DRAFTSMEN.

***1506. Pir Akbar Ali :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture kindly—

(a) place on table statistics regarding the appointments of overseers, draftsmen and head draftsmen in the various departments of Government for the last 10 years in the province community-wise ;

(b) state whether it is a fact that the number of Muslims selected for appointment as head-draftsmen is *nil*, if so, state what steps have so far been taken to make up the deficiency ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : (a) A list of overseers, draftsmen and head draftsmen appointed in the Buildings and Roads Branch during the last 10 years is laid on the table.

(b) The reply is in the negative.

Statement showing the number of overseers, head draftsmen and assistant draftsmen appointed in the Punjab Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, community-wise during the last 10 years.

Nature of appointments.	Number of appointments.	RELIGION.				Total.
		Muslim.	Hindu.	Sikh.	Christian.	
Overseers ..	72	14	42	15	1	Muslim .. 14 Hindu .. 42 Sikh .. 15 Christian .. 1 — 72
Head Draftsmen, Class I.	9	7	..	2	..	Muslim .. 7 Hindu Sikh .. 2 — 9
Head Draftsmen Class II.	14	10	2	2	..	Muslim .. 10 Hindu .. 2 Sikh .. 2 — 14
Assistant Draftsmen.	26	12	11	3	..	Muslim .. 12 Hindu .. 11 Sikh .. 3 — 26

ARRESTS FOR DEBT IN ZIRA TAHSIL, FEROZEPORE.

***1507. Pir Akbar Ali :** Will the Honourable Member for Finance kindly state—

- (a) the number of judgment debtors arrested in execution of money decree in the Zira tahsil of the Ferozepore district ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that proceedings for arrest are taken without taking other proceedings for satisfaction of decrees ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a) 445 in 1931.

(b) The honourable member is referred to the ruling of the High Court contained in I. L. R. VI Lah : page 548.

GUN LICENCES TO LAWYERS OF FEROZEPORE.

***1508. Pir Akbar Ali :** Will the Honourable Member for Revenue kindly state—

- (a) the number (with their names) of the lawyers of Ferozepore whose gun licences have been cancelled ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that these licences were first renewed for the year 1932, and then cancelled ; if so, the reasons for this action ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) Five. It is not considered desirable to disclose their names.

(b) Three of these licences were cancelled after renewal. It is not in the public interest to state the reasons for cancellation.

"ROBOT" POLICEMEN FOR TRAFFIC CONTROL.

***1509. Mr. E. Maya Das :** Will the Honourable Member for Finance be pleased to state whether the Government is considering the question of employing robot policemen in some of the big towns in the province ; if not, why not ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : No. Government does not consider that our conditions are suitable for automatic signals yet.

*1510]
 *1511]
 *1512] *Cancelled.*
 *1513]
 *1514]

COUNTRY LIQUOR LICENCES.

***1515. Rai Bahadur Lala Mohan Lal :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state if it is a fact that—

- (a) the licensed seller of country wine is permitted to sell only one bottle at a time to an individual while the licensees of foreign wines can sell as many as twelve bottles to a customer at a time ;

- (b) the country liquor licences are auctioned every year and the licensees have to pay to Government heavy sums on account of excise duty on the assumed sale proceeds during the coming year covered by the licence, while the foreign wine licensees are charged duty on the *actual* sales effected ?

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

(b) Country spirit licensees pay the vend fees they offered to pay at auctions. Foreign liquor licensees pay vend fees assessed on the actual sales of the previous year. The foreign liquor is subject to a heavy import duty.

STRENGTH OF COUNTRY LIQUOR FOR SALE.

***1516. Rai Bahadur Lala Mohan Lal :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

- (a) if it is a fact that there are restrictions imposed in respect of the strength of the country liquor while the foreign wines are not so regulated ;
- (b) if the reply to (a) above be in the affirmative, the cause for this invidious distinction, and whether he is prepared to consider abolition of the differential treatment accorded to the country wine dealers ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : (a) Yes. Restriction is placed both on country as well as foreign spirit.

(b) Does not arise.

SALE OF INDIAN WINE IN BOTTLES

***1517. (a) Rai Bahadur Lala Mohan Lal :** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state if it is a fact that the Indian wine is required to be bottled in containers of definite sizes, while the capacity of the foreign liquor is not so regulated ?

(b) If the reply to the above be in the affirmative, will the Government show justification for this distinction ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : (a) All spirit made in the Punjab has to be bottled in standard bottles.

(b) The Punjab Government cannot control bottling in foreign countries. But bottles of imported foreign spirit of less than standard size have to be conspicuously labelled accordingly.

BOTTLING OF COUNTRY LIQUOR FOR SALE.

***1518. Rai Bahadur Lala Mohan Lal :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state if it is a fact that, from 1st April 1931, the bottling of country liquor in foreign liquor brand empty bottles has been forbidden and the dealers have been ordered to order out new bottles from England with the die of " Punjab Excise " moulded on them ? If so, why ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : Yes. The use of Punjab excise bottles to ensure the full quantity of liquor has been enforced.

CAPSULES ON INDIAN LIQUOR BOTTLES.

***1519. Rai Bahadur Lala Mohan Lal :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state if it is a fact that the use of paper capsules on Indian liquor bottles has been forbidden and zinc capsules only are ordered to be used now ? If so, why ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : Yes. The reason is to secure a "sealed bottle" sealed in such a way that seal cannot be removed ; and this could not be done with a paper capsule.

LIQUOR BOTTLING LICENCES.

***1520. Rai Bahadur Lala Mohan Lal :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state if it is a fact that the liquor bottling licences of several licensees in the Punjab have been cancelled this year ? If so, why ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : Enquiries made from deputy commissioners show that no licence for the bottling of liquor was cancelled in the year 1932-33. Two such licences were not renewed because the holders thereof did not apply for them, and one was discontinued under the orders of the Financial Commissioner, because it was considered to be unnecessary.

SUB-JUDGE'S COURT, KANGRA DISTRICT.

***1521. Thakur Pancham Chand :** (i) Will the Honourable Member for Finance be pleased to state whether the Government is aware—

- (a) that there is no sub-judge's court at Dharamsala, district Kangra ;
- (b) that a sub-judge's court was established at Nurpur recently and a sum of ten thousand rupees was spent upon the building ;
- (c) that thanas Haripur and Shahpur are attached to it ;
- (d) that litigants of these *ilagas* are put to great trouble and expense owing to a long distance ;
- (e) that people represented their cause to the Honourable the Chief Justice of High Court of Judicature, Punjab, and the District Judge, Kangra, but no heed was paid ;
- (f) that the number of cases pending in the court of Nurpur is very small ;
- (ii) if answer to part (i) (f) is in the affirmative, what steps does Government propose to bring it into reduction ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (i) (a) There is a Senior Sub-ordinate Judge's court at Dharamsala.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) No.

(e) Representations have been made and the question has been repeatedly considered by the High Court, but it has been decided that Dharamsala is not a suitable location for the court of an additional subordinate judge.

(f) No.

(ii) Does not arise.

LICENCES FOR ARMS IN THE KANGRA DISTRICT.

***1522. Thakur Pancham Chand :** Will the Honourable Member for Revenue be pleased to state —

- (a) the number of licences for arms granted in the years 1980, 1981, 1982, respectively, in the Kangra district ;
- (b) the number of licences cancelled in the year 1982 ;
- (c) whether the Government is aware that licences of respectable persons, landholders and income-tax payers and retired military officers have been cancelled without any reasons ;
- (d) if answer to part (c) is in the affirmative what steps the Government propose to take in the matter ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan :—

(a)	Year.	Number of licences granted.			
	1980 .. .. .	..	..	..	594
	1981 .. .. .	..	..	..	857
	1982 .. .. .	..	..	..	291

- (b) 196.
- (c) No.
- (d) Does not arise.

ZILLADARS AND DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATION.

***1523. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan :** Will the Honourable Member for Revenue please state—

- (a) since when the rule allowing zilladars to complete their departmental examination within 6 years of their acceptance as zilladars has been changed to one requiring them to complete it within 2 years ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that a failure in one of the subjects requires the zilladars to take the examination next time in all the subjects again while in departmental examinations of other departments this is not the case ;
- (c) if answers to the above are in the affirmative what action the Government intends to take in the matter ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) Since 6th November 1929.

(b) The reply is in the affirmative. In other departmental examinations, where certain sections can be passed piecemeal, the number of marks to be obtained for passing is higher than that required for zilladars in the departmental revenue examination.

(c) No action is proposed as it is essential to keep a high standard of efficiency.

EMBEZZLEMENT IN LUDHIANA MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE.

***1524. Khawaja Muhammad Eusooif :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state—

- (a) if it is a fact that certain members of the Ludhiana Municipal Committee were found by the Municipal Committee to be guilty of embezzlement of municipal money by non-payment of terminal tax ;
- (b) whether the Ludhiana Municipal Committee has taken any action against those municipal commissioners beyond directing them to pay nominal sums ;
- (c) whether he intends to take immediate steps against the conduct of such municipal commissioners, officers and employees as were guilty of dereliction of duty in respect of these cases of embezzlement ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : (a) Two cases were brought to light in which two firms, the partners of which are members of the Municipal Committee of Ludhiana, were charged with non-payment of terminal tax. In one case the charge was that the tax was not paid at all and the other case was one of under-payment of the tax. In the former case, in addition to recovering the tax amounting to Rs. 38-15-0, the Committee realized Rs. 100 by way of composition fee under section 229 of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911. In the second case the Municipal Committee recovered the amount under-assessed, namely, Rs. 780.

(b) The Municipal Committee has taken suitable action in both the cases. No deliberate intention to defraud was found in either case.

(c) No.

INSPECTORS OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AND BACKWARD DISTRICTS.

***1525. Kanwar Mamraj Singh Chohan :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

- (a) the number of inspectors of co-operative societies in the Punjab district-wise (as regards their homes) and community-wise ;
- (b) whether the Government intends to encourage the backward districts in this respect, if not, why not ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : (a) The number of inspectors of co-operative societies in the Punjab district-wise and community-wise is given in the attached statement.

(b) No new appointments are at present being made ; nor is it proposed that future appointments should be regulated by district boundaries instead of by the possession of the necessary mental and moral qualifications.

The total number of permanent inspectors is 125, and they community-wise belong to the following districts:—

District.	Muslim.	Hindu.	Sikh.	Christian.
Gurgaon .. ..	..	1	..	..
Karnal	1	3	..	..
Rohatak .. ..	..	4	1	..
Ambala .. ..	..	1	1	..
Ludhiana .. ..	..	..	2	1
Jullundur	6	5	2	..
Hoshiarpur	3	6	1	..
Kangra .. ..	..	6	..	..
Gurdaspur	3	2	..	..
Ferozepore .. ..	..	..	1	..
Amritsar	1	..	4	..
Lahore	1	..	1	..
Gujranwala	3	..	..	..
Sheikhpura	3	2	4	..
Gujrat	10	..	..	..
Jhelum	8	..	..	..
Shahpur	2	..	2	..
Rawalpindi	1	..	1	..
Campbellpur	1	..	..	..
Mianwali	1	..	..	..
Jhang	3	..	..	..
Multan	1	..	..	..
Lyallpur	5	1	2	..
Montgomery	1	..	..	1
Dera Ghazi Khan	1	..	..	..
Muzaffargarh	5	..	..	..
Kapurthala State	1	..	..	..
Delhi .. ..	..	1	..	..
Total	69	32	22	2

SUSPENSION AND DISMISSAL OF ZAILDARS AND SUFEDPOSSES OF
RUPAR AND KHARAR TAHSILS.

*1523. **Chandhri Allah Dad Khan :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—

- how many *zaildars* and *sufedposhes* and *sarbarah zaildars* and *sufedposhes* of the Rupar and Kharar tahsils of Ambala district were suspended or dismissed summarily by Mr. A. A. Macdonald, I.C.S., officiating Deputy Commissioner, Ambala, on 6th April, 1932, or thereabouts;
- the charges against those men;
- whether any written reports against them were made by revenue, police or excise officers or officers of any other departments;
- whether any warnings were given to those men before the action referred to above was taken;
- whether written explanation of those men were taken;
- whether any file was prepared for the action taken against them;

[Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan:]

- (g) if it is a fact that all or most of these men have got a good record and possess awards and certificates of good and loyal work done in the past;
- (h) how many years' service the officiating Deputy Commissioner had before he was appointed as officiating Deputy Commissioner;
- (i) whether he is aware that it has produced huge discontent in the district;
- (j) if the answers to (c), (d), (e) and (f) are in the negative what action the Government intends to take in the matter?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) No *sufedposhes* or *zaildars* were dismissed. Two *sarbarah zaildars* and one *sarbarah sufedposh* were dismissed. Two *zaildars* and seven *sufedposhes* were suspended.

(b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j) The suspension and dismissal of *zaildars*, *sufedposhes* and their *sarbarahs* are not executive but judicial actions under the Land Revenue Rules, and the remedy of any person aggrieved is by way of appeal and revision under the Land Revenue Act.

Mian Nurullah : Is it necessary that time should be fixed before which an officer cannot be appointed in charge of a district?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : How does it arise out of this question?

Mian Nurullah : It arises out of part (h) of the question.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : There is no fixed rule on the subject.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : What is the usual number of years after which a man is appointed as deputy commissioner?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : The honourable member will have to give notice of that question.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : It is very easy, I suppose, to answer it. I myself can answer it.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : If the honourable member knows the answer, there is no use his putting me that question.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : I want to bring the mistake to the notice of the Government and the Council. Only one answer is given. There are other questions asking whether any explanation was taken, whether any report was made, and so on. These are all not answered. All these are not judicial actions, but revenue.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : The honourable member is now trying to argue. I have stated that they are judicial actions.

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq : Answer to part (h) has not been given.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : If you read the whole set of the questions, you will find that the honourable member wants to know whether any executive action was taken.

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq : I only want answer to (h).

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : I cannot give the answer piecemeal. The question was asked because the honourable member wanted to know whether executive action was taken or not.

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq : Are you going to answer (h) or not ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : No.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : It is no use giving a general answer for all the parts. The point is, whether you are aware that it has produced discontent in the district. It does not matter whether it is judicial or executive action. Has it produced huge discontent in the district ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : I am not aware of it.

Kanwar Mamraj Singh Chohan : Was there any judicial proceeding pending at all against those persons who have been dismissed or suspended ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : I am not aware of any.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : I want to bring to the notice of the Council that when the Honourable Member comes to answer questions he should come prepared. For instance, he says just now "No." That shows that he has not even read the question ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : I said I was not aware.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : But you gave one answer to all.

FAREWELL PARTY TO MR. A. A. MACDONALD, I.C.S., OFFICIATING
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, AMBALA.

***1527. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan :** Will the Chief Secretary please state—

- (a) whether he is aware that a public farewell party was given at Ambala city by a large number of men to Mr. A. A. Macdonald, I.C.S., officiating Deputy Commissioner, Ambala, on the occasion of his reversion from this post on the 21st April, 1932 ;
- (b) how many men attended it ;
- (c) what were the expenses of this party and how many men subscribed towards the expenses ;
- (d) if it is a fact that addresses were read at the party by Messrs. Siri Ram, Advocate, Beni Parshad, and Mohd. Usuf, Pleader, and Lala Durga Das, Municipal Commissioner ;
- (e) whether those addresses were forwarded to Government for information ;
- (f) whether the official obtained permission of the Government before accepting this party ;
- (g) if the answer to (e) is in the negative, what action the Government intends to take in the matter ?

Mr. C. C. Garbett : (a), (b), (f) and (g) The party in question was attended by 85 persons only ; and was considered by Mr. Macdonald's immediately superior officer to be a private party.

(c) Government has no information.

(d) The two first named read an address.

(e) No.

Kanwar Mamraj Singh Chohan : It is stated in the answer that the party was considered by Mr. Macdonald's immediately superior officer to be a private party. When was that consideration decided ? Was this matter referred to the immediate officer, and, if so, when ? Is it after the question was sent in or before the party was given ?

Mr. C. C. Garbett : I am afraid I must ask for notice of that question.

Kanwar Mamraj Singh Chohan : You must have known these things.

Mr. C. C. Garbett : I regret I cannot carry these matters of small detail in my head.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : Was there any ceremonial function ? It is stated that 85 persons only attended ?

Mr. C. C. Garbett : The Commissioner has held that it was a private party.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : It was a public party open to the public.

PROVINCIAL MEDICAL SERVICE SELECTION BOARD.

***1528. Diwan Bahadur Raja Narendra Nath :** Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state—

- (a) whether a board for the selection of candidates for the provincial medical service was appointed about four years ago, and whether it still exists ;
- (b) how often has the board met, and how often have appointments been made on the recommendations of the board ;
- (c) whether the board was asked to recommend a specified number of candidates belonging to each of the three communities. If so, how many Hindu, Muhammadan and Sikh names were called for ;
- (d) whether he will place the following table for the information of the House for each year in which appointments have been made in accordance with the recommendations of the board ?

Names of persons interviewed.	Educational qualifications possessed by the candidate and position taken up by him in the M. B., B. S. Examination of the Punjab University.	If appointed by Government, reasons which determined selection.
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The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : (a) A permanent board of selection for the Punjab Civil Medical Service consisting of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, the Principal, King Edward Medical College, Lahore, and four members of the Punjab Legislative Council was appointed by the Punjab Government in February, 1930, and still exists. The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, and the Principal, King Edward Medical College, Lahore, are permanent members, and four members of the Legislative Council are appointed to serve for one year.

(b) The board has met twice, viz., once in 1930 and again in 1932, and on each occasion recommended a number of candidates out of whom the Punjab Government (Ministry of Education) selected the number required for appointment to the Punjab Civil Medical Service as vacancies occurred.

(c) Yes. The number of Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs called for was—

In 1930—

Muslims	..	..	..	..	12
Hindus	..	..	..	..	6
Sikhs ..	..	..	..	..	5
Others	..	..	..	..	2
Medical Officers in charge rural dispensaries	..	..	..	..	2

In 1932—

Muslims	..	..	..	..	8
Hindus	..	..	..	..	3
Sikhs ..	..	..	..	..	2
Indian Christian	..	..	..	..	1

(d) The lists* asked for are placed on the table.

SELECTION BOARD FOR EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

***1529. Diwan Bahadur Raja Narendra Nath :** Will the Chief Secretary be pleased to state—

- whether a selection board was appointed about four years ago to select candidates for direct appointment to the posts of extra assistant commissioners;
- how the board was composed;
- whether the selection board still exists;
- how many persons were called for interview and how many were actually appointed by the Government;
- whether the board was asked to recommend a specified number of candidates belonging to each of the three communities, and, if so, how many Hindu, Muhammadan and Sikh names were called for;

[D. B. Raja Narendra Nath.]

- (f) whether he will lay for the information of the House a table in the following form giving particulars in respect of persons interviewed and persons finally appointed by the Government ?

Names of persons interviewed.	Highest University degree and the class in which the candidate was placed in the University Examination.	If appointed by Government, reasons which determined selection.
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Mr. C. C. Garbett : (a) No. Such a board was appointed in February 1930 and again in January 1931.

- (b) (i) the Financial Commissioner (Revenue), Punjab,
(ii) the Vice-Chancellor, Punjab University, and
(iii) the Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

(c) Yes.

- (d) (i) One hundred and fifty-four were interviewed.
(ii) Nine were appointed.

(e) (i) On one occasion, yes.

(ii) Muslims	..	..	..	..	12
Hindus	..	..	..	..	12
Sikhs	..	..	..	..	4

(f) It would be contrary to established policy to furnish the information asked for, but the general principles followed in making selections are to be found in rule 12 (6) of the Punjab Civil Service (Executive Branch) Rules.

Mian Nurullah : Are these appointments given in the Consolidated Statement which is issued by Government periodically ?

Mr. C. C. Garbett : Yes.

Mian Nurullah : Why is it against the policy of the Government to give this information ?

Mr. C. C. Garbett : It is only the names that are not given.

RECRUITMENT OF LOBANA SIKHS IN POLICE SERVICES.

***1530. Sardar Bahadur Sardar Mohan Singh :** Will the Honourable Member for Finance be pleased to state—

- (a) if there are any orders barring the recruitment of Lobana Sikhs in Police services ;
(b) if answer to the above (a) is in the negative, why they have not been recruited even when they offered themselves for Police services and the recruitment was being effected ;
(c) whether Government has issued any instructions to the Superintendents of Police regarding the recruitment of Lobana Sikhs in Police services ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a) No.

(b) Government has no information as to individual cases, but presumably better qualified recruits were forthcoming.

(c) No.

DECLARING THE AGRICULTURIST RETIRED MILITARY SOLDIERS AS
NON-AGRICULTURISTS IN THE NEW COLONY DISTRICT.

***1531. Sardar Bahadur Sardar Mohan Singh :** Will the Honourable Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that retired military soldiers of statutory agricultural tribes are declared non-agriculturists in the new colony district where they settle to occupy Government grants ;

(b) if answer to (a) is in the negative why discriminating treatment is accorded to Lobana Sikh soldiers in Multan division ;

(c) if the answer is in the affirmative whether the Government intends to withdraw such orders ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) The question is not intelligible, but if it suggests that any discrimination is exercised against retired military soldiers the answer is in the negative. No tribe is treated as an agricultural tribe in any district unless it has been separately notified for that district.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

RETRENCHMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANTS.

***1532. Sardar Bahadur Sardar Mohan Singh :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture be pleased—

(a) to lay on the table the names of first three senior-most agricultural assistants ;

(b) to give the community-wise proportion of reduced agricultural assistants ;

(c) to state whether it is a fact that one Bhai Chatter Singh, agricultural assistant, had a service of $7\frac{1}{2}$ years and was senior-most of all the probationers and his work had been reported as satisfactory ;

(d) to state whether it is a fact that the said Chatter Singh has been discharged whereas others much junior to him have been retained ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : (a) Lala Dina Nath, Bhai Harnam Singh and S. M. Nasir.

(b) Muslims	29.8 per cent.
Hindus	12.2 per cent.
Sikhs	56.1 per cent.
Others	2.4 per cent.

(c) First and second parts of the question, yes.

Third part of the question, no.

(d) Yes.

RAISING OF MONEY BY MR. F. L. BRAYNE FOR PURCHASING LOUD
SPEAKERS AT JHELUM.

***1533. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan :** Will the Honourable Minister for Education please state—

- (a) whether he is aware that Mr. F. L. Brayne when Deputy Commissioner of Jhelum in 1930 or thereabout, collected a considerable amount of money from the people of that district for purchasing loud speakers ;
- (b) how much money was raised and from what persons ;
- (c) whether loud speakers were purchased ;
- (d) whether the zamindars objected to the expense as unnecessary ;
- (e) whether the Conduct Rules prohibit the raising of such subscriptions by public servants ;
- (f) if the answer to (e) be in the affirmative what action the Government intends to take in the matter ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) One loud speaker was purchased by the District Rural Community Council, of which Mr. Brayne, the then Deputy Commissioner, was *ex-officio* president.

(d) No.

(e) Yes.

(f) Does not arise.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : Even if he raised it as an *ex-officio* president, did he obtain the permission of the Government? There is a distinct rule that no subscription should be raised except with the express permission of the Government?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : That presumes that the Deputy Commissioner did raise the subscription.

RAISING OF MONEY BY MR. F. L. BRAYNE AT LAHORE FOR PUBLISH-
ING A BOOK ON RURAL UPLIFT.

***1534. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan :** Will the Honourable Finance Member please state—

- (a) whether he is aware that Mr. F. L. Brayne, late officiating Commissioner of Lahore division, raised a considerable amount of money from the people of Lahore, recently before proceeding on leave, for publishing a book on rural uplift during his leave in England ;
- (b) what the amount raised per head was ;
- (c) whether the permission of Government was obtained for raising the money ;
- (d) whether it is prohibited by Conduct Rules to raise money in this way ;
- (e) if the answer to (d) be in the affirmative what action the Government intends to take in the matter ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a) The information in the possession of Government indicates that there is no truth whatever in this suggestion.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Khan Bahadur Sardar Habib Ullah : Is it not a fact that Mr. Brayne has done a lot of good work in the rural areas and Government and the public have appreciated it?

Mr. C. C. Garbett : Yes.

PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF A MOSQUE ON NAZUL LAND NEAR
RAILWAY STATION, KASUR.

***1535. Lala Gopal Das :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to state—

(a) if it is a fact that certain Muslims of Kasur have applied the Sub-Divisional Officer for grant of a plot of *nazul* land adjacent to a Hindu *mohalla* near railway station for construction of a mosque, and that there is no Muslim *mohalla* in the vicinity of the proposed site;

(b) if the reply to the above be in the affirmative, what action has been taken on the above application?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) It is correct that certain Muslim residents of Kasur applied to the Sub-Divisional Officer, Kasur, for the grant of a plot of *nazul* land at Kasur on which to build a mosque. The locality in which the plot is situated is not exclusively inhabited by Hindus.

(b) The plot in question is included in a general scheme for the disposal of certain *nazul* lands at Kasur by public auction. On this account no action has been taken on the application referred to.

MUSLIM OFFICIAL PREPONDERANCE AT KASUR.

***1536. Lala Gopal Das :** Will the Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab, be pleased to state if it is a fact that at present all the executive officers at Kasur from the Sub-Divisional Officer to the Naib-Tahsildar and from the Additional Superintendent of Police to the Sub-Inspector of Police are all Muslims, and, if so, will he please state reasons for this official preponderance of one community at Kasur.

Mr. C. C. Garbett : No.

DISTRICT BOARD ELECTIONS IN GURGAON, ROHTAK AND HISSAR.

***1537. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government kindly state in respect of the recent district board elections in the districts of Gurgaon, Rohtak and Hissar—

(a) the date on which the elections commenced;

(b) the date on which the elections finished;

(c) the date on which counting of votes was completed;

(d) the date on which the district authorities despatched the names of (a) elected members and (b) nominated members to the Commissioner;

[R. B. Chaudhri Chhotu Ram.]

- (e) the date on which the names of elected and nominated members despatched by the district authorities were received at the office of the Commissioner;
- (f) the date on which the Commissioner forwarded the names of elected and nominated members to the Local Government;
- (g) the date on which the names sent up by the Commissioner were received in the office of Secretary, Transferred Departments;
- (h) the date on which the Secretary, Transferred Departments, sent the names for publication in the local official gazette;
- (i) the date on which the requisite notification appeared in the local official gazette;
- (j) the reasons for the delay, if any, which occurred at any stage;
- (k) the measure of representation which the various principal agricultural tribes received as a result of the election and how it compared with the results of the preceding election;
- (l) the names of the nominated members with the interests which each of them is supposed to represent?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang: A statement is laid on the table—

Hissar.	Rchtak.	Gurgaon.
(a) 22nd April 1932 ..	8th April 1932 ..	7th March 1932.
(b) 2nd May 1932 ..	21st April 1932 ..	8th March 1932.
(c) 5th May 1932 ..	26th April 1932 ..	15th March 1932.
(d) 7th May 1932 ..	12th May 1932 ..	17th March 1932.
(e) 10th May 1932 ..	14th May 1932 ..	18th March 1932.
(f) 18th May 1932 ..	23rd May 1932 ..	1st April 1932.
(g) 19th May 1932 ..	25th May 1932 ..	2nd April 1932.
(h) 16th June 1932 ..	2nd July 1932 ..	15th July 1932.
(i) (Elected members' names in Part I-B and the nominated members' names in Part I-A of the Gazette dated)— 24th June 1932 ..	8th July 1932 ..	22nd July 1932.

(j) There was no undue delay except perhaps in the case of Gurgaon, which however was due to references having been made to the local officers.

(k)—

	Last elections.	Elections previous to the last elections.		Last elections.	Elections previous to the last elections.		Last elections.	Elections previous to the last elections.
Hindu Jats ..	19	13	Hindu Jats ..	31	28	Jats ..	7	13
Sikh Jats ..	4	3	Hindu Ahir ..	1	1	Ahirs ..	7	5
Pathans ..	1	3	Hindu Rajputs ..	..	1	Meos ..	12	8
Hindu Rajputs ..	..	3	Muslim Rajputs ..	2	2	Rajputs ..	4	2
Muslim Rajputs ..	4	5	Hindq Gujar ..	..	1	Gujars ..	4	4
Geur Brahmins ..	..	1	..	..	..	Brahmins ..	2	..
Arain ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mali ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

(B)

(a) REPRESENTATIVES OF LOCAL RATE-PAYERS.

Hissar.**Rohtak.****Gurgaon.***Hindus.*

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| 1. Rai Sahib Lala Atma Ram, Honorary Magistrate, Sirsa.
2. Chaudhri Suraj Mal, B. A., LL.B., Pleader, Hissar. | 1. Rai Sahib Subedar Pandit Mohar Singh, Sub-Registrar of Gochhi.
2. Honorary Captain Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand, O.B.E., M.L.A., Rohtak. | 1. Chaudhri Piaroy Lal, Sufedposh of Sunper, tahsil Ballabgarh.
2. Rao Bahadur Captain Balbir Singh, O.B.E., M.L.C.
3. Chaudhri Sumer Singh, B.A., LL.B., of Dayalpur. |
|--|--|--|

Muhammadans.

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| 1. Chaudhri Sahib Dad Khan, Pleader, Hissar.
2. Risaldar Major Asbraf Ali Khan.
3. Khan Abdul Rashid Ahmad Khan of Tohana. | 1. Mir Mehrban Ali, Honorary Magistrate of Khar-khanda.
2. Syed Muhammad Shah, Pleader, Rohtak.
.. | 1. Khan Sahib Chaudhri Farzand Ali Khan, M.B.E., Jagirdar, Honorary Magistrate and Zaildar.
2. Chaudhri Ali Muhammad, Zaildar of Jatusana.
3. Resaldar Umar Farooq Khan of Seoli. |
|--|--|---|

(b) REPRESENTATIVES OF HAIJIYAT OR PROFESSION TAX PAYERS.

Hindus.

Lala Kirpa Ram, Mahajan of Chhara.	Lala Chaman Lal, Pleader, Palwal, tahsil Gurgaon.
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ELECTED ELEMENT IN DISTRICT BOARDS.

***1538. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government kindly state the names of district boards in which the elected element falls short of two-thirds of the total strength and whether the Government has any objection to the raising of this element to a minimum of two-thirds, and, if so, on what grounds this objection is based in each case ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : Excluding the District Board of Simla, where the Deputy Commissioner constitutes the board, there are only two district boards, namely, those of Mianwali and Dera Ghazi Khan, on which the elected element is less than two-thirds of the total number of members of the boards. As the tribal system still prevails in both these districts it has not been considered expedient to decrease the nominated element.

VOTING BY OFFICIAL MEMBERS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

***1539. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government kindly state—

- (a) whether it is customary for official members of district boards to vote at the election of non-official chairmen and vice-chairmen ;
- (b) whether the Government has any objection, and, if so, what, to the issue of instructions that official members should refrain from voting at such elections ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : (a) Government have no information that official members of district boards do not vote at elections of non-official chairmen and vice-chairmen.

(b) Members appointed by office are as much members of district boards as non-officials, and there seems to be no reason why they should be prevented from voting at elections of chairmen and vice-chairmen even if such district board officers are to be non-officials.

PANCHAYAT OFFICERS.

***1540. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government kindly state—

(a) whether it is a fact that all the panchayat officers have been discharged as a measure of retrenchment ;

(b) whether he is aware of the abolition of a whole cadre of officers in any other department ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : (a) The attention of the honourable member is invited to the reply given to part (a) of starred question No. 94.¹

(b) No. But no other department has a whole cadre consisting of temporary officers.

Mian Nurullah : Whether it is a fact that certain officers who were retrenched offered to serve on reduced rates of salaries ? If so, how many of them, with their names ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : I require notice.

WESTERN JUMNA CANAL.

***1541. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Member for Revenue kindly state—

(a) the average discharge at the head of the Western Jumna Canal during the five years ending with 1931 in the period (i) between the 1st January and 15th April and (ii) between the 15th April and 31st May ;

(b) the discharge in the same periods in 1932 ;

(c) the average discharge during the five years ending with 1931 for the periods stated in (a) at the point where water is diverted for irrigation in the Rohtak and Hissar districts, respectively ;

(d) the actual discharge in the periods stated in (a) at the point stated in (c) in 1932 ;

(e) the annual average amount of water rates realised for *rabi* for the five years ending with 1931 for the whole area commanded by the Western Jumna Canal and the same for the Rohtak and Hissar districts, respectively ;

(f) the amount of water-rates (i) due for *rabi* 1932 and (ii) realised for *rabi* 1932 for the areas stated in (e) ;

(g) the amount of water-rates due on cotton and sugarcane sown in 1931 and 1932, respectively ?

¹ Vol. XX, page 309.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : A statement giving the required information is laid on the table :—

(a) (i) 2,818 cusecs.

(ii) 4,056 cusecs.

(b) (i) 1,640 cusecs.

(ii) 1,695 cusecs.

(c) *Sirsa Branch*.—

(i) 846 cusecs.

(ii) 1,042 cusecs.

Hansi Branch.—

(i) 896 cusecs.

(ii) 1,237 cusecs.

(d) *Sirsa Branch*.—

(i) 498 cusecs.

(ii) 356 cusecs.

Hansi Branch.—

(i) 506 cusecs.

(ii) 547 cusecs.

			Rs.
(e)	Western Jumna Canal	.. ..	16,27,824
	Rohtak district	.. ..	5,19,839
	Hissar district	.. ..	4,89,942
(f)	(i) Western Jumna Canal	.. ..	15,42,440
	Rohtak district	.. ..	5,44,400
	Hissar district	.. ..	4,59,649
	(ii) Realized up to end of August 1932.—		
	Western Jumna Canal	.. ..	10,69,984
	Rohtak district	.. ..	3,66,458
	Hissar district	.. ..	4,18,609
	1931.		
(g)	Sugar-cane	.. ..	5,92,287
	Cotton	.. ..	9,50,805

1932.

Not available at this stage.

Mian Nurullah : What percentage of the total revenue does this amount form in each district?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : The honourable member can easily find it out from the books in the library.

Mian Nurullah : I ask for this information so that members may not be misled as regards Lyallpur which pays a very large amount of revenue.

LAND REVENUE REMISSIONS OF RABI 1932.

*1542. **Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Member for Revenue kindly state per district the amount of land revenue suspended and remitted in respect of *rabi* 1932 and the amount of water-rates remitted for the same harvest?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : The required information is not yet complete. It will be conveyed to the honourable member when ready.

BHAKRA DAM PROJECT.

***1543. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Member for Revenue kindly state what progress, if any, has been made by the Bhakra Dam Project since March, 1932; whether any replies have been received from any of the Indian States concerned, and, if not, whether any reminders have been issued?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : On the first of May 1932 the Agents to the Governor-General were addressed, suggesting that the preliminary discussion on the Bhakra Dam Project should be held in Lahore in November next. Replies to this reference have been received and the date fixed is 30th November.

In the meantime a senior executive engineer has been placed on special duty to work up the case with the object of facilitating its consideration at this meeting.

STATUTORY AGRICULTURISTS AMONG HINDU TAHSILDARS.

***1544. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Member for Revenue kindly state the proportion of statutory agriculturists among Hindu tahsildars and naib-tahsildars and the reasons for this low proportion of agriculturists?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : Eight out of 35 tahsildars and 17 out of 60 naib-tahsildars. As these officers have been recruited during the last 30 years, it is natural to believe that the chief cause of the low proportion is the lack of educational qualifications among Hindu agriculturists during the earlier years.

STATUTORY AGRICULTURISTS AMONG HINDU ZILLADARS.

***1545. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Member for Revenue kindly state the proportion of statutory agriculturists among Hindu zilladars and candidate zilladars and the reasons for this low proportion of agriculturists?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (1) The honourable member is referred to the Consolidated Statement showing the proportionate representation of various communities serving in the different departments of the Punjab Government as it stood on 1st of January 1932, page 3, last two items (d) and (e);

2. The low proportion of Hindu agriculturists is possibly due to the paucity of members of this class who are qualified for zilladarship.

RECRUITMENT OF TAHSILDARS.

***1546. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Member for Revenue kindly state—

- (a) whether any recruitment of tahsildars by direct appointment has taken place in 1981 and 1982 ;
- (b) the number of tahsildars who have completed 30 years of service and have not retired ?

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

(b) Tahsildars are retired on attaining the age of 55 and not on completing 30 years' service. The number of those, if any, who have completed 30 years' service is not readily available.

EXCESS IN THE CADRE OF EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

***1547. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Chief Secretary kindly state—

- (a) the excess, if any, which still remains to be worked off in the cadre of extra assistant commissioners ;
- (b) the number of extra assistant commissioners who have completed thirty years of service and have not retired ?

Mr. C. C. Garbett : (a) Nil.

(b) Thirty.

Mian Nurullah : What is the total amount of salary that these officers draw ?

Mr. C. C. Garbett : Does the honourable member really expect me to know this off hand ? He will find the figures in the Civil List.

Mian Nurullah : I only ask for approximate figures.

Mr. C. C. Garbett : We have effected savings to the extent of about Rs. 74,000 this year and estimated at Rs. 2,46,000 in next.

DISTRICTS AND SESSIONS JUDGES.

***1548. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Chief Secretary kindly state—

- (a) whether any of the district and sessions judges recruited from among practising lawyers are due to retire shortly ;
- (b) whether the Hindu and Sikh district and sessions judges recruited from the Bar were statutory agriculturists or not ;
- (c) whether the Government intends to keep in view the claims of Hindu and Sikh statutory agriculturists when vacancies to be filled by direct recruitment from the Bar occur ;
- (d) the proportion of statutory agriculturists among the present Hindu and Sikh district and sessions judges ?

Mr. C. C. Garbett : (a) Retirements are due on 16th July and 7th August 1983.

- (b) The answer is in the negative.
- (c) Yes.
- (d) Nil per cent.

MONEY DECREES ON THE BASIS OF PRIVATE AWARDS.

***1549, Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Member for Finance kindly state by districts the number of money decrees passed on the basis of private awards during the period commencing from the 1st April 1931 and ending with the 31st August 1932 ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : A statement is laid on the table. The causes of the exceptionally high figures for the Rohtak and Karnal districts are being investigated.

Statement.

District.	Number of decrees.
1. Hissar	269
2. Gurgaon	82
3. Karnal	2,024
4. Rohtak	3,226
5. Ambala	188
6. Simla	16
7. Hoshiarpur	6
8. Kangra	2
9. Jullundur	7
10. Ludhiana	4
11. Ferozepore	50
12. Lahore	282
13. Amritsar	115
14. Gurdaspur .. .. .	..
15. Sialkot	34
16. Gujranwala	12
17. Gujrat	22
18. Shahpur	16
19. Jhang	116
20. Jhelum	21
21. Rawalpindi	20
22. Attock	6
23. Mianwali	22
24. Montgomery	54
25. Lyallpur	105
26. Sheikhupura	20
27. Multan	29
28. Muzaffargarh	38
29. Dera Ghazi Khan	38

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

DAMAGE TO THE GRAM KEPT IN POLICE STATION, RENALA KHURD.

285. 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) the 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 reply to this question is not yet ready. It will be supplied to the honourable member when ready.

NOMINATIONS TO DISTRICT BOARDS.

304. Chaudhri Shah Muhammad : Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government kindly state—

- (a) whether there is any rule by which no illiterate man can apply for the membership of district board ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that literacy is an essential qualification for the membership of the municipality ;
- (c) whether it is possible that untouchable Indian Christians and Mazhabi Sikhs should be represented in the district board ;
- (d) whether there is any district board in the province where the untouchables have been nominated by the Government as members ;
- (e) if not, how the interests of these people are safe-guarded ;
- (f) whether there are any district board schools where *Chuhras* are admitted in the school ;
- (g) how many district boards in the province are giving instruction to the students in Punjabi ?

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

(b) and (c) Yes.

(d) Yes. Hoshiarpur District Board.

(e) An elected member of a district board represents all classes and communities belonging to his electoral circle.

(f) Yes.

(g) Twenty-one.

REMISSIONS OF LAND REVENUE AND *ABIANA*.

305. Lala Jyoti Prasad : Will the Honourable Revenue Member kindly lay on the table a statement showing—

(a) the areas in acreage of irrigated *barani*, *rohi*, culturable and non-culturable land separately in the districts of Hissar, Rohtak, Lyallpur, Jhelum, Montgomery, Rawalpindi, Multan and Amritsar ;

(b) the land revenue of each of these districts and also the land revenue per acre in each district ;

(c) the remissions of land revenue and *abiana* allowed in the above districts in *rabi* 1929, *kharif* 1929, *rabi* 1930, *kharif* 1930, *rabi* 1931 and *kharif* 1931 ;

(d) how much land revenue and *abiana* were due to Government, how much realized, how much suspended in the districts named above for the six crops of years 1929 to 1931 ?

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

EDUCATION SERVICE, LAHORE DISTRICT BOARD.

318. Rai Bahadur Lala Sewak Ram : Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the number of board high schools that were started in the Lahore division during the time of Shaikh Nur Ilahi as Inspector of Schools, Lahore division, and the number of headmasters appointed, community-wise ;

(b) the number of the schools mentioned in (a) which were subsequently provincialised ;

(c) the number of trained graduates, community-wise, recruited to the educational board service in the Lahore division during the period mentioned above ;

(d) the number of board high schools started in the division in 1931 and the number of headmasters appointed, community-wise ;

(e) the number of trained graduates, community-wise, recruited to the educational board service in the division during 1929—31 ;

(f) the number of second masters in the board high schools, Lahore division, community-wise ;

(g) whether out of the 13 board high schools in the Lahore division, in only one school there is a Hindu headmaster ;

(h) the reason for the low percentage of Hindu headmasterships in this division ;

- (e) what steps Government propose to take to give adequate representation to the Hindus as headmasters and second masters in the board high schools in the division ;
- (j) whether the inspectors of schools strictly conform to the rules and procedure prescribed by the Government in making appointments and promotions in the board service ; if not, why not ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : The information is not yet ready. It will be supplied as soon as possible.

RETRENCHMENT OF EUROPEAN AND INDIAN OFFICERS.

341. Khawaja Muhammad Eusoof : Will the Honourable Member for Finance please state—

- (a) the number of Europeans and Indians serving in the province and getting over two hundred and fifty rupees as emoluments, who have been retrenched during the last six months ;
- (b) what posts have been retrenched or reduced to lower grade ;
- (c) how many of these were held by the Indians and how many by officers of non-Asiatic domicile ;
- (d) what allowances have been abolished or reduced, and how many of these were held by Indians and how many by officers of non-Asiatic domicile ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : The information is being collected, and will be supplied to the honourable member when ready.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS ON ROLL IN HISSAR DISTRICT.

346. Lala Jyoti Prasad : Will the Honourable Minister for Education please state in the form of a statement showing for the year 1929-30—

- (a) the number of students on roll in each month in the district of Hissar ;
- (b) the number of new students who sought admission each month to the schools ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon :—

	(a) Number of students on roll.	(b) New students who sought ad- mission.
April, 1929	28,549	2,108
May, 1929	27,983	1,558
June, 1929	28,934	1,217
July, 1929	28,281	2,416
August, 1929	27,542	1,512
September, 1929	27,874	1,318
October, 1929	28,319	1,000
November, 1929	27,906	1,491
December, 1929	27,982	1,570
January, 1930	28,047	1,699
February, 1930	28,111	1,428
March, 1930	28,849	494

CONTRACT FOR LIME (CHUNA) FOR THE BHIWANI WATER-WORKS.

364. Lala Chetan Anand : Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture please state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that a contract of the value of nearly Rs. 15,000 for the preparation of lime (*chuna*) for the Bhiwani water-works was given last summer, by the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Circle (Punjab), on the recommendation of the Executive Engineer, Public Health Division, Ambala ;
- (b) the rate at which the contract was given ;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the lime supplied is not of the required quality and contains dust and sand in a great proportion ;
- (d) whether it is a fact that this lime was prepared near the works under the supervision of the Sub-Divisional Officer in charge of the construction of water-works ;
- (e) whether it is a fact that complaints in writing as regards defect in lime were made to the President, Municipal Committee, Bhiwani, and the Executive Engineer concerned by the people ;
- (f) whether any enquiry was made into these complaints ;
- (g) whether the same defective lime is being used for purposes of construction ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : (a) The contract referred to by the honourable member was entered into by the President, Municipal Committee, Bhiwani, on the advice of the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Circle.

- (b) Rs. 16 per cent. cubic ft.
- (c) No. The lime was chemically analysed frequently and found satisfactory.
- (d) Yes.
- (e) Two complaints were received by the President, Municipal Committee and passed on by him to the Sub-Divisional Officer, Public Works Department. No complaints was received direct by the Executive Engineer.
- (f) Yes and the complaints were found to be groundless.
- (g) Does not arise in view of the reply to (c) above.

SUPPLY OF STAMPS TO STAMP SELLERS, HISSAR.

391. Lala Jyoti Prasad : Will the Honourable Finance Member please state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that previously stamp sellers at Hissar used to be supplied with stamps thrice a week from the Government treasury ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that now they get these only once a week ;

- (c) whether Government is aware that owing to the present practice of supplying stamps once a week the litigants as well as the stamp sellers are put to great inconvenience, trouble and loss ;
- (d) if the answer to (a), (b) and (c) be in the affirmative, what steps Government propose to adopt to remove this trouble ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a) Before March 1981 the stamp vendors could take stamps from the treasury as often as they liked, a practice which seriously interfered with the other duties of the Treasury Officer and his establishment.

(b) Since then stamps are ordinarily issued once a week but supplies are made at shorter intervals if necessary.

(c) It is expected that stamp vendors should as a rule invest sufficient capital for the purchase of stamps in order to meet normal demands. Complaints from the public are due to their neglect in this matter.

(d) Instructions have been issued to deputy commissioners to see that stamp vendors keep adequate stock of stamps and that no hinderance is caused in their obtaining regular supplies from the treasuries.

392 }
393 } *Cancelled.*
394 }

ARREST OF LALA DAULAT RAM GUPTA OF ROHTAK.

395. Lala Jyoti Prasad : Will the Honourable Member for Finance be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that Lala Daulat Ram Gupta of Rohtak, was arrested on 7th April 1982, without showing any warrants when demanded ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that sub-inspector Sayad Mubarak Ali Shah, did not show any warrant even at police station and simply said that the arrest was made under sections 447, 448 and 511, Indian Penal Code ;
- (c) when the offence was bailable, whether it is a fact that the said sub-inspector refused to release the Lala Sahib on bail, whilst half a dozen respectable citizens had gone to the police station to stand as sureties ;
- (d) whether it is a fact that Lala Daulat Ram Gupta was kept constantly for 24 hours in a dirty cell in the police station and was forced to make water there, to take his dinner there and to sleep there on the dirty ground floor, and no arrangements were made for his bath even inside the cell for full 24 hours in such a hot season ;
- (e) whether it is a fact that Lala Daulat Ram Gupta was taken from the police station to court, a distance of not less than two miles on foot at noon time in such a hot season through the bazars with handcuffs on both hands ;
- (f) if the answers to (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) be in the affirmative what action Government proposes to take against the officials concerned and what steps Government contemplates to take to avoid such mischief in future ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

(d) This is not correct.

(e) The police station lock-up is hardly one mile from the courts where he was taken at 10 A.M.

(f) Does not arise.

396 }
397 } *Cancelled.*
398 }
399 }

STONE QUARRIES AT DANDOT AND KHEWRA.

400. Mr. E. Maya Das : Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state if the stone quarries at Dandot and Khewra have been approved by the Communications Board ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : The Communications Board is not an authority for approving of stone quarries.

Khewra is under the control of the Salt Department while Dandot is worked by a private firm. The Dandot lime stone is of good quality, has been tried as road metal and has proved successful.

DISTRICT BOARD DISTRICT ENGINEERS OF AMBALA DIVISION.

401. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please give the following information with respect to the district board district engineers of Ambala division—

- (a) his age on 29th February 1932 ;
- (b) his educational qualifications such as Matric, F.A., B.A., &c. ;
- (c) engineering examination passed ;
- (d) date of taking up service in the board ;
- (e) starting pay and grade allowed at the start ;
- (f) whether resignation was submitted by him at any time to the board ;
- (g) what happened after the resignation ;
- (h) whether board ever decided to reduce the pay, giving the resolution ;
- (i) was the pay actually reduced, if so, to what figure, if not, why not ;
- (j) allowance, if any, given and from when ;
- (k) rates of travelling allowance allowed ;
- (l) any special concessions ever allowed, if so, what and why ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : A statement showing the required information is laid on the table.

Particulars of District Board District Engineers of the Ambala division.

District Board.	Age on 20th February 1932 (a).	Educational Qualifications. (b).	Engineering Examination passed. (c).	Date of commencement of service with Board. (d).	Starting pay and grade allowed at start. (e).	Whether resignation submitted at any time. (f).	What happened after resignation. (g).	Whether ever decided to reduce pay, give resolution. (h).	Was pay actually reduced, if so, to what figure if not, why. (i).	Allowance if any, given and from when. (j).	Rates of Travelling Allowance allowed. (k).	Any special concession allowed, if so, what and why. (l).
1. Hissar ..	27½ years	F. A. (Bombay U.)	B. Sc. (Hons.) in Civil Engineering (Lead's U.)	1st March 1930	Rs. 250 in Rs. 250—20—450.	No ..	Does not arise	No ..	Does not arise	Nil	According to Fundamental Rules.	Increment of Rs. 100 from 10th February 1931 raising his pay to Rs. 350 per mensem on his application for an increment of Rs. 100
2. Rohtak ..	Y. M. D. 43 7 24	B. Sc.	Civil Engineering from the Roorkie College in 1912, as an Assistant Engineer.	14th May 1914	Rs. 250 in Rs. 250—10—300.	No ..	Does not arise	No ..	Does not arise	Nil ..	Grade IV officers under Fundamental Rules.	Free accommodation at time of appointment. Board has proposed to charge rent at Government rates.
3. Gurgaon ..	43 1 9	F. A. (Allahabad) studied up to B. Sc. standard.	Final Examination of the Civil Engineering class, Thomason College, Roorkie, in 1912.	26th November 1926.	Rs. 500 in Rs. 500—20—600.	No ..	Does not arise	No ..	Does not arise	Nil ..	Grade IV officers under Fundamental Rules.	Nil.
4. Karnal ..	37 11 1	B. Sc. (Hons.)	Assistant Engineer of Thomason College, Roorkie, in 1917.	15th July 1926	Rs. 350 in Rs. 300—20—500.	No ..	Does not arise	No ..	Does not arise	Nil ..	Fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem.	Nil.
5. Ambala ..	42 9 21	Has not passed any University Examination.	No regular Engineering Examination of any University, etc., but served on apprenticeship to Deputy Chief Agent of Messrs. Peulding and Company, Limited, London. Held following appointments prior to joining Ambala District Board :— 1917—19.—Garrison Engineer as Lieutenant in M. E. Services—Rs. 600 per mensem. 1919—21.—Assistant Engineer (Gazetted), Public Works Department, New Delhi—Rs. 600 per mensem. 1921—23.—Garrison Engineer, M. E. S.—Rs. 1,000 per mensem. 1923—25.—Specially selected to be Personal Assistant to the Commanding Royal Engineers, Royal Air Force—Rs. 1,000 per mensem.	1st March 1925	Rs. 500 in Rs. 500—60—700.	Served the District Board with 3 months' notice having been appointed as Assistant Executive Engineer on Rs. 975 on a four year agreement on the Mandi Hydro-Electric scheme.	Board regretted decision of Mr. Hayes. Decided to advertise for New Engineer. Chairman then persuaded Mr. Hayes to stay on and he agreed on following conditions :— (i) Pay Rs. 600—50—900 from 1st April 1926 <i>plus</i> Rs. 100 per mensem for tree planting. (ii) Travelling allowance Retention on these terms confirmed by Board in resolution No. 4, dated 19th April 1926.	Board Resolution 32, dated 18th March 1929, sanctioned cuts of Rs. 6,000 and Rs. 1,000 from Budget for 1929-30 with a view to disburse with the services of Mr. Hayes and to appoint lower paid officer. The proposal to replace Mr. Hayes was set aside in District Board Resolution No. 44, dated 4th May 1929.	No. As it was not considered desirable to discontinue services of Mr. Hayes.	Rs. 100 per mensem as arboricultural allowance from 15th May 1925, and as per terms of retention agreed to by Board, see column (g).	(i) From 1st March 1925 to 31st March 1929 under Fundamental Rules as IV grade officer. (ii) As per terms of retention see column (g) application was made to Government to sanction Re. 0-8-0 instead of Re. 0-5-0 per mile, but Government did not agree. Tour compensation allowance of Rs. 40 per mensem was paid up to 31st March 1929 this was agreed to by the Board in resolution No. 56, dated 30th April 1927. As there was an audit objection Commissioner's sanction was obtained to the payment of this extra pay from 1st April 1926 to 31st March 1929. From 1st April 1929 to date III Grade travelling allowance as per miles.	Nil.
6. Simla ..	There is no District Engineer in Simla.											

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

LOANS TAKEN BY THE DISTRICT BOARDS OR MUNICIPAL COMMITTEES IN THE
AMBALA DIVISION.

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

(a) what loans, if any, the district boards or municipal committees have in the Ambala division taken from the Local Government ;

(b) whether the Government has ever enquired into the use of such loans, if not, why not ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : (a) If the honourable member would specify the period in respect of which he requires this information an endeavour will be made to furnish the information.

(b) The purposes for which loans can be taken are specified in section 3 of the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1914, and before sanctioning the raising of a loan Government require to be satisfied that it is necessary to take a loan. The Audit Department and local officers are expected to bring to the notice of Government any case in which the amount of the loan has not been properly utilized.

SECRETARIES OF THE DISTRICT BOARDS IN AMBALA DIVISION.

403. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : Will the Hon'ble Minister for Local Self-Government please give the names, educational qualifications, present salaries, caste of the secretaries of the district boards in Ambala division ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : I regret the reply to this question is not yet ready. It will be supplied to the honourable member when ready.

AGRICULTURISTS AMONG EMPLOYEES OF DISTRICT BOARDS IN THE
AMBALA DIVISION.

404. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please give the strength of employees except *belahars*, coolies and *malis* of each district board in the Ambala division and state how many of them are statutory agriculturists and how many non-agriculturists ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : The information required by the honourable member is as follows :—

District Board.	Number of employees excluding <i>belahars</i> , coolies and <i>malis</i> .	Number of agriculturists.	Number of non-agriculturists.
Hissar	762	486	296
Rohtak	931	668	263
Gurgaon	783	644	249
Karnal	756	449	307
Ambala	688	212	476
Simla	111	87	24

**ENGLISH TEACHERS AND HEADMASTERS IN THE DISTRICT BOARD
SCHOOL OF AMBALA DISTRICT.**

405. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : Will the Honourable Minister for Education give the number of English teachers and headmasters in the District Board School of Ambala district, and state how many of them are agriculturists and how many non-agriculturists, and further state how many of them are residents of Ambala district and how many of outside places ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon :

	Total number.	Agricultu- rists.	Non-agri- culturists.	Residents of Ambala district.	Outsiders.
1. English Teachers ..	6	1	5	4	2
2. Headmasters ..	7	1	6	1	6
Total ..	13	2	11	5	8

PREFERENCE TO AGRICULTURISTS FOR DISTRICT BOARD SERVICE.

406. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state whether any district board in Ambala division passed a resolution within the last 10 years giving preference to agriculturists for district board service, if so, will the Honourable Minister kindly lay all such resolutions on the table ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : I regret that the reply to this question is not yet ready. It will be supplied to the honourable member when ready.

**DELEGATION OF POWERS IN THE DISTRICT BOARDS OF AMBALA
DIVISION.**

407. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please lay on the table detailed list of powers delegated to the chairman, vice-chairman both senior and junior, civil surgeon, district health officer and district inspector of schools in the various district boards of Ambala division ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : Collection of the information asked for will entail expenditure of time not commensurate with the value of the information when available.

CORRUPTION IN AMBALA CITY MUNICIPALITY.

408. Thakur Pancham Chand : Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) whether in view of his answer to question No. 702¹, paragraph 4(1), the allegations against the municipality regarding corruption, mismanagement, etc., have since been enquired into by him ;
- (b) if so, with what result ;
- (c) whether Chaudhri Muhammad Sharif, Additional District Magistrate, Ambala city, was appointed by him to enquire into the affairs of the Municipality ;
- (d) if so, when ;
- (e) whether he will lay a copy of the report by the magistrate on the table ;
- (f) what action has been taken by the Government on this report of the magistrate ;
- (g) whether more complaints and allegations were submitted by the public of Ambala city since the submission of this report ;
- (h) if so, what action the Government has been pleased to take in the matter ?

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

- (b) The report is under consideration.
- (c) This officer was deputed by the Deputy Commissioner.
- (d) June 1931.
- (e) It is not considered to be in the public interest to lay a copy of the report on the table.
- (f) The report is under consideration.
- (g) Yes.
- (h) They are being considered.

NAZUL AND PUBLIC LANDS IN AMBALA CITY.

409. Thakur Pancham Chand : Will the Honourable Revenue Member please give a detailed statement of the encroachments in Ambala city, made during 1931 and 1932—

- (a) in the grain market ;
- (b) in the Serai near Police Kotwali ;
- (c) in connection with the house of Master Zahir-ud-Din ;
- (d) any other places in the city ;
- (e) will Government please lay on the table any orders or reports of the Commissioner or the Deputy Commissioner regarding any or all of these encroachments, and the action taken by the Government on the same ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a), (b) and (d) Required information is given in the * statements A, B and C, respectively.

(c) An encroachment of one foot width was made by Shaikh Muhammad Zahir-ud-Din but it has since been removed by him.

(e) The matter is under consideration with local officers.

STRENGTH OF EMPLOYEES IN THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

410. Sardar Bahadur Sardar Mohan Singh : Will the Honourable Minister for Education please lay on the table the following information :—

- (a) (1) community-wise strength of employees working in the Education Department in the grades of Rs. 80—4—100, Rs. 110—5—135, Rs. 140—10—190 and Rs. 200—10—250 ;
- (2) community-wise strength of employees in the Education Department in the different cadres of provincial service ;
- (3) community-wise number of employees recruited in the above grades during the last five years ;
- (b) whether the Government is aware that number of Sikhs in each of these grades is far shorter than its due proportion ;
- (c) if the reply to the above is in positive will the Government please state the reasons for overlooking the rights and interests of Sikhs in this department especially when a considerable number of qualified Sikhs are available ;
- (d) whether the Government intends to make up the deficiency of Sikhs by promoting deserving Sikhs to higher grades when any vacancy occurs and recruiting Sikhs when a vacancy in lower grade takes place ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : (a) (1), (2) and (3) The statement giving the requisite information is laid on the table.

(b) The meaning of the word " due proportion " is not understood. If the honourable member could explain the meaning of these two words I shall do my best to answer this part of the question.

(c) The honourable member will see from the figures now supplied to him that the rights and interests of Sikhs have not been overlooked in the past.

(d) Promotion is by selection of the best men. It will be wrong to lay down a principle under which promotion among Government servants who are already in Government service are made not on merit but according to the religious belief of the officers concerned. Such a principle will be subversive of all discipline and remove all incentive to hard work. What Government can do and is willing to do is to give an extra share of vacant places to Sikhs, Muslims and others who may be inadequately represented in the Education Department.

[The Hon. Malik Firoz Khan Noon.]

(a) (1) *Statement showing community-wise strength of employees working in Education Department in the grades of Rs. 80—4—100, Rs. 110—5—135, Rs. 140—10—190 and Rs. 200—10—250.*

Grades.	Hindu.	Muslim.	Sikhs.	Christian.	Others.	Percentage of Sikhs.
Rs. 80—4—100 ..	157	164	50	1	..	13.4
Rs. 110—5—135 ..	174	125	30	2	..	9.1
Rs. 140—10—190 ..	102	91	32	6	..	14.3
Rs. 200—10—250 ..	47	30	13	2	..	14.1

(a) (2) *Statement showing strength of employees in the Education Department in the different cadres of the provincial service.*

Classes.	Hindu.	Muslim.	Sikhs.	Christian.	Others.	Percentage of Sikhs.
Class II ..	50	41	16	6	..	14.1
Class I ..	1	2	1	3	1	12.5

(a) (3) *Statement showing community-wise number of employees recruited in the grades mentioned at (a) (1) and (a) (2) above during the last five years.*

Service or grade.	Hindu.	Muslim.	Sikhs.	Christian.	Others.
Provincial Educational Service (Class I).	..	..	..	4	..
Provincial Educational Service (Class II).	2	1	1	..	1
Subordinate Educational Service (Rs. 200—10—250).	6	3	1	..	..
Subordinate Educational Service (Rs. 140—10—190).	11	6	4	3	..
Subordinate Educational Service (Rs. 110—5—135).	19	14	4	1	..
Subordinate Educational Service (Rs. 80—4—100).	29	21	9	1	..
Total	67	45	19	9	1

STATEMENT BY A NON-OFFICIAL MEMBER.

Diwan Bahadur Raja Narendra Nath : I wish to say a few words.

Mr. President : According to Parliamentary practice, the honourable member cannot speak or make a statement, unless there is a question before the House.

Thereupon twelve Hindu and six Sikh members walked out of the Chamber.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : Sir, I might announce for the information of the House that the business of the week will be as follows :—

The Punjab Criminal Law Amendment Bill, motion for reference to the select committee will be discussed to-day and if not finished to-day will be continued to-morrow and immediately after this, supplementary demands will be presented on the 8th. Resolution for the constitution of the second chamber in the province will be taken up on the 10th and the Punjab Wild Birds and Wild Animals Protection Bill will be taken up on the 11th.

PANEL OF CHAIRMEN.

Mr. President : Gentlemen, under Rule 8 of the Punjab Legislative Council Rules, the Chair is required to nominate a panel of not more than four chairmen. The following four gentlemen formed the panel of chairmen for the last session :—

Mr. Manohar Lal,

Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram,

Khan Bahadur Sardar Habib Ullah, and

¹Honorary Lieutenant Sardar Raghbir Singh.

Unless anyone of them objects, I propose to continue them on the panel of chairmen for the session which has commenced to-day.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE.

ACTION TAKEN ON CUTS IN THE BUDGET.

Secretary : Statement showing the action taken by Government on cuts made by the Punjab Legislative Council in original and supplementary demands presented to the Council since November 1931 is laid on the table.

¹ Sardar Raghbir Singh has since expressed his inability to continue in the panel.

Statement showing the action taken by Government on cuts made by the Legislative Council in original and supplementary demands presented to the Council since November 1931.

[Secretary.]

Serial No.	(i) Major head. (ii) Minor head. (iii) Sub-head.	Reasons for reduction or cut.	Amount of reduction.	Volume No. and page of the Punjab Legislative Council Debates.	Actions taken by Government.
1	5—Land Revenue	To urge that a reasonable proportion of land revenue be remitted until prices of agricultural produce resume their normal level.	Rs. 1	Volume XXI, No. 8, page 375, and No. 9, pages 393—408.	Remissions of land revenue to the extent of Rs. 19 lakhs were granted after examining the economic conditions of the various districts in the province with special reference to fall in prices, crop failures and general depletion of agricultural resources. The situation at each harvest is carefully considered to see if any steps outside the ordinary remission and suspension rules are needed.
2	C.—XIII.A—Irrigation Works—Working Expenses.	To urge the lowering of water rate to a reasonable extent.	1	Volume XXI, pages 450—465 of No. 10 and 467—477 of No. 11.	Government is already meeting the difficulties of the cultivators, arising out of the low prices of agricultural produce, by sanctioning special reductions in water rates each harvest and does not consider that any further action is required at present.
3	Ditto	To urge the revision of <i>Kharab</i> Rules.	1	Volume XXI, No. 11, pages 494—492.	Government is anxious to help the zamindars in this respect. A proposal to fix ordinary <i>kharab</i> on the basis of the last five years' average of <i>kharab</i> was considered at a meeting of the Canal Standing Committee of the Legislative Council held on the 20th June 1932, but the non-official members decided to drop it. The matter has, however, not been allowed to rest here. Copies of <i>kharab</i> rules have been sent to the non-official members of the Canal Standing Committee and they have been invited to send suggestions for their modification. As soon as these suggestions have been received, the matter will be further considered. Government have also taken steps to make it as widely known as possible that no authoritative instructions have ever been issued to the effect that remissions granted for failed crops should not exceed a fixed percentage or that zamindars should be reprimanded if they accept claims for remission over a certain percentage. The question is still under consideration.
4	22—General Administration (Reserved).	To draw attention to the insufficiency of travelling and daily allowances of members of the Council.	1	Volume XXI, No. 12, page 528.	

ACTION TAKEN ON RESOLUTIONS.

Secretary : Statement showing the action taken by Government on resolutions passed by the Punjab Legislative Council since November 1931 is laid on the table.

Statement showing the action taken by Government on resolutions passed by the Punjab Legislative Council since November 1931.

Serial No.	Terms of resolutions passed.	Volume No. and page of Legislative Council Debates.	Action taken.
1	This Council recommends to the Government that a general remission of at least 50 per cent. in land revenue and <i>abiana</i> be granted in respect of all <i>kharif</i> crops of 1931 throughout the province.	Volume XX, No. 5, pages 261-299 and No. 6, pages 337-367.	Remissions of land revenue and <i>abiana</i> amounting to over Rs. 48 lakhs were granted in <i>kharif</i> 1931.
2	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.	Volume XX, No. 6, pages 363-395.	A Committee of Enquiry has been appointed.
3	This Council recommends to the Government that Mazhabi Sikh convicts, who do not normally follow the calling of sweeper, be not employed against their wishes to serve as sweepers to clean latrines in jails.	Volume XXI, No. 17, pages 802-807.	The resolution has been accepted by the local Government and the necessary instructions have been issued to jail superintendents.
4	This Council recommends to the Government that all dues for <i>rabi</i> crops of this year throughout the province be reduced by 50 per cent.	Volume XXI, No. 20, pages 923-955.	Remissions of land revenue and <i>abiana</i> to the extent of 43 lakhs were granted in <i>rabi</i> 1932.
5	This Council recommends to Government that an urgent representation should be made to the Government of India advocating the necessity for a reduction of railway freights on food grain generally, and that an immediate reduction be made in respect of food grains carried to the ports of Calcutta and Karachi in particular.	Volume XXI, No. 20, pages 956-966.	A copy of the resolution was transmitted to the Government of India with a recommendation that effect be given to it.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : Sir, I present the report* of the Committee on Public Accounts of the Legislative Council on the Appropriation Accounts of the year 1930-31 and other matters.

THE PUNJAB WILD BIRDS AND WILD ANIMALS
PROTECTION BILL.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : Sir, I present the select committee's report on the Punjab Wild Birds and Wild Animals Protection Bill.

THE PUNJAB CRIMINAL LAW (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : Sir, I beg to introduce the Punjab Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik (Finance Member): Sir I beg to move—

That the Punjab Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill be referred to a select committee, with orders to report by the 11th of November 1932, consisting of the following :—

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammed ;
Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sheo Narain Singh ;
Chaudhri Nazir Husain ;
Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram ;
Lala Lakh Chand Mehra ;
Mr. J. W. Hearn ;
Secretary to Government, Legislative Department ;
A nominee of the Honourable President ; and
The mover.

Sir, I regret that I will have to make a statement about this Bill to some empty and some full benches. Certain members occupying those benches, some leading members of this House, who were asked to serve on the select committee, I am sorry to say, did not find their way to accept my invitation. Well, the responsibility is theirs and not mine.

*Kept in the Library.

I take it that honourable members generally are familiar with the situation which has made Government to decide that it is necessary to introduce this Bill. The Special Powers Ordinance which was promulgated at the end of June last is due to expire and though certain portions of that Ordinance have been included in the Bill which is now under the consideration of the central legislature, broadly speaking only those parts have been included in that Bill, which the Government of India decided on general view of the situation should be made applicable to the whole of India. The Bill before the Legislative Assembly consists of three main portions: First, provision against certain form of intimidation, such as picketing or boycotting; secondly, provision against unlawful associations; and thirdly, provision for securing control of the Press. It has however been left to local governments to supplement those three provisions where they think it necessary by local legislation to meet local needs and emergencies. The present Bill, which I have just introduced, represents what the Governor-in-Council considers to be necessitated by local conditions. I would like at this point to remind the House that the Ordinance, certain provisions of which this Bill reproduces, expires, at the end of the next month. It is, therefore, imperative that this legislation should be passed before that date. On this ground and others I shall have to oppose the motion for circulation which is on the order paper.

Now, Sir, this Bill has been described and is often referred to as a Bill to perpetuate the Special Powers Ordinance, but as a matter of fact we have omitted deliberately from our Bill a large number of the most drastic provisions of the Ordinance. For example, we have omitted the special powers which are given under the Ordinance to take possession of buildings: to prohibit access to certain places; to prohibit or regulate traffic and means of transport; to regulate and prohibit the sale and possession of arms and ammunition; to control posts, telegraphs, railways and vessels; the special power of search; the power to impose collective fines and finally the whole chapter of the Ordinance which deals with the constitution of special criminal courts. All those we have deliberately discarded as we do not think that we shall require them in future. We have confined this Bill to four main provisions with a few supplementary clauses. There is first the emergency power of arresting and controlling the movements of suspected persons. Secondly, there is the power to ensure that we secure reports of public meetings. Thirdly, there are special powers which may be enforced, if necessary, against any campaign for instigating the non-payment of any form of taxes. Fourthly, there is a provision to deal with the ceremonies known as *siapa*. I do not deny that some of these powers are of an extraordinary nature, and in the case of the emergency powers of arrest and control of the movements of suspected persons I do not for a moment deny that they do constitute a serious interference with personal liberty, and they must on that ground be repugnant to anybody who respects the rule of law. They are no less repugnant to me personally than to any other honourable member of this House. Everybody must regret as I do, the necessity for retaining these two powers. But we must look at the other side of the picture also. We must remember that we have been confronted for three years and are still confronted with two movements—separate and distinct movements—whose declared object is to defy and circumvent the law of the land and to

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bring the Government to a stand-still. In the past these movements have shown great ingenuity in pursuing these objects, and I cannot deny that for some time, when we had no special weapon to check them, they achieved a certain measure of success. Surely it is the duty of this Government as it would be of every government—which is responsible for the peace and good government of this province to see that these two movements do not attain any further measure of success. If we cannot ensure that by the application of the ordinary law, we are surely entitled to provide ourselves with a special weapon. During the last two years, that is, since the beginning of 1931, we have had a special law and by the mere presence, not by the application, of that law, we have succeeded in keeping these movements under control. I say we have succeeded in keeping them under control, not by the indiscriminate or repressive use of our special powers, but owing to the general knowledge that we have those powers which we shall not hesitate to employ if required. As a matter of fact we have had to apply these special powers to a very small extent only. I claim that any impartial observer, who carefully examines the way in which the Punjab Government has used during the last two years the special powers conferred by the Ordinances, would admit that we have not used them in a tyrannous or repressive fashion. We have used them with great moderation and circumspection and have never lost sight of the maxim :—

“ ‘Tis excellent to have a giant's strength but tyrannous to use it like a giant.’ ”

I claim that we have not used our strength tyrannously.

The two movements which I have referred to are, of course, the civil disobedience movement and the terrorist movement. As regards the civil disobedience movement, it may perhaps be argued that it is now practically dead in the Punjab, and that since the beginning of 1931 or about that time the province has enjoyed a comparative immunity from the activities of those who advocate civil disobedience. I do not deny that for the last two years this movement has not been so active as it was before, but I consider that it is being held in check mainly, as I have stated, by the knowledge that we have special weapons to deal with the movement, and shall not hesitate to use them if necessary. I am afraid I am unable to agree that the spirit which lies behind the civil disobedience movement is dead. It will not die till the policy of civil disobedience is repudiated by the leaders, and I can see no sign of that change of heart which alone can bring about such repudiation. If we were to discard the special powers, which have kept it in check for the last two years, it would soon become active again and the country might well again be plunged into the same suffering and the same economic loss which it experienced in the year 1930.

The second movement to which I am referring is the terrorist movement. And I would ask honourable members to listen carefully to what I have to say about this movement, as it is the strongest argument in favour of what may be described as the most drastic clause in this Bill. I am going to take honourable members to a certain extent into my confidence. I am going to reveal to them more perhaps than they know before about this movement, and I appeal to them to think carefully over what I am saying and to realise the serious nature of the danger that lies behind the movement. It is sometimes stated that in the Punjab there is now little or no terrorist activity. I

am sorry to say that that is unfortunately very far from being the case. It is true that in 1930 we succeeded in disorganising for the time being the brains of that party. The main springs of it were either put under arrest or fled and remained in hiding. But since then a new group has been formed. Its leaders are men who are closely in touch with the organisers of 1930 and they have, I am sorry to say, succeeded in prevailing upon a considerable number of impressionable youths to adopt their pernicious doctrines. The present position—I say this with a deep consciousness of the importance of what I am saying and I ask honourable members to take this from me because without being self-assertive I am in a position to say this and no one in this House is in a position to contradict me—the present position as regards terrorism in the Punjab is that the terrorists at present are better led, better organised and better equipped than they have been at any time within the past two years. That is a very grave situation. If you will think over the events of the last year only you will realise that I am not speaking outside the book. Since the beginning of this year we have had the following cases of terrorist crimes. We have had a dacoity committed in Lahore city in which firearms were used and which was committed by student followers of the terrorist leaders. We had a gang arrested in possession of arms in Jhelum and another large gang in Gurdaspur district equipped with bombs and firearms. We had a bomb outrage in Ludhiana, a bomb explosion in Gujranwala, and here again in Lahore Cantonment two youths captured with a pistol and ammunition. These are all cases in which there is direct evidence of acts of violence or of plots or of intention to commit acts of violence by means of bombs and firearms. In addition, almost within the last few weeks Lahore has been exposed to a flood of seditious literature of the very worst type. I would like to read to honourable members one or two extracts of posters which have recently been detected by the police—I am not speaking of 1931 but I am speaking of the last few weeks. Here I have a poster, a leaflet found in September 1932 posted up in Lahore signed by the Punjab Headquarters of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army. It says among other things :

We differ from the Congress ; we differ from the moderates ; we differ from the liberals.

And it goes on :

Watch for the date of action and then burn all foreign cloth shops ; set fire to all police stations ; burn railway bridges ; cut telegraph wires ; shoot on the spot any Britisher in India ; kill any Indian officer who is working like a dog in the hands of the tyrants ; burn their houses and the houses of their relatives. In brief create havoc and anarchy in the length and breadth of the country.

Here is a quotation from another but separate poster of about the same date :—

If these demands are not accepted we will make the life of every Britisher and every officer a hell for him. Blood-shed, murders, assassinations, there shall be. Every white man or dark official who is within the reach of the terrorists should be slaughtered. But the responsibility for the offence be on your shoulders and not on ours.

Here is another one discovered within the last few days posted up in one of the colleges in Lahore. I hope honourable members will appreciate the significance of that. I will not read the whole of it but it ends up :

Emulate Bengal. Liberate India from the clutches of foreign blood-thirsty exploiters. Up with arms, young socialists, and organise yourself into a great organisation and follow the example of Bengal.

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Here is one other. I think this was also found in one of the colleges in Lahore within the last few days. It begins :

Young men ! Beware. This is not the time to sleep. Wake up. The Government, every Government official, for example, the Governor of the Punjab, their police officers, toadies, cloth-merchants and traitors to the country are hereby warned to mend their ways. Otherwise they will be murdered sooner or later.

Now these four examples, I think, will convince the House that the danger to which I allude is no empty chimera but a real danger. These are not merely things put up to frighten us or any other officers of the Government. They are to the best of my belief, genuine incitements to violence, and I would like the House to realise that the cult of terrorism is one that experience has shown spreads with extraordinary rapidity if it is not controlled. The toll of terrorist crime, heavy as it is, in the Punjab would have been far more serious if we had not had a staff of officers whose vigilance is unceasing and whose achievements are beyond praise. It is idle to argue that the police can cope with a movement of this sort by the ordinary processes of the law. I do not believe that that is the experience in any country in which terrorism and nihilism have raised their head. Honourable members may have observed that only the other day His Excellency the present Governor of Bengal, who for many years was the permanent head of the Home Office in London, speaking I think at Dacca said that he had no doubt whatever that all the resources of Scotland Yard could not have dealt with a terrorist movement like that in India under the ordinary law. There spoke a man with unique experience of what is by general admission the finest police force in the world and he said that they would have been powerless without special measures to deal with this menace. It is easy enough for the police to catch the callow youth who pulls the trigger or throws the bomb, but he is not the real criminal. The organisation of these terrorists is such that the real leader never comes in the open. He selects a victim or decides on some crime and he sends a message through his lieutenant to a third party and through him to a fourth and so on, and eventually the order reaches the actual perpetrator of the crime, who does not even know the name or the identity of the man who has issued the orders. We can catch the actual criminal. We have caught him. To catch the brains behind him, the man who sets the light to the train is a much more difficult matter. We cannot be expected to do it if we have to rely on the limitations of the ordinary law. The terrorist movement in the Punjab is now at a stage when I think we can control it if we are armed with the special powers of arrest which we ask in this Bill. If we cannot have these powers, if we have to rely on the ordinary law, this is my point, then terrorism will spread rapidly and the Punjab will soon degenerate into a state similar to that in Bengal when far more drastic and far wider powers will have to be taken to deal with it. That is all I have to say about terrorism, but it is sufficiently serious. I stress the point because clause 2 of this Bill, which gives the power of arresting suspected persons, is designed to be used mainly, if not entirely, against terrorists.

There is another type of argument that has been used in other places and in the Press against this form of legislation. We are told that we are prejudicing the chances of the successful introduction of the reforms by passing

laws like this on the very threshold of the reforms. That line of argument is, in my humble judgment, entirely fallacious. In fact I think it is the very opposite of the truth. This measure is not required so much for the use of the present government, whose days after all are numbered. No thinking man can dismiss from his mind the possibility that the future government may be confronted by a perhaps numerically small but potentially very dangerous type of opposition, composed of the revolutionary, the communist, the non-co-operator, the terrorist and other discontented elements in the population. Such an opposition would be entirely unscrupulous in its methods. It would be ready to resort to any device to add to the difficulties of the new government and unless that government has adequate powers to deal with that kind of opposition—I hope the House will understand me, I am not speaking of constitutional opposition at all, I visualise an unscrupulous party of revolutionaries whose methods will be outside the law—if as I was saying the new government has no adequate powers to deal with that type of opposition, its own position will rapidly become impossible. It is quite possible that the inauguration of the new constitution may be accompanied or followed by a period of acute economic depression. That is a possibility unfortunately that is very far from remote. In such a contingency a movement of that sort might spread very rapidly. It might develop into a widespread agrarian agitation which could certainly not remain non-violent for very long and which might break down the entire structure of society. Confronted with such a situation the new government would have to do one of two things. It would either have to leave the country to chaos, which is unthinkable, or it would have to arm itself with special powers far more drastic than those which I am asking for to-day. The odium incurred by a measure of that sort might mean a disastrous start for the new government. Surely it is far better to give it in advance some at any rate of the powers which it may quite possibly require.

There is yet another form of argument which I would like to anticipate and that is a much more weighty and much better considered argument than the last. It has been put to me by some of my friends in this Council that the Bill confers drastic powers on a comparatively subordinate type of officers, and that such officers might use their powers with unnecessary severity or in a vindictive spirit. My answer to this line of argument is to call the attention of the House to the far wider powers that are conferred by the Ordinance which is now on the point of expiry, and to point to the very small extent to which it has been necessary in practice for the Punjab Government to make use of those powers. To take each of the four main provisions of this Bill I would like to tell the House what use we have in the past made of the corresponding provisions of the expiring Ordinance. First of all to deal with clause 2—the power of arresting suspected persons under the Special Powers Ordinance—this has only been used in five cases, and under the Emergency Powers Ordinance which preceded the Special Powers Ordinance, in five cases. That is to say, ten arrests under these special powers had been made since the powers were created. All the persons arrested were suspected terrorists. In every single case arrest was made after the most careful scrutiny of the evidence available by the Governor-in-Council. Not a single arrest was made without the express orders of the local Government and those orders, as I have said, were passed after the

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most careful consideration. So, honourable members will see that in that case at any rate there is no case for asserting that these powers will be abused by subordinate officers. As regards these ten arrests I have myself made a careful estimate of their effect and I have studied the evidence of all kinds that has been put before me and have come to a certain conclusion. My conclusion—and here again I must ask the House to take this from me—my conclusion is that by these arrests we have certainly prevented at least two terrorist outrages.

Next I turn to the power to restrict the movements of suspected persons. That of course is a much less drastic power. There is no power to arrest. The order takes the form that a person must stay in a certain area or must stay outside a certain area. That power can only be exercised by the local Government itself. The Bill does not confer that power on any subordinate authority. Under the Special Powers Ordinance this power has been employed against 88 persons in all. A few of these were revolutionaries but a majority were active advocates and participants in the civil disobedience movement. I think I am right in saying that in the last three months we have only had to issue one or two orders and in only half a dozen cases we had to prosecute for infraction of the order. Here again no order has been passed without the most careful consideration by the Governor-in-Council and it is impossible for anybody to assert that the power has been used indiscriminately or in a vindictive spirit. In most cases a warning has been given to the person concerned before the issue of the order.

The next type of special power is that which empowers the officers of Government to secure through police or other agency, reports of the proceedings of every public meeting. Honourable members will see in the statement of objects and reasons that there is another but a much more clumsy way of attaining that object, that is by applying the Seditious Meetings Act, but you can only apply an Act as a whole and it would be rather absurd to apply the whole of that Act, which is a measure of a somewhat drastic nature to secure this one particular object, that is, to enable us to secure reports of public meetings. We have in the past had a few cases of our officers having been obstructed when they went to report public meetings, but I am glad to say that since this special power was put in the Ordinance we have not had to institute a single prosecution. The mere fact that it is there has been enough.

The third set of powers are those directed against instigation to refuse the payment of taxes. Here the power is limited by two kinds of restrictions and can only be used after a notification has issued applying this part of the Bill to a certain area and after certain taxes have been notified as "notified liabilities". In both cases of course the local Government is the sole authority empowered to issue notifications. That this power will be exercised with due restraint is a fair inference to draw from what has happened in the past. There has been ever since the beginning of 1931 a corresponding power in some form or other, first in what was called the Instigation Ordinance and since June last in one particular chapter of the Special Powers Ordinance. We have not had to use that power in a single case. We have not had to notify a single district. But in 1930 honourable members will

remember that there was in support of the civil disobedience movement or at any rate an offshoot of the civil disobedience movement a strong agitation in certain parts of the province against the payment of land revenue and we had to undertake a certain number of prosecutions. Should any movement like that on a widespread scale be started again after the reforms have come into force it would clearly have the most serious financial effect on the working of the administration and it would, I submit, be most impolitic not to arm Government, that is to say, the government of the future, with powers to deal with such a danger. I trust they would not have to be exercised and I feel confident that so far as can humanly be foreseen there is no immediate prospect of their being wanted in the Punjab at present, but the contingency is there and my case is that you should be armed in advance to meet such a very serious danger.

Lastly, I come to chapter V of the Ordinance—the last special provision which penalises that very cowardly and cruel form of persecution connected with mock funeral ceremonies. Demonstrations of that character were common in certain districts in the province in 1930 and 1931, and to my personal knowledge they were often followed by very serious consequences. On most occasions when people indulged in that type of demonstration, violence was used. In a great many cases suffering of a very acute nature was caused not so much to the actual victim, the actual person against whom the mock ceremony was directed, as to the members and specially the women members of his family. I have known of cases of women practically imprisoned in a high state of terror for many hours in a house, while these cowardly and disgusting exhibitions went on in front of the houses, terrified out of their wits.

It is a very striking argument in favour of this Bill that since this form of intimidation was penalised by the Ordinance not a single case has come to our notice. Before this type of demonstration was penalised we had many cases. I dare say many honourable members of this House have personal experience of them, but since this penalty was imposed I do not think a single case has come to the notice of Government. The thing has stopped and stopped completely, but if you remove the penal clause there is no guarantee that that type of demonstration with all its objectionable consequences would not start again.

Now, I think that by this review of the use which we made in the past of these special powers I have said enough to convince honourable members that the apprehensions of those who think that we will use these powers which this Bill proposes to confer in a vindictive or indiscriminate manner are not well founded. I claim that we have in the past used the corresponding powers given by the Ordinance with circumspection and moderation. Indeed we have not used many of them as I already pointed out. I conscientiously believe that if this Bill is passed, the same thing will happen in the future, that is to say, that the mere knowledge that we possess these powers will make it unnecessary for us to use them. In any case I cannot see that the powers such as we are asking for in this Bill hold out any terrors for law-abiding citizens.

There is, however, one exception. I am afraid we shall have to continue to use the special powers of arrest in the case of terrorists. The

[Hon'ble Sir Henry Craik.]

reasons for that I have made, I hope, very plain to the House. No reasonable man can object to our using against persons who follow that abominable cult any weapon, indeed far more drastic weapons if we thought that they would be effective. The terrorist deserves no quarter, (*hear, hear*) and I hope that by its verdict on this Bill the House will endorse that view.

I have only to add that certain proposals for modifying this Bill may arise in the course of the debate. One modification that will probably be suggested is that the duration of the Bill should be limited to a specified term of years. I think a limitation of that nature has been agreed to in the case of the Bill now before the Legislative Assembly and I think I am right in saying that the Bill recently passed by the North-West Frontier Province legislature is limited to a period of five years. That and other possible modifications are clearly points for discussion in the select committee and I can assure the honourable members that they will not find me unreasonable in meeting their wishes on those points. Sir, I beg to move. (*Cheers*).

Mr. President : The motion moved is—

That the Punjab Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill be referred to a select committee, with orders to report by the 11th November 1932, consisting of the following :—

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad,
Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sheo Narain Singh,
Chaudhri Nazir Husain,
Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram,
Lala Lath Chand Mehra,
Mr. J. W. Hearn,
Secretary to Government, Legislative Department,
Nominee of the Honourable President, and
The Mover.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : [Ambala division, North-East, Muhammadan, (Rural)]: Sir, I move—

That the Punjab Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 10th January 1933.

In making this motion I may make it clear that the Bill, as its provisions show and as has been represented by the Honourable Finance Member, is a serious piece of legislation and in my opinion it is the most repressive of all Bills that have been introduced in this House so far. Such a Bill should not be rushed through with the speed of lightning. The excuse that the Bill is meant to replace the Ordinance which expires about the 29th December 1932 is no excuse at all. If the Government members thought that it was necessary to replace the Ordinance by an Act like this they should have come to this Council earlier. In my opinion the hurry with which this Bill is being rushed through is only meant to keep the public in the dark and get the measure passed without much of serious opposition. The Bill being a drastic one, it is essential that all people whom it is intended to affect should know its provisions. It will serve one useful purpose, if the Bill is circulated and many people come to know of it beforehand, it is possible that some of them will then give up all their seditious and other activities which this

Bill is intended to encounter. If this Bill is passed in this hot-haste, people will surely think that there is something wrong in the Bill and that is why it is being rushed through in this way. The history of the previous Bills that have been rushed through this Council should be a warning to the members of this Council. The Punjab Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill of 1930, was rushed through this Council and as far as honourable members are aware that Bill has hardly served the purpose which the Government had in view. Even last time when the Finance Member made a statement, he said that the results were not as had been anticipated by Government and that those members who had done their duty in opposing the measure and in modifying some of its provisions were responsible for it. That has been the bitter experience of this Government. It should have thought that the Bill which is so drastic, so repressive, so unlike any other piece of legislation should be given full time that an ordinary Bill gets in this Council. The Government knew already that the Ordinance would expire by a certain date and that perhaps another Ordinance would be promulgated.

(At this stage Mr. President left the chair and it was occupied by the Deputy President.)

The idea that this is meant to give a sound legacy to the succeeding Government is also ridiculous. The next Government which is likely to come will be a constitutional government, as the Finance Member himself admits. A constitutional government must have a majority of the members at the back of it. Otherwise no constitutional government can survive for a day. An executive government like the one which is at present obtaining in India can continue without the support of the members of the Council at its back, but a constitutional government cannot even be imagined to last for a day if it has not the majority of the members at its back for support. That being so, if such a Bill is required at that time, the next government will be the best judge of it and we are not doing a proper thing in anticipating the views or findings and judgment of the next government. Probably by that time the seditious, terrorist and other activities that have been so ably enumerated by the Finance Member may cease. Even now there may be no necessity to put this Bill into operation at all. By enacting this legislation we may be only creating bad blood and nothing else. We are all aware what reception was accorded to that hateful and abominable measure enacted in 1919, I mean the Rowlatt Act. Has any honourable member ever heard of its having been applied? It was enacted with the full power of the Government at that time. But people did not like it and it met the fate that it deserved. A repressive measure in order to be acceptable to the majority of the people must be such as to inspire confidence at least of the majority of the people. Do you think that a Bill which is being rushed through like this in the absence of a large number of our honourable members who have left the Chamber to-day will be acceptable to the country? If it is not acceptable, then I do not think it has any chance of being worked. Of course it is another matter to work a thing illegally, I mean by the use of force. But that is not likely to succeed for ever. It must be the bitter experience of this Government and for that matter, of any other government, that when force has been applied it has not always succeeded. Look at the condition of Turkey in the time of Sultan Abdul Hamid. Can this Government attempt to put as much

[Ch. Allah Dad Khan.]

repression in this country as was put by that absolute monarch? Well, what was the end of Sultan Abdul Hamid's government? In a single night the whole form of government was changed. Sultan Abdul Hamid who used unlimited sway was heard of no more after that night. Repression had its repercussion in alienating the sympathy of a large section of the people, almost the whole populace from the Government. If there is a dire need for such a piece of legislation, the support of the general public must be sought; and the purpose will not be served unless the Bill is circulated for eliciting public opinion thereon. The Bill was published just about two weeks back and it is now being brought up in the Council just now with a motion that the select committee should make its report within two days. I say this is nothing less than an ordinance and even ordinances take so much time to be enacted. Does this Council think that it should enact an ordinance in such haste? The Council should realise that even if it had to enact a Bill of this sort, if it had to forge a chain for the people of their own country, it should be done in a proper way, after proper time and after proper procedure has been observed. It has been said that the repressive measure had to be applied reluctantly by the Government. I do not see now any need for a repressive measure of this kind if the civil disobedience, as the Honourable Finance Member has said, has abated, and there is no doubt that it has abated. We must wait and see what the people would do if that repressive measure is taken away. After all, civil disobedience movement is not a movement of violence, and it does not do any injury; and no harm will be done if this measure is postponed till after the expiry of the Ordinance in order to see the effect of its expiry. So far as civil disobedience is concerned, such a piece of legislation need not be brought up in this hurry. As regards the terrorist movement, I do not think this Bill can touch it. The Bill no doubt provides that the police can arrest a person whom it suspects as capable of doing any mischief or capable of committing any acts of violence or be a danger to public safety. But those people who commit these deeds of violence are very rarely detected before they commit the crime. So many acts of terrorism have been committed under the very eyes and nose of the police. Even now in the public meeting at Calcutta, under circumstances in which there was not the least idea of any anarchist

4 P.M.

being there, he had his access there. Therefore, how can you think that an express provision of law which everybody must know can affect the secret crime doers? It can of course affect those people whose activities and ideas are well known and these are the people who take part in civil disobedience movement and who have made non-violence their creed. For them this Bill is not necessary, whereas it will increase the activities of the terrorists. They will have a weapon in their hands in preaching to the uninitiated that such measures are being forged against the people with such speed and with such tremendous force, and that they should resist them whether openly or secretly or in some other manner. Thus, in my opinion, the terrorist movement will not be affected by this Bill. For this I can quote the very Ordinance which is to expire next month. This Ordinance has been in force for 12 months now and it has been applied with the greatest possible rigour. But has the terrorist crime decreased?

Look at the list of people who had been murdered in the face of this very Ordinance and in the presence of other measures such as Regulation III of 1818 which has been fully used in Bengal. Our experience of the past must teach us that the more the repressive measures are introduced, the greater the handle we give to these agitators who resort to secret crimes. The open provisions of law are meant only for those people who are law-abiding, in the sense that they do not commit violence. The point is, what is the use of this measure which is being brought forward with such a speed in this House? For these reasons I think that nothing will be lost and everything gained if this Bill is circulated and opinions called for within the time the rules allow. By that time the people will know what is coming to them and the Government will have at least one answer and that is that they did not take advantage of any circumstances arising in the House and did not rush through the Bill with a headlong speed. For these reasons, I move that the Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion thereon.

Mr. Deputy President : Motion under consideration, amendment moved—

“That the Punjab Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 10th January 1933.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : I must oppose the motion for circulation. I stated, when I was speaking before, that the Ordinance expires at the end of next month and it is necessary that this legislation should be passed before that date. The honourable member has not shown any good reason to the contrary. He speaks of our rushing the Bill through, of our disregarding the ordinary procedure, of forcing the Bill on an unwilling House and so on. But there is really no force in any of those arguments. The Bill has been before the public for at least a year. Every provision of this Bill has been the law of the land for at least one year. In those circumstances it seems to me quite ridiculous, to use the honourable member's own words, to suggest that we should now ask the opinion of the public on this measure. The honourable member has further suggested or implied that Government is taking advantage of the peculiar circumstances of to-day in this House in order to force this measure through. Now that is an unpleasant sort of insinuation, the kind of thing which I might have expected from the honourable member. To show him how completely baseless it is, I need only say that till half an hour before I came into this House I had no idea that the situation was going to arise at all and I may add that I deeply deplore the absence of a large section of the House. Far from welcoming their absence, on the contrary I deplore it, as we would have had from them some criticism of the Bill rather more intelligent than that of the last speaker.

Mr. Deputy President : The question is—

That the Punjab Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 10th January 1933.

The motion was lost.

Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram [South-East Rohtak, Non-Muhammadan, Rural] : Sir, the motion which is now before the House relates to a measure which is of very great importance indeed. Not only is this

[R. B. Chaudhri Chhotu Ram.]

measure of very great importance, but it is a measure of very deep significance and very grave implications. I concede that under certain circumstances government has a right to enact laws which will enable it to deal effectively with activities and movements which affect the very foundations of human society. Intellectually I have very deep convictions on the subject. No government can afford and no government should allow its laws to be defied. That is the fundamental principle which will have to be observed by all governments which deserve the name of a government. Similarly, no government can run the administration, no government can protect, or preserve society unless it is prepared to enforce its demands in rightful manner. Non-payment of taxes, whatever their nature may be, is a thing which cannot be viewed with equanimity by any government whatever the form of that government may be. These are the two chief points which have been dealt with in the Bill now introduced. I would make it perfectly clear that so far as the keeping in check of subversive movements such as the civil disobedience or terrorist movement or the movement for non-payment of taxes is concerned, I am entirely at one with the mover of this measure. But so far as the actual provisions of the Bill are concerned, I have a great deal to say. Of course I know that no detailed criticism of the provisions of the Bill at this stage is permissible. Still there are certain things, even with regard to the principle of the Bill, which I can now urge for the consideration of the House in general and of official members in particular. By conceding the principle of this Bill, I do not really concede that the provisions in the form in which they have been put in are really justified by the existing state of things. On the whole, some of the provisions seem to be too drastic, too broad and too unqualified. Some of the limitations which the Honourable the Finance Member has already referred to will be urged in the select committee by members who serve on that committee and I wish to make it perfectly clear that so far as my party is concerned, while we are not opposed to this Bill being referred to a select committee, we reserve our right to oppose the passage of the Bill unless the Bill is improved in material particulars and comes back to the House in a shape, which will minimise if not entirely remove the chances of the provisions of this Bill being abused by subordinate officers. We shall also be free to oppose the Bill as a whole unless those features of the Bill which are unnecessarily harsh and stringent and lay themselves open to abuse by the Government itself, are removed.

(At this stage Mr. President resumed the chair.)

Now so far as the principle of this Bill is concerned, if I am able to understand it correctly, it is this. That circumstances either exist or may come into existence after some time which will compel the Government to take certain powers in order to be able to deal effectively with certain subversive movements such as the civil disobedience movement, terrorist movement and the movement for the non-payment of taxes which may be regarded as one of the forms of civil disobedience movement. These circumstances do not exist at present. It is difficult to say whether such circumstances will arise but so far as the non-payment of taxes is concerned, I feel pretty sure that these powers will not be needed. They

were not needed in 1930, they have not been needed in 1932 and I can prophesy with some confidence that they will not be needed in 1933, 1934 or any time thereafter.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : They were used in 1930.

Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram : On a very small scale indeed.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : About 800 prosecutions.

Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram : For preaching the cult of non-payment of taxes. What I really mean is not that there was no preaching of non-payment of taxes but that the cult of non-payment did not take root in the province. I feel absolutely sure that the non-payment of land revenue will never prove itself agreeable to the zamindar classes in this province.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : 787 people were convicted in 1930.

Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram : Was it because of refusing to pay land revenue or for preaching non-payment ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : For instigation.

Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram : So far as the Bill is concerned, I think it refers only to instigation to non-payment of taxes.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : Yes.

Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram : Instigation may possibly be attempted again; but in view of the fact that instigation did not succeed in 1930, that it was not even attempted in 1932, it will be fairly safe to conclude that people will not take to that instigation in 1933 or 1934. I think the preachers of non-payment of taxes have a very bitter experience in the Punjab. Nobody listened to these preachers, nobody acted upon their preachings. The zamindar loves his land far too well to listen to any preachings of non-payment of revenue. *Abiana* is of course on a slightly different footing. Anyway my own impression is that the zamindar is very reluctant to hear anything about non-payment of land revenue. That at once exposes him to the forfeiture of his holding. A zamindar will risk his liberty, under certain circumstances, he will even risk his life, but he will not risk the patrimony, great or small, which has come to him from his forefathers and which he is most anxious to pass on to his descendants (*hear hear*). Therefore, I think I am right in urging that the non-payment of taxes is not likely to be preached because there would be no audience to listen to it, and that one part of the Bill may not be at all necessary. With regard to the other portions my objection is that they have been expressed in language which is too unqualified, too broad and too comprehensive. It may lead to the arrest and detention of almost any one. Any member of this House who goes out on his campaign of election and begins to preach certain things, may find himself within the orbit of this unnecessarily comprehensive law. There is one section to which I may refer in this connection. It says that whenever the local Government is satisfied that any person has acted, is acting or is about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public peace and safety he can be arrested, detained and subjected to certain very irksome restraints. If he disobeys these restraints he renders himself liable to

[R. B. Chaudhri Chhotu Ram.]

serious punishment. I think the wording is very general and vague, and unless it is improved or some sort of proviso is added, to protect those who are engaged in constitutional agitation to have certain grievances removed it will be very difficult to support the passage of this Bill. I will just give an instance in which a member who goes out, say, on his election campaign may make himself liable to be arrested or detained or reported against and subjected to all these restrictions. Suppose I go out for my election in my constituency and say that land revenue stands at an unnecessarily high level, it should be reduced and that I will, if elected, deem it my duty to see that the grievance of the zamindars in this particular respect is brought to the notice of the Government forcefully and continually until that burden is lowered to a particular level. What is there under this law to prevent my being arrested and detained on the report of the Deputy Commissioner that I have been preaching a subject which will inflame the minds of the general population, will stir up discontent and disaffection, and will ultimately imperil the tranquility of his district. I do not think the local Government will make any minute inquiry after the receipt of such a report. They will say, here is a responsible officer who reports that a certain person is indirectly preaching non-payment of land revenue, this will result in discontent and disaffection which will finally imperil the tranquility of the district. Will the Government refuse to arrest and detain that person in custody for a month or so under such circumstances? Certainly not. In the case of a candidate it may mean his defeat before polling takes place. If a man can be placed in restraint while rigorous canvassing on the part of his opponent is in progress he loses all the votes of his constituency, and his defeat is a foregone conclusion. So far as the present form of the Bill is concerned, it does not preclude such a contingency. Similarly I may quote another instance. Suppose an ordinary zamindar, or a person interested in the zamindars, or a member of this Council holds meetings and at those meetings delivers speeches saying that the water rates were fixed at a very high level in 1924 or 1925, but at that time the prices of agricultural produce were very high and those rates were justified, but now that wheat is selling at about 30 to 40 per cent. of its original price and cotton brings in no more than 25 per cent. of its price in 1924-25, there is no reason why the present level of water rates should be maintained, and that we should press Government to reduce the water rates to the level which obtained prior to 1924 because the zamindar classes are not in a position to pay the present high rate. Under this law the man who holds such meetings and delivers such speeches may be wrongly regarded as having made himself liable to be arrested on the report of the district officers. So far as the wording of this Bill is concerned, there is nothing which will afford protection to a man who urges his views in a sober manner and in temperate language, but the effect of whose activities is wrongly reported by local officers. The only thing which the Government will require for its satisfaction will be a report that the head of the district is satisfied that this kind of preaching will imperil the peace of his district. I do not see that the present section affords any protection whatsoever to a man who holds such meetings or delivers such speeches. Now with regard to the contention of the Honourable Finance Member that the executive of the province has used its present powers with great restraint and moderation, I acknowledge, and acknowledge it ungrudgingly, that the

Punjab Government has really been very good, very sensible and very moderate in the exercise of its undoubted powers under the Special Powers Ordinance. I think we must compliment both the Government as a whole and its individual officers who are responsible for the peace of the province that they have used their powers in a most commendable manner and with a moderation and sense of responsibility which is deserving of a high praise from one and all, not only from the members of this Council but from the general public outside the Council and also the Press. However, while it is true that the Government has not used its present powers with rigour or harshness, it is also true that the people have behaved in a most exemplary manner (*hear, hear*). I am absolutely sure that if any instance of misbehaviour had occurred which really required and justified the use of the powers which the local Government possesses the local Government would have used and ought to have used those powers. Therefore, while I am not at all grudging in my compliments to the Government, I think the people themselves deserve a compliment in so far as they have behaved in a manner which becomes decent citizens and have thus escaped these harsh powers.

I think I would not have mentioned one or two things which I am now going to mention if those benches had not been empty. The fact that a large section of the House is absent from to-day's meeting, makes the responsibility of the remaining members of the House all the greater for the purpose of defending the rights of the people by seeing that no unnecessary powers are taken which may be abused by subordinate officers. While it is most undesirable that any activities directed against the very foundation of the Government should be encouraged or countenanced, it is essential to recognise that the powers which the Government is seeking under the present measure affect the fundamentals of individual liberty. While the right of Government to curb the undesirable activities of malefactors and seditiousists should be acknowledged, the right of the people to a due measure of liberty should also be recognised with equal readiness and equal grace.

Now, the provisions of this law, which has been introduced by the Honourable the Finance Member, are very far-reaching. It imports almost everything. The only thing that is left untouched is how a man shall eat; how he shall dress and how he shall pray. His speech is definitely restrained. A man may be asked not to reside in a particular place; a man may be asked not to go outside particular limits; a man may be asked not to make speeches on certain topics, irrespective of the purpose for which he resides at a particular place, irrespective of the purpose for which he wants to go outside particular limits, irrespective of the manner in which he desires to deal with those topics. Now, if a man, belonging to a small place, is ordered not to leave the limits of his own village, he will be in a most pitiable condition. Suppose his wife, his child or his brother falls ill and he wants the aid of a competent doctor, who is not available in a small village. What is he to do? I do not think he can get permission to move out of that small village easily or in time for that permission to be helpful. Therefore, I beg to submit very strongly that though it is the right of the Government to ask for all the powers which are necessary for maintaining law and order, for maintaining the tranquility and peace in the province, it is also the function of the Government to see that every citizen has a due measure of liberty. The function of Government is not merely to restrict the liberty of the people.

[R. B. Chandhri Chhotu Ram.]

Only those restrictions on individual liberty are justifiable which are necessary to secure the general good or general freedom of the country as a whole. But to place restrictions of the drastic character contemplated in this Bill is really to deprive all citizens of the minimum of liberty to which they are entitled. Therefore, I beg to submit that the Government should rest content with only the minimum of powers which is necessary to secure peace and order in the province and to secure its own safety and the safety of the society in general. No powers that are in excess of this minimum, no powers that are not clearly needed for this fundamental purpose, should be asked for by the Government or should be granted by this Council. I hope when the select committee meets, the Honourable the Finance Member will show a spirit of reasonable accommodation and will give up all the powers which are secured by this Bill, but which are not really needed. He should also relieve the Bill of those features which militate against a precise and accurate interpretation of its provisions, and make it possible for innocent persons to be deprived of their liberty. Some change should also be made in order to ensure that subordinate officers do not abuse the provisions of this law for the satisfaction of their private grudge. The provisions of this Bill should be used only for the promotion of public interest. Such radical powers should not be given to officers who are either inexperienced or of inferior status. Inferior officers are apt to misuse the provisions of such a law not to secure public interest but to secure the satisfaction of their private grudge. I hope all the objectionable features of the Bill will be done away with by the Honourable the Finance Member in the select committee. -(Cheers).

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq [Amritsar City, Muhammadan, Urban] (Urdu). Sir, the tone in which my honourable friend, the Finance Member, has tried to deliver his lengthy speech should make one, who has no knowledge of the present conditions obtaining here, believe that if this Bill is not placed on the statute book, the future government will certainly become impossible. To make his case appear plausible and to remove all doubts from our minds my learned friend has read to the Council a few extracts from the posters alleged to have been circulated by the revolutionaries and found out by the police. But let me tell him to his disappointment that he has not been able to convince me and many of the members present in the Chamber of the truth of his allegations. I should think, though I know that the members occupying the Government benches and possibly some others would not see eye to eye with me, that these much feared of posters have been given publicity by way of a big practical joke (laughter). I knew that some of the honourable members would laugh at this unless I was able to give a positive proof in support of my statement. But if I have produced nothing to substantiate my statement, the Honourable Sir Henry Craik has likewise produced no evidence to prove that these posters have emanated from any revolutionary party. Hence if you are not prepared to believe what I have said I am not prepared to give credit to what has been said from the other side. As I have said, these posters cannot be believed to have been issued by revolutionaries in this changed atmosphere. They have been rather issued by those who are always over-anxious to please their officers and to maintain a department which would otherwise be considered unnecessary. They have been circulated as one of those

tactics which are employed by all such Governments as insist upon ruling against the wishes of the public. We know that such tactics were employed in England when the conservative Government tried to fight against the supremacy of the labour Government. We also know that the Government of the Czar of Russia adopted similar methods against the rising tide of the Soviet Government, and we also know the fate with which such governments met ultimately.

Then, my honourable friend tried to bring home to us that it is the ordinances and legislations like these that have brought under control the civil disobedience movement. Let me take this opportunity to remove this misunderstanding and make it clear to the Government that it is not these repressive laws that have dissuaded the people from courting imprisonment and other hardships. My Honourable friend should clearly understand that the situation has not been calmed down by the use of the wide powers granted to the executive government. He cannot have forgotten that when the civil disobedience movement was in its full swing in 1930, the fear of imprisonment and other repressions had produced no effect on the people, and nearly 50,000 persons went to jails in a few months' time. It is the changed mentality of the Government that is responsible for creating the present atmosphere. The people of the country have now come to believe that the British Government is now prepared to hand over the reins of the Government to the people of this country. Therefore, the Government would have been well advised to refrain from introducing such a measure. I wonder how my honourable Indian friends in the Cabinet have assented to such a law being passed and enforced in the province. Some time ago they used to pose as nationalists and first rate patriots, and now they appear to have adopted the cult of those who consider it the best policy to say 'yes' to what their masters say. They have proved too true that old Persian saying which means that whatever goes into a salt mine becomes salt. They are perhaps anxious to continue to occupy the position of Ministers even in the future Government, and they cannot afford to displease their present masters. But let them know as well as their masters that such tactics result in the fate that met the Russian Government at the hands of its own people. If this measure had been temporary and for a short duration of six months or a year—.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : Please go a step further.

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq : If it pleases the fancy of my friend and if the Government is not satisfied with its short duration of one year, I will go a step further and say that if the measure had been proposed to be placed on the statute book for two years, I might have taken no objection to it. I might as well say that there are certain portions of the Bill against which I have nothing to say. For example, I hate to see my countrymen indulge in certain type of mock funeral ceremonies such as *siapa*. To me the very sight of these mock funerals is unbearable being very repugnant and repulsive. I would not defend even my brother and sister if they were to indulge in such ceremonies. They are, I should say, a blot on the good name of my country, and I would very much like my countrymen not to resort to such methods for intimidating those who differ from them. If the Gov-

[Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq.]

ernment and its officers, who are in receipt of such high salaries had not made the mistake of combining these parts with other parts which are very objectionable, there would have been no difficulty in supporting this Bill. I wonder how the graduates of the universities, like those of Oxford and Cambridge which are known to be the pillars of liberty, who have been taught the lesson of liberty from their very childhood, have taken into their head to include Chapter 2 in this Bill. This gives very wide powers to the police officers. This Chapter gives such unrestricted powers to the executive officers that I cannot persuade myself to vote for it. As we know from our past experience, these powers will be used to harass even innocent persons, and the public will soon get tired of the present system of Government if it is not already very much tired. I may here warn the Government that if some one not well disposed towards the Government takes into his head to harass the Government, he can very well do so by making use of the provisions of this very Bill. He can by heavily bribing him persuade some police sub-inspector, who is on the eve of retirement, to enter into the Council hall and arrest you, Sir, under Chapter 2 of the Bill when you are calling a member to order. He can then arrest the Honourable the Finance Member and the Chief Secretary and the Home Secretary and then the Raja Sahib and also the Revenue Member. There will be nothing to prevent the police officer from doing so under the wide powers he will have been given under this Bill. My friend the Sardar Sahib and Dr. Narang will take to their heels when they see their colleagues being arrested.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat' Khan : Does my honourable friend mean to say that the whole Government will be thrust into the jail?

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq : Why not? The deputy commissioners and other officers of the Government having no power to check the police sub-inspector will not be able to save them from going to the jail and remaining there for one month. If such things can happen under this Bill I do not understand why the Government insists upon enforcing such a measure. After all there is an end to everything. That bugbear of necessity, which is haunting the Government and its officers even in their sleep, should not make the Government lose all confidence even in the highest court in the province. This Bill gives a blank cheque to the police and other executive officers just as was done in the time of Louis XV who we know was beheaded along with Mary Antony for doing so. In this Bill another novelty has been introduced, and that is that whatever these officers may do, they will not be called to account by any court or other judicial authority. Perhaps the Government in introducing this novelty had in view the case of Mr. Neal who was hauled up in a court and against whom the court had given a decree of Rs. 5,000.

I can propitiate the Government and its officers. I can please the executive so that they may begin to look upon me with favour, but the difficulty is that I cannot do it at the sacrifice of the benefit that would be involved by not passing this Bill. Think of the opinion that the coming generation will form regarding the present Government and its civil servants. When the educated and the intelligent people desire that self-rule should

be granted to them they are refused this request on the ground that the fate of a country cannot be entrusted to a most insignificant minority. When the masses repeat the same request they are given the answer that they are too backward and consequently not fit for self-rule. The reality is that Government wants to keep power in its own hands, and for this purpose it has selected a few people whom it favours, and uses them as its instruments.

5 P.M. When a Government requires the help of extraordinary laws to keep itself steady and indelible it is a sign of weakness which shows that it cannot last long. When the normal law of the land is not sufficient and extraordinary measures are required to be passed for supporting Government it is the proper stage for it to resign. If it will continue, it is bound to meet the fate which the Czar's Government met in Russia. The Honourable Member himself said that a similar measure was also under the consideration of the Assembly. If it is so, then it would be better for the Punjab Government to wait and see the results of the deliberations of the Assembly. Unfortunately the Government depends too much upon its officers who think that by the help of the power they hold they are able to carry things through.

Again, no member of the opposition has been invited to serve on the select committee formed to consider this Bill.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : We invited some of the members of the opposition to serve on the committee. If the honourable member had been attentive he would have heard that the Honourable Finance Member began his speech by saying that these members had refused to serve on that committee.

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq : Some other honourable member like Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan could have been asked to serve on that committee.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : But only a few members of the opposition can be asked to become members of a committee.

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq : Quite so. I appreciate the cleverness of the Government in inviting only one or two members of the opposition to serve on such committees so that he or they might serve as a dish of salt in so many dishes of sweets. However, the Government should expunge the most objectionable provisions of the Bill before it can expect us to vote for it.

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad (East and West Central Towns, Muhammadan, Urban) : I had no mind to participate in the debate to-day, but some of the arguments that have been advanced by the honourable member who moved the circulation motion as well as by the member from Amritsar have prevailed upon me to place my humble observations before this House fearing lest a wrong impression should be created on the public abroad. Every time that a legislation of this kind is moved in this House we expect intelligent and well informed criticism, but we are served with the same trite, hackneyed, stereotyped and stale arguments. The policy that is being followed by some members of the opposition is to give the dog a bad name and hang him. This is not the policy which sensible people follow always. The one test of legislation which the wise men of the

[K. B. Shaikh Din Muhammad.]

world have laid down is to see whether that piece of legislation penalises virtue or vice, whether those acts which it intends to restrain are good in themselves or are bad in themselves. If those acts which the legislation intends to restrain are bad, no considerations whatsoever should prevail with us in voting it down, and if, on the other hand, the acts which that piece of legislation intends to restrain are good in themselves, no considerations should prevail with us in passing it. That is the test to which every legislation should be put. It has been admitted by the honourable member from Amritsar that he agrees that at least one-half of the Bill must be passed. He is of the opinion that that provision of the Bill which prohibits the arranging of *siapa* ceremony is good; he also agrees that the portion relating to the public meetings is not objectionable. He objects only to the first part of this Bill. Now I put it to him whether he as a lawyer thinks it a sufficient justification to throw out the measure altogether when he agrees with at least one-half of the Bill.

It has been argued by the honourable member from Ambala that such measures are liable to abuse. Well, nobody can deny that there may be certain abuses which might exist even in the enforcement of the normal laws of the land. Human machinery cannot be perfect. Human agency is not infallible, but the mere possibility of an abuse creeping in would not be a sufficient justification to throw away a legislation which otherwise we consider necessary. It has been conceded on all hands that the prime necessity of the hour is peace. We say, Sir, that our self-governing institutions will flourish in peace only. Everybody admits that peace is necessary to maintain the security of the people. If that be the necessity of the hour, then we have to see how best that peace can be maintained. There are only two ways in which peace can be maintained. It can be maintained either by the good sense of the community or by the strong arm of the executive. There is no alternative which human ingenuity has up till this time conceived, and if we are convinced that there is a section of the community which has made it its creed to break the peace of the land, which has bid good-bye to its good sense; then, the only alternative is to strengthen the arm of the executive, otherwise peace will be impossible. From all those honourable members who are opposing this measure we expected constructive proposals. They agree with us that peace must be maintained, they agree with us that there is some likelihood of the peace being disturbed, but they say this measure is bad. Sir Bentham, a great jurist, says that every law is an evil because it implies the violation of liberty. He, however, adds, that it is the business of the legislator to choose between two evils, and he must satisfy himself of two things before framing any legislation—whether the legislation restrains an evil and whether the remedy proposed is less harmful to the interest of the country than the relief which it seeks. Facts have been placed before us by the Honourable Finance Member who has made a reference to definite instances which clearly show that fire is still smouldering in our province, and that some of our people are still inclined towards terrorism. Assume for a moment that we are sitting here as a court of law, as an impartial, just and unbiassed tribunal, that a plaint is filed before us based on concrete instances and a relief claimed by the executive in the shape of this measure. The defence traverses all the pleas and builds

up its case on mere sentiments. The plaintiff adduces evidence that supports his claim. Should we not as an impartial tribunal pass judgment for the plaintiff? What case has been made out by the defence to justify the throwing out of the relief? After all we cannot build upon mere generalisations. We must be in possession of definite facts; we must be in possession of definite piece of information to justify our telling the executive that we are not satisfied with their case, and that therefore we throw the measure out.

Now, so far as the principles of the Bill are concerned, I would asser that none of the honourable members of the opposition would be in a position to say that it is a virtuous act to jeopardise the peace of the community. None of the honourable members would be in a position to say that it is a virtuous act to instigate the non-payment of taxes. None of them would be in a position to say that it is an act of piety to take out mock funerals and to intimidate people by such demonstrations. If you are not in a position to say so, you agree with the principles of the Bill. As for details, they can be settled in the select committee appointed by this House. We are not pledged to a whole-hearted support of the Bill. We have to place before the official members our point of view in order to convince them or be convinced. That is the way in which every legislation is passed. To support the principles of the Bill and to condemn the Bill itself, is the most inconsistent attitude one can adopt.

It is not necessary for me to detain the House any longer, but to all those honourable members who are feeling unnecessarily nervous about some of the harsh provisions of the Bill, I would only commend the advice of S'aadi—

تو پاک باش برادر مدار از کس پاک - ز ند جامة نا پاک گذران بر سنگ

"Brother, be clean and fear none. It is an unclean garment that washermen strike against the stone."

With these few remarks I beg to support the original motion.

Lala Labh Chand Mehra (Non-official, nominated) (*Urdu*): Sir, freedom is a splendid blessing for whose attainment not only the human beings but the animals also endeavour. Keeping in view the freedom of the country, with those of the honourable members who have spoken, I agree to a great extent. But even freedom has a limit. That freedom, which is used for the torture of others and which is utilized to snatch the rights of others, is not freedom, but is a crime. I am an eye-witness to those oppressive and repressive deeds, which the supporters of non-violence perpetrate on the poor merchants in the name of the Congress. These I will present to you. At a time of such difficulty, when the poor traders had become victims of heavy losses on account of the trade depression, when they had stocks worth lakhs closed in their shops, when money was scarce, and when they had no fresh avenues of income, not even to defray their daily expenses, they were compelled to stop the sale of their goods, which were sealed by the Congress. Fines to the extent of a thousand or two thousand were demanded from them. Not 5 nor 10 thousand, nor even 20 thousand nor 50 thousand, but about a lakh of rupees was extorted in this manner from the shopkeepers of Amritsar. The houses o

[L. Labh Chand Mehra.]

those who hesitated to pay this money, were picketed. People were collected at their shops and houses by beat of drum. Their egress and ingress into the houses were stopped. Their *siapa* (fictitious mourning) was performed. Their effigies were burnt, filthy abuse was showered, and their women and children were tortured. The sweeper and the waterman were stopped from going to their houses. Neither medicine for the sick nor milk for the children was permitted to be taken to their houses. This is not all. These supporters of non-violence did not hesitate to make cowardly murderous attacks on these poor merchants. In short, such tyrannies were practised which are beyond all description.

Sir, this is a specimen of the Congress repression. Hundreds of shopkeepers left the city on account of this oppression. They took shelter in cantonments, native states, small-town mandis, etc. Now, what was their fault? Even if there was any fault, how was it fair to inflict this punishment on the whole family for the sins of the father or the son. No civilized society, no organisation and no Government could ever tolerate such oppression. If it did, then I would say, that it was not fit to be called a Government.

There is no doubt that anarchism still exists in this province. It is a forerunner of trouble and devastation for the country and her people. Why, then, should it not be checked, when such a dangerous movement is harmful to the country? It is, therefore, the duty of every honourable member to support this Bill. If, however, it is desired that the people should be prevented from peaceful work, that trade should be stopped, that there should be more unemployed, that people should vex others by collecting mobs, that there should be *lathi* charges and communal riots, that people should go to jails, and that the economic distress should increase, then certainly the Bill should be opposed. I need not tell the honourable members the effect of this Bill, if it is passed.

مشک آنست که خود بخود بوی خود را بشارت دهد

(A good smell gives its own odour, without being described by the perfumer.)

The effect of this Ordinance in the Punjab is evident. Merchants are carrying on their business peacefully. There have been fewer arrests and convictions on account of political crimes now as compared with 1930. Amritsar, which is the storm centre of political agitation, where 1,096 people were arrested in 1930, and 830 were convicted, has only 374 arrests and 330 convictions this year. In 1930 there were people who did mischief from behind the screen, who gained their own object by inciting the inexperienced youngmen and students, and who were really responsible for this unrest and lawlessness and who could not be brought under the grip of the law, but who could carry on their own business by comfortably sitting in their houses. This year the effect of the Ordinances has been, that the arm of the law has fallen upon them, and they have been brought under control with the restraint notices. What is the result? Whereas they are not put to any trouble or difficulty, thousands have been saved from going to jail. Comparatively there has been greater peace in the country. Prevention is thus better than cure. Even the opponents of the Bill have admitted that the Ordinances were applied very carefully and cautiously

and without any harshness. When the Ordinances were not applied in any objectionable manner, how can you presume that this Bill which is based upon it will be applied in a high-handed manner? About Amritsar too I can assert on the basis of personal experience that the law-abiding citizens were not subjected to any trouble. On the contrary, they are feeling relieved that the irresponsible persons can no longer tread under their feet the freedom of those poor merchants. The district officers have worked them with tact and none has got any complaint. It is true that the Government should sympathise with the political aspirations of the country and that there should be no hindrance in the just political aspirations. But there is a difference in just political aspirations and political lawlessness. Mr. Haig, the Home Member of the Government of India, rightly pointed out the other day: "We must distinguish between concessions to political development and political lawlessness."

Sir, the Muslim member from Amritsar described the posters produced by the Honourable the Finance Member as proof of the existence of anarchism in the province as practical jokes.

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq : No. I said the sending of letters and sticking of posters were practical jokes.

Lala Labh Chand Mehra : I ask him if the recovery of arms and bombs from different places and the discovery of conspiracies are also practical jokes? Was the firing of an Amritsar merchant, by which he was wounded, also a practical joke?

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq : I condemn them.

Lala Labh Chand Mehra : Honourable members have said that they may possibly accept the Bill, if the period of its existence is limited to six months or a year. If the honourable members give this guarantee that anarchy and civil disobedience will also cease after six months or a year then I will also press for the Bill being limited to a year. With these words, Sir, I support the motion now before the House.

Pir Akbar Ali : I beg to move—

That the question be now put.

Mr. President : The question is—

That the Punjab Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill be referred to a select committee.

The motion was carried.

Mr. President : The next question is—

That the select committee be composed of the following gentlemen :—

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad,
Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sheo Narsin Singh,
Chaudhri Nazir Husain,
Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram,
Lala Labh Chand Mehra,
Mr. J. W. Hearn.

Secretary to Government, Legislative Department,
Nominee of the Honourable President, and
The Mover.

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq : May I suggest further names to the select committee?

Mr. President : I think that the honourable member is too late.

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq : It is only now that the personnel of the select committee is placed separately before the House. Originally the whole motion was before the House, and so we could not send in amendments as the question had first to be decided whether the Bill was to be referred to a select committee at all.

Mr. President : The motion as originally placed before the House was complete according to our standing orders. If the honourable member will read Article 81 of the Business Manual (Standing Order 89) he will find that the motion would have been incomplete without the names of the members of the select committee. Now that the complete motion has been discussed, I am splitting it into parts and putting each part separately to the vote of the House.

The question is that the select committee should consist of the members whose names I have just read.

The motion was carried.

Mr. President : The next question is—

That the select committee be ordered to submit its report by the 11th instant.

The motion was carried.

Mr. President : The Council has to fix the quorum of the select committee.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : I suggest that five members should form the quorum.

This was agreed to.

The Council then adjourned till 2 p. m. on Tuesday, 8th November 1932.

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

3RD SESSION OF THE 4TH PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Tuesday, 8th November 1932.

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

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWER.

HEALTH OF DR. MUHAMMAD ALAM.

Shaikh Abdul Ghani: Will the Honourable Finance Member kindly state—

- (1) when Dr. Muhammad Alam, Bar-at-Law, was arrested and convicted in the civil disobedience movement ;
- (2) his weight at the time of his conviction and at present ;
- (3) when he began losing weight, if he is actually reduced ;
- (4) the total weight of reduction ;
- (5) to what it is due ;
- (6) whether the Government will lay on the table his weekly or fortnightly record of weight, as it may be customary to make under the Jail Rules ;
- (7) whether it is a fact that Dr. Muhammad Alam has been keeping temperature for some time ;
- (8) when the first complaint was made to the jail authorities and what the temperature was then ;
- (9) whether any record has been kept since then, and the entries made in the jail hospital registers ;
- (10) whether such entries are kept daily and regularly ;
- (11) whether the Government will lay on the table copies of these entries and a full history of his temperature ;
- (12) whether it is a fact that notwithstanding the fact that he was keeping temperature, daily entries were not made and it was thought advisable to stop taking his temperature ;
- (13) whether it is a fact that Dr. Muhammad Alam had occasional fits of unconsciousness ;
- (14) how many such fits he had in the Central Jail, Lahore, and whether any record thereof was kept in the jail hospital registers ;
- (15) whether the Government will lay on the table copies of such record, if any ;
- (16) whether it is a fact that he was sent to the Mayo Hospital somewhere in July or August of this year ;

[Shaikh Abdul Ghani.]

- (17) his daily temperature whilst in Mayo Hospital ;
- (18) whether the Government will lay on the table a copy of record of his temperature during his stay in the Mayo Hospital ;
- (19) whether he had any fits of unconsciousness during his stay in this hospital and whether any record was made of them, and whether the Government will lay a copy thereof on the table ;
- (20) whether he was X-rayed there ;
- (21) the opinion of the X-ray specialist as to the condition of his lungs and whether any fibrosis was declared by him therein ;
- (22) the condition of the heart found by him and whether he marked anything special about the arch of aorta ;
- (23) whether the Government will lay on the table the X-ray and copies of remarks by the X-ray specialist ;
- (24) who the doctors were who examined Dr. Muhammad Alam in the Mayo Hospital ; what their diagnosis was, whether there was any difference of opinion and what the opinions of each of them were ;
- (25) whether it is a fact that Dr. Muhammad Alam has for some time been suffering from hæmaturia ; if so, when the first complaint was made to the Chief Jail Medical Officer and what his diagnosis was ;
- (26) whether his urine was tested at any laboratory ; if so, where, how many times and with what results, and whether the Government will lay on the table a copy of these results ;
- (27) whether it is a fact that Dr. Muhammad Alam was examined by a specialist of the Mayo Hospital in the Central Jail about the end of September or the beginning of October 1932 ;
- (28) his temperature then ;
- (29) whether any record has been kept since then and whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table a copy of entries of his temperature from 1st to the 15th of October ;
- (30) whether Dr. Muhammad Alam has been given any treatment since his illness ; and, if so, for what disease ;
- (31) whether Dr. Muhammad Alam, his wife or any other relative has applied for permission of private medical advice ; if so, when, with what result and why ;
- (32) the cause found by the Government doctor and by whom, for the fever, abnormal reduction in weight, fits of unconsciousness and hæmaturia of Dr. Muhammad Alam ; if answer to previous questions, show him in this condition ;
- (33) if answers to the previous questions show that Dr. Muhammad Alam has these ailments, but no treatment is given nor private medical advice is allowed, then how long Government intends to keep him in this condition without treatment and

what is the opinion of Government doctors as to how long he can live in this condition without any treatment ;

- (34) whether any remarks were made about Dr. Muhammad Alam in jail visitors book by any honourable member of this House on the jail committee or any non-official district jail visitor ; what these are, if any, and whether the Government will be pleased to lay a copy thereof on the table ;
- (35) whether it is true that Dr. Muhammad Alam has been recently examined at the Mayo Hospital by X-ray and cystoscope ; if so, by whom and with what result ; whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table the report of the Mayo Hospital specialist who examined him at the Central Jail and also that of him who examined him with X-ray and cystoscope ;
- (36) the diagnosis made by these specialists and the treatment they recommend, and whether they advise any immediate action ;
- (37) considering the state of health and protracted ill-health of Dr. Alam, whether the Government intends to order his immediate release from prison ; if not, the reasons for it ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : I propose to reply to this question and other questions on this subject in a single answer. While recognising the natural anxiety of honourable members for information regarding the state of health of Dr. Muhammad Alam, the Governor in Council does not consider that it would be fair either on the patient himself or on the doctors in charge of him to give a detailed reply to all the points, some of them of an extremely intimate nature, asked in the various questions. The general position is, however, as follows. Dr. Alam's case presented certain features, including among others loss of weight and occasional fits of semi-consciousness, which made it desirable to remove him to the Mayo Hospital for careful diagnosis and treatment. After his arrival in hospital and before the diagnosis was completed, his condition was complicated by an attack of influenza, from which he has now recovered. The patient is now better in his general health : his temperature has not been above normal since the 15th of October : his appetite has improved and he is sleeping better. But some of the symptoms which made it desirable to remove him to hospital are still present and it is the opinion of the doctors in charge of the case that after some preliminary treatment an operation is advisable. A consultation took place yesterday between the physicians and surgeons in charge of the case, at which two private practitioners, for whose services Mrs. Muhammad Alam had asked, were present. The patient will for the present remain in the Mayo Hospital, where he is receiving every attention and the best medical treatment available.

Mian Nurullah : May I ask what is the report of the board of doctors that sat yesterday in the hospital to examine Dr. Alam—the board consisting among others of Dr. B. C. Roy of Calcutta ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : I do not think it will be in order for me to disclose that report. A doctor's diagnosis is a confidential matter between him and his patient and it is contrary to medical etiquette, as I understand it, to publish the result of a diagnosis without the consent both of the patient and of the doctors who made it.

Mian Nurullah : The publication would in no way hamper his progress in health. On the other hand, it would relieve the anxiety of the public.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : The statement which I have just made will, I hope, relieve the anxiety of the public.

Shaikh Abdul Ghani : The most important question is the last one, "whether the Government intends to order his immediate release from prison ; if not, the reasons for it" ? May I take it that one general answer has been drafted and given to me because the Government do not want to say "aye" or "no" to the last question. Then again I put certain questions in order to know what was the temperature and whether the doctors attending on Dr. Muhammad Alam had been careful and cautious and had been regularly taking his temperature or not. It is all very well to say generally what has been done and what is being done. But my object in putting all these questions was to show that the authorities in whose charge Dr. Alam had been at the outset were very lax, no regular temperature was taken and no particulars are forthcoming. I think the answer pretty well supports the contention of the public that the doctors in charge of Dr. Alam had in the beginning been very careless about him and that is one reason why Government have thought fit to give this answer which is no answer to the question I have put. I put 37 questions in all and I do not think the answer touches all the points I have raised and it is not an answer which the public had been impatiently waiting for ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : The honourable member has no ground whatever for stating that the doctors in charge of the case have been lax or careless. That is an entirely unwarranted insinuation which I strongly repudiate. I have given good reasons for not answering the extremely detailed questions which the honourable member has asked. He has alluded to the final part of his question, whether Government intends to order Dr. Alam's immediate release from prison ; if not, the reasons for it. My answer to that is ; "No, it is not so intended" and the reason is that Dr. Muhammad Alam has still a long period of sentence to serve, that Government does not release prisoners on grounds of health unless in the opinion of the medical officers in charge, the state of the health of the prisoner is so precarious that his life is in danger, that a prolongation of his confinement would add to the danger and that he is likely to recover quicker if he is released. The opinion of the doctors is that Dr. Muhammad Alam is not in danger and there is no question of the prolongation of his confinement adding to the danger because he is at present in the best hospital in the province and under the best possible medical care. There is, therefore, no intention of releasing him at present.

Mr. President : Is there any other part which in the opinion of the honourable member (Shaikh Abdul Ghani) is not answered ?

Shaikh Abdul Ghani : There are many parts which have not been even touched upon. However, it would be rather a waste of the time of the House now to request the Honourable Member in charge to give me an answer to each of these parts. But with your permission I would repeat one thing at least. The Honourable Finance Member has been very severe to me and he said that there is no justification for insinuations of this nature that the doctors have been lax and so on. If I did not give him the opportunity

to-day by putting these supplementary questions, I think his statement would have been an additional reason for the public to think that there was something wrong and the Government wanted to conceal real facts.

Mr. President : Is there any part yet of your questions which is unanswered and for which you require an answer ?

Shaikh Abdul Ghani : I think the matter has been sufficiently thrashed out and I do not want to put any more questions.

Sardar Buta Singh : Is it a fact that a Government *communiqué* was issued on the 6th of August 1932 in regard to Dr. Muhammad Alam's health ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : I was not in India on the 6th of August. I have no personal knowledge of that. There was one *communiqué* issued on a later date, about the end of September or the beginning of October.

Sardar Buta Singh : I would like to refer to that *communiqué* which was issued on the 6th August 1932.

Mian Nurullah : Perhaps this is what the honourable member, Sardar Buta Singh, refers to. I have an extract here and I will read it :—

"No need for medical treatment. Careful medical examination has disclosed the fact that the alarmist rumours regarding the health of Dr. Muhammad Alam in jail are false, states the Director, Information Bureau, Punjab. As he was complaining of depression and had on two occasions had attacks which appeared to be hysterical fits, he was sent to the Mayo Hospital for examination. This examination has disclosed that the prisoner has no cardiac disease or disorder and no organic disease whatever. The medical authorities at the Mayo Hospital do not consider that any medical treatment is necessary and have recommended Dr. Muhammad Alam to take plenty of exercise and no medicine."

Sardar Buta Singh : That is the *communiqué* that I refer to. I want to know whether at that time a request was made by Dr. Alam or somebody else on his behalf that he should be examined by some private doctor ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : I do not know. Very likely.

Mian Nurullah : In view of the statements made by the honourable member from Sargodha that no regular temperature was taken, I want to know whether the Government have any record of the temperature and whether they will place it on the table of the House and whether this disease has developed after the issue of the *communiqué* of the 6th August.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : What disease ?

Mian Nurullah : The disease for which the board says that he requires an operation.

An honourable member : Tumour in the bladder.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : That *communiqué*, I understand, was issued on the 6th of August when a medical examination of Dr. Muhammad Alam disclosed no disease of the heart which was the suspected trouble at that time. The trouble from which he is now suffering and for which in the opinion of the doctors an operation is advisable, was only detected after a cystoscopic examination which was carried out in the Mayo Hospital at a later date, I think some time in October.

Mian Nurullah : Is it a fact that when he entered the jail his weight was 190 lbs. and his present weight is 138 lbs. and this reduction in weight alone is enough to call in the aid of doctors ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : His weight has not, I think, declined since he entered the hospital this time. He certainly lost weight since he entered the jail. I said that in my answer to the question, that "Dr. Alam's case presented certain features, including among others loss of weight, which made it desirable to remove him to the Mayo Hospital." His weight recently shows, I think I am right in saying, a tendency to recover.

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

SESSIONS AND SECTION 30 CASES.

***1550. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Member for Finance kindly state—

(a) the number of cases tried by (a) the Sessions Judge, and (b) magistrates with section 30 powers in the Rohtak and Karnal districts, respectively, in 1930, 1931 and 1932 ;

(b) any other district in the Punjab which has approximately the same number of Sessions and Section 30 cases as Rohtak and has not a sessions judge of its own ?

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

Statement.

District.	By Sessions Judges.			By Magistrates with Section 30 Powers.		
	1930.	1931.	1st January to 30th June 1932.	1930.	1931.	1st January to 30th June 1932.
(a)						
Rohtak ..	21	38	16	86	82	54
Karnal ..	27	18	5	102	170	65
(b)						
Gujrat ..	29	43	27	166	120	68
Sheikhupura ..	24	26	15	91	109	67
Muzaffargarh ..	18	14	5	96	107	35

DACOITY CASES IN ROHTAK DISTRICT.

***1551. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Member for Finance kindly state—

(a) the number of dacoity cases put into courts in the Rohtak district in 1931 and 1932 ;

- (b) the number of accused persons and prosecution witnesses in the cases referred to in (a) ;
- (c) the number of accused persons acquitted by the trial court or on appeal in each case referred to in (a) ;
- (d) the total number of under-trial prisoners in dacoity cases and the daily cost on their diet in jails ;
- (e) the date on which the first accused person or batch of persons was arrested in each case ;
- (f) the date on which each case came up for its first hearing in court ;
- (g) the date on which each case was committed to the court of sessions ;
- (h) the number of cases which are still pending in the court of committing magistrates ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a) Forty-five dacoity cases were put into courts in the Rohtak district during the period from 1st January 1931 to 31st August 1932.

(b) Number of accused persons—490. Number of prosecution witnesses—1872 ;

(d) First part :—

The honourable member is referred to the reply given to part (b) of this question.

Second part :—

The cost of feeding a prisoner at Rohtak during June and July 1932 was Re. 0-1-4 per head per diem :

(c), (e), (f) and (g) The required information is contained in a statement a copy of which is laid on the table.

(h) Seven.

Serial No.	Persons acquitted by the trial court or on appeal in each case.	The date on which the first accused or batch of persons was arrested in each case.	The date on which each case came up for its first hearing in court.	The date on which each case was committed to the Court of Sessions.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	..	12-10-31	13-5-32	..	The Amrit case. The accused were received from Jind recently.
2	7	1-7-30	5-2-31	9-6-31	This case is only against one accused Mauji, who was absconding while the case against the other accused was disposed of on 14th October 1931.

[The Hon'ble Sir Henry Craik.]

Serial No.	Persons acquitted by the trial court or on appeal in each case.	The date on which the first accused or batch of persons was arrested in each case.	The date on which each case came up for its first hearing in court.	The date on which each case was committed to the Court of Sessions.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
3	5	29-9-30	7-3-31	8-6-31	
4	1	21-9-30	3-3-31	8-8-31	
5	6	15-10-30	7-3-31	8-6-31	
6	9	1-10-30	25-3-31	8-6-31	Mauji, accused, who was recently arrested is alone being proceeded against. The case against the others was disposed of on 14th October 1931.
7	..	19-5-31	23-9-31	13-5-32	
8	2	10-10-30	3-3-31	9-6-31	
9	12	19-5-31	..	..	Withdrawn.
10	8	9-10-30	6-1-31	8-4-31	Convicted 4.
11	..	12-10-31	13-5-32	..	As in No. 1 above.
12	2	4-10-30	7-3-31	9-6-31	
13	..	19-10-30	16-1-31	28-3-31	Convicted.
14	5	11-11-30	7-7-31	4-8-31	
15	..	20-10-30	17-11-31	..	The Bajana case. It was with a magistrate who could not try it for want of time and hence it was transferred to the senior District Magistrate's file on 19th August 1931.
16	6	24-12-30	10-6-31	10-11-31	
17	..	2-12-30	Not fixed	..	The accused have been adequately punished in other cases and if the conviction of one (the other having been hanged) is upheld on appeal, this case will be withdrawn.
18	..	9-11-31	3-3-32	..	
19	11	17-1-31	16-7-31	4-8-31	
20	5	25-5-31	..	..	Withdrawn.
21	..	20-5-31	28-10-31	13-5-32.	
22	6	24-12-30	1-7-31	4-7-31	

Serial No.	Persons acquitted by the trial court or on appeal in each case.	The date on which the first accused or batch of persons was arrested in each case.	The date on which each case came up for its first hearing in court.	The date on which each case was committed to the Court of Sessions.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
23	2	8-11-30	20-7-31	3-8-31	The case against the other was decided on 12th November 1931. Ram Chand, absconder, who was arrested afterwards is on his trial.
24	..	20-12-30	16-1-31	23-2-31	Convicted.
25	..	18-11-30	3-1-31	21-4-31	Convicted.
26	9	2-3-31	17-3-31	..	Acquitted on appeal.
27	..	29-3-31	10-6-31	28-5-32	..
28	7	10-4-31	13-5-31	..	7 convicted and 7 acquitted.
29	5	8-6-31	..	..	Withdrawn.
30	..	19-12-31	3-2-31	15-6-32	..
31	..	13-11-31	19-1-32	15-6-32	..
32	..	28-5-31	4-11-31	29-4-32	..
33	..	12-10-31	22-1-32	27-6-32	..
34	6	19-5-31	12-10-31	18-12-31	..
35	..	31-8-31	17-11-31	24-3-32	..
36	..	24-10-31	7-12-31	9-6-32	..
37	..	8-10-31	2-11-31	..	Convicted.
38	..	8-11-31	6-12-31	..	Convicted.
39	..	29-11-31	11-1-32	24-3-32	..
40	..	19-12-31	16-1-32	15-6-32	..
41	..	19-12-31	19-1-32	15-6-32	..
42	..	11-8-32	7-4-32	..	..
43	..	9-4-32	10-5-32	16-7-32	..
44	..	21-7-32	4-8-32	..	..
45	..	3-8-32	..	..	..

GANG CASE IN ROHTAK DISTRICT.

***1552. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Member for Finance kindly state—

- (a) whether a gang case under section 401 of the Indian Penal Code has been started or is under contemplation in the Rohtak district ;
- (b) the number of accused persons in the case referred to in (a) ;
- (c) the number of prosecution witnesses in the case referred to in (a) ;
- (d) whether it is a fact that the accused persons in the gang case are the persons who are awaiting trial for dacoity or who have been discharged or acquitted in dacoity cases ;
- (e) whether the Government is aware that the arrest for trial in a gang case of persons who have been discharged or acquitted after trial in dacoity cases, is opposed to a recent ruling of the Lahore High Court ;
- (f) what will be the approximate cost in the commitment and trial stages of the gang case ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : A case was started but has since been withdrawn.

SARDA ACT.

***1553. Lala Joyti Prasad :** Will the Honourable Finance Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that the authorities have issued instructions to the district magistrates in regard to the Sarda Act thereby restraining the legal powers of the district magistrates to imposition of fines only ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that with the solitary exception of a case in which the Rohtak District Magistrate sentenced the accused to imprisonment, in no other case has the sentence of imprisonment been given to any offender under the Sarda Act ;
- (c) whether the Government propose to leave the discretion of the district magistrates uncontrolled for inflicting sentence of imprisonment in suitable cases ;
- (d) whether the Government have taken any measures to promulgate and advertise the provisions of the Sarda Act in the rural areas of the province ;
- (e) whether the Government propose to enforce the provision of restricting the admission of married boys and girls below the ages of 18 and 14, respectively, into public schools as a measure for preventing the marriages of boys and girls under the prescribed ages ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a) The instructions to which the honourable member refers were issued in March 1930 at the time the Act came into operation. They were addressed to commissioners and deputy commissioners. They were marked "secret" and I do not propose to disclose their contents.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes.

(e) No.

Mian Nurullah : With reference to the answer to (d) will the Honourable Finance Member please say in what districts and by what methods ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : So far as I remember, commissioners and deputy commissioners were asked to inform their visitors of the passing of the Act and its coming into force and to point out its main provisions.

EXHIBITION OF TEXT BOOKS AT THE DIVISIONAL EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE HELD AT AMBALA.

***1554. Kanwar Mamraj Singh Chohan :** Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state—

- (a) on what dates was the Divisional Educational Conference held at Ambala city ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the district inspectors of schools, assistant district inspectors of schools and headmasters of various schools of the division were invited to a tea party by Rai Sahib Lala Sohan Lal of Rai Sahib Munshi Gulab Singh & Sons of Lahore on 6th April 1932 ;
- (c) whether it is a fact that various text books published by Rai Sahib Munshi Gulab Singh & Sons were exhibited there as samples of text books and several orders were registered there for some of those books ;
- (d) if the Government does not have any information as to (c), does the Government not intend to obtain information as to this matter ;
- (e) whether it is a fact that the Inspector of Schools, Ambala division, and the Inspectress of Schools, Ambala division, were present at this tea party ;
- (f) whether it is a fact that the Inspector of Schools, Ambala division, is the writer of several books published by Rai Sahib Munshi Gulab Singh & Sons ;
- (g) whether any permission was obtained for this tea party from the Government ; if so, when ;
- (h) what steps does the Government intend to take to stop this unhealthy propaganda under the pretext of tea parties ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : (a) 6th, 7th and 8th April, 1932.

(b) Yes. Some headmasters, district inspectors of schools and assistant district inspectors of schools were present at the function but it is not known whether they were there by invitation or otherwise. The party was given to meet Mr. Hogg, who was holding a scoutmasters training camp at Ambala. Even if a party is given to a Government servant or if Government servants are invited to a social function it does not mean that thereafter such Government servants as attended the function are not likely to perform their duty honestly, nor is it likely that undue favours will be shown to the host.

(c) Yes. Every year the publishers exhibit their samples of text-books on the occasion of a divisional conference. A Muslim firm was also represented there, but Government has no knowledge of the registration of any orders. Advertisement in business is recognised as being not unfair.

(d) In view of reply to (c) above the reply is in the negative.

(e) Yes.

(f) The Inspector of Schools, Ambala division, is the author only of the Imperial Reader Series, published by Munshi Gulab Singh & Sons, Lahore.

(g) No permission was required as the party was not given to a Government servant.

(h) It is clear from the answer to parts (b) and (c) above that there was no propaganda.

SELECTION OF INSPECTRESSES FOR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES OF WOMEN.

***1555. Kanwar Mamraj Singh Chohan :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

- (a) how many co-operative societies of women there are and what is the nature of these societies in each district ;
- (b) what is the number of inspectresses and sub-inspectresses of such societies on 1st June 1932 community-wise ;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the Punjab Co-operative Union called for the applications in April and May 1932, for the post of sub-inspectresses ;
- (d) if the answer to (b) shows that the non-Muhammadian communities are poorly represented, whether the Government intends to encourage the non-Muhammadian candidates ;
- (e) if such appointments or selection are made before answering this question in Council, the result of the selection or appointments ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : (a) There were 170 women co-operative thrift societies on the 1st June 1932 as detailed below :—

Sialkot ..	..	98 (includes 1 Better Living Society).
Gujranwala ..	..	27
Jullundur ..	..	16
Ludhiana ..	..	6
Kangra ..	..	17
Gurdaspur ..	..	81
Amritsar ..	..	24
Lahore ..	..	16
Total ..	..	170

	Hindu.	Muslim.	Sikh.	Christian.
(b) Inspectress	1
Sub-Inspectresses	4	1	1

Two posts are vacant. On one post a Mohammadan candidate is working, since no trained sub-inspectress is available.

(c) Yes.

(d) These appointments are not made by Government but by the Punjab Co-operative Union, which is not an official body ;

(e) No selection has yet been made.

(The question standing in the name of Kanwar Mamraj Singh Chohan, was asked by Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan on which Chaudhri Nazir Husain raised the following point of order) :—

Chaudhri Nazir Husain : On a point of order. I see that questions are being asked on behalf of persons who left the Council Chamber yesterday, by proxy. I can quite see that a member who is unable to come may ask any other member to ask his questions, but can a man who deliberately non-co-operates with the Council have his questions put by proxy ? (Hear hear).

Mr. President : The honourable member is referred to Article 41 of the Business Manual. The Article reads as follows :—

“ If on a question being called it is not put either by the member himself or in his absence by any other member duly authorized by him, or the member in whose name it stands is absent, the President, at the request of the member to whom the question is addressed, may direct that the answer to it be given on the ground of public interest.”

Chaudhri Nazir Husain : I was aware of this provision. My only point is whether there are any grounds of public interest on which you will enforce this rule in the circumstances of the present case ? I think that public interest demands that such questions should not be answered in the Council on behalf of people who have left the Council.

Mr. President : Action under the latter part of the Article can be taken only when there is no one to put the question. Under the first part of Article 41 when a member is absent, whatever the reason of his absence, a member duly authorized by him may ask a question.

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : Is it not a fact that they have only resolved not to take part in the debates and they may, any time, come back for questions ?

Mr. President : By walking out they have not ceased to be members of the Council. Absence may be deliberate or unavoidable. In either case a member can authorize another member to put a question on his behalf.

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : What is the meaning of the words "duly authorized?"

Mr. President : When an honourable member says that he is authorised to ask a question, should he not be believed unless it is proved that he is acting unauthorizedly ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : No one has ever stated that he is authorized. He only says that on behalf of so and so I ask this question.

Mr. President : When an honourable member puts question on behalf of another it is to be presumed that he is not acting without authority.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : He has authorized me.

Mr. President : I never doubted that.

STAFF FOR INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

***1556. Kanwar Mamraj Singh Chohan :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that industrial co-operative societies have a separate assistant registrar, separate inspectors and separate sub-inspectors ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the assistant registrar or the inspectors for these societies are appointed from amongst other staff that is working for credit societies without undergoing any special training ;
- (c) whether the training classes for sub-inspectors of these societies are different from the classes for other sub-inspectors ;
- (d) whether the Government intends to amalgamate the staff for such societies with the other staff for other co-operative societies ?

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

(b) Yes, but it is proposed to give some technical training to inspector candidates accepted for the industrial line in future.

(c) No.

(d) No.

INSPECTORS OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

***1557. Kanwar Mamraj Singh Chohan :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

- (a) how many inspectors of co-operative societies there are from each district of the Punjab community-wise ;

(b) whether the answer to (a) shows that the Ambala district and Karnal district are poorly represented in this line;

(c) whether the Government intends to encourage these economically backward districts?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : (a) Please see the attached statement which gives the required information;

(b) As two men of the Ambala district and four of the Karnal district are inspectors in this department, there appears to be no ground for complaint;

(c) Government can find no ground to give preference to these districts.

The total number of permanent inspectors is 125 and they community-wise belong to the following districts :—

Districts.	Muslims.	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Christians.
Gurgaon .. ..	..	1	..	..
Karnal	1	3	..	..
Rohtak .. ..	..	4	1	..
Ambala .. ..	..	1	1	..
Ludhiana .. ..	..	..	2	1
Jullundur	6	5	2	..
Hoshiarpur	3	6	1	..
Kangra .. ..	..	6	..	..
Gurdaspur	3	2	..	..
Perozepore .. ..	..	..	1	..
Amritsar	1	..	4	..
Lahore	1	..	1	..
Gujranwala	3	..	..	..
Sialkot	8	2	4	..
Sheikhpura	3	..	..	..
Gujrat	10	..	..	..
Jhelum	8	..	..	..
Shahpur	2	..	2	..
Rawalpindi	1	..	1	..
Campbellpur	1	..	..	..
Mianwali	1	..	..	..
Jhang	3	..	..	..
Multan	1	..	..	..
Lyallpur	5	1	2	..
Montgomery	1	..	..	1
Dera Ghazi Khan	1	..	..	..
Muzaffargarh	5	..	..	..
Kapurthala State	1	..	..	..
Delhi .. ..	..	1	..	..
Total	60	32	22	2

MEETINGS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON POLICE.

*1558. **Kanwar Mamraj Singh Chohan :** Will the Honourable Finance Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many meetings of the Standing Committee on Police have been held since the formation of the present Council;

(b) what are the matters that were intended to be referred to this committee?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik :

(a) None.

(b) Such matters of importance relating to the Police as Government considers necessary.

Mian Nurullah : Has the Standing Committee ever met ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : What does the Honourable member mean by "ever" ?

Mian Nurullah : Since the formation of the reformed Council.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : I think it has, but I cannot say.

HEAD CLERKS OF THE OFFICES OF SUPERINTENDING ENGINEERS IN
THE IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

***1559. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—

- (a) how many head clerks there are in the sixteen circles of the offices of the superintending engineers in the Irrigation Department in the Punjab community-wise ;
- (b) how many of these head clerks are on extension of service and each up to what date ;
- (c) how many of these extensions were given after the proposals of the Retrenchment Committee began to be put into operation ;
- (d) if the answer to (a) shows the number of pensions as negligible, what action the Government intends to take in the matter ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) There are 14 posts of circle head clerks in the Irrigation Branch which are held by—

Muslims	1
Non-Muslims	13

(11 Hindus and 2 Sikhs).

(b) Under the rules a ministerial servant may be allowed an extension beyond the age of 55 years if he is efficient and it is in the public interest, accordingly five circle head clerks are on extensions as below :—

- 1 up to 31st December 1932.
- 1 up to 14th January 1933.
- 1 up to 5th May 1933.
- 1 up to 16th May 1933.
- 1 up to 1st June 1933.

- (c) One for twelve months.
- (d) Is not clear.

SUPPLY OF WATER FROM THE MARKANDA RIVER TO VILLAGES IN THE
KARNAL DISTRICT.

***1560. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan :** Will the Honourable Member for Revenue please state—

- (a) whether he is aware that at the representation of the zamindars, concerned the Rural Sanitary Board allowed water to be given

to the lands of Talheri, Chhajjupur, Arnai and Gangheri in the Karnal district by means of an outlet from the Markanda river during the rainy season last year ;

- (b) whether this outlet was closed after the rainy season ;
- (c) if the answer to (b) is in the affirmative, what are the reasons for it ;
- (d) whether the zamindars have made representation that this outlet should remain permanently open ;
- (e) what action the Government intends to take in the matter ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) An outlet has been sanctioned in the Markanda river for giving water to villages Talheri, Chhajjupur, Arnai, Malakpur and Chhinaheri. No water is given to the village Gangheri.

- (b) No.
- (c) Does not arise.
- (d) No.
- (e) Does not arise.

POOR OUTTURN OF THE RABI HARVEST IN THE LAHORE DISTRICT AND
REMISSION OF *ABIANA*.

***1561. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—

- (a) how many petitions were received by the Deputy Commissioner, Lahore, from the zamindars about the poor outturn of the present *rabi* harvest ;
- (b) whether it was stated in those petitions that the present *rabi* harvest was damaged by the failure of the Irrigation Department to supply water at the proper time and praying for remission of one-half of the *abiana* due ;
- (c) whether it was also stated in those petitions that the expected outturn was less than half of what it otherwise would have been ;
- (d) whether it was also stated in those petitions that the patwaris had made false entries by entering the *wattar* crops as irrigated crops ;
- (e) whether those petitions have been forwarded to the Government by the Deputy Commissioner, Lahore ;
- (f) if the answer to (e) is in the negative, what action has the deputy commissioner taken on those petitions ;
- (g) if the answer to (e) is in the affirmative, what action the Government intends to take in the matter ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) The question probably refers to certain petitions in a printed form submitted by various persons in the Kasur sub-division. Altogether 59 petitions of this kind were received by the Deputy Commissioner, Lahore.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes.

(e) No.

(f) The petitions were forwarded by the deputy commissioner to the several divisional canal engineers.

(g) Does not arise.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

***1562. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—

(a) whether an article entitled "Open letter to His Excellency the Governor" published in the *Vir Bharat* newspaper of December 14th, 1931, has come to the notice of the Government in which complaints against the Irrigation Department are detailed ;

(b) if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, what action has been taken on the various points raised in the said article, if not, why ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) A copy has been obtained.

(b) No action is proposed to be taken as no definite examples are quoted, and if the writer has any serious complaints to make, he should present them in the recognized way to the proper authorities.

Mian Nurullah : May I ask whether the Government will be pleased to circulate a copy of the letter referred to in this question, to the members of the Council.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : It was published in the *Vir Bharat* of the 14th of October 1931, as is mentioned in the question itself.

Mian Nurullah : I have asked the Government whether it will be pleased to circulate a copy of the letter to members of the Council.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : The honourable member can get a copy from the office of this newspaper.

GRANT OF JAGIR TO MOHAMMAD USAF OF AMBALA.

***1563. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—

(a) if he is aware that a jagir of Rs. 250 has been granted recently to Mohammad Usaf, a pleader of Ambala ;

- (b) his services in detail rendered to the administration for which this burden has been put on the exchequer ;
- (c) whether a *jagir* was also granted to him just a year before the present one was granted ;
- (d) whether a few months before the grant of the present *jagir* the said gentleman was found involved in a dispute about a mosque at Ambala city, and whether his explanation as to why his *jagir* should not be forfeited was taken up ;
- (e) what action was taken on that explanation ?

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

(b) The honourable member is referred to proceedings No. 146-R., dated 20th January, 1932, published in *Punjab Gazette* of 22nd January, 1932.

(c) A life *muafi* was granted, which was withdrawn when the *jagir* under reference was given.

(d) No explanation was taken from Mian Mohammad Usaf who in fact proved most useful in the mosque dispute.

(e) Does not arise.

SPRINKLING OF COLOURED WATER ON THE JUMA MASJID OF PANIPAT.

***1564. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan :** Will the Honourable Finance Member please state—

- (a) whether he is aware that on the occasion of the last *Holi* festival the Hindus sprinkled coloured water on the floor and windows of the Juma Masjid of Panipat ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the matter was brought to the notice of the magistrate of the *ilaga*, who was present on the spot ;
- (c) where the Deputy Commissioner was on that occasion ;
- (d) whether he is aware that the Muslims of Panipat are greatly disturbed over the matter ;
- (e) what action has been taken in the matter by the Deputy Commissioner, Karnal, and the magistrate of the *ilaga* ;
- (f) if the answer to (e) is in the negative, what action the Government intends to take in the matter ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a), (d), (e) and (f) Attention is invited to the replies given to parts (c), (d), (f) and (h) of starred Council question No. 1487.*

(b) Yes.

(c) In Rohtak on Government business.

SHORTAGE OF WATER SUPPLY TO RANIA AND OTHER VILLAGES IN THE SIRSA TAHSIL.

***1565. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—

- (a) if he is aware that shortage of water allowed from the Ghaggar canals to Rania and other neighbouring villages in the Sirsa tahsil has made the condition of those villages miserable ;

[Ch. Allah Dad Khan.]

- (b) whether he is aware that during the present *rabi* harvest, water was allowed to Bikaner State from the Ghaggar, contrary to the practice of former years ;
- (c) the rate of fluctuating land revenue for rice and fixed land revenue, respectively, in the villages mentioned in (a) ;
- (d) when this rate was fixed ;
- (e) whether it is a fact that both for shortage in yield and lower rates of food-grains, the income from cultivation of rice, the main and almost the only crop in those villages, has fallen below half of what it was when the rates mentioned in (d) were fixed ;
- (f) if the answer to (b) and (e) are in the affirmative, what action the Government intends to take in the matter ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) The Ghaggar canals as a whole have not worked up to expectations. There is no particular hardship caused to Rania and other neighbouring villages.

(b) It is not correct that in *rabi* 1931-32 water was allowed to Bikaner contrary to the practice of former years.

(c) The rate of fluctuating land revenue for rice in Rania and neighbouring villages in Chak Nali of Sirsa tahsil is Rs. 4 per matured acre and the rate of fixed land revenue is Re. 0-6-11 per acre. When the area under fixed land revenue is irrigated by the Ghaggar, *abiana* at the rate of Rs. 6 per acre on matured area is also charged on rice in addition to the fixed land revenue. In the case of fluctuating assessment no *abiana* is charged.

(d) These rates were fixed at the Settlement of 1920-21, but were actually introduced with effect from the *kharif* harvest of the year 1922-23.

(e) No.

(f) Does not arise.

TERMINAL TAX SCHEDULE OF JULLUNDUR MUNICIPALITY.

***1566. Chandhri Allah Dad Khan :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) whether Jullundur Municipal Committee revised the schedule of the terminal tax, and sent the schedule for the approval of the Government on 22nd April, 1931 ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the Local Self-Government sent it back to the municipal committee, with certain objections, a fortnight back ;
- (c) the reasons for ten months' delay, and whether any enquiry is made into the delay ;
- (d) whether the Local Self-Government have received the revised schedule of the terminal tax of Jullundur Municipality ;
- (e) whether he is aware that uneasiness has been felt by citizens of Jullundur over the delay that has been already caused by the Local Self-Government in giving their approval ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : (a) The revised terminal tax schedule was forwarded to the deputy commissioner with a letter from the municipal office, dated the 22nd April 1981, and was received in the Secretariat from the commissioner on the 6th November 1981.

(b) It was returned to the commissioner on the 12th February 1982, for communication of certain observations to the committee and for removal of certain defects discovered in the proposals.

(c) and (d) The schedule was again received on the 18th April 1982, and was again returned to the committee on the 14th June 1982 as it still contained certain inherent defects. Considering the pressure of work no undue delay occurred in the Secretariat. In this connection it is observed that tax schedules require considerable time for purposes of proper scrutiny.

(e) Government have no such information.

PUNJAB TEXT BOOK COMMITTEE.

***1567. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan :** Will the Honourable Minister for Education kindly state—

(a) the total number of members of the Punjab Text Book Committee community-wise ;

(b) whether the members of the General Committee are appointed ; if so, name the authority or authorities who select and nominate and the manner in which the selection is made ;

(c) whether the members of the General Committee are elected ; if so, state the names of the constituent bodies along with the quota allowed to each and the manner in which elections are held ;

(d) the functions of the General Committee ;

(e) the period for which a member is either elected to or nominated and appointed on the General Committee ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon :

(a) *Members of the Text Book Committee community-wise.*

Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Sikhs.	Vacancy.	Total.
6	8	7	2	1	24

(b) Members of the General Committee are nominated by Government.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Attention of the honourable member is invited to rules 7—10 and 18 of Regulations of the Punjab Text Book Committee, a copy of which is laid on the table.

(e) Two years, at the expiry of which he can be renominated. But ordinarily no member can continue to be a member continuously for more than three terms.

SUB-COMMITTEES OF THE PUNJAB TEXT-BOOK COMMITTEE.

***1568. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan :** Will the Honourable Minister for Education please state—

- (a) the total number of the sub-committees of the Punjab Text Book Committee along with their respective functions ;
- (b) whether members of the sub-committees are elected ; and, if so, how, by whom and under what rule or rules ;
- (c) whether the number of members on a sub-committee is limited ; if so, under what rule and what is the maximum number ;
- (d) whether members on the various sub-committees are nominated ; if so, under what rule, the authority or authorities empowered to nominate may also be stated along with the manner in which nominations are made ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : (a) Eight. Their functions are defined in rules 26, 27, 30, 32, 35 and 36 of the Text Book Committee Regulations.

(b) Yes, by the General Committee under rule 22 of the Text-Book Committee Regulations.

(c) Yes, under rule 21 of the Regulations—the maximum number is six including the President of the General Committee who is *ex-officio* member of each sub-committee.

(d) Although the word “nominated” is used in the rules the practice is that they are always elected by the General Committee.

SUB-COMMITTEES OF THE PUNJAB TEXT-BOOK COMMITTEE.

***1569. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan :** Will the Honourable Minister for Education please state—

- (a) the maximum number of sub-committees to which a member of the General Committee may either be elected or nominated ;
- (b) the rule limiting the number of sub-committees to which a member of the General Committee may be appointed ;
- (c) whether it is a fact that there are certain members who are on as many as six sub-committees, whereas there are others who are refused to be on more than three sub-committees ;
- (d) if reply to the foregoing (c) be in the affirmative, the reason for this differential treatment, and the rule or rules authorizing this differential treatment ;
- (e) the functions of the sub-committees ?

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

(b) There is no such rule.

(c) Yes.

(d) Suitability in the opinion of the General Committee.

(e) The honourable member is referred to the reply to part (a) of the Council question No. 1568 (starred).

ESTABLISHMENT ATTACHED TO THE PUNJAB TEXT BOOK COMMITTEE.

***1570. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan :** Will the Honourable Minister for Education please lay on the table the total strength community-wise of the establishment attached to the Punjab Text Book Committee?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon :

Muslim.	Sikhs.	Hindus.	Christian.	Total.
1	2	3	1	7

REVIEWING OF BOOKS.

***1571. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan :** Will the Honourable Minister for Education please lay on the table a list showing the names of the gentlemen who are allowed by the Text Book Committee to review books distinguishing those who are connected with the Education Department from those who are mere outsiders?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : Names of ladies and gentlemen, who review books of the Text-Book Committee, are kept confidential during the year in which books are reviewed, but at the close of the year they are published in the Text-Book Committee Report. The last report¹ for the year 1931-32 is laid on the table.

Shaikh Abdul Ghani : Do you take these gentlemen afresh every year or are they repeated every year?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : I am informed that they are not afresh every year. They are appointed by the Committee itself and not by the Government.

Mian Nurullah : Will you give their qualifications with their names, Sir?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : Do you mean educational qualifications?

Mian Nurullah : Yes, Sir.

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : They will be given in future.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ENGLISH OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, LAHORE.

***1572. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—

- whether he is aware that no Muslim has ever been appointed Superintendent of the English Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Lahore;
- whether the present Superintendent of the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Lahore, is on extension of service; if so, up to what time;
- if there are strict orders of the Government against the giving of extension of service to all the public servants;
- if the answers to (a), (b) first part and (c) are in the affirmative, what action the Government intends to take in the matter?

¹ Placed in the Library.

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

(b) Yes. Up to the 15th October, 1932.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : May I ask if any one has been appointed as Superintendent of the Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Lahore ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : I do not know. The papers do not come to me at all.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : I will inform you that a non-Muslim has been appointed. What are the reasons for appointing a non-Muslim when no Muslim has occupied that post for the last fifty years ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : I am not aware of it. Instructions were issued to all concerned to keep in view the need for adequate representation of various communities in making appointments.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : But they have not kept these instructions in view in this case.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : I am not prepared to accept the honourable member's contention.

PASS PERCENTAGE OF F. SC. MEDICAL GROUP STUDENTS IN THE
PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.

***1573. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the pass percentage of F. Sc. Medical Group students during the last five years in the Punjab University ;

(b) the percentage of the agriculturists passing this group ;

(c) how this percentage stands community-wise ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon :—

	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	[1932.
(a)	40·9	42·4	35·6	36·9	49·5
(b)	22·5	36·3	32·1	44·0	50·0
(c) Hindu	45·8	41·2	40·6	36·7	47·9
Muhammadian	32·4	43·9	28·6	39·04	43·5
Sikh	32·4	40·0	30·0	41·9	54·02
Christian	62·5	50·0	42·3	68·4	67·8
Others .. .. .	..	100·0	..	..	75·0

RIOT AT PUNDRI.

***1574. Lala Jyoti Prasad :** Will the Honourable Finance Member please state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that recently in the first week of June there was a serious riot at Pundri, in the Karnal district, in which several persons were killed and injured ;
- (b) if the answer to (a) be in the affirmative, what the immediate cause of the riot was ;
- (c) what steps, if any, were taken by the local authorities to prevent the riot ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a) Yes.

(b) A body of Muslims, holding that their slaughter house had been unlawfully demolished by the Hindus, commenced preparations for its reconstruction. They were suddenly set upon by a party of Hindus.

(c) The attack was not anticipated by the local Muslims or by the local authorities.

***1575. Cancelled.**

RIOTS IN PUNDRI.

***1576. Lala Jyoti Prasad :** Will the Honourable Finance Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news or articles in connection with the trouble at Pundri published in the *Eastern Times*, Lahore, dated the 12th June, 1932, the *Siasat*, dated the 13th June, 1932, the *Milap*, dated the 21st June, 1932, the *Pratap*, dated the 20th June, 1932, and the *Daily Herald*, Lahore, dated the 23rd June, 1932 ;
- (b) if the answer to (a) be in the affirmative, how far the facts mentioned therein are true ;
- (c) whether any enquiry, magisterial or otherwise, has been held ? If so, with what result ? If not, whether Government proposes to hold any enquiry ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) The facts of the case have been decided in the Sessions Court in what is known as "the Pundri Riot Case." Sixteen persons were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, including transportation for life, on the 12th September 1932. No further enquiry is necessary.

***1577. Cancelled.**

SLAUGHTER HOUSE AT PUNDRI.

***1578. Lala Jyoti Prasad :** Will the Honourable Finance Member please state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Hindus filed a civil suit for permanent injunction in the court of Senior Sub-Judge, Karnal, and even

[L. Jyoti Prasad]

obtained a temporary injunction forbidding the construction of a slaughter house at Pundri and intimation of it was also sent to the Sub-Divisional Officer ;

(b) whether it is a fact that in spite of the issuing of temporary injunction some of the *Sunnis* began the construction of the slaughter house ;

(c) what action, if any, was taken by the Sub-Divisional Officer to stop them from commencing the construction of the slaughter house ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a) and (b) A suit was instituted but no injunction, temporary or permanent, was granted.

(c) None. He had no knowledge of their intention.

ENCROACHMENTS ON GOVERNMENT LANDS, SIMLA.

***1579. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—

(a) whether he is aware that the recent settlement of Simla Station ward, has revealed some 500 cases of encroachments on Government lands ;

(b) the total area encroached upon and its market value ;

(c) what steps Government is taking to recover the area mentioned in (b) above ;

(d) whether there is an area of Government land almost equal to that mentioned in (b) above, in the Bazar ward, Simla, encroached upon by individuals or private bodies ;

(e) whether the Municipality of Simla is delaying the question of demarcating the area mentioned in (d) above with a view to benefit the trespassers ;

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

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) T exact number is 408.

(b) The total area encroached upon is 165,854 square yards. As regards the value of the land encroached upon, this is mostly jungle land, the value of which may perhaps be put at on the average from eight annas to one rupee per square yard.

(c) Pending the final attestation of the settlement the municipal committee is moving in individual cases to have the encroachments removed or regularised.

(d) In the absence of a detailed survey no definite reply can be given, but it is estimated that there may be as many as 200 encroachments in the bazar area.

(e) The reply is in the negative.

(f) Does not arise.

CHANGE OF WORKING HOURS IN THE OFFICES AT LAHORE.

***1580. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan :** Will the Chief Secretary please state—

- (a) in how many offices at Lahore the hours of work have been changed recently to 7 A.M. to 1 P.M. ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that most of the clerks in the offices at Lahore were opposed to the change in the working hours mentioned in (a) ;
- (c) for whose convenience the change of hours mentioned in (a) has been effected ;
- (d) whether he is aware that it deprives almost all the clerks of the morning and noon meals ;
- (e) whether he is aware that the clerks do not generally keep conveyances and cannot afford to hire them for going home at 1 P.M. ;
- (f) whether he is aware that the clerks cannot find time for bringing medicine for their families on account of the changed time when they fall sick ;
- (g) if the answer to (b) is in the affirmative, what action the Government intends to take in the matter ?

Mr. C. C. Garbett : (a) 18.

- (b) No.
- (c) The clerks.
- (d) No.
- (e) Yes, but many possess bicycles.
- (f) No.
- (g) Does not arise.

CLOSING DOWN OF INUNDATION CANALS OWNED BY ZAMINDARS OF KAMALIA.

***1581. Rai Bahadur Lala Sewak Ram :** Will the Honourable the Revenue Member kindly state whether it is a fact—

- I. (a) that there existed privately-owned inundation canals such as Garhak, Garhaka and *Chhar* Tablia Mal in Kamalia Colony in the Lyallpur district ;
- (b) that these inundation canals were constructed by the zamindars of Kamalia and its surrounding villages at very great expense, and that they were helpful in irrigating a large area of land annually for a very long time ;
- (c) that the irrigation percentage from these canals was almost always much more than that permissible on the Burala Extension, and that the zamindars had then to pay no water charge or other such charges ;
- (d) that these inundation canals have, on the opening of the Burala Extension, been closed down without the consent of the zamindars concerned, and that these zamindars have thereby suffered a great pecuniary loss ?
- II. Is the Honourable Member aware of the fact that general discontentment prevails amongst the zamindars of the *ilaga* as shown by various verbal and written representations made to different high Government officers during the last two years or so ?

[B. B. Lala Sewak Ram]

III. If the answer to the above be in the affirmative, what action is proposed to be taken in the matter for compensating the zamindars of this *Waga*?

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

ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF AMBALA MUNICIPALITY.

***1582. Lala Jyoti Prasad :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please lay a statement regarding Ambala Municipality on the table giving—

(a) annual figures of income from 1st April 1928 to 31st March 1932 for—

- (i) terminal tax,
- (ii) house tax,
- (iii) any other sources of income;

(b) annual figures of expenditure from 1st April 1928 to 31st March 1932 for—

- (i) terminal tax establishment,
- (ii) house tax establishment,
- (iii) water-works establishment,
- (iv) sanitary establishment, and
- (v) any other heads of expenditure;

(c) the number and emoluments of the employees in departments mentioned in (b) above, showing different communities to which they belong?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : Statements A, B and C showing the required information are laid down upon the table.

STATEMENT "A."

Statement showing the annual income of Ambala Municipal Committee under the heads given in the statement for the 4 years from 1st April 1928 to 31st March 1932.

Heads.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Terminal Tax	1,08,622	88,566	88,980	80,491
House Tax	14,537	14,883	14,097	12,562
Sale of Water	18,572	19,403	18,519	18,520
Rent of Municipal land	5,600	4,953	4,175	4,579
Slaughter House fee	3,525	4,237	2,887	2,907
Government grant for education	7,360	7,661	6,873	7,509
Other minor heads	7,628	10,070	8,972	9,327
Government loan .. .. .	..	..	..	40,000
Total of Income	1,65,844	1,49,773	1,42,462	1,75,795

STATEMENT "B."

Statement showing the annual expenditure of Ambala Municipal Committee under the heads given in the statement for the 4 years from 1st April 1928 to 31st March 1932.

Heads.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Terminal Tax Establishment ..	9,566	10,422	10,378	9,885
House Tax Establishment ..	1,676	2,123	2,005	1,782
Water Works Establishment ..	9,905	11,190	11,827	10,836
Sanitation (Direction for conservancy and drains).	24,262	25,524	26,958	26,877
Municipal Office ..	6,051	6,997	6,783	7,128
Water Works charges other than establishment.	29,619	23,604	26,266	31,150
Hospital charges ..	15,090	7,197	7,500	21,900
Roads ..	10,102	10,403	8,331	9,451
Maintenance of Municipal Board Schools and grants to local schools and Libraries.	13,678	12,320	13,577	16,963
Lighting ..	6,471	5,742	5,988	13,395
Repayment of Government Loan ..	4,048	4,048	4,048	4,048
Other miscellaneous heads of charges	32,507	30,002	23,375	21,569
Total of expenditure ..	1,65,815	1,49,572	1,47,036	1,74,924
Amount of liabilities at the end of each year.	..	18,500	40,000	15,100

STATEMENT "C."

Statement showing the number and emoluments of the municipal employees in several departments mentioned in statement "B" showing different communities to which they belong.

Establishment.	MUSLIM EMPLOYEES.		NON-MUSLIM EMPLOYEES.		SWEEPERS.	
	No.	Pay.	No.	Pay.	No.	Pay.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Terminal Tax ..	21	505	8	159	..	..
House Tax ..	4	122	..	..	..	..
Water Works ..	22	560	8	230	1	9
Sanitary Staff ..	25	558	3	194	140	1,330
Total ..	..	1,745	..	583	..	1,339

ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF AMBALA MUNICIPALITY.

***1583. Lala Jyoti Prasad :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that figures of expenditure in Ambala Municipality during the last five years (1st April 1928 to 31st March 1932) have proportionately outweighed those of income, each year taken separately;

(b) if so, the reasons of this condition of affairs of this municipality?

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

(b) This is due to a decrease in the income from terminal tax and lack of efficient control over municipal finances.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION IN AMBALA MUNICIPALITY.

***1584. Lala Jyoti Prasad :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is a preponderance of one community over the others in the different establishments under the Municipal Committee of Ambala in comparison with the original strength in the town of these communities;

(b) if so, what are the causes of this abnormal state of affairs?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : (a) There are 102 Muslim employees and 42 non-Muslim employees of the Municipal Committee besides 141 sweepers. The population of the Municipality consists of 20,816 Muslims and 14,377 non-Muslims.

(b) No causes have been reported to Government.

MINIMUM BALANCE OF FINANCE IN AMBALA MUNICIPALITY.

***1585. Lala Jyoti Prasad :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the minimum balance of finance to be kept by a municipality in its treasury;

(b) whether this condition of keeping a minimum balance has been fulfilled during the last five years (1st April 1928 to 31st March 1932) by the Municipal Committee, Ambala?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : (a) Broadly speaking ten per cent. of net income but it need not exceed rupees twenty thousand.

(b) No.

LOANS INCURRED BY THE AMBALA MUNICIPALITY.

***1586. Lala Jyoti Prasad :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government kindly state—

(a) whether the Municipality of Ambala took any loans during the last five years;

(b) if so, what amounts at different times;

(c) what amounts were paid off and when?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : (a) and (b) A loan of Rs. 40,000 was sanctioned on the 9th March 1932.

(c) None, as a year from the date on which the loan was taken has not elapsed.

LOANS INCURRED BY THE AMBALA MUNICIPALITY.

***1587. Lala Jyoti Prasad :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state—

(a) whether the Municipality of Ambala recently approached the Government for a fresh loan ;

(b) if so, to what extent ;

(c) what was the result of this request of the municipality ?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

ENCROACHMENTS ON NAZUL LANDS IN THE AMBALA MUNICIPALITY.

***1588. Lala Jyoti Prasad :** (i) Will the Honourable Revenue Member please lay a statement on the table showing the number and extent of encroachments during the last five years (1st April 1928 to 31st March 1932) on the *nazul* land situated in the grain market, the *Sarai* near Kotwali police, also relating to the house of one Sheikh Zahir-ud-Din in the town of Ambala ?

(ii) will he kindly state—

(a) to which of these encroachments sanction of the Government was given and under what circumstances ;

(b) whether any action has been taken by the Government in cases where there has been no such sanction of the Government ; and if so, what ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (i) Statements A and B showing encroachments on *nazul* land in the grain market and the *Sarai* near Kotwali Police, respectively, are placed on the table. An encroachment of one foot width was made by Sheikh Zahir-ud-Din but it has since been removed by him.

(ii) (a) None, other than to those mentioned at serial Nos. 1 and 2 in the statement A. As in these cases tin sheds and *chappars* were erected years back, Government decided not to eject the encroachers but to allow them to use those sheds, etc., on entering into agreements with Government.

(b) Government are awaiting a report from the officers.

[Hon. Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan.]

"A."

Statement showing the list of encroachments in Mandi during the period from 1st April 1928 to 31st March 1932.

Serial No.	Ward No.	Name of owner.	Description of encroachment.	Measurement of encroachment.	Remarks.
1	6	Mansa Ram, son of Shabba Mall	Verandah tin-shed	25' x 9'	Agreement is on the file.
2	6	Lala Badha Lal	Ditto	15' 9" x 9' 6"	Agreement is in Deputy Commissioner's office.
3	3	Netrata Ram	Planting trees on vacant land	Measurement not available.	Papers pending.
4	3	Faizi of Kotba in Mandi near Lathi Shah Sahib shrine.	Earth round the Kotba, etc.	Ditto	Filed by the President, dated 28th November 1930.
5	3	Chaudhri Muhammad Rameen	Pacha Piao	16' x 7'	Pending.
6	3	Ditto	Latrine and Urinal	6' x 6' 1/2'	Ditto.
7	3	Faizi of Lathi Shah	Box pieces	49' x 8' 7"	Ditto.
8	4	Chaudhri Muhammad Rameen	Shops	Measurement not available.	Allowed by the Committee, vide Resolution No. 132, dated 12th December 1931, but the Resolution was suspended by the Deputy Commissioner.
9	1	Bhagwan Das	Verandah tin-shed	21' 9" x 7' 7"	Not sanctioned by the Committee, vide Resolution No. 29, dated 16th August 1930, but built without permission.
				23' 0" x 2' 3"	Notice served—vide Resolution No. 77, dated 30th September 1931. Papers pending.
10	3	Muhammad Rameen	Thatched chappar	38' 5" x 9' 9"	Pending for decision.
11	1	Hindin Cotton Press	Tin-shed verandah	Measurement not available.	Ditto.
12	1	Lala Vdo Ram, Bishan Mal	Thatched chappar	31' x 10'	Ditto.
13	1	Ditto	Ditto	29' x 13'	Ditto.
14	1	Bikhi Ram	Ditto	17' x 9' 11"	Ditto.
15	3	Siti Ram Hakim Bai	Ditto	21' x 11'	Ditto.
16	3	Kabhi Mal, Narayan Parashad	Tin-shed verandah	14' x 10'	Ditto.
17	1	Chander Mal	Ditto	10' x 11'	Ditto.
18	6	Ditto	Ditto	14' x 9' 2"	Ditto.
				14' x 9'	Ditto.

"B."

Statement showing the list of encroachments in Serai Kotwali, Ambala City, during the period from 1st April 1928 to 31st March 1932.

Serial No.	Ward No.	Name of encroacher.	Description of encroachment.	Measurement.	REMARKS.
1	6	Kalu, son of Maula Bux	Verandah Pucca	10' x 32' 7"	Allowed by Resolution No. 127, dated 25th June 1931 on applicant's responsibility.
2	6	Chanda, son of Karam Bux	Tin-shed verandah	28' x 11' 2"	Allowed by Resolution No. 183, dated 17th December 1927.
3	6	Chand Muhammed, son of Karam Baksh.	Ditto	28' x 10'	Allowed by Resolution No. 193, dated 25th June 1931, on applicant's responsibility.
4	6	Nur Muhammed, son of Ida	Ota	6' 8" x 5'	Papers filed by Resolution No. 131, dated 25th June 1931.
5	6	Qadir Baksh, son of Karim Baksh	Compound wall and tin-shed ¹	27' 7" x 191' 12' 7" x 81' 12' 7" x 81'	Allowed by Resolution No. 166, dated 24th February 1931, on applicant's responsibility and vide Resolution No. 148, dated 12th May 1928, for compound wall, etc.
6	6	med, son of Shadi	Kotha and staircase	10' x 9' 10" 25' 9" x 13' 9' x 3' 3' 14' 9" x 8' 9" 14' 6" x 9' 12' x 3' 5' 11 1/2' x 18' 4' 4' 9" x 1' 8' 1' 4" x 2' 5' 1' 4" x 2' 5'	Allowed by Resolution No. 127, dated 25th June 1931.
7	6	Dilka H sain, son of Hussain Baksh.	Kotha and tin-shed verandah	14' 9" x 8' 9"	Allowed by Resolution No. 127, dated 25th June 1931.
8	6	Mahitab, son of Pir Bux	Staircase	12' x 3' 5'	Case pending.
9	6	Muhammed Ismail, son of Rahmatullah.	Kotha latrine, chabutra	11 1/2' x 18' 4' 4' 9" x 1' 8' 1' 4" x 2' 5' 1' 4" x 2' 5'	Ditto.
10	6	Nanu, son of Allah Diya	Kotha	14' 4" x 12'	Allowed by Resolution No. 134, dated 25th June 1931, on applicant's responsibility.

[Hon. Capt. Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan.]

"B"—concluded.

Serial No.	Ward No.	Name of encroacher.	Description of encroachment.	Measurement.	REMARKS.
11	6	Munshi Chand Khan and Abdul Rahman.	Kotha and stable ..	48' X 11' ..	Allowed on applicant's responsibility, vide Resolution No. 132, dated 28th June 1931.
12	6	Qadir Baksh, son of Karam Baksh	Kotha and Balchans ..	13' X 10' ..	Allowed by Resolution No. 129, dated 28th June 1931, on applicant's responsibility.
13	6	Qadir Baksh, son of Mania Baksh	Kotha ..	28' X 11' 9"	Allowed by Resolution No. 129, dated 28th June 1931, on applicant's responsibility.
14	6	Allah Diya, son of Keloo	Compound wall and staircase ..	13' 10" X 9' 8"	Allowed by Resolution No. 126, dated 12th December 1931, but the resolution was suspended by Deputy Commissioner.
15	6	Allah Diya, son of Sondha	Verandah Paces ..	12' 3" X 13'	Allowed by Resolution No. 127, dated 12th December 1931, but resolution was suspended by Deputy Commissioner.
16	6	Abdulghani, son of Iqbal Bux	Staircase ..	12' X 24' ..	Allowed by Resolution No. 41, dated 29th June 1931, on applicant's responsibility.
17	6	Naroo, son of Ida ..	Chappar and Khudde ..	No measurement available.	Papers pending.
18	6	Chand Khan and Abdul Rahman ..	Room ..	48' X 16½'	Permission granted by resolution No. 132, dated 28th June 1931.

ENQUIRY INTO THE COMPLAINTS REGARDING CORRUPTION AND
MISMANAGEMENT IN AMBALA MUNICIPALITY.

***1589. Lala Jyoti Prasad :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government kindly state—

- (a) whether he paid a visit to Ambala City Municipality during 1931 ;
- (b) whether, after receiving a number of complaints, oral and written, by the public of this city, regarding corruptions and scandalous mismanagement in the municipality, the Honourable Minister was pleased to appoint a magistrate to enquire into and report upon these complaints ;
- (c) whether the said magistrate has since submitted his report to the Government ;
- (d) if not, will the Government please state the reasons why for about a year this report has not been submitted by the magistrate ;
- (e) what action, if any, has been taken by the Government regarding this delay ?

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

- (b) The officer had already been deputed.
- (c) Yes.
- (d) Does not arise.
- (e) The report is under consideration.

REMOVAL OF THE PRESIDENT OF AMBALA MUNICIPALITY.

***1590. Lala Jyoti Prasad :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government kindly lay on the table all correspondence, if any, that passed between Mr. A. A. Macdonald, then Deputy Commissioner of Ambala district, Khan Bahadur Mian Abdul Aziz, Commissioner, Ambala division, and the Honourable Minister during 1931-32, regarding the removal of the President of the Ambala Municipality or regarding any other drastic action concerning the municipality ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : As the correspondence referred to by the honourable member forms part of a confidential record, Government do not consider it would be in the public interest to lay the same on the table.

SUSPENSION OF CORRUPT OFFICIALS IN AMBALA MUNICIPALITY.

***1591. Lala Jyoti Prasad :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is not a fact that the conditions prevailing in the Ambala City Municipality and that of Hansi in the Hissar district are of similar nature ;
- (b) whether Government have up till now suspended those persons who have been responsible for such chaotic conditions in the Municipal Committee of Ambala ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : (a) Yes, in some respects.

- (b) The matter is under consideration.

DEPLORABLE CONDITIONS IN AMBALA MUNICIPALITY AND
GOVERNMENT ACTION.

***1592. Lala Jyoti Prasad :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state whether, in view of the deplorable conditions prevailing in the Municipality of Ambala, the Government do not consider the enhancement of taxes by the municipality, and the paucity of its funds as sufficient reasons for taking some serious action against the committee.

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : A further report has been called for regarding complaints against Ambala Municipal Committee administration and is being awaited.

DISPUTE OVER A NEW MOSQUE CONSTRUCTED IN MOHALLA
ISLAMPUR, AMBALA.

***1593. Lala Jyoti Prasad :** Will the Honourable Member for Finance please state—

- (a) whether there was any dispute (i) over a newly constructed mosque in Mohalla Islampur of Ambala City ;
- (ii) over the Muharram procession in that city during 1931-32 ;
- (b) if so, whether he will give details about the two affairs, especially the views of the Inspector-General of Police, Punjab, expressed by him on the rights of each community and the relations of their leaders or municipal commissioners, and sent by him to the Deputy Commissioner of Ambala ;
- (c) at what stage the matter of this new mosque rests at present ;
- (d) whether this mosque is situated adjacent to the land where the Hindus of this town annually celebrate their *Dussehra* and *Bamandwadshi* festivals, and have been doing so for scores of years in the past ;
- (e) whether there were issued any orders at any time by the executive officers of the district to stop further construction of this mosque ;
- (f) whether this mosque is under the process of completion in these days ; and if so, under what authorities or orders this is being done ;
- (g) whether any action has been taken or is intended to be taken by the Government ; and if so, what ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a) Yes.

(b) It is contrary to the established policy of Government to quote the opinions of officers on questions, the final decision of which does not rest with them ; but the details are as follows :—

The existence of a dispute between the Hindu and Muhammadan residents of Ambala city over the construction of a mosque in Mohalla Islampura was brought to the notice of Government in September 1931. The Hindus contended that the mosque interfered with the celebration of ceremonies connected with *Bamandwadshi* and *Ram Lila*, whereas the Muhammadans took exception to the playing of music before the mosque. A conciliatory board was formed to settle the dispute. The board resolved that the Deputy Commissioner, Ambala, should fix a line beyond which music should

not pass in the neighbourhood of the mosque. This line was demarcated by the Deputy Commissioner, whose decision was accepted by all parties concerned.

(b) *Muharram procession in Ambala city during 1931-32.*—During the Muharram celebrations of 1930 and 1931 trouble was apprehended at Ambala on account of the Hindu opposition to the passage of *tazias* and *Duldul* processions in front of a certain house, but the timely interference of the authorities and the influence of local leaders of both communities averted the threatened trouble. The matter under dispute was referred to an arbitration committee composed of a Hindu and Muhammadan official and a Hindu and a Muhammadan non-official. The report submitted by the committee contained a note of dissent by the Muhammadan non-official regarding the passage of *tashas* through a certain lane. The Muhammadans at one time abandoned the Muharram processions as a protest against the restrictions placed on the passage of *tashas* through this lane but they were eventually persuaded to complete the processions which they did peacefully. The fixing of a permanent route for the Muharram and Duldul processions at Ambala city in future is under the consideration of the authorities.

(c) and (f). The building of the mosque is still in progress and the owner has encroached upon some land in violation of the terms of permission granted to him by the committee. A notice has been issued under section 195 and 195-A of the Municipal Act directing him to discontinue building operations and demolish the portion made beyond the sanction given. Action has also been taken to demarcate municipal land on the spot.

(d) Yes, except that I cannot guarantee "scores of years."

(e) No.

(g) None.

ABDUCTION CASES INSTITUTED AGAINST SARDAR ARJAN SINGH, ZAILDAR.

*1594. **Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—

- (a) the number of cases of abduction of women and other criminal cases instituted against Sardar Arjan Singh, zaildar of Mokhal zail, in the Chunian tahsil of the Lahore district, with their results, while he has been a zaildar ;
- (b) how many times he was suspended or dismissed and then reinstated as zaildar ;
- (c) if the allegations made in (a) are true, what action Government intends to take in the matter ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) One case under section 451 of the Indian Penal Code. One case under section 354 of the Indian Penal Code. In both cases he was discharged.

(b) Dismissed on 20th August 1921 but reinstated by Commissioner on appeal.

(c) None.

HEALTH OF DR. MUHAMMAD ALAM.

***1595. Sardar Jawahar Singh Dhillon :** Will the Honourable Finance Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that Dr. Muhammad Alam has been ailing in jail for the last few months ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that on account of his illness he was for some time removed to Mayo Hospital ;
- (c) the nature of his ailment ;
- (d) what his weight was at the time of his arrest and admission into jail ;
- (e) what his present weight is ;
- (f) whether it is a fact that his weight has reduced by about 50 lbs. or so since his arrest and admission into jail ;
- (g) whether it is a fact that he has been having frequent fits of unconsciousness and semi-unconsciousness in the months of May, June and July last ;
- (h) how many such fits he has had during these months ;
- (i) for how long he was kept in Mayo Hospital and whether for treatment or only for observation ;
- (j) whether it is a fact that he was in Mayo Hospital only for a short time ;
- (k) whether it is a fact that he had had fits of unconsciousness, even when he was in Mayo Hospital and was also keeping low temperature ; how many such fits he had there in a week's space and of what duration ;
- (l) whether it is a fact that the X-ray examination showed fibrosis in both of his lungs ;
- (m) whether he was any day free from temperature while staying in Mayo Hospital ; since how long he has been keeping such temperature ;
- (n) whether his condition warrants any risk of development of phthisis or any other serious disease ;
- (o) the sentence which he is undergoing ;
- (p) whether he defended or made any appeal in his case ;
- (q) whether any other man in the province convicted in connection with the civil disobedience movement has been awarded such a severe sentence ; who and how many, if any ;
- (r) whether the Government is contemplating his release or remission of the unexpired portion of his sentence, or any other action on account of his serious illness and severity of the sentence ;
- (s) whether any electric fans are yet provided to Indian A class prisoners of the civil disobedience movement ; and whether the ordinary European prisoners are provided with electric fans in Lahore Central Jail ; why there is distinction, if any in these two cases ;
- (t) whether Dr. Muhammad Alam is being given any special treatment or provided with fans on account of his illness ?

For answer refer to answer to short notice question on page 95 ante.

SALARIES OF ORDERLIES AND *PIADAS*.

***1596. Kanwar Mamraj Singh Chohan :** Will the Honourable Member for Finance be pleased to state—

- (a) the salary of the orderlies to the magistrates and the sub-judges ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that an incremental scale of salary is not provided for these orderlies ;
- (c) the salary of *piadas* (process-servers) ;
- (d) whether it is a fact that in 1918 the pay of the orderlies and *piadas* used to be the same as it is at the present time ;
- (e) whether the Government has ever considered the advisability of equalizing the pay of orderlies and *piadas* ;
- (f) whether the Government intends to increase the pay of the orderlies ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a) Fourteen rupees per mensem plus one rupee as local allowance in the districts of Lahore, Lyallpur, Amritsar, Rawalpindi and Shahpur.

(b) Yes.

(c) Seventeen rupees per mensem plus one rupee as local allowance in the districts of Lahore, Lyallpur, Amritsar, Rawalpindi and Shahpur.

(d) No. In 1918 the scales of pay for both classes were considerably lower.

(e) and (f) No.

GIFT OF LAND BY *MUSSAMMAT KIRPI* OF VILLAGE *DEVI NAGA* THERE IN *AMBALA* DISTRICT.

***1597. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—

- (a) whether he is aware that about three years ago, one *Mst. Kirpi*, a Gujar widow, being a notified agriculturist of the village *Devi Nagar*, in the *Kharar* tahsil of *Ambala* district, gifted half of her lands to an indigenous school near her village ;
- (b) the area of the aforesaid land ;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Commissioner, *Ambala*, refused sanction for the alienation of such a big area, considering the transaction against the spirit and letter of the Land Alienation Act ;
- (d) whether the Commissioner, *Ambala* division, reversed the above order of the Deputy Commissioner referred to in (c) and sanctioned the alienation mentioned above ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikandar Hyat Khan : (a) Yes. A member of a notified agricultural tribe made such a gift.

(b) $94\frac{1}{2}$ bighas kham with share in *shamilat* ($352\frac{2}{3}$ bighas kham).

(c) The Deputy Commissioner refused sanction as under customary law Gujarars have not unconditional power to alienate ancestral land.

(d) The Commissioner cancelled the order of the Deputy Commissioner on the ground that finding on the applicability of section 8 of the Land Alienation Act was desirable and sent back the case for further enquiry on these lines. The Commissioner did not sanction the mutation, but the Deputy Commissioner did, considering it a *bona fide* gift.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : The land in question is a big piece of land, and the action is contrary to the letter and spirit of the Land Alienation Act. May I know what steps the Government propose to take to revise this order which amounts to a grave injustice to the zamindars ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : The order cannot be revised without a regular appeal or petition.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : No petition is required for the purpose. The Financial Commissioner on his own initiative when any error comes to his notice can revise it under the law.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : But how does the honourable member assume that it is an error ?

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : It is a grave piece of injustice on the face of it : some three hundred *bighas* of land have been gifted to a non-agricultural institution by a member of the agricultural tribe, and such a thing cannot be allowed to occur.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : It is merely a matter of opinion on which there is a difference between the honourable member and the Collector.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : No. The Collector refused it and the Commissioner gave his sanction.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : No. The Collector subsequently sanctioned the mutation.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : But the Government should not agree with the Collector then.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : The Government has no power in the matter.

Mr. President : Order, order.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : Am I not entitled to put my supplementary questions, Sir ?

Mr. President : Yes, but they should arise out of the original answer and not entirely new questions.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : I am only asking why the Government does not choose to revise the order. The question does arise because the transaction is wrong and illegal.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : The honourable member assumes that it is wrong. I cannot assume that in the face of the Collector's decision.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : May I take it then, that the Government does not assume that 800 *bighas* of land—

Mr. President : Order, order.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : If an apparently wrong answer is given, is not a member entitled to ask supplementary questions ? The answer in this case is that the Government is of the opinion that it is a good and a *bona fide* transaction, a transaction covering 800 *bighas* of agriculturists land.

Mr. President : The honourable member is referred to the rule which confines supplementary questions for the purpose of "further elucidating any matter of fact regarding which an answer has been given."

POLITICAL PRISONERS.

***1598. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan :** Will the Honourable the Finance Member please state—

- (a) the number of political prisoners convicted of political offence during 1932, who did not put up any defence in the trial court ?
- (b) the offence and sentence in each of the above cases ;
- (c) whether there is a strong feeling in the public that the sentences referred to in (b) are excessive ;
- (d) 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) It is assumed that the honourable member's question refers to the number of persons convicted of offences arising out of the civil disobedience movement. If so, the total number of persons convicted during the year 1932 up to the 31st August is 1551. I regret that no statistics are available showing how many of these convicted persons offered no defence.

(b) A statement is laid on the table. It is regretted that the details of sentences in each case cannot be furnished.

(c) I have seen no indications of any such feeling except on the part of a small section of the public.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement showing convictions from 1st January 1932 to 31st August 1932 under the Ordinances and ordinary law.

Section.	Number of persons convicted.	Section.	Number of persons convicted.	Section.	Number of persons convicted.	Section.	Number of persons convicted.
21, Emergency Powers Ordinance.	30	23, Emergency Powers Ordinance.	3	5, Molestation and Boycotting Ordinance.	927	17, Special Power Ordinance.	2
67, Special Powers Ordinance.	13	26, Special Powers Ordinance.	2	124-A, I. P. C.	7	17 (1) C. L. A. Act.	137
17 (2), C. L. A. Act.	48	17 (1) and (2) C. L. A. Act.	68	108, C. P. C. ..	67	151, I. P. C. ..	28
506, I. P. C. ..	12	32, Act V of 1861.	30	143, I. P. C. ..	1	3 of Act, XXII of 1922.	7
302/115, I. P. C.	3	18, Press Emergency Powers Act.	26	109, C. P. C. ..	79	34, Police Act	7
145, I. P. C. ..	16	504, I. P. C. ..	1	117, I.P.C. ..	2	448, I. P. C. ..	8
31, Police Act..	4	107, C. P. C. ..	7	62, Post Office Act.	1	435, I. P. C. ..	1
505, I. P. C. ..	1	447, I. P. C. ..	9	427/440/342, I. P. C.	4	..	..

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : When the Government has not appointed any commission of enquiry how can it be said that the sentence is not excessive ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : I am capable of forming my own judgment in a matter of that kind.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : Can the honourable member form his judgment without looking at the case ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : I am capable of forming it without appointing a commission of enquiry.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : Without looking at the files,—that is news to me.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION IN THE SERVICES IN AMBALA DISTRICT.

***1599. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan :** Will the Chief Secretary please state—

- (a) how many Muslims and non-Muslims are holding the various posts of executive and judicial officers, respectively, both honorary and stipendiary, in the Ambala district ;
- (b) if the number of Muslims is almost negligible, what are the reasons for it ;
- (c) whether the Anjuman-i-Islamia, Ambala, has recently submitted a memorial to the Government about the fact mentioned in (b) above ;
- (d) if the answer to first part of (b) is in the affirmative, what action the Government intends to take in the matter ?

Mr. C. C. Garbett : (a) Muslims, 25 ; non-Muslims, 41

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes.

(d) Does not arise.

NAIB TAHSILDAR, DIPALPUR AND LAND REVENUE.

***1600. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—

- (a) whether an article entitled 'The Naib-Tahsildar, Dipalpur, and Land Revenue', making specific charges of corruption against the official, and published in the *Mashir-i-Haqiqi* newspaper, dated the 15th August, 1932, page 2, column 8, has come under the notice of Government ;
- (b) whether the superior officers of the naib-tahsildar mentioned in (a) or the Government have received any representation against him ;
- (c) if the answers to (a) and (b) are in the affirmative, what action the Government intends to take in the matter ?

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

(b) No.

(c) Enquiries are being made.

PRISONERS IN THE ROHTAK JAIL.

***1601. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Member for Finance kindly state—

- (a) the maximum number of prisoners to be accommodated in the Rohtak jail under normal conditions ;
- (b) the average daily population of the Rohtak jail during the months of January, February, March, April, May, June, July and August last, respectively ;
- (c) the number of judgment-debtors sent to jail during each of the months mentioned in (b) ;
- (d) the excess of expenditure on diet alone in the first eight months of the current year as compared with the same expenditure in the corresponding months of 1929, 1930 and 1931 ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : A statement is laid on the table.

Statement.

(a)	..	..	..	..	251
(b)	January ..	..	..	..	471
	February ..	..	..	..	504
	March ..	..	..	..	407
	April ..	..	..	..	472
	May ..	..	..	..	501
	June ..	..	..	..	545
	July ..	..	..	..	589
	August ..	..	..	..	568
(c)	January ..	..	..	..	6
	February ..	..	..	..	8
	March ..	..	..	..	8
	April ..	..	..	..	14
	May ..	..	..	..	18
	June ..	..	..	..	29
	July ..	..	..	..	19
	August ..	..	..	..	89

(d) The expenditure on diet alone in the first eight months of the four years is as follows :—

					Rs.
1929	..	..	..	..	10,885
1930	..	..	..	..	9,051
1931	..	..	..	..	6,725
1932	..	..	..	..	8,600

ADDITIONAL POLICE IN ROHTAK DISTRICT AND PUNITIVE CHARGES.

***1602. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Member for Finance kindly state the amount of expenditure on additional police in the Rohtak district in 1929, 1930, 1931, and the first eight months of 1932, and the amount realised in each of these periods from the inhabitants of the district in the shape of punitive charges ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : A statement is laid on the table.

Year.	Expenditure on additional police including cost of Provincial additional police on duty in the district.	The amount realised from the inhabitants of the district.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1929 .. .. .	.. .. .	72 1 6
1930	7,678 9 0	5,148 14 3
1931	14,705 5 2	76 1 0
1932	9,978 8 0	..

UNDER-TRIAL PRISONERS IN THE ROHTAK DISTRICT.

***1603. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Member for Finance kindly state the amount of expenditure on the conveyance from lock-ups to court and back of under-trial prisoners and the police escorting them in the Rohtak district in 1929, and the first eight months of 1932, respectively?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : A statement is laid on the table.

Statement showing expenditure on the conveyance from lock-ups to court and back of under-trial prisoners and the police escorting them in the Rohtak district.

Name of Fund.	PERIOD.	
	In 1929.	First eight months of the year 1932 (1st January 1932—31st August 1932).
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Expenditure met from Judicial funds	2,046 7 6	1,918 12 9
Expenditure met by the Police Department	171 7 0	1,048 2 0
Total	2,217 14 6	2,966 14 9

CASES UNDER SECTION 337, CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.

***1604. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Member for Finance kindly state in respect of 1930, 1931 and 1932—

- (a) the number and description of cases in which pardon was tendered in the Rohtak district under section 337 of the Criminal Procedure Code to individual culprits ;
- (b) the number of such cases which were never put into court ;
- (c) the number of such cases which were withdrawn ;
- (d) the number of such cases which resulted in acquittal ;
- (e) the number of such cases which resulted in conviction ;
- (f) the number of accused persons who were discharged, acquitted or convicted in the class of cases covered by (e) ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a) Twenty-seven cases of dacoity and one case under section 457, Indian Penal Code.

- (b) None.
- (c) Four.
- (d) Five.
- (e) Nineteen.
- (f) Discharged None.
- Acquitted 69
- Convicted 69

FIRST CLASS MAGISTRATES IN ROHTAK DISTRICT.

***1605. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Member for Finance kindly state the number of first class magistrates—

- (a) with powers under section 80 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and
- (b) without such enhanced powers employed in the Rohtak district in 1929, 1931 and 1932, respectively ?

Mr. C. C. Garbett (Chief Secretary) : (a) The sanctioned staff of section 80 magistrates at Rohtak is 3 officers. In 1931 and 1932 there were 4.

(b) The sanctioned staff of 1st class magistrates is 6 officers. This number was increased by one in 1931 and by two in 1932.

PROSECUTING INSPECTORS AND SUB-INSPECTORS IN ROHTAK DISTRICT.

***1606. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Member for Finance kindly state the number of—

- (a) prosecuting inspectors, and
- (b) prosecuting sub-inspectors employed in the Rohtak district in 1929, 1930, 1931 and 1932, respectively ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : In 1929 and 1930, one and two, respectively ;

In 1931, one and three, respectively ;

In 1932, one and four, respectively ;

The sanctioned permanent staff is one inspector and two sub-inspectors, but it has been found necessary to depute extra sub-inspectors, who are not qualified prosecutors, during the last two years to assist the prosecuting staff owing to the increase in the number of the magistrates in the district and to the importance of several cases under trial.

FIRST CLASS MAGISTRATES AND PROSECUTING INSPECTORS AND SUB-INSPECTORS IN ROHTAK DISTRICT.

***1607. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Member for Finance kindly state the total expenditure on the emoluments of the officers mentioned in questions *1605 and *1606 and their ministerial staff in 1929, 1930, 1931 and 1932, respectively ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : The information asked for is being collected, and will be communicated to the honourable member in due course.

FIRST CLASS MAGISTRATES IN ROHTAK DISTRICT.

***1608. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Member for Finance kindly state the monthly outturn of cases tried or committed in the first eight months of the current year by Rai Saib Lala Amar Nath, M.B.E., Sardar Harbans Singh, Mian Ratan Singh and Hakim Fazal-i-Hussain, first class magistrates, in the Rohtak district ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : A statement is laid on the table which contains the information asked for.

Statement showing the number of cases tried or committed by the magistrates noted below during the first eight months of the current year.

Serial No.	Name of Magistrate.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Total.
1	Rai Sahib Lala Amar Nath.	9	10	35	46	29	28	73	188	418
2	S. Harbans Singh ..	..	..	2	6	3	18	3	16	48
3	Mian Rattan Singh ..	8	9	10	13	20	18	17	25	120
4	Hakim Fazal-i-Hussain	..	7	15	16	22	17	9	7	93

FIRST CLASS MAGISTRATES IN ROHTAK DISTRICT.

***1609. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Member for Finance kindly state—

- (a) the number of (i) section 80 cases, (ii) cases under the Motor Vehicles Act, (iii) cases under section 109 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and (iv) cases under section 108, Criminal Proce-

ture Code, Criminal Law (Amendment) Act and Ordinances disposed of by Lala Amar Nath, M.B.E., additional district magistrate of Rohtak, since he was posted at Rohtak ;

(b) the number of cases which resulted in an acquittal ;

(c) the date on which each section 30 case was presented in court, the number of witnesses in each case, the date on which argument was heard and order was pronounced in each case ?

Mr. C. C. Garbett (Chief Secretary) : The information asked for is being collected and will be communicated to the honourable member in due course.

ADDITIONAL DISTRICT MAGISTRATE OF ROHTAK.

***1610. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram** : Will the Honourable Member for Finance kindly state—

(a) whether it is a fact that under existing arrangements the Additional District Magistrate of Rohtak has to try (i) section 30 cases, (ii) cases under the Motor Vehicles Act, and (iii) cases under section 109 of the Criminal Procedure Code ;

(b) the monthly outturn of cases of Additional District Magistrate of Rohtak under each of the three heads indicated in (a) since he was posted at Rohtak ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a) Yes ; in addition to his other duties.

(b) A statement is laid on the table which contains the information asked for up to the end of August 1932.

Statement showing the monthly outturn of cases of Additional District Magistrate of Rohtak from January to August 1932.

Month.	NUMBER OF CASES TRIED UNDER		
	Section 30.	Motor Vehicles Act.	Section 109, Criminal Procedure Code.
January 1932	1	..	..
February 1932	3	..	..
March 1932	2	1	2
April 1932	8	1	3
May 1932	6	1	6
June 1932	8	..	6
July 1932	10	36	14
August 1932	10	150	8
Total	48	189	39

FIRST CLASS MAGISTRATES IN ROHTAK DISTRICT.

***1611. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Member for Finance kindly state—

- (a) the number of challan cases tried by Hakim Fazal-i-Hussain, Rai Sahib Lala Amar Nath, M.B.E., and Sardar Harbans Singh, respectively, since they were posted at Rohtak ;
- (b) the number of cases referred to in (a), which resulted in acquittal ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : A statement showing the required information is laid on the table.

Statement showing the number of challan cases tried by Hakim Fazal-i-Hussain, Rai Sahib Lala Amar Nath, M.B.E., and Sardar Harbans Singh, Magistrates, 1st class, in the Rohtak district, since they were posted to the district.

Serial No.	Name of Magistrate.	¹ Number of challan cases tried.	Number of challan cases which resulted in acquittals.
1	Rai Sahib Lala Amar Nath, Additional District Magistrate.	81	5
2	S. Harbans Singh, section 30 Magistrate.	30	2
3	Hakim Fazal-i-Hussain, Magistrate 1st class	42	8
	Total	153	15

¹These figures do not include police cases under sections 107, 108 and 109, Criminal Procedure Code and cases under the Motor Vehicles and Railway Acts.

DISTRICT BOARD, ROHTAK, AND TENNIS COURTS FOR OFFICERS' CLUB.

***1612. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government kindly state—

- (a) whether a tennis pavilion was constructed out of the funds of the District Board of Rohtak for the use of an Officers' Club to which a few favoured private gentlemen are also admitted ;
- (b) whether there are two tennis courts for the use of this Officers' Club in the district board garden ;
- (c) whether the district board is responsible for the maintenance and repairs of the two tennis courts and the pavilion ;
- (d) what was the capital cost incurred on the construction of the pavilion ;
- (e) the monthly or annual rent payable by the Officers' Club to the district board ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : An enquiry has been made from local officers and the final reply will be communicated to the honourable member as soon as possible.

DISTRICT BOARD, ROHTAK, AND RAILWAY LINE OVERBRIDGE.

***1613. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government kindly state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that in the time of Mr. H. S. Malik, the district board of Rohtak voted a sum of Rs. 4,000 as a contribution for the construction of an over-bridge across the railway line in the close proximity of the railway station ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that at a previous meeting of the board the proposal for this contribution had been negatived ;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the proposed over-bridge was meant mainly for the benefit of the Vaish High School at Rohtak ;
- (d) whether this amount of Rs. 4,000 was made over to the management of the Vaish High School ;
- (e) whether this over-bridge has been constructed ;
- (f) if the over-bridge has not been constructed so far, whether the amount of this contribution is in deposit with some bank ; and, if so, who receives the interest due on the deposit ;
- (g) which of the services for which a district board is supposed to cater is benefited by this contribution ;
- (h) whether the fact of this contribution was ever brought to the notice of the Local Government ;
- (i) the reasons which led to delivery of the amount of this contribution to a non-official body before the construction of the over-bridge was commenced or the project of its construction was finally sanctioned by the railway authorities ?

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

(b) No.

(c) No.

(d) The railway authorities were prepared to construct the over-bridge in question, subject to the conditions that they would meet a part only of the cost of the work ; the balance required for the completion of the work was to be contributed by the District Board and the Municipal Committee of Rohtak and the Vaish High School. As the over-bridge was to be constructed within municipal limits, the District Board and the Vaish High School agreed to make over the amount of their contributions to the Municipal Committee, leaving it to that local body to make the necessary arrangements with the railway authorities. It appears that through an oversight a cheque of the amount of the District Board's share of the contribution was issued in favour of the authorities of the Vaish High School. This cheque was, however, not cashed by the school authorities, who endorsed the cheque in favour of the Municipal Committee, and the amount of the cheque was actually drawn by the Committee.

(e) No.

(f) The amount of the contribution has not been deposited with any bank, but has been made over to the railway authorities.

[The Hon. Dr. Gokul Chand Narang.]

(g) The inhabitants of the area subject to the authority of the District Board also will benefit by the work in question.

(h) No, but the Commissioner's sanction, which was necessary under clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 87 of the Punjab District Boards Act, 1883, was duly obtained.

(i) The amount had to be paid to the railway authorities so as to enable them to undertake the execution of the project. The Deputy Commissioner has from time to time asked the railway authorities to complete the project.

DISTRICT BOARD, ROHTAK AND HARDIT SINGH HALL.

***1614. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government kindly state whether it is a fact that while Mr. H. S. Malik was still Chairman of the district board of Rohtak the Board voted a sum of Rs. 10,000 for the construction of a Hardit Singh Hall and whether any such hall was constructed after the departure of Mr. Malik ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : Chaudhri Tika Ram while he was senior Vice-Chairman of the District Board of Rohtak proposed that a new District Board Hall should be constructed and named after Mr. H. S. Malik, Deputy Commissioner and Chairman of the Board. The Board accepted the proposal, and the contract for the work was given by Chaudhri Tika Ram to a contractor whose tender was not the lowest, and without reference to the Chairman. When this matter was brought to the notice of Mr. Malik, the Chairman, he set aside the order of the Vice-Chairman and gave the contract to another person whose tender was lower by Rs. 2,000. Shortly after this, Mr. Malik left the district, and as a result of a suit being brought by the contractor whose contract had been cancelled, the project was abandoned ; whereupon the suit was withdrawn.

DISTRICT BOARD, ROHTAK, AND ZAMAN MEHDI HALL.

***1615. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government kindly state whether it is a fact that while Khan Bahadur Malik Zaman Mehdi Khan was chairman of the District Board of Rohtak that board voted a sum of Rs. 4,000 as a contribution to the construction of a hall to be named 'Zaman Mehdi Hall' and to be erected by the Municipal Committee of Rohtak, and whether any such hall was constructed after the departure of that officer from the district ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : Yes. The Rohtak District Board, when Khan Bahadur Malik Zaman Mehdi Khan was its Chairman, resolved, on the application of the Rohtak Municipal Committee, to contribute Rs. 4,000 towards the cost of a municipal library and reading room, which the Municipal Committee had decided to name the "Zaman Mehdi Hall." The building was not erected owing to financial stringency.

REDUCTION OF CHAUKIDARS IN VILLAGES.

***1616. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Member for Finance kindly state—

- (a) whether the question of the reduction of the number of *chaukidars* in villages where it exceeds a certain minimum has ever been considered by the Government ;
- (b) whether the question of the reduction of the number of *chaukidars* wherever possible has engaged the attention of provincial authorities in any shape or form ;
- (c) whether it is a fact that this question was agitated both by the Provincial Zamindar League and by the people of south-eastern districts ;
- (d) whether the Commissioner of the Ambala division and the deputy commissioners of any of the districts in that division were consulted in the matter ; and, if so, what was their attitude ;
- (e) if the attitude of the officers referred to in (d) was hostile, what were the grounds for their hostility ;
- (f) whether the officers referred to in (d) consulted any non-official individuals or non-official associations before submitting their own opinions to higher authorities ; and, if so, what are the names of those individuals and associations ;
- (g) whether the Government has any objection ; and, if so, what, to lightening the burden of the rural population by reducing the number of *chaukidars* wherever it is found possible ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a) and (b). Government have recently considered the possibility of reducing the number of village *chaukidars*, especially in large and compact *abadis*.

(c) Yes.

(d) The Commissioner and four deputy commissioners of the Ambala division were consulted. They were all opposed to any addition to the number of houses guarded by each *chaukidar*.

(e) The main grounds were the political situation and the large amount of violent crime.

(f) Government have no information on this point.

(g) Government have decided that it should be left to the discretion of deputy commissioners to reduce the number of *chaukidars* where they consider that this can be safely done.

NUMBER OF CASES IN ROHTAK.

***1617. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Member for Finance kindly state—

- (a) the number of cases which were declared by the Public Prosecutor of Rohtak to be too weak to be proceeded with, but in which prosecution was persisted in with the result that after a good deal of waste of public money and time the accused were acquitted in the sessions court ;

[R. B. Chaudhri Chhotu Ram.]

- (b) the number of cases relating to murders or dacoities accompanied with murder, in which accused persons were kept in judicial lock-up for more than (i) six months or (ii) a year until they were acquitted by court?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a) None.

(b) (i) Two.

(ii) None.

KHARKARA AND CHULIANA DACOITY CASES.

***1618. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Member for Finance kindly state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that in the Kharkara and Chuliana dacoity cases the persons in whose houses dacoities were committed mentioned as culprits a different set of persons and the approvers mentioned a different set of persons ;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that in spite of this irreconcilable discrepancy and with hardly any believable corroboration of the approver's evidence in any material particular the cases were not withdrawn with the result that after a costly trial in the sessions court all the accused persons were acquitted ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : The information is being collected, and will be communicated to the honourable member when ready.

CASES IN ROHTAK DISTRICT.

***1619. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Member for Finance kindly state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that the police of Rohtak has put into court a case under section 400 of the Indian Penal Code ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that all the accused persons in this case are those named as culprits in dacoity cases in which Triambak Lal was an approver and which have either been cancelled, or withdrawn or resulted in acquittal ;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the number of prosecution witnesses alone in this case is between 700 and 1,000, and more are expected to be added to the present list ;
- (d) what is the estimate of time which the Government expects this case to take in the committing magistrate's court and in the sessions court having in view the fact that the accused may produce a large number of witnesses in their defence ;
- (e) what will be the cost of this case to the Government when to the expenses of prosecution in court are added the expenses of additional police and the cost of the maintenance of accused persons in jail ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : The case was put into court, but has since been withdrawn.

AREA UNDER COTTON AND SUGARCANE.

***1620. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture kindly state the quinquennial average of the area under cotton and sugarcane in the province and the same in the current year?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : A statement giving the required information is laid on the table.

Statement showing the quinquennial average of the area under cotton and sugarcane in the province and the same in kharif 1932.

Name of crop.		Average area during the quinquennium ending the year 1931-32.	Area according to the 1st forecast for the year 1932.
		Acre.	Acre.
Cotton	Desi ..	1,350,512	1,046,900
	American ..	826,058	704,900
	Total ..	2,176,570	1,751,800
Sugarcane	.. ..	421,822	478,800

AREA UNDER COTTON AND SUGARCANE.

***1621. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture kindly state the quinquennial average of area under cotton and sugarcane and the same in the current year in the districts of Rohtak, Hissar, Karnal and Gurgaon, respectively?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : A statement giving the required information is laid on the table.

[The Hon'ble Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh.]

Statement showing the quinquennial average of area under Cotton and Sugarcane and the same in Haryf 1932 in the districts of Rohtak, Hissar, Karnal and Gurgaon, respectively.

	ROHTAK.			HISSAR.			KARNAL.			GURGAON.		
	Cotton area.											
	Local.	American.	Total.	Local.	American.	Total.	Local.	American.	Total.	Local.	American.	Total.
According to the quinquennium ending the year 1931-32.	56,610	99	56,709	73,603	465	77,068	63,514	168	65,682	31,673	220	31,893
Area according to the first forecast for the year 1932.	31,800	..	31,800	51,200	100	51,300	41,300	200	41,500	4,600	..	4,600
	Sugarcane area.											
According to the quinquennium ending the year 1931-32.	29,822			700				23,506			9,439	
Area according to the first forecast for the year 1932.	27,400			1,200				22,900			9,300	

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT RATES IN AMBALA DIVISION.

***1622. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture kindly state the rates of work, material and labour adopted by the Buildings and Roads Branch of the Public Works Department in the Circle comprising the Ambala division in 1925, 1929 and 1932 and how they compare with the same rates adopted by the Irrigation Branch in the same area ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : Relevant¹ copies of the schedule of rates of both the Irrigation and Buildings and Roads Branches of the Public Works Department for the period concerned are laid on the table.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT RATES IN AMBALA DIVISION.

***1623. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture kindly state the measures, if any, which he has taken to effect economy by directing a lowering of the rates of labour, material, etc. ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : As the result of co-operation between the Chief Engineers and Superintending Engineers of the Irrigation and the Buildings and Roads in February 1931, the schedules of rates for completed work, labour and materials were thoroughly overhauled and very considerably reduced, and in practice no difficulty has been experienced in working to the reduced rates. Further reductions have since been made in certain items, more especially labour, where found possible.

NUMBER OF SUB-JUDGES RECRUITED COMMUNITY-WISE.

***1624. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Chief Secretary kindly state—

- (a) the number of sub-judges recruited since the introduction of the present semi-competitive test ;
- (b) the number of Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and others recruited as sub-judges since the introduction of this test and the number of statutory agriculturists under each group ;
- (c) the number of Aggarwal Mahajans, Khatri and Aroras among Hindus and Sikhs recruited as sub-judges during the period indicated in (a) ?

Mr. C. C. Garbett : (a) Forty-nine.

(b)	Number recruited community-wise.	Number of statutory, agriculturist community-wise.
Hindus ..	.. 18	Nil.
Muhammadans ..	.. 19	12
Sikhs ..	.. 9	2
Indian Christians ..	.. 8	1

¹Placed in the Library.

[Mr. C. C. Garbett.]

(c) Accurate information is not available either in the Secretariat or in the High Court, and it will entail much correspondence if enquiries are made from the sub-judges themselves.

MR. GIRDHARI LAL BHOLA, ASSISTANT ENGINEER, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

***1625. Diwan Bahadur Raja Narendra Nath :** Will the Honourable Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) whether one Mr. Girdhari Lal Bhola, an Assistant Engineer in the Punjab Service of Engineers, who had served in the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department, Punjab, for fifteen years was dismissed from service in June 1931 ;
- (b) whether the provisions of Act XXXVII of 1850, as amended by Act I of 1897, were carried out in the said Mr. Bhola's case ;
- (c) whether the requirements of Rule 55 of Civil Service (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules were satisfied in the said Mr. Bhola's case ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : The case is *sub judice* and no answer can be given.

ENQUIRY INTO THE CONDUCT OF MR. BHOLA.

***1626. Diwan Bahadur Raja Narendra Nath :** Will the Honourable Member for Finance be pleased to state whether the procedure the Government usually adopts while enquiring into the conduct of officers of the provincial service and before removing or dismissing them from service pointing out the respects in which such a procedure had been departed from in the case of Mr. Bhola and giving reasons for such departures ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : The case is *sub judice* and no answer can be given.

PROVINCIAL CIVIL AND POLICE SERVICES AND RETRENCHMENT.

***1627. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Chief Secretary kindly state—

- (a) the number of officers in the provincial civil service (both judicial and executive branches) and in the provincial police service who have completed (i) 25 years, and (ii) 30 years' service, not holding listed posts who have not been asked to retire as a measure of retrenchment ;

- (b) the number of officers of the description mentioned in (a) holding listed posts who are still in service ;
- (c) the number of persons accepted for the post of (i) extra assistant commissioner, and (ii) tahsildars who are serving honorarily to meet the needs of economy with the dates of their acceptance ;
- (d) the number of officers of the description indicated in (a) who have been asked to retire to meet the needs of retrenchment ;
- (e) whether the Government intends to ask the officers of the description indicated in (a) to retire in order to create vacancies for the officers of the description indicated in (c) ;
- (f) the total bill of the monthly salaries and allowances drawn by the officers indicated in (a) and (b), respectively, and the saving which would be effected if (i) the officers covered by (a) were asked to retire, and (ii) the officers covered by (b) were retired compulsorily ?

Mr. C. C. Garbett : (a) No officers have been asked to retire. The numbers are—

		Completed 25 years.	Completed 30 years.
Provincial Executive	.. ..	65	25
Provincial Judicial	.. ..	17	3
Provincial Police	.. ..	15	11

(b) The information is available to the honourable member in the History of Services of Gazetted Government servants, copy of which is in the members' library.

(c) None. No officer has been obliged to serve honorarily.

(d) No officer in any service has been asked to retire.

(e) No.

(f) The saving effected in each case would be the difference between the retrenched officer's pay and that of the new incumbent *minus* the pension of the former. To work out the total saving in detail in the case of officers indicated in (a) and (b) of the question, respectively, would involve considerable labour. But on an approximate basis, the apparent saving in the case of an extra assistant commissioner is estimated to be Rs. 27 per mensem and in the case of a deputy superintendent of police Rs. 5 per mensem : against this has to be set a more than commensurate loss in efficiency.

PUBLIC PROSECUTORS.

***1628. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Member for Finance kindly state—

- (a) the number and names of public prosecutors who have been granted extension in 1931 and 1932 and their present ages ;
- (b) the number of candidates on the approved list of candidates for the post of public prosecutor ;
- (c) the grounds on which extension has in each case been granted ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a) Four. Two of these have since retired ; the two who are still in service are each 55 years of age. It is not customary to disclose names.

(b) 161.

(c) Public interest.

RAI BAHADUR NIHAL CHAND, DEPUTY REGISTRAR, HIGH COURT.

***1629. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Member for Finance kindly state—

- (a) whether Rai Bahadur Nihal Chand, Deputy Registrar of the High Court, has been granted extension ;
- (b) how many extensions in all he has had so far ;
- (c) his present age ;
- (d) whether he was recommended by the High Court for extension ;
- (e) the grounds for the extension ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a) and (b) The post of Deputy Registrar of the High Court has been regarded as a ministerial post, and Rai Bahadur Nihal Chand has therefore been retained in service under the provisions of rule 56 (b) of the Fundamental Rules.

(c) Fifty-seven.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

FINES IN CRIMINAL CASES IN ROHTAK DISTRICT.

***1630. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Member for Finance kindly state—

- (a) the number of criminal cases in which a sentence of fine was awarded in the Rohtak district in 1929, 1930, 1931 and the first eight months of 1932 ;
- (b) the total amount of fine imposed in each of the periods mentioned in (a) ;
- (c) the rate at which wheat was selling on the 15th June and cotton was selling on the 15th January in 1929, 1930, 1931 and 1932 ;
- (d) if there is any excess in the amount of fine imposed in 1932 as compared with the other years mentioned in (a), the grounds for this excess ;
- (e) the total amount of fine imposed in political cases ?

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

(d) The gross amount of fines inflicted in 1932 is so far less than the corresponding amounts for 1929 and 1930, but more than the amount for 1931. As the offences, number of offenders and circumstances are not constant, it is not possible to compare the fines imposed in one year with those imposed in another year.

Statement.

(a) Year.				Number of cases.	
1929	..	..	..	712	
1930	..	..	..	1,151	
1931	..	..	..	977	
1st of January to 31st of August 1932				1,076	
(b) Year.				Total amount of fines.	
				Rs.	
1929	..	..	..	32,628	
1930	..	..	..	45,949	
1931	..	..	..	24,654	
1st of January to 31st of August 1932				28,677	
(c) Date.				RATE OF WHEAT.	
				Red.	White.
				Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.
15th June 1929	..	8	8	8	4
				Srs. Chs.	
15th June 1930	..	10	8		
15th June 1931	..	20	0		
15th June 1932	..	15	0		
				RATE OF COTTON.	
				Date.	
				Srs. Chs.	
15th January 1929	..	8	8		
15th January 1930	..	5	8		
15th January 1931	..	8	0		
15th January 1932	..	5	8		
(e) Year.				Total amount of fine imposed in political cases.	
				Rs.	
1929	..	..	..	N2	
1930	..	..	..	15,514	
1931	..	..	..	N2	
1st of January to 31st of August 1932				2,000	

APPROVERS IN ROHTAK DISTRICT.

*1631. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram : Will the Honourable Member for Finance kindly state—

(a) the number of approvers who were tendered pardon under section 387, Criminal Procedure Code, in the Rohtak district in 1929, 1930, 1931 and 1932;

(b) the number of witnesses in the Rohtak district whose statements were recorded under section 164, Criminal Procedure Code, in 1930, 1931 and 1932?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik :

(a) 1929	..	..	..	..	1
1930	..	..	..	..	15
1931	..	..	..	..	7
1932	..	..	..	..	3
(b) 1930	..	..	..	..	33
1931	..	..	..	..	48
1932	..	..	..	..	88

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**HILL OPIUM.**

411. Kanwar Mamraj Singh Chohan : Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture kindly state—

- how many maunds of hill opium there are in stock with the Government licensees in the tahsil of Kotkhai, Simla district ;
- whether it is contemplated to help them in the disposal of this opium ;
- what steps they contemplate taking in collecting opium in Kotkhai and Kotgarh tahsils, if the licensees do not purchase the same ;
- whether it is a fact that grains of poppy form a part of the main diet of the people of Simla district including Kotkhai tahsil ;
- whether the Government intends to help the poor licensees this time by arranging for the disposal of their stock of opium at a reasonable rate ;
- whether it is contemplated to prohibit the production of opium in Kotkhai tahsil ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh :

- Twenty maunds 11 seers.
- , (c) and (e) Government is under no obligation to help the licensees to dispose of their stocks or to purchase opium from cultivators.
- Poppy grains are a part of the diet of the people in Kotkhai sub-tahsil but not in Simla sub-tahsil.
- Yes.

MURDER OF MONEY LENDERS.

412. Rai Bahadur Lala Sewak Ram : Will the Honourable Member for Finance please state—

- how many money-lenders have been murdered in the province during November 1931 to July 1932, and what were the reasons of the murder of each individual ;
- how many accused persons were challaned in each case, and what sentence was awarded to each of these accused ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: A statement is laid on the table.

District.	Number of money lenders murdered.	Reasons for the murder.	Number of accused persons challaned.	Sentence awarded.
1	2	3	4	5
Attock ..	2	Both the cases are <i>sub judice</i> .	One in one and three in the other.	..
Amritsar ..	2	(1) The case is <i>sub judice</i> . (2) The murder was attributed to the indebtedness of the accused persons.	2 4	Three accused were acquitted by the Sessions Judge and the fourth has been sentenced to 7 years rigorous imprisonment under section 201, Indian Penal Code.
Ludhiana ..	1	The object was loot ..	5	One was granted pardon, two were sentenced to death and two were acquitted.
Rohtak ..	2	Both the cases are <i>sub judice</i> .	8 in one case and 10 in the other.	
Sheikhpura ..	1	Enmity arising due to the indebtedness of the accused persons.	6	Four of the accused persons were sentenced to death and the remaining two acquitted.
Ferozepore ..	1	Alleged dispute over the payment of a debt.	2	Both the accused persons were acquitted.
Gurgaon ..	1	The case is <i>sub judice</i> ..	5 persons were challaned out of which one is absconding.	
Gujrat ..	1	The murder is attributed to the illicit connection of the deceased with a woman, and his business of money-lending with the accused persons.	7	Four of the accused persons were sentenced to transportation for life, two were acquitted and the case against one is still pending.
Sialkot ..	1	The case is <i>sub judice</i> ..	4	
Shahpur ..	2	(1) Alleged enmity on account of the money dealings which the deceased was carrying on with two of the accused persons.	3	One of the accused was made approver, but the case ended in acquittal.

- (b) how many accused persons were challaned and convicted;
 (c) what arrangements have been made by the Government for the safety of the lives and wealth of the *sahukars*?

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

(c) The same protection afforded to the general public is afforded to the money lenders. Special measures are, however, taken in large outbreaks of dacoity.

Statement showing dacoities committed in the houses of money lenders from 1st January 1932 to 31st August 1932, with the losses sustained and the number of accused challaned and convicted in each case.

Serial No.	Approximate estimate of the losses sustained.	NUMBER OF ACCUSED.		REMARKS.
		Challaned.	Convicted.	
1	2	3		4
1	Not reported	3	..	Case under trial, one more accused has been arrested.
2	Rs. 500 (value of the property recovered has not been reported).	3	1	One accused under trial, one acquitted and two absconding.
3	Rs. 650 .. ..	..	..	Case under investigation.
4	Rs. 228 .. ..	..	..	Ditto.
5	Rs. 40,000 (some of the property has been recovered, but value not reported).	4	..	Case under trial in the Sessions Court. One accused made approver and one absconding.
6	Rs. 603 .. ..	..	..	Case under investigation.
7	Not reported .. ..	..	..	Ditto.
8	Rs. 4,000 (value of the property recovered has not been reported).	4	..	Case under trial. One accused absconding.
9	Rs. 5	6	4	One accused acquitted and one discharged.
10	Rs. 200 (value of recovered property not reported).	..	..	Out of the five accused three have been arrested. Case under investigation.
11	Rs. 36-4-6 .. ..	..	..	Case under investigation.
12	Rs. 500 (value of the property recovered has not been reported).	..	..	Out of the six accused, five have been arrested. Case under investigation.
13	Rs. 5,770 .. ..	..	..	Out of the six accused one has been arrested. Case under investigation.

[The Hon. Sir Henry Craik.]

Serial No.	Approximate estimate of the losses sustained.	NUMBER OF ACCUSED.		REMARKS.
		Challenged.	Convicted.	
1	2	3		4
14	Rs. 1,161 .. ..	..	..	Case under investigation.
15	Rs. 300 .. ..	..	..	Out of the five accused two have been arrested. One killed and two are absconding.
16	Rs. 2,357 (value of the property recovered has not been reported).	2	..	Case under trial. Five accused absconding.
17	Not reported .. ..	..	..	Case under investigation.
18	Rs. 907 .. ..	..	..	Ditto.
19	Rs. 2,173 .. ..	..	..	Case under investigation. Seven suspects arrested.
20	Rs. 300 .. ..	..	..	Case under investigation.
21	Rs. 422 .. ..	..	..	Ditto.
22	Rs. 3,036 .. ..	..	..	Ditto.
23	Rs. 974-10-0 (value of the property recovered not reported).	..	..	All the six accused arrested. Case under investigation.
24	Rs. 1,250. .. ..	..	..	Case under investigation.
25	Rs. 200 .. ..	..	..	Ditto.
26	Not reported .. ..	..	..	Ditto.
27	Rs. 40,000 .. ..	..	..	Ditto.
	Total	22	5	

HAQ NAWAZ KHAN AND PROPAGANDA AGAINST HINDU MONEY LENDERS.

414. Rai Bahadur Lala Sewak Ram : Will the Honourable Finance Member please state—

- whether the Government is aware of the fact that one Haq Nawaz Khan of Mohalla Pir Pathan, Multan city, is doing propaganda both through writings and by speeches against the Hindu money-lenders throughout the province ;
- whether this matter was brought to the notice of the Punjab Government by the Punjab Traders Association (Regd.), Lyallpur H. O., and if so, what action was taken by the Government to stop this propaganda of Haq Nawaz Khan ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the colleagues of Haq Nawaz Khan are touring the villages of the province and doing propaganda for the non-payment of the debts;

(d) if so, what measures have been adopted by the Government to bring this propaganda to an end?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a) Yes.

(b) The deputy commissioner and the commissioner have been addressed.

(c) Government has no such information.

(d) Does not arise.

ADMISSION TO NORMAL CLASSES.

415. Rai Bahadur Lala Sewak Ram : Will the Honourable Minister for Education please state how many candidates were admitted through Lyallpur District Board in Normal, Senior Anglo-Vernacular and Senior Vernacular classes respectively during the last two years and how many of them were Hindus, Sikhs and Muhammadans?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : The requisite information is given below :—

Name of the class.	Number of Hindus admitted.	Number of Sikhs admitted.	Number of Muslims admitted.	Total admission made.
	1930-31			
Junior Vernacular	8	13	70	91
Senior Vernacular	2	3	15	20
Senior Anglo-Vernacular ..	..	1	1	2
	1931-32			
Junior Vernacular	4	12	62	78
Senior Vernacular	1	3	9	13
Senior Anglo-Vernacular ..	..	..	3	3

The population in Lyallpur District Board area is almost entirely Muslim cum-Sikh and admissions to the Senior Anglo-Vernacular class are made by the Principal, Central Training College, without regard to communal representation for each district.

FATHERLESS CHILDREN IN MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN AT LUDHIANA.

416. Rai Bahadur Lala Sewak Ram : Will the Honourable Minister for Education please state :—

(a) whether there is any Medical College for Women at Ludhiana and whether there are fatherless children in that college?
If so, how many male and females are there;

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- (b) what was the religion of such children at the time of their admission into the institution ;
 (c) if any society is willing to take charge of such children, whether it can obtain them and if so, on what conditions ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : (a) It is assumed that the honourable member is referring to the Memorial Hospital attached to the Medical College at Ludhiana. There is a "Babies and Children Ward" in that hospital in which there are at present 38 children of whom only 8 girls are "fatherless."

(b) One is a Hindu, the other a Muslim and the parentage and religion of the third is not known.

(c) This is a matter which must be left to hospital authorities and other societies interested in this work. The ordinary law must prevail. Government are unable to interfere in this matter.

IMAM BAKHSH, HEADMASTER, GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOL, DERA
GHAZI KHAN.

417. Rai Bahadur Lala Sewak Ram : (i) Will the Honourable Minister for Education please state—

- (a) how many officers senior to Imam Bakhsh, Headmaster, Government High School, Dera Ghazi Khan, are working as headmasters or 2nd masters ;
 (b) what are the academic and professional qualifications of Imam Bakhsh ;
 (c) whether there are B.A., B.Ts. senior to him ;
 (d) if so, whether Government will please lay their list on the table ;
 (ii) Will the Honourable Minister please state why the post of district inspector of schools of Dera Ghazi Khan has been offered to him
 (iii) Will the Honourable Minister please state how long he worked as assistant district inspector of schools, Dera Ghazi Khan, as Headmaster, Government High School, Taunsa, and as Headmaster, Government High School, Dera Ghazi Khan ? How long has he stayed in the Dera Ghazi Khan district from the commencement of his service up-to-date ;
 (iv) Whether it is a fact that despite instructions to the contrary poor fund collections in Government Schools, Taunsa, Jampur, Dera Ghazi Khan, still continue ;
 (v) Whether it is a fact that *azan* and *namaz* are performed in the school compound in Dera Ghazi Khan in winter when the school works from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. ;
 (vi) Whether it is a fact that fee concessions go half and half to Muslims and non-Muslims ? If so, will Government please state whether this rule is observed in Government Schools, Taunsa and Dera Ghazi Khan ; whether it is a fact that in Government School, Dera Ghazi Khan, figures for March last stood as under—

FREE.		
Muslims.	Non-Muslims.	Total.
26	13	39

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : (i) (a) Two.

(b) F.A., S.A.-V. (Trained), J. D. M.

(c) Yes.

(d) A statement showing names of officials who are B.A., or M.A., B.T., and are senior to M. Imam Bakhsh is laid on the table.

(ii) M. Imam Bakhsh was considered the fittest person for appointment as officiating District Inspector of Schools, Dera Ghazi Khan.

(iii) M. Imam Bakhsh worked as :—

		Yrs.	Months	Days.
(a)	Assistant District Inspector of Schools, Dera Ghazi Khan, for	10	7	0
(b)	Headmaster, Government High School, Taunsa, for	2	0	8
(c)	Headmaster, Government High School, Dera Ghazi Khan, for	2	4	11

His length of service in the Dera Ghazi Khan district is 16 years, 6 months and 16 days.

(iv) No orders have been issued by the Education Department, Punjab, forbidding collection of poor fund in Government educational institutions but the question is engaging the attention of the Department.

(v) Yes.

(vi) The honourable member's attention is invited to Article 126 of the Punjab Education Code, XI edition (1932), the provisions of which were duly observed in granting fee concessions on account of poverty at the Government High Schools, Taunsa and Dera Ghazi Khan.

Statement showing names, qualifications and designations of persons who are senior to M. Imam Bakhsh, officiating Headmaster, Government High School, Dera Ghazi Khan.

Serial No.	Name.	Qualification.	Designation.	REMARKS.
1	Lala Ishar Das ..	M.A., B. T. ..	Teacher, Government Intermediate College, Campbellpur.	
2	B. Harnam Singh ..	B.A., B.T. ..	Assistant District Inspector of Schools, Gujrat (under orders of transfer as 2nd Master, Government High School, Sheikhpura).	
3	Lala Dev Raj Bhalla	M.A., B.T. ..	Teacher, Government Intermediate College, Jhang.	

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL, DERA GHAZI KHAN.

418. Rai Bahadur Lala Sewak Ram : Will the Honourable Minister for Education please state—

- (a) the number of boys on rolls in tenth class in Government School, Dera Ghazi Khan, at the close of the month of November 1931 ;
- (b) the number that actually appeared in the last M.S.L.C. examination ;
- (c) how many boys fell off in number ;
- (d) if the Government propose to hold an inquiry into the matter ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : (a) 65.

(b) 43.

(c) 22.

(d) Out of 22 against (c) above, one boy was struck off the roll on account of absence, one on account of short attendance could not take the examination, five left the school owing to continued sickness and fifteen did not pay their admission fee for the examination as their guardians expressed their unwillingness (in writing) to send them up for the examination.

PRIMARY SCHOOL AT TAUNSA.

419. Rai Bahadur Lala Sewak Ram : Will the Honourable Minister for Education please state—

- (a) whether District Board, Dera Ghazi Khan, has opened a new primary school at Taunsa recently ;
- (b) whether there is one such recognized aided school already there ;
- (c) whether District Board, Dera Ghazi Khan, has refused to pay grant-in-aid due to it ;
- (d) whether Government intends to urge the district board to meet its obligation ?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) No. The school is situated within the limits of the Small Town Committee, Taunsa, and therefore it is not obligatory for the district board to pay a grant to this school.

TRAINED TEACHERS IN MUNICIPAL BOARD SCHOOLS IN LAHORE.

420. Rai Bahadur Lala Sewak Ram : Will the Honourable Minister for Education kindly state—

- (a) the number, community-wise, of the trained teachers in the municipal board schools in Lahore ;
- (b) the number, community-wise, of the untrained teachers there, if any ;
- (c) the authority which makes their appointments ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : (a) Trained teachers :—

<i>Muslims.</i>	<i>Hindus.</i>	<i>Sikhs.</i>	<i>Christians.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
177	71	14	2	264

(b) Untrained teachers :—

<i>Muslims.</i>	<i>Hindus.</i>	<i>Sikhs.</i>	<i>Christians.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
10	2	..	..	12

(c) Appointments to posts carrying a salary up to Rs. 45 per mensem are made by the Executive Officer and above that by the General Committee. Previously appointments to posts up to Rs. 40 were made by the Education Sub-Committee and above that by the General Committee.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT INSPECTORS.

421. Rai Bahadur Lala Sewak Ram : Will the Honourable Minister for Education kindly state the names of the districts in which there is no Hindu assistant district inspector ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : The districts in which there is no Hindu assistant district inspector of schools are :—

1. Simla which has no assistant district inspector.
2. Ferozepore.
3. Sheikhpura.
4. Amritsar.
5. Attock.
6. Mianwali.
7. Gujrat.
8. Dera Ghazi Khan.

It is, however, added for information that an assistant district inspector is essentially a village school inspector and that the rural population in these districts except Simla, is either entirely Muslim or Muslim-cum-Sikh. Out of a total number of 150 assistant district inspectors in the province there are 37 Hindus.

DEPUTY INSPECTORS AND INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS, LAHORE DIVISION.

422. Rai Bahadur Lala Sewak Ram : Will the Honourable Minister for Education please state—

- (a) whether the present Deputy Inspectors of Schools and Inspector of Schools, Lahore division, are junior to the Headmaster, Government High School, Amritsar ;
- (b) if so, whether there are similar cases in any other division also ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : (a) The Inspector is not junior to the Headmaster, Government High School, Amritsar. The Deputy Inspectors of Schools, who are both officiating, are junior to the headmaster.

(b) Yes. In the Multan division Lala Indar Bhan, permanent Deputy is junior to M. Abdul Ali, Headmaster, Government High School, Multan.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION IN THE HEAD OFFICE OF THE PUNJAB EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

423. Rai Bahadur Lala Sewak Ram : Will the Honourable Minister for Education please state—

- (a) the number of Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs in the head office of the Punjab Education Department ;
- (b) the number separately in the grades of Rs. 250—10—350, Rs. 100—10—250 and Rs. 75—5—150 ;
- (c) whether the number of Hindus in these grades is proportionate to their population ;
- (d) if not, whether he proposes to increase the representation of Hindus in these grades on the occurrence of vacancies in future ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : (a) The honourable member is referred to the consolidated statement showing the proportionate representation of the various communities serving in the different departments of the Punjab Government as it stood on 1st June, 1932.

	<i>Hindus.</i>	<i>Muslims.</i>	<i>Sikhs.</i>
(b) Rs. 250/350 grade	None.	8	None.
Rs. 100/250 grade	1	7	1
Rs. 75/150 grade	6	9	2

(c) Not in the first two grades. They have more than their proportionate share in the Rs. 75—5—150 grade.

(d) In regulating appointments and promotions many facts are taken into consideration and Government when making these appointments in the department as a whole keeps in view the claims of all communities.

PROMOTION IN THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

424. Rai Bahadur Lala Sewak Ram : Will the Honourable Minister for Education please state—

- (a) whether a Muslim graduate was appointed as senior clerk in a temporary post in the office of the Director of Public Instruction ;
- (b) whether there are already some men of similar qualifications and greater experience in the junior grade in that office ;
- (c) if so, why one of them was not promoted as the senior clerk ?

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

(b) There is one man of similar qualifications already in the junior grade.

(c) The Director of Public Instruction desired to increase the number of qualified agriculturists in the senior grade of his office.

RECOGNITION OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

425. Rai Bahadur Lala Sewak Ram : Will the Honourable Minister for Education please state—

- (a) whether his attention has been drawn to C. M. No. 7197, dated 21st July 1932 from the Inspector of Schools, Lahore division, to the district inspectors of the division re recognition of private schools and the eligibility of pupils of such schools to appear for public examinations;
- (b) whether similar circulars have been issued by the inspectors of schools of other divisions;
- (c) whether it is the intention of the Government to adopt in this matter a uniform practice for the whole province;
- (d) what principle the Government proposes to adopt in the matter of recognition of private schools and in the matter of allowing pupils from unrecognised schools to appear for public examinations?

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

(b) Not so far.

(c) Yes.

(d) The matter is under consideration.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION IN SCHOOL INSPECTORATE.

426. Rai Bahadur Lala Sewak Ram : Will the Honourable Minister for Education please state what percentage of the following classes of posts are held by the Hindus, Muhammadans, Sikhs and others respectively—

- (a) divisional inspectors of schools;
- (b) deputy inspectors of schools;
- (c) additional deputy inspectors of schools;
- (d) district inspectors of schools?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : (a) Divisional inspectors of schools—

	Per cent.
Hindus	20
Muslims	40
Christians	40
(b) Deputy inspectors of schools—	
Muslims	20
Christians	20
Sikhs	60
(c) Additional deputy inspectors of schools—	
Muslims	50
Christians	50
(d) District inspectors of schools—	
Hindus	27.5
Muslims	55.1
Christians	8.4
Sikhs	14.7

HINDI IN V AND VI CLASSES.

427. Rai Bahadur Lala Sewak Ram : Will the Honourable Minister for Education please state whether it is a fact that no provision has been made for teaching of Hindi in V and VI classes as an alternative to Urdu in Government High Schools, Dera Ghazi Khan and Jampur; if so, what steps does Government propose to take in the matter?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : Hindi is taught in the V and VI classes in the Government High School, Jampur, but not in the Government High School, Dera Ghazi Khan. The Government is, however, considering the question of providing for the teaching of Hindi in the V and VI classes of the latter school.

AZAN AND NAMAZ IN GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOL, DERA GHAZI
KHAN.

428. Rai Bahadur Lala Sewak Ram : Will the Honourable Minister for Education please state whether it is a fact that *azan* and *namaz* are regularly held in the premises of Government High School, Dera Ghazi Khan? Are the same privileges extended to other communities, if not, why not?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : Yes. The other communities are also permitted to say their prayers if they wish.

CHALLANS OF NON-MUSLIMS IN MURDER CASES AT HISSAR.

429. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : Will the Honourable Member for Finance please state—

- (a) in how many cases non-Muslims have been challaned in murder cases, resulting in the murder of Muslims at Hissar since 1921;
- (b) if it is a fact that not a single non-Muslim has ever been convicted in a case mentioned in (a) above, at Hissar since 1921;
- (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) and (b) In one case, which is still pending in courts.

- (c) Does not arise.

KHAN SAHIB CHAUDHRI SHAFI ALI KHAN OF ROHTAK.

430. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : Will the Honourable Finance Member please state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that Khan Sahib Chaudhri Shafi Ali Khan, Honorary Magistrate, II Class, at Rohtak has been recommended for appointment as honorary magistrate, 1st class;
- (b) whether Chaudhri Shafi Ali Khan has passed the departmental examination necessary before conferment of magisterial powers on any person?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a) No.

- (b) Does not arise.

GOVERNMENT'S DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY, ADDITIONAL AND TOKEN GRANTS, 1932-33.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : Sir, I have to inform the House that the demands for supplementary, additional and token grants are recommended to the House by His Excellency the Governor.

3 P.M.

IRRIGATION.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan (Revenue Member) : Sir, I beg to move—

“That an additional sum not exceeding Rs. 1,41,300 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 1933 in respect of irrigation.”

Mr. President : Motion is—

“That an additional sum not exceeding Rs. 1,41,300 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 1933 in respect of irrigation.”

Khan Bahadur Sardar Habib Ullah (Lahore, Muhammadan, Rural) : Sir, I beg to move—

That the total grant be reduced by Re. 1.

It has become common practice on the part of the Irrigation Department to bring forward such demands every now and then and ask the sanction of this House. Particularly in connection with their headworks this House is very familiar with such demands. Sometimes the excuse is that on account of heavy floods the headworks have given way ; sometimes because proper material was not used and therefore sufficient strength was not present to keep the embankments in order, therefore, repairs are necessary and money is required. At other times the excuse is that on account of certain unforeseen causes money is required. All these things show that there is some defect somewhere. I cannot say what the reason is—whether the designs originally are not properly prepared or whether the material used is not properly checked by the authorities at the time of construction. The fact remains that all these troubles have arisen in the past and they still continue to arise. Why I am very particular to bring this fact to the notice of the authorities of the Irrigation Department is that our irrigation engineers are well known for their excellent and efficient work throughout the world and we can well be proud of our canal system in this country and it really pains me to think that such inefficient sort of working at the time of the original construction causes loss of money and thus gives a bad name to our engineers. Therefore these defects must be removed.

Then again, the notes supplied to us under this particular head show that in March 1930 a committee of experts consisting of Messrs. Robertson, Nicholson and Perry, superintending engineers, sat to enquire into and see how this particular defect could be removed and they submitted their report which if carried out would cost from twelve to fourteen lakhs of rupees. Evidently this report is not being adopted by the Government. I would

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like to know why their suggestion in the matter of repair work is not being adopted. After all, if this amount although a large one is according to the experts necessary why not sanction it now? Why wait and waste five lakh and then ultimately adopt the recommendations made by the committee of experts?

Then again, I would like to have a piece of information. In the notes you have provided a particular item of deposits. I do not understand what this means and where these deposits come from. Anyhow this is a sort of technical thing and the Chief Engineer or the Government Member will probably throw some light over it. I would certainly ask Government to be more considerate in spending money on their works. The way the Public Works Department and the Irrigation Department are spending money is a scandal throughout the country and at this particular time when we want every penny to be saved, I would request that more care and attention should be given to this expenditure.

Mr. President : Motion moved—

That the total grant be reduced by Re. 1.

Khan Bahadur Mian Ahmad Yar Khan Daultana (Muhammadan, Landholders): Sir, I beg to support the motion moved by my friend Sardar Habib Ullah. I happen to reside in the neighbourhood of one of the head-works of the Punjab Irrigation Department, and I find that very often on account of the floods damage is done to the various embankments which cost the Government a good deal and for the repairs of which they come to the Council. But there is another aspect of the question and that is this, that on account of this damage the public and the zamindars who reside in that vicinity also suffer and perhaps more than the Government and with worse consequences. For instance, this year the protection bunds—probably this is the technical name of these embankments—were breached.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : Which weir?

Khan Bahadur Mian Ahmad Yar Khan Daultana : Islam Weir. In the Islam Weir we have got two kinds of embankments, the protection embankments and the right retiring or the left retiring embankments. All the areas between the river and the protection embankments belong to the Government but between the protection embankments and the right retiring and the left retiring embankments we have got several villages in which people reside, cattle live and crops grow.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : What relevancy have the honourable member's remarks to the demand under consideration? There is nothing about Islam Wier here at all.

Khan Bahadur Mian Ahmad Yar Khan Daultana : I only wanted to bring a particular instance to the notice of Government in order to support the general amendment of my friend. About that particular instance I have already given notice of questions and I hope to receive the reply of Government, and if not satisfied will take constitutional steps to get things redressed but as far as I am concerned at present, I support the motion of my friend Sardar Habib Ullah and endorse the arguments he used in his speech.

Mr. R. P. Hadow (Chief Engineer): Sir, the question has been raised as to why the Irrigation Department is in the habit of asking for supplementary demands like the present one. The honourable member as a member of the Public Accounts Committee should, I think, have been able to supply the answer, which is that it has been laid down with great emphasis and again and again that the original demands should be for certainties only and not for hypothetical cases. We do not know whether damage is going to occur to headworks and for that reason we cannot anticipate.

The honourable member inferred that the demands in this case were to replace bad or inefficient work done in the past. I can hardly believe that he read the explanation or he would not have made that statement. The first item is for introducing cill gates in order to raise the height of the gates that are there. There is no question of bad work. The second item is for constructing an entirely new protection bund at Suleimanke. Again, the question of inefficient or bad work does not arise. He might certainly have argued that this bund should have been made before. But as I happen to know having been in charge of those works some years ago, we hesitated to make this bund hoping always that the river would leave this course and take one which would be benign and satisfactory to the headworks. For a matter of about six years the river has refused to move and now the time has come when we must by brute force push it across. The reasons for doing so are stated in the note.

As regards the deposits account, I am rather surprised to see a member of the Public Accounts Committee raising a question like that. As would be within the recollection of the members of this Council, certain works on the Sutlej Valley are shared between three share-holders; Punjab, Bahawalpur and Bikaner. When the works are shared by one or more partners, the sum to be recovered is entered in our accounts as deposits. The sum which we will recover in this case is Rs. 1,82,500, about half the total cost of three lakhs, so that all this Council need vote for is the balance of Rs. 1,17,500. I think I have said enough to show that these works have nothing to do with bad work; they are original and new works.

Khan Bahadur Sardar Habib Ullah: I am very sorry to say that even after hearing the honourable Chief Engineer I find that my points remain unanswered. I have been accused of not having paid full attention to the notes which he has so kindly prepared; but my point was that I did not see why these defects were not foreseen in the first instance. The second paragraph of the note says:

"A far more serious danger has, however, arisen from the present line of approach of the river."

This certainly could have been seen in the beginning. If this sort of thing is going to happen every second year and you have got to meet such like dangers then I suppose every headwork of ours is unsafe and I do not see how we are going to meet such demands.

Again, I asked the Chief Engineer to explain why this committee's report was not being accepted in this case. He has not uttered a word about it. The committee has suggested that about 12 to 14 lakhs are required

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and that this will probably remove the difficulty for sometime. The Chief Engineer has not said anything about that point.

The Chief Engineer rose to reply.

Mr. President : The honourable member cannot deliver a second speech.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan (Revenue Member) : As regards the first point which the honourable member has just now raised, he must realise that it is impossible for any human being to anticipate what course a river will take, say, two years hence. (*Interruption.*) If the honourable member will please listen to me I shall explain the reason. The honourable Chief Engineer has already explained that the department was hoping that the river might of its own accord, without any artificial means, change its course and thus the expenditure might be saved, but during the last six years it has not changed its course and so it has now been found necessary to alter it by artificial means or as put by the Chief Engineer by brute force.

As regards the other point, the honourable member will find from the note that the expenditure now proposed to be spent on the embankment is much less than that recommended by the committee. We have not altogether scrapped the report of that committee. The Chief Engineer came to the conclusion that it was possible to save a large portion of this expenditure by making embankments of a less expensive kind without involving any considerable risk. We are hoping that it may not be necessary to incur the whole expenditure recommended by the committee but in any case we will have to spend about five lakhs.

Khan Bahadur Sardar Habib Ullah : Why not accept the committee's report ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : And spend 15 lakhs ?

Khan Bahadur Sardar Habib Ullah : Yes.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : The Chief Engineer after carefully considering the report of that committee and after consulting his colleagues came to the conclusion that it might be possible not to incur the whole of that expenditure if these embankments proved successful instead of building more expensive works. I think that the House will agree with me that it is worth while to spend a smaller amount and take a small risk instead of spending 15 lakhs.

Mr. President : The question is—

That the total grant be reduced by Rs. 1.

The motion was lost.

Mr. President : The question is—

That an additional sum not exceeding Rs. 1,41,300 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 1933 in respect of Irrigation.

The motion was carried.

GOVERNMENT'S DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY, ADDITIONAL AND 169
TOKEN GRANTS, 1932-33.

POLICE.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik (Finance Member): Sir, I beg to move—

That an additional sum not exceeding Rs. 92,612 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 1933 in respect of Police.

Mr. President: Motion is—

That an additional sum not exceeding Rs. 92,612 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 1933 in respect of Police.

Khan Bahadur Sardar Habib Ullah (Lahore, Muhammadan, Rural): Sir, I beg to move—

That the total grant be reduced by Rs. 42,612.

Last time when this demand was being asked for from this Council it was assured that likely after 31st July this force may not be any more needed. But from to-day's demand it looks that the cost for this additional force is going to be a permanent feature of our budget and probably in the next year's budget it will be shown as an ordinary item.

Three reasons are given for the maintenance of this additional force. The first is that the communal situation continues to cause grave anxiety. The note says: "Unfortunately the conditions, which entailed the employment of the additional police still exist and it is absolutely necessary in the interests of law and order to continue the employment of this force. The communal situation continues to cause grave anxiety." Then by way of illustration the incidents at Pundri, Narot, etc., are mentioned. The second reason given is that "the bitter controversies which were entered into prior to the announcement of the communal award and the unrestricted and hostile criticism from some quarters of the award have exacerbated communal feelings and there is a very real danger of agitation being carried to limits where it will be difficult to control." The third, of course, is the terrorist movement. Certain instances have been given in the note to show that the terrorist movement still exists in the province.

As regards the first reason, I would submit that certainly this additional force is not going to help to minimise the anxiety that has been caused by the communal situation. I should like the Honourable Finance Member to point out how this additional force has helped to put down the communal disturbances in the instances that have been quoted in the note. Certainly these cases have occurred and will keep on occurring in spite of this police force that the Government now wants. They can only be checked if speedy action is taken by the local authorities concerned. What happens is this that at a particular juncture when speedy action is needed it is not taken for some reason or other, either owing to the inefficiency of the officials or otherwise and thus the trouble becomes uncontrollable. Police or no police, these things will go on as they have been going on hitherto and the remedy lies mainly with the local authorities who should handle the situation more carefully.

The second danger is said to have arisen, from the communal award. But I can assure my friends on the other side of the House that I had a talk

[K. B. Sardar Habib Ullah.]

with a number of people who are dissatisfied—Muhammadans, Hindus and Sikhs. They all assure me that nothing untoward is going to happen. Two of the Ministers on the treasury benches who are the leaders of the Hindus and the Sikhs will bear me out when I say that nothing will arise out of this communal award to require this additional police force. The only thing that may occur is constitutional agitation which they have a right to start and this is a legitimate course. But what is apprehended by the Government is not well-founded.

As regards the third point, the terrorist movement, after hearing the very able speech of the Honourable Finance Member yesterday I am convinced that the terrorist movement does exist in the province and that it requires thorough handling. No good Government can go on without destroying such a movement. At the same time I should like to know from the Honourable Finance Member as to how this additional force is being employed at the present moment. What a lay man sees is that about half a dozen of these stalwart guardians of the public peace are lording about on the roads on cycles or motor cars mostly in the towns and especially in Lahore. If it is necessary to employ the additional force in big towns like Lahore and Amritsar, I would suggest that the expenditure on this force should be borne by these towns and not by the general revenues of the province. We are all well aware of the fact that in villages whenever Government consider that there is some sort of lawlessness they post punitive police and those particular villages have to bear the cost of such police force. I do not see any reason why if any sort of police is required in big towns those towns should not be made to bear its cost.

Lastly, I must confess that this suggested reduction of Rs. 42,612 has not been based on any calculation or estimates. My object in suggesting this reduction is mainly to bring to the notice of the Government and particularly of the Finance Member to give his special attention to the matters I have already referred to. People outside believe that the additional police is being kept and is given all sorts of facilities at a great cost to the province without any corresponding benefit. That should not be so. At this juncture I may point out that the conditions of the agriculturists are very bad. Water-supply has failed, crops have failed and most likely Government will have to give a big amount of remission and relief in that connection. There are certain resolutions that are coming for discussion and if those resolutions are adopted, I fear that Government will have great financial embarrassment. They will have to give relief to the zamindars. That means money. If the Government are not going to save money in these items, where are they going to get the money to give relief to the zamindars. I would therefore request the Finance Member who is also the head of the police department to go into the matter thoroughly and save every penny that is possible and not to keep a single man in the police department who is not absolutely necessary. I would again repeat the point that if this police is needed in a particular area that area must bear the cost of that police and not the whole province.

Mr. President : The motion is—

That the total grant be reduced by Rs. 42,612.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: My honourable friend has asked that I should go into this question myself and I can assure him that I have done so most carefully, both on this and on every occasion on which we have asked the Council to renew the provision for this force of additional police. I agree with reluctance with what the honourable member has said, that it looks as if this force is going to become a permanent feature of our police administration. I am afraid I cannot hold out much hope — unless there is a radical improvement in certain respects — that it would be possible to do without this force altogether. It may be possible to reduce it to some extent, but I cannot honestly hold out much hope that it will be possible to abolish it altogether.

The actual strength of the force which this demand represents is a force of 550 foot constables—I leave out for the moment the officers. That has been the sanctioned strength for some time. But in the interest of economy we have not actually worked up to that figure. We leave vacancies as they occur by death or resignation unfilled and the present strength of the force at the moment is considerably below this figure. I hope it will not be necessary to work up quite as high as 550. But some unforeseen emergency may occur at very short notice and it is for that reason that I want the House to sanction the full strength of 550 in order that if necessary we may make a slight increase on our present figure. Now the honourable member has asked how these men are employed and if the House will bear with me for a few moments, I will explain the present distribution.

The largest detachment consisting of no less than 228 men is employed in Lahore and practically all of these are on *anti-terrorist* duty. As personal guards on officials there are 20 men. As guards and pickets, that is to say as fixed guards and pickets at certain points, there are 83. Employed on guarding the court where the conspiracy case is conducted, there are 25 and finally there is the cycle corps—these are the stalwarts to whom the honourable member has referred, whom he sees cycling about Lahore—which is 100 strong. The honourable member occasionally sees 2 or 3 men, but let me assure him that all the roads in the neighbourhood of Lahore, in Cantonments and Moghulpura are all carefully patrolled day and night in order to prevent outrages which we have reason to suspect might otherwise be committed. This is a purely preventive measure which is necessary to counter the plans of the terrorists. That accounts for 228 men. There is a similar body but a smaller one at Amritsar 76 strong. This department is mainly on *anti-terrorist* duty, but also acts as a reserve to reinforce the regular district police in case of a communal outbreak or a possible revival of the civil disobedience movement. At Multan there is a force of 26 strong which is employed as a guard on the two central jails. That, I admit, is not quite regular. These men ought to be part of the permanent district police. I hope in the next financial year to make arrangements that the regular district police is strengthened by that figure, as there must be a permanent standing guard on these two huge central jails which are situated some 5 miles outside Multan. It is only as a matter of practical convenience that at present we show the men employed on that duty as temporary and not as permanent, but they must become permanent. So far I have accounted for nearly 350 men. Besides this, there

[Hon'ble Sir Henry Craik.]

is a force of 26 men in the Rohtak district and 41 men in the Karnal district. They are there in consequence of outbreaks of lawlessness and in the case of Karnal of serious outbreaks of communal troubles which recently culminated in the Pundri riots. Those two districts alone account for 67 men. Now, the honourable member has suggested that it is only fair that localities whose bad behaviour has necessitated the posting of extra police should pay for such police themselves, and that the extra police should not be a burden on the general tax-payer. I entirely agree, but it is not always easy in these days of acute economic depression to enforce that rule. For example in the Rohtak district there was a very serious outbreak of dacoity in the winter of 1930 and it was proposed to deal with that by a strong force of additional police to be charged to the inhabitants of the locality. That was under serious consideration and I think perhaps that would have been the logical course. But His Excellency the Governor visited the district and after satisfying himself as to local conditions, he publicly announced that while the merits of the case justified the imposition of additional police at the cost of the inhabitants, owing to the economic distress Government would give the people an opportunity of mending their ways and that for the present, at any rate, the additional police would not be charged to the inhabitants. Ever since, we had to keep additional police in that district in varying strength and it really comes to this, that the general tax-payer is bearing the burden which the people of Rohtak ought really to bear themselves. In Karnal there is always the danger of communal trouble. Panipat is a place notorious in that respect where in the past we had more than one outbreak. The recent outbreak at Pundri was of a very serious nature and that alone has necessitated the keeping of a strong force in that neighbourhood ever since. Then we had the other day, as all honourable members are aware, that horrible outrage at Budlada. The alarm and consternation which that created made it necessary to send a very strong force of not less than 50 police to that place to reassure local feeling. As a matter of fact we have supplied that force from the Simla district; but ordinarily speaking that would have been a duty which would fall on the additional police. The honourable member has not found fault with the employment of this additional police on what I call *anti-terrorist* duties. I understand he accepts the position which I tried to make clear to the House yesterday that terrorism is at the moment a very serious menace indeed. Of the total force of 550 additional police, more than 300 are employed on *anti-terrorist* precautions and it is only the balance, actually rather less than 200 because as I say the strength is not up to the full maximum permissible, which is employed on other duty, that is in dealing with general outbreaks of lawlessness such as unfortunately have been all too common in recent months, mainly in the central districts where we had some very bad cases of organised dacoity and attacks on police making arrests, attacks on excise search parties and that sort of thing. There is a very dangerous spirit of lawlessness abroad in certain districts at the moment. The second reason for the employment of the additional police is that it is an insurance against the risk of communal riots. The honourable member rather hinted, I think, that in that respect we are over-careful. I hope that the rather optimistic feeling to which he gave expression is the right one. He says that the leaders of the Hindu

and Sikh parties have no intention of letting their feeling of disappointment in regard to the communal award find expression in action. I have no doubt that those gentlemen take exactly the view which the honourable member has stated. But I think he would be a very bold man who would wager that within the next few months we shall be entirely free from the risk of communal trouble. For example, one of these political bodies which have lately sprung up and which calls itself the Khalsa Durbar it has announced that on the 2nd December there is to be a procession of Akalis 50,000 strong in Lahore. I confess that is a prospect that causes me some anxiety and it will necessitate very careful police arrangements. I am quite certain that every available man of the regular or additional force will be required to be on duty on that day. This is only one instance, but the real fact of the matter is that no one can say when the risk of a communal riot is not imminent. These things spring up from nothing. I have known a communal riot resulting in scores of deaths caused by a shop-keeper smacking the head of a boy who had stolen a banana! That is not an isolated incident. Such riots generally arise from something quite trivial and if the local authorities have not got a strong force of police ready immediately an incident like that might develop in less than half an hour, indeed in a few minutes, into a riot of first class dimensions. That risk is always there in great cities, and even in villages recent incidents have shown that the risk is there. Pundri is a village and Budlada is a village or a small town. The incidents there resulted in the loss of many lives. Both these riots might perhaps have been prevented if we had had sufficient police on the spot, but we cannot be expected to foresee and have police everywhere.

I hope I have said enough to convince the honourable member that we are really only taking out an insurance which every prudent man would take in relation to his own private affairs, if one can draw such an analogy, in relation to communal riots. Lastly I assure the honourable member that I will do my best to see that every economy is observed and I think I can tell him now that it is likely that we should be able to effect, not so much as he has moved in his out, but, at any rate, a substantial saving on the sum that I am asking for. If I can keep the additional police at its present strength and do not find it necessary to increase it before the end of six months, I shall certainly be able to effect a saving of several thousand rupees. (*Hear, hear.*)

Khan Bahadur Sardar Habib-Ullah : After the assurance given by the Honourable Finance Member I beg to withdraw my motion (*cheers*).

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

Mr. President : The question is—

That an additional sum not exceeding Rs. 92,612 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 1933 in respect of Police.

The motion was carried.

INDUSTRIES.

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh (Minister for Agriculture for the Minister for Local Self-Government who was absent) :—
Sir, I beg to move—

That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,44,540 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 1933 in respect of Industries.

Mr. President : Motion is—

That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,44,540 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 1933 in respect of Industries.

Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram (South-East Rohtak, non-Muhammadan, Rural) : I am sorry I have to oppose the demand for grant that has been put forward by the Honourable Minister for Agriculture on behalf of the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government. A very anomalous position has arisen on account of the absence of a large number of members of this House. Practically the whole of the party opposite which is supposed to support the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government is absent. The Minister has either actually encouraged or, at least, allowed the members of his party to be absent from this House, and thus deprived the House of their services. In the absence of these members, is it right for the remaining members of the Punjab Legislative Council to help him in having his demand for grant passed? I think not. If he privately encourages the absence of, or deliberately refrains from exerting his influence to keep the members, who are supposed to support him, present in the House, and thus deprives this Council and also the general community of their services, I think it is perfectly fair that those members who belong to the opposite party should refuse to lend their support to his demand. I, therefore, beg to oppose this demand strongly in order to bring some pressure on the Honourable Minister and through him on the members of his party so that they may walk in again and be at their posts to serve the community (*cheers*).

Mr. F. H. Puckle (Finance Secretary) : Without going into the merits of the policy which the honourable member from Rohtak has proposed to the House, I should like to refer members to the note at the end of demand No. 8. They will see that it is not a demand for any new money at all. It does not really make any difference to Government's account whether this demand is granted or not. Previously the practice as regards the expenditure of the Arts Depot and the Government Weaving Factory was to show the net loss or net gain in any year. What is now going to be shown is the actual detail of expenditure on one side and actual receipts on the other. The position is precisely the same as it was when the Council voted the money in the budget session.

Mr. President : The question is—

That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,44,540 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 1933 in respect of Industries.

GOVERNMENT'S DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY, ADDITIONAL AND 175
TOKEN GRANTS, 1932-33.

The Council divided : Ayes, 27 ; Noes, 29.

AYES.

Khan Bahadur Dr. K. A. Rahman.	Mr. F. H. Puckle.
Mr. D. J. Boyd.	Mr. R. P. Hadow.
Mr. H. Calvert.	Mr. C. N. Chandra.
Lala Labh Chand Mehra.	The Honourable Sir Henry Craik.
Mr. E. Maya Das.	The Honourable Captain Sardar
Dr. (Mrs.) M. C. Shave.	Sikander Hyat Khan.
Mian Mushtaq Ahmad.	Mr. J. W. Hearn.
Sardar Bahadur Captain Sardar	Mr. C. C. Garbett.
Janmeja Singh.	Khan Bahadur Nawab Muzaffar
The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand	Khan.
Narang.	Mr. M. M. L. Currie.
The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan	Rai Sahib Chaudhri Kesar Singh.
Noon.	Sardar Buta Singh.
The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra	Sardar Gurbachan Singh.
Singh.	Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sheo Narain
Mr. P. Marsden.	Singh.
Mr. R. Sanderson.	2nd-Lt. Sardar Ram Singh.

NOES.

Khan Bahadur Nawab Muhammad	Khan Sahib Mian Noor Ahmad
Jamal Khan.	Khan.
Khan Bahadur Mian Ahmad Yar	Chaudhri Riasat Ali.
Khan Daultana.	Khan Sahib Risaldar Bahadur Nur
Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad	Khan.
Hayat Qureshi.	Makhdumzada Sayad Muhammad
Maulvi Sir Rahim Bakhsh.	Raza Shah Gilani.
Khan Bahadur Malik Muhammad	Rai Jagdev Khan Kharal.
Amin Khan.	Maulvi Imam-ud-Din.
Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan.	Raja Muhammad Sarfaraz Ali Khan.
Mr. Muhammad Din Malik.	Mian Nurullah.
Khan Bahadur Captain Malik Mu-	Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muham-
zaffar Khan.	mad.
Khan Sahib Makhdum Shaikh Mu-	Shaikh Abdul Ghani.
hammad Hasan.	Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram.
Khan Haibat Khan Daba.	Pir Akbar Ali.
Chaudhri Nazir Husain.	Mr. M. A. Ghani.
Sayad Mubarak Ali Shah.	Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq.
Khan Bahadur Sardar Habib Ullah.	Chaudhri Muhammad Abdul Rahman
Chaudhri Fakir Husain Khan.	Khan.

CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang (Minister for Local Self-Government) : Sir, I beg to move—

That an additional sum not exceeding Rs. 1,446 be granted to the Punjab Govern-
ment (Ministry of Local Self-Government) to defray the charges that will come
in course of payment for the year ending the 31st of March 1933 in respect of
Capital Outlay on Industrial Development.

Mr. President : Motion is—

That an additional sum not exceeding Rs. 1,446 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 1933 in respect of Capital Outlay on Industrial Development.

Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram : Sir, I again oppose this demand.

Mr. President : The question is—

That an additional sum not exceeding Rs. 1,446 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 1933 in respect of Capital Outlay on Industrial Development.

The motion was lost.

CIVIL WORKS (TRANSFERRED).

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh (Minister for Agriculture): Sir, I beg to move—

That an additional sum not exceeding Rs. 27,600 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 1933 in respect of Civil Works (Transferred).

Mr. President : Motion is—

That an additional sum not exceeding Rs. 27,600 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 1933 in respect of Civil Works (Transferred).

Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram [South-East Rohtak, non-Muhammadan, Rural]: Sir, I oppose this demand also because the Honour-

able the Minister for Agriculture has been guilty of the same fault as the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government. He had some influence with the members of his party and he should not have allowed them to be absent from the House. He has encouraged or allowed the members of his party to walk out from the House. Now, he has no business to expect any support from my party. Why should other members vote for the Minister for Agriculture. And if he allows the members of his own party to non-co-operate, why should official members lend their support to him?

Mr. President : The question is—

That an additional sum not exceeding Rs. 27,600 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 1933 in respect of Civil Works (Transferred).

GOVERNMENT'S DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY, ADDITIONAL AND 177
TOKEN GRANTS, 1932-33.

The Council divided : Ayes 27 ; Noes 28.

AYES.

Khan Bahadur Dr. K. A. Rahman.	Mr. F. H. Puckle.
Mr. D. J. Boyd.	Mr. R. P. Hadow.
Mr. H. Calvert.	Mr. C. N. Chandra.
Lala Labh Chand Mehra.	The Honourable Sir Henry Craik.
Mr. E. Maya Das.	The Honourable Captain Sardar
Dr. (Mrs.) M. C. Shave.	Sikander Hyat Khan.
Mian Mushtaq Ahmad.	Mr. J. W. Hearn.
Sardar Bahadur Captain Sardar	Mr. C. C. Garbett.
Jahmeja Singh.	Khan Bahadur Nawab Muzaffar
The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand	Khan.
Narang.	Mr. M. M. L. Currie.
The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan	Bai Sahib Chaudhri Kesar Singh.
Noon.	Sardar Buta Singh.
The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra	Sardar Gurbachan Singh.
Singh.	Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sheo Narain
Mr. P. Marsden.	Singh.
Mr. R. Sanderson.	2nd-Lt. Sardar Ram Singh.

NOES.

Khan Bahadur Mian Ahmad Yar	Khan Sahib Mian Noor Ahmad Khan.
Khan Daultana.	Chaudhri Riasat Ali.
Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad	Khan Sahib Risaldar Bahadur Nur
Hayat Qureshi.	Khan.
Maulvi Sir Rahim Bakhsh.	Makhdumzada Sayad Muhammad
Khan Bahadur Malik Muhammad	Raza Shah Gilani.
Amin Khan.	Rai Jagdev Khan Kharal.
Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan.	Maulvi Imam-ud-Din.
Mr. Muhammad Din Malak.	Raja Muhammad Sarfaraz Ali Khan.
Khan Bahadur Captain Malik Mu-	Mian Nurullah.
zaffar Khan.	Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muham-
Khan Sahib Makhdum Shaikh Mu-	mad.
hammad Hasan.	Shaikh Abdul Ghani.
Khan Haibat Khan Daba.	Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram.
Chaudhri Nazir Husain.	Pir Akbar Ali.
Sayad Mubarak Ali Shah.	Mr. M. A. Ghani.
Khan Bahadur Sardar Habib Ullah.	Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq.
Chaudhri Fakir Husain Khan.	Chaudhri Muhammad Abdul Rahman
	Khan.

CIVIL WORKS (CAPITAL EXPENDITURE) (TRANSFERRED).

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : (Minister for Agriculture) : Sir, I beg to move—

That an additional sum not exceeding Rs. 6,170 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 1933 in respect of Civil Works (Capital Expenditure)—Transferred.

Mr. President : Motion is—

That an additional sum not exceeding Rs. 6,170 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 1933 in respect of Civil Works (Capital Expenditure).—Transferred.

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq [Amritsar city, Muhammadan, Urban]
 Sir, these oppositions require some kind of explanation at least to show that we are not communal at heart. We have not been communal at all. Some remarks have been made just now by an honourable member on my right in this respect. We have adopted this attitude not as a retaliation against the walk-out of the parties of the Honourable Minister for Agriculture and the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government. Who started this game? I may tell the Honourable Minister opposite and the House that this is the game which was started by the parties of the two Honourable Ministers. I may remind the House that these parties rejected all our amendments whilst we were discussing Executive Officers Bill. We walked out as a protest, yet they passed the Bill in our absence. The behaviour of the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government was not friendly or courteous, when the Municipal Amendment Bill was being discussed; there reached a certain stage when the members of this party said that they would like the Honourable Minister to make some changes, but what was his attitude? He did not care for us; he did not accept our request, because he had the support of his party behind him. This was not the first time that they behaved like that. They have set an example. The members have walked out and the Ministers, being Ministers, could not walk out. Why should they expect support from us? What is sauce for gander is sauce for the goose.

Now, Sir, they say that this decision of the communal award has come to them like a bolt from the blue—like a bolt from the blue both for the Sikhs and the Hindus, and so they have walked out as a protest. Was it not a bolt from the blue for the Ministers as well? If their parties walked out on conscientious grounds, then do these grounds not exist for the Ministers. Why are they here? They should have followed their party. But Sir, what is the object of this walk-out? It is nothing. It is really a stage show. It is nothing but a political game.

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : I am glad that the honourable member has given me this opportunity. The Sikh and Hindu members have absented themselves to express their disapproval of the communal award. The Sikhs and Hindus are determined to persist in their demand to secure an impartial Government in which communal consideration cannot prevail. The Sikhs have also declared that with the present constitution they have not any dispute, and that they are willing to co-operate with the present constitution, as long as it continues. They have declared that they do not approve of the communal award that has been made and on that ground they walked out. I have expressed my views already and I stand by what I have said without any change whatsoever as far as this demand is concerned.

I should like to point out to the House that in voting against this demand members will convict themselves of rank communalism. The money required is to help the development of the province. If the honourable

members opposite reject it on communal grounds they will widen the gulf. I should like to point out to them that this is not the time for them to increase communal differences. It is the time to bridge the gulf, between the communities and to reach an understanding, so that all the communities may live peacefully together and prosper. My community desires nothing more sincerely. We have done our best in cultivating a spirit of friendliness which is essential for the good Government of this province. I would like the honourable members opposite and others to carefully consider the position which they have taken and in recording their votes adversely, they will demonstrate better than anything else, what the future Government is likely to be under a communal majority.

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad [East and West Central Towns, Muhammadans, Urban]: Sir, it is really very strange that this question of the communal award and the position of the Ministers has crept in quite unwittingly and unknowingly. The Honourable Minister for Agriculture has taken upon himself to defend the attitude not only taken by himself so far as the communal award is concerned but also the attitude taken by the Sikh community whom he represents in this House. I believe the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government will also follow suit, for I see he is busy taking down notes and preparing for his oration.

We are really to see whether we are living in a constitutional government or not. When the communal award was announced the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government characterised it as a cup of poison administered by the Premier to the communities of India. In spite of that we see that he is sticking to his post like gum. We see that he is realising Rs. 5,000 a month from the same Government the head of which has administered poison to the whole of India. We also see that the Honourable Minister for Agriculture, although he condemned the communal award in the most unequivocal terms is also adhering to his post. If the Honourable Ministers are honest, if they are true to themselves, if they have the courage of their conviction and if they have no love for lucre they should have been the first persons to walk out and not the gentlemen who walked out yesterday. I appeal to their sense of honour.

The question is as to why we should take that attitude which we are taking to-day. The Honourable Minister for Agriculture has referred to the communal differences. He has been pleased to remark that this is not the time when that gulf should be broadened. He says that these differences should not be emphasised but that we must make every attempt to bridge the gulf. As an ideal it is noble if one attempts to achieve it. But I wish to place before this House the circumstances in which the occasion has been given by the Honourable Minister for Agriculture himself. We have been clamouring for the last three years that the Honourable Minister for Agriculture and the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government are conducting their administration in a manner which is detrimental to the interests of the Muslim community, that they are rank communalists in their views. But they have not cared at all for the susceptibilities of our community. They can very well imagine themselves what had been the plight of the Muslim community so far and what the Muslim community has been thinking of

[Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad.]

them, when on account of a small affair of voting down one or two demands which are going to be restored later they are feeling the pinch in this manner. They should realise for themselves that exactly similar had been the pinch and the pain which our community must have been feeling against the spirit of communalism displayed by them. We are not at all taking any undue advantage of the absence of the members who left yesterday. We know what the result of our voting down this demand would be. But we want to demonstrate to the public and to the House that this portion of the House is absolutely dissatisfied with the administration of these two honourable gentlemen. I fail to understand how the Members of Government with any good grace can lend their support to these honourable members. Yesterday was the most critical time for the honourable members who are sitting on the Treasury Benches. They had moved a piece of legislation which they thought was absolutely essential in the interests of the country and what was the attitude which was evinced by the community of which the Honourable Minister for Agriculture and the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government are the representatives. They slipped out. And if they have left, what are the Minister here for, then? Which community do they represent and how are they occupying their seats here? Are they representing themselves as individuals or are they representing their community. If they represent themselves individually they should not remain there a minute longer and if they represent any community where is the community that they represent? Is this the honesty of which they have always boasted? Is this the pledge which brought them here? Is this the manner in which they are carrying out the undertaking that they gave to His Excellency the Governor for the honest discharge of their duties? They were not put in that privileged position because one was the Honourable Sir Jogindra Singh and the other the Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang. Far better persons, far more eminent persons could be found from among the Hindu or the Sikh community. But they were placed there because they represented to the Governor that they alone could claim the best support from among the Sikh and the Hindu community. I honestly put it to them, where is the community which they represent? Does the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government represent that solitary gentleman who is sitting there (*pointing to Chaudhri Kesar Singh*)? No, the honourable member who is there being a Rajput, represents the community which is not represented by the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government. So far as the Sikh benches are concerned, we are glad to see that four gentlemen are present here to-day. Three of them are elected members, and this is the sole support of the Honourable Minister for Agriculture.

If we have adopted this attitude of voting down the demands put forward by the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government or the Honourable Minister for Agriculture I wish to assure the House that it is not out of any personal spite or grudge that we bear against these two gentlemen. Personally I have still got the greatest regard for them if they meet me outside the House. I am, however, absolutely dissatisfied with their attitude in the Council, with the conduct of their administration. That is the reason why, not in our personal capacity but in our representative capacity, we give expression to the resentment that we as a community have against

their administration. We also give expression to our resentment which we as members of the public, not belonging to the Muslim or any other community, have against their administration. We say that justice, equity and good conscience should be our ideals in administration. These are the three things which cannot at all be found in the working of these two ministries even if we take a torch in the daylight and search for them. Sir, I have submitted a series of questions relating to the Department of Industries, to the Department of Local Self-Government and several other departments which are the concern of these two Ministers, and they would speak for themselves? Recently an important affair took place at Sialkot. For three months the question had been mooted in the Sialkot town that the Executive Officer there had lost their confidence.

Mr. President : In explaining the position taken up by his party, the honourable member is bringing in matters which can be relevant only to a motion of want of confidence in the Minister.

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad : I am only explaining the reasons for the attitude that I have taken up to-day. It has been represented by the Honourable Minister for Agriculture that my attitude is based on communalism.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : Is the honourable member in order in explaining his attitude which has nothing to do with the demand under consideration?

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad : I am one of those who have opposed the demand and the Honourable Minister for Agriculture has condemned the attitude of those members who opposed this demand. Every member, then, has the right to justify his position. (*The Honourable Minister for Agriculture :* Not by generalities.) No, by specialities and that is the reason why I am bringing certain facts in order to substantiate the charges levelled against the Ministers.

Mr. President : An able lawyer, like the honourable Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad, can make irrelevant matters relevant. Yet I would request him not to go too far, as all he wishes to explain is his party's attitude.

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad : I am quite prepared to obey the ruling of the Chair but you, Sir, would be pleased to see that even now the Honourable Minister for Agriculture says that I am building up my case on mere generalities.

(*The Honourable Minister for Agriculture :* Yes. I still assert it). If the Honourable Minister asserts it, what occasion would there be for me to demonstrate before the House and to the public at large that my allegations are not being based on mere generalities if I am not allowed to quote instances?

Mr. President : A motion of want of confidence, I think, is the proper motion under which such things can be discussed.

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad : If that be your ruling I am prepared to obey. I still maintain and assert with the same emphasis with which the Honourable Minister for Agriculture asserts his own position that our attitude is perfectly justifiable.

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang (Minister for Local Self-Government): Sir, I was not even dreaming that my friends on the opposite benches will to-day decide to give a demonstration, not of their resentment against me as they claim to have done, but really of something else. I am afraid I cannot call it by any means their generosity or even their sportsmanship. I enquired out of curiosity when an honourable member on the other side was collecting signatures what it was all about and I was told that it was perhaps for a motion asking for a remission in revenue on account of bad cotton crop. I said that it was a very good idea and that many people would sympathise with it. It seems, however, that they had this display also in contemplation. I was not even expecting that this would be made the occasion of a fulmination against the two non-Muslim Ministers who happen for the time to occupy two seats on these benches.

Several things have been brought in on a motion which really had absolutely nothing to do with it and I must say that, with due respect, I was really expecting that with your keen sense of relevancy and reasonableness so often displayed you would put your foot down and call the member to order and ask him to be relevant. The motion on which this demonstration has taken place, and the speeches have been delivered relate to Agriculture but all the time or most of the time my honourable friend from Gujranwala was talking about Local Self-Government and myself. Well, probably he had greater reason to rail against me than perhaps against my honourable colleague. That, however, does not matter. I shall not take technical advantage which lawyers generally take on the ground of relevancy. I assume that everything that has been said was relevant because I am prepared to meet everything that has been said against me. The foremost attack made against us, particularly against me, was that I had called the communal award of the Premier a cup of poison. I have called it so and I do call it so now and shall continue to call it so until it is modified, either by him or by mutual agreement of the parties. I am not a sneaking fellow saying one thing behind people's backs and quite a different thing in public. I was perhaps the first to have condemned this award and I do so with all the emphasis I can command. I am not prepared to withdraw one word of what I had said against the award and I am quite prepared to repeat it from housetops, in this House and anywhere else, in England or in India, whether from this seat or that seat it does not matter in the least to me.

I am asked why I am still sitting here. I am not sitting here under that communal award which the Premier has given. I am sitting here under an entirely different constitution and if that communal award continues and is made a part of the Government of India Act and the new constitution is moulded on that award, then I assure my friends that they will not find me either on these benches or anywhere else in this House. I promise them that much. It will perhaps give my friend opposite (Chaudhri Chhotu Ram) some consolation and pleasure. He will be quite welcome to occupy all the seats on these benches. I pledge myself that I will not work under that constitution even as an ordinary member of this House. It now rests with you whether you have any sense of justice, any sense of fairness, any sense of nationalism to try to come to terms with other communities living in this province and other parts of the country and arrive at an honourable settlement—a settlement which will satisfy all. Otherwise I assure you that

even with your 56 per cent. or 70 per cent. seats you will not be able to run the Government on proper lines. We are weak. I know we are only 29 per cent. perhaps a little less than 29 per cent. and the Sikhs are only 13 or 14 per cent. We are weak, and the course adopted by my absent friends was the only honourable and constitutional course left to the weaker party to adopt. I do not condemn them for their action, I cannot. They cannot do anything else. They have no armies and are not physically strong enough to put pressure on any one. This was a weapon of the weak and they have adopted it. Even that shows confidence in the Government. It is only a child who can adopt such a course of sullenness. A child is angry with his father or mother and refuses to drink milk. Everyone must remember his experience or childhood when he refused to take his cup of milk which is the last thing in the Punjab that we take or used to take. Why does the child refuse?—because he feels that probably mother's heart would be moved with compassion, by love and natural affection, otherwise he will not. No one has recourse to such things against people in whom he has no trust. If the Hindus and Sikhs were convinced that all sense of justice and fairness is lost to the British, they would not have taken this step. It is a compliment to the British Government that this step has been taken, because they feel that the day may come before the new Government of India Act comes into force when the Premier and his colleagues in the Cabinet may realise the mistake that the Premier has made and make amends and withdraw this inequitable award and prevent this inequitable award from becoming a part of the statute.

I have already given one reason why we are still here. I have said that the present Government is not constituted on the Premier's award. The second reason is that we are here because our respective parties of which you say we are the representatives have asked us to remain here. Let them say to-day that we are to come out and we shall not take one minute before we leave this place, because we know that it is impossible for us to exist here even with the support of the Government members. We are here with the help of our parties and with the help of those whom we are called upon to serve. We know that if left to you we shall not be allowed to remain here even for a minute, perhaps not even in the town. Take it from me that many Hindus and Sikhs feel that they will have to strain every nerve to maintain their existence in this province or they will have to leave it. Many people are thinking of leaving this province and to-day's demonstration would be an eye opener to many. They must now judge what the future of the Punjab will be. I can tell you this much that any one who gave you this advice was not your friend. He has misled you. He has misguided you, and I shall not be surprised if to-morrow an article appears in the "Inqilab" saying that Chhotu Ram is an enemy in the guise of a friend, that he is in fact as much of a Hindu as any other Hindu and that he is simply there to destroy you, as was said about him when he himself protested against the communal award, which he has now thought fit to swallow up. (*Interruption.*) Chaudhri Chhotu Ram should be ashamed of himself for having gone back upon his protest and if Hindu members have gone out of the Council, they have simply done it in pursuance of the feelings which Chaudhri Chhotu Ram himself expressed. (*Interruption.*)

Mian Mushtaq Ahmad : Sir, is the Honourable Minister justified in discussing the communal award on a motion for a demand for grant?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : Now I come to my personal policy. I may tell you, that ever since I came here I have tried to do justice. But you do not want justice, because justice does not appeal to you (*interruption*). I have tried to do justice and my friend the Minister for Agriculture has tried to do justice, but justice does not appeal to you. You want favours, you want concessions. (*Voices : No, no.*) You want favours, and when these favours cannot be granted —

Khan Bahadur Mian Ahmad Yar Khan Daultana : Sir, we were not allowed to discuss the policy of the Honourable Minister, but now he is trying to defend it. If he is allowed to say anything about his policy, it will be the duty of his critics to condemn him because we cannot let his statement that he has been fair go unchallenged.

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : It will surprise probably many of my friends, perhaps all of them, that very shortly after I took office, I raised the question that all Ministers should act with joint responsibility. I am sure the Honourable Leader of the House will bear me out. I said that it was a most objectionable policy for a Minister acting on his own account without taking the other Ministers into confidence. The result is that he can at best please only a section of the House. He is abused by others. They do not know how things are carried on. They do not know the details of administration. They hold the Ministers responsible for everything, even for those things which they cannot help doing. It would be in their own interests and in the interests of the country. I offered to place every case with which I dealt in the hands of my colleagues and I expected that they should do the same. But somehow—I would not go into the details of this matter—this policy was not accepted. It could not be carried out. I was only hoping that in acting upon this policy before the new constitution came into force the Ministers who will be in charge of the administration in this province under the new constitution would have learnt the lesson of joint responsibility; they would have learnt how to respect the susceptibilities of other communities and to guard their interests jointly. No Minister can be perfect even in his own subject; he stands in need of help, assistance and guidance and it is for this reason that I suggested that each one of us should avail of the help, assistance and guidance of all the other Ministers and take advantage of the knowledge and experience of his colleagues. But that was not to be. Would a man who wants to do injustice, who wants to favour one community at the expense of other communities, would he ask for joint responsibility? Would he rather not act in the dark behind closed doors and in a manner that his iniquities should not be detected? If you have any sense of justice, if you have any sense of reason left in you, you will concede that unless a man is anxious to do justice, is anxious to improve the administration and is anxious to watch the interests of every man, woman and child living in the country, would never think of adopting that policy.

My honourable friend, Shaikh Din Muhammad said we have done this simply to show our resentment. Who does not know your resentment? Everybody knows. Do I not read the Muslim papers every day?

Since the time I assumed office, I have looked at every Muslim paper carefully. When I found any allegations, made, I made enquiries into them. More often than not I found that they were false, and the time came when I began to doubt the truth of any statement in these papers. I must admit that there are some honourable exceptions, but unfortunately some of my critics have not the sense of justice and they did not even take the trouble of finding out facts. The facts were lying at their door, but they would not look at them because they cannot tolerate that any non-Muslim should be in power. Do you think any man who has his eyes open and has a grain of sense can do injustice to the Muslims of this province? Do you not give me some little credit for a bit of commonsense, for reason and for a little intelligence to see that we cannot exist in this province if we do any deliberate injustice to the Mussalmans? But justice does not satisfy you, you want something more than justice. You want favours, you want concessions. (*Interruptions.*) You sometimes want them on the ground of being a majority community, you sometimes want them on the ground of being zamindars, you sometimes want them on the ground of being backward people. (*Interruption.*)

Mr. President : I think the Honourable Minister has said enough in defence of himself and his policy.

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : I bow to your ruling. I was only talking in a general way. I think I have said enough to justify our position. We are prepared to go any minute. Whenever my community or His Excellency wants me to go I shall go, but I tell you this much that if my friends opposite had not adopted this attitude towards me I might have gone long ago. (*Laughter.*)

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : I move—

That the question be now put.

(*Voices : No, no.*)

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : Do you not think, Sir, that it would be advisable to stop this controversy now?

Mr. President : The question is—

That the question be now put.

The motion was lost.

Mr. President : I would appeal to the honourable members of the House not to continue this unpleasant discussion any further.

Pir Akbar Ali (Ferozepore, Muhammadan, Rural), (*Urdu*) : Sir, Whatever has been said so far has been said in English and I think that most of the members on this side of the House have not been able to follow what has been discussed on the floor of the House. The Honourable Minister has.....

Mr. President : My ruling is that every member should confine his speech to the motion before the House.

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq : Allegations have been made against us and the Honourable Minister should not have done so.

Pir Akbar Ali : Sir, we take pride in obeying your ruling, but I respectfully submit that your ruling should also apply to honourable members on those benches. You have heard how the Honourable Minister has indulged in billingsgate, calumny, false and unjust imputation to which I would reply by saying—

جواب قلج سے (زید لب لعل شکو خارا)

We have seen how the Honourable Minister has been washing dirty linen and we would have very much liked to pay him in the same coin but for the ruling of the Chair. It is true in his case that—

ہاتھی کے دانت کھانکے اور دکھائے

He has also said a good deal about the communal award.....

Mr. President : I am not going to allow the communal award or the Minister's policy to be discussed.

Pir Akbar Ali : Very well, Sir, I would leave that point here. May I ask the Honourable Minister where is that much-talked of justice, hidden? Is it safe somewhere in his pocket?

Mr. President : I hope that the honourable members will listen to the appeal of the Chair and not continue any further this unpleasant discussion.

Pir Akbar Ali : In view of the appeal made by you, Sir, I refrain from discussing unpleasant topics and resume my seat.

Mr. President : The question is—

That an additional sum not exceeding Rs. 6,170 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 1933 in respect of Civil Works (Capital Expenditure)—Transferred.

The Council divided : Ayes 27 ; Noes 28.

AYES 27.

Khan Bahadur Dr. K. A. Rahman;
Mr. D. J. Boyd.
Mr. H. Calvert.
Lala Labh Chand Mehra.
Mr. E. Maya Das.
Dr. (Mrs.) M. C. Shave.
Mian Mushtaq Ahmad.
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. R. Sanderson.

Mr. F. H. Puckle.
Mr. R. P. Hadow.
Mr. C. N. Chandra.
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.
Mr. M. M. L. Currie.
Rai Sahib Chaudhri Kesar Singh.
Sardar Buta Singh.
Sardar Gurbachan Singh.
Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sheo Narain Singh.
2nd-Lieutenant Sardar Ram Singh.

**GOVERNMENT'S DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY, ADDITIONAL AND 187
TOKEN GRANTS, 1932-33.**

NOES 23.

Khan Bahadur Mian Ahmad Yar	Chaudhri Riasat Ali.
Khan Daultana.	Khan Sahib Risaldar Bahadur Nur
Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad	Khan.
Hayat Qureshi.	Makhdumzada Sayad Muhammad
Maulvi Sir Rahim Bakhsh.	Raza Shah Gilani.
Khan Bahadur Malik Muhammad	Raj Jagdev Khan Kharal.
Amin Khan.	Maulvi Imam-ud-Din.
Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan.	Raja Muhammad Sarfaraz Ali Khan.
Mr. Muhammad Din Malak.	Mian Nurullah.
Khan Bahadur Captain Malik	Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muham-
Muzaffar Khan.	mad.
Khan Sahib Makhdum Shaikh	Shaikh Abdul Ghani.
Muhammad Hasan.	Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram.
Khan Haibat Khan Daba.	Pir Akbar Ali.
Chaudhri Nazir Hussain.	Mr. M. A. Ghani.
Sayad Mubarak Ali Shah.	Shaikh Muhammad Sadig.
Khan Bahadur Sardar Habib Ullah.	Chaudhri Muhammad Abdul
Chaudhri Fakir Hussain Khan.	Rahman Khan.
Khan Sahib Mian Noor Ahmad Khan.	

IRRIGATION.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : 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 1933 in respect of Irrigation.

The motion was carried.

The Council then adjourned till 2 p.m. on Thursday, 10th November 1932.

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PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

3RD SESSION OF THE 4TH PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Thursday, 10th November 1932.

The Council met at the Council Chamber at 2 p.m. of the clock. Mr. President in the chair.

OATH OF OFFICE.

The following member was sworn in :—

Rai Bahadur A. P. Varma, Chief Engineer to Government,
Punjab, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

CHALLAN CASES IN ROHTAK DISTRICT.

***1632. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Member for Finance kindly state—

- (a) the number of challan cases tried by Lala Amar Nath, Sardar Harbans Singh and Hakim Fazl-i-Husain since they assumed charge in the Rohtak district ;
- (b) the number of the cases referred to in (a) which resulted in acquittal or discharge in the absence of a withdrawal or discharge recommended by the prosecution ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik :—

(a) 1. Rai Sahib Lala Amar Nath	..	..	81
2. Sardar Harbans Singh	..	..	80
3. Hakim Fazl-i-Hussain	..	..	42
(b) 41.			

INSPECTION OF POLICE STATION IN ROHTAK DISTRICT.

***1633. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Member for Finance kindly state the number of times each police station in the Rohtak district was formally inspected by the Superintendent of Police in 1929, 1930, 1931 and 1932 ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : A statement is laid on the table.

Statement.

Serial No.		1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
1	Rohtak	1	1	..	1
2	Mehm	1	1	..	..
3	Kalanaur	1	1	..	..
4	Beri	1	1	1	..
5	Jhajjar	1	1	1	..
6	Bahadurgarh	1	2	1	1
7	Salhawas	1	..	..	..
8	Sonepat	1	1	2	..
9	Gannour	1	2	..	..
10	Rai	1	1	1	1
11	Sampla	2	1	2	..
12	Gohana	1	2	..	..
13	Baroda	1	1	..	..

CASES UNDER SECTION 302 AND 304, INDIAN PENAL CODE, IN ROHTAK DISTRICT.

***1634. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Member for Finance kindly state the number of cases under sections 302 and 304, Indian Penal Code, in the Rohtak district in which investigation was initially undertaken by a head constable in 1929, 1930, 1931 and 1932 and how this number compares with the total number of such cases?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : A statement is laid on the table.

Statement.

Year.	CASES UNDER SECTION 302, INDIAN PENAL CODE.		CASES UNDER SECTION 304, INDIAN PENAL CODE.	
	No. of cases in which investigation was initially undertaken by a head constable.	Total No. of cases in Rohtak district.	No. of cases in which investigation was initially undertaken by a head constable.	Total No. of cases in Rohtak district.
1929	13	33	7	15
1930	9	30	8	16
1931	6	21	11	12
1932	6	26	3	7

NOTE.—The rules require that some police officer should go to the spot immediately and when a sub-inspector or assistant sub-inspector is not available a head constable must go and remain in charge until the sub-inspector or assistant sub-inspector can arrive. Owing to financial considerations the number of assistant sub-inspectors recommended by the Lumsden Committee have not yet been appointed. When they are, the number of murder cases dealt with in the first instance by head constables would materially decrease.

CHALLAN CASES IN ROHTAK DISTRICT.

***1635. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Member for Finance kindly state—

- the number of challan cases tried by each tahsildar in the Rohtak district in 1930, 1931 and 1932, respectively;
- the number of cases referred to in (a) which resulted in conviction;
- the number of cases referred to in (a) in which an appeal was filed against the order of conviction and the number of cases in which the district magistrate accepted the appeal in whole or in part?

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

Statement showing the particulars in respect of challan cases tried by the tahsildars of the Rohilk district during the years 1930, 1931 and 1932.

Tahsildar	1931.						1932 (UP TO THE END OF AUGUST 1932).					
	1930.			1931.			1932.			1932.		
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
	Number of challan cases tried.	Number of challan cases which resulted in conviction.	Number of challan cases in which an appeal was filed against the order of conviction.	Number of challan cases in which the district magistrate accepted the appeal in whole or in part.	Number of challan cases tried.	Number of challan cases which resulted in conviction.	Number of challan cases in which an appeal was filed against the order of conviction.	Number of cases in which the district magistrate accepted the appeal in whole or in part.	Number of challan cases which resulted in conviction.	Number of challan cases in which an appeal was filed against the order of conviction.	Number of cases in which the district magistrate accepted the appeal in whole or in part.	
Jhajjar	21	7	3	1	24	11	7	3	25	11	7	5
Gohana	37	11	10	8	50	12	6	6	26	12	10	6
Sofepet	65	20	18	12	43	25	14	6	13	6	6	5
B. Rohilk	26	14	10	3	45	18	13	7	29	14	9	5

APPLICATIONS FOR REMAND.

***1636. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Member for Finance kindly state—

- (a) the number of cases in which the prosecution applied for a remand in 1932 ;
- (b) the number of cases in which an application for remand was made more than once ;
- (c) the number of applications for remand made to a magistrate other than the one to whose *ilaga* the case related ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : It is regretted that this information is not available. No statistics are maintained on the subject, and in order to answer the question it would be necessary to examine the records of every criminal court in the province.

POLICE CONSTABLES AND HEAD CONSTABLES IN ROHTAK DISTRICT.

***1637. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Member for Finance kindly state—

- (a) the total number of constables serving in the ordinary police force in the Rohtak district ;
- (b) the total number of head constables in the ordinary police force in the Rohtak district ;
- (c) the number of constables and head constables referred to in (a) and (b) who come from the towns and villages, respectively, in the Rohtak district ;
- (d) if there is a preponderance of townsmen among the constables and head constables referred to in (c) whether the Government proposes to take any steps, and if so, what steps, to remove this preponderance ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a) 895 excluding one vacancy.

(b) 69 excluding 3 vacancies.

				Foot constables.	Head constables.
Towns	--	..	..	159	87
Villages	--	..	..	236	82
Total				895	69

(d) The matter will be investigated with a view to securing a bigger rural element.

RAINFALL IN ROHTAK DISTRICT.

***1638. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Member for Revenue kindly state—

- (a) the normal date of the first (monsoon) rainfall in the district ;
- (b) the date of this rainfall (sufficient to enable sowing to be started) this year at the reporting stations of the Rohtak district ;
- (c) the total rainfall up to the 31st August this year at each of the reporting stations in the Rohtak district and the extent to which it departs from the normal ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) No normal date of the first rainfall is fixed by human agency for any of the districts. The monsoon, however, usually begins in the fourth week of June or 1st week of July in the Rohtak district.

(b) The rains that were received on the dates shown below for each reporting station are considered to be sufficient for starting sowing operations :—

Serial No.	Name of reporting station.	Date.
1	Rohtak	11th to 18th July.
2	Gohana	19th July.
3	Sampla	18th July.
4	Jhajjar	12th and 18th July.
5	Salhawas	19th July.
6	Beri	28rd June.
7	Sonepat	18th July.

(c) Two statements are laid on the table.

[The Hon. Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan.]

Daily rainfall recorded in the Rohtak district for the months of June, July and August 1932.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Stations	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th
June																	
Rohtak	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.40
Gohana	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sampla	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhajjar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salawas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sonepat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July																	
Rohtak	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gohana	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sampla	0.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhajjar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salawas	0.35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sonepat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August																	
Rohtak	0.07	..	0.24	0.30	..	1.15	..	0.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.14
Gohana	0.55	0.23	..	0.32	..	2.50	0.70	0.12	0.35	0.06	..	0.55	..	..	..	..	..
Sampla	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhajjar	0.45	0.47	..	0.38	0.02	..	0.62	0.21	..	..	0.09	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salawas	..	..	0.46	2.23	1.23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.50
Beri	..	0.65	..	0.40	0.40	0.92	..	0.40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sonepat	0.22	0.17	0.37	0.21	0.05	0.77	0.23	0.08	..	..	..	0.76	..	..	..	..	0.30

Daily rainfall recorded in Rohat district for the months of June, July and August 1982—contd.

[illegible]

DEPUTATION OF PANDIT DEOKI NANDAN TO DISTRICT BOARD, ROHTAK.

***1639. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government kindly state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that one Pandit Deoki Nandan, a Government servant, was deputed to the district board of Rohtak and was employed as secretary of the board for about ten years ;
- (b) the maximum deputation allowance permissible to a Government servant whose services are lent to a local body ;
- (c) the deputation allowance which was actually drawn by Pandit Deoki Nandan ;
- (d) whether it is a fact that Pandit Deoki Nandan drew about Rs. 4,000 in all in excess of what he was entitled to ;
- (e) whether it is a fact that the district board passed a resolution that the excess referred to in (d) should be refunded ;
- (f) whether it is a fact that the Commissioner suspended this resolution and the Local Government agreed in the action taken by the Commissioner ;
- (g) if the answer to (f) is in the affirmative, what are the grounds on which the Government condones an obvious breach of rules and compels the district board to suffer this loss at a time of great financial stringency ;
- (h) whether it is also a fact that the district board contributed about Rs. 3,000 in excess of the pensionary charges, etc., which were really due ;
- (j) if the answer to (h) is in the affirmative, whether the Government is willing to refund the excess, and, if not, what are the grounds for its refusal ?

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

- (b) No such maximum has been prescribed under the rules.
- (c) No such allowance was sanctioned. Pandit Deoki Nandan was appointed as secretary of the board on Rs. 125 per mensem and subsequently the scale of pay was fixed by the board with the sanction of Government at Rs. 150—10—250 per mensem.

(d) No.

(e) Yes ; but the resolution was passed under a misapprehension, and in excess of the powers of the board.

(f) Yes.

(g) There was no breach of rules, and the board had not to pay any amount in excess of that to which it had already agreed. The Commissioner interfered in the matter as the board desired to reduce the pay of a Government servant with retrospective effect and obviously this could not be allowed.

(h) A report in the matter is still awaited. There is, however, no reason to believe that any excess payments were made.

(j) Does not arise at present.

JAT HEROES MEMORIAL HIGH SCHOOL, ROHTAK.

*1640. **Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Minister for Education kindly state—

(a) the amount of grant-in-aid sanctioned for the Jat Heroes Memorial High School, Rohtak, in 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931 and 1932 ;

(b) the number of students in the various departments of the above school in the years mentioned in (a) ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : A statement giving the required information is laid on the table.

Statement showing the amount of maintenance grant paid to the Jat Heroes Memorial High School, Rohtak, and the number of students in the various departments of the school during the last five years.

MAINTENANCE GRANT.

Name of year.	Amount.	REMARKS.
	Rs. A. P.	
1927-28	12,264 0 0	
1928-29	11,304 0 0	
1929-30	(a) 9,291 0 0	(a) Includes Rs. 1,000 paid to the school as a compensatory grant.
1930-31	8,412 0 0	
1931-32	(b) 4,913 0 0	(b) Includes Rs. 1,000 over-drawn by the school, the recovery of which was waived by the Department.

ENROLMENT.

Name of year.	High Department.	Middle Department.	Lower Middle Department.	Total.
1927-28	106	140	95	341
1928-29	105	123	86	314
1929-30	124	126	93	343
1930-31	106	106	98	308
1931-32	104	98	78	280

CIVIL SURGEONS.

***1641. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Minister for Education kindly state the number of Hindu civil surgeons and civil assistant surgeons in the Punjab and the number of statutory agriculturists among them ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : —

		Total No.	Agriculturists.
Hindu civil surgeons	.. ..	4	None.
Hindu civil assistant surgeons	.. ..	78	8

TAHSILDARS, NAIB-TAHSILDARS AND ZILLADARS.

***1642. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Member for Revenue kindly state the number of Hindu tahsildars, naib-tahsildars and zilladars in the Punjab and the number of statutory agriculturists among them ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : The attention of the honourable member is drawn to part I, pages 3 and 5, of the consolidated statement showing the proportionate representation of the various communities serving in the different departments of the Punjab Government as it stood on the 1st January, 1932.

LAND OWNED BY OWNERS OF HER MANDHALIA.

***1643. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan :** Will the Honourable Member for Revenue please state—

- how much land is in the possession of the Deputy Commissioner, Rohtak, which is owned jointly by the owners of Her Mandhalia of the town of Rohtak at Rohtak ;
- how much of the land described in (a) is occupied by the residential house of the Deputy Commissioner, Rohtak, by treasury office, tahsil and other buildings of the district offices and district board ;
- whether he is aware that no rent is paid for the use of the land mentioned in (a) and (b) to the owners ;
- whether he is aware that trees on the land mentioned in (a) were previously given to the owners when they were dried up ;
- whether he is aware that the owners have been pressing for being given rent for the use and occupation of the land mentioned in (a) and (b) ;
- if the answers to (c) and (e) are in the affirmative, what action the Government contemplates to take in the matter ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : The required information is being collected by the Deputy Commissioner, Rohtak, and it will be communicated to the honourable member when ready.

PUNITIVE POLICE IN BAKNAUR.

***1644. Kanwar Mamraj Singh Chohan :** Will the Honourable Finance Member be pleased to state with reference to question No. 646*—starred—

- (a) whether it is a fact that the inhabitants of the villages from which the costs of the punitive police of Baknaur is intended to be realised have made several applications to the Government for the remission of this demand ;
- (b) if the answer to (a) be in the affirmative, what steps the Government has taken in the matter ;
- (c) how many of the proclaimed offenders referred to in (c) of answer to the above referred question belonged to Ambala district and how many to the villages included in the area of this punitive police ;
- (d) what the Government intends to do in the matter ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) One proclaimed offender belonged to Ambala district and was resident of village Baknaur.

(d) No action is proposed.

MUHARRAM FESTIVAL, AMBALA CITY.

***1645. Kanwar Mamraj Singh, Chohan :** Will the Honourable Member for Finance be pleased to state whether the Government is aware—

- (a) that there is some trouble for the last three years, i.e., 1930, 1931, 1932, on the Muharram festival on account of the use of a lane by the Muhammadans, known as Kucha Munshi Bansi Lal in Mohalla Kalal-Majri, in Ambala city ;
- (b) that it was for the first time in 1930, that the Muslims made an attempt to pass through the street at the time of Muharram with *dul-dul* ;
- (c) that the Hindus of the locality protested strongly against such an attempt on the part of the Muhammadans ;
- (d) that the Muslims were allowed the use of the lane in 1930, with an assurance to the Hindus that an enquiry would be made afterwards in order to avoid future trouble, and the use of the lane in 1930 would not be taken as a precedent ;
- (e) that an enquiry committee consisting of two sub-inspectors of police and two non-officials, one Hindu and one Muhammadan, was appointed by the local authorities to go into the matter in 1931 ;

Will the Honourable Member for Finance please state further—

- (f) whether the committee made any report, and if so, whether the Government will please lay the report on the table for the information of the House ;
- (g) whether the report was accepted by the local authorities ;
- (h) whether it is a fact that according to this report *tashas*, i.e., (music) were not to accompany the *dul-dul* in the said lane ;

- (e) whether it is a fact that this year *tashas* were allowed to be beaten in the prohibited area accompanying the *dul-dul* which was not so allowed by the report in spite of the protest of the Hindus ;
- (f) whether the Government is aware that the Hindus of the city in general and of the *mohalla* particularly resented the action of the authorities in not acting according to the award given by the said enquiry committee ;
- (g) whether it is also a fact that the Government was duly informed by the residents of the *mohalla* regarding the action of the local authorities going against the report ?
- (h) if so, what action was taken by the Government in the matter ;
- (m) if no action has been taken so far, what action does the Government propose to take in the matter ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a) Yes.

(b) This point is in dispute.

(c), (d) and (e) Yes.

(f) Yes. (A copy of the report* is laid on the table, together with the minute of dissent.)

(g) Yes.

(h) Yes ; but the minority report dissented.

(i) *Tashas* were allowed by consent on the understanding that this would not be regarded as a precedent.

(j) There is only one Hindu house in the *mohalla*. The owner objected, and was supported by other Hindus.

(k) Government received certain representations which purported to come from Hindu residents of Ambala city.

(l) and (m) Negotiations for a settlement by consent are understood to be in progress. A report is awaited from the Commissioner.

OCTROI TAX.

***1646. Lala Jyoti Prasad :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) in which municipalities in the Punjab the system of octroi tax and octroi refunds is still prevalent ;
- (b) whether it is the policy of the Government that octroi tax should be substituted by a terminal tax ;
- (c) in which municipalities and when terminal tax was imposed in place of octroi tax during the last ten years ;
- (d) when the municipal committee of Bhiwani first submitted its proposal for the imposition of a terminal tax ;
- (e) whether the above proposal has been sanctioned by the Government ; if not, the reasons for this long delay ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : (a) A statement showing the necessary information is laid on the table.

[The Hon. Dr. Gokul Chand Narang.]

(b) No such policy has been adopted by Government, but Government have no objection to the substitution of terminal tax for octroi.

(c) The information required will entail considerable inquiry, the results of which will not be commensurable with the labour involved.

(d) In December 1916.

(e) No. It has not yet been possible for Government to sanction the proposal as the committee has never yet submitted a schedule free from defects.

List of municipalities in which octroi tax is levied.

1. Hansi.	36. Wazirabad.
2. Bhiwani.	37. Eminabad.
3. Rohtak.	38. Sharakpur.
4. Jhajjar.	39. Gujrat.
5. Beri.	40. Jalalpur Jattan.
6. Bahadurgarh.	41. Dinga.
7. Gohana.	42. Kunjah.
8. Palwal.	43. Bhera.
9. Firozpur Jhirka.	44. Miani.
10. Hodal.	45. Khushab.
11. Ballabgarh.	46. Sahiwal.
12. Faridabad.	47. Jhelum.
13. Kaithal.	48. Pind Dadan Khan.
14. Shahabad.	49. Rawalpindi.
15. Thanesar.	50. Hazro.
16. Jagadhri.	51. Pindigheb.
17. Rupa.	52. Mianwali.
18. Sadhaura.	53. Isakhel.
19. Buria.	54. Kalabagh.
20. Simla.	55. Bhakkar.
21. Urmartanda.	56. Kamalia.
22. Kartarpur.	57. Jhang Maghiana.
23. Nikodar.	58. Chiniot.
24. Phillaur.	59. Shujabad.
25. Nurmahal.	60. Muzaffargarh.
26. Banga.	61. Khangarh.
27. Rahon.	62. Alipur.
28. Raikote.	63. Leiah.
29. Ferozepore.	64. Karor.
30. Zira.	65. Dera Ghazi Khan.
31. Chunian.	66. Jampur.
32. Dera Baba Nanak.	67. Dajal.
33. Sialkot.	68. Rajanpur.
34. Pasrur.	69. Mithankot.
35. Narowal.	

Mr. E. Maya Dass : May I know if this delay was among the reasons for extending to that municipality the Executive Officers Act?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : I cannot answer this question straight off, but probably it was one of the reasons.

WATER-WORKS AND DRAINAGE SCHEMES FOR BHIWANI MUNICIPALITY.

***1647. Lala Jyoti Prasad :** Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state—

- (a) whether the Government sanctioned a grant of fifty per cent. for the water-works and drainage schemes for the Bhiwani Municipality ;
- (b) whether the Government is aware that the work relating to water-works scheme of Bhiwani Municipality will soon be completed ;
- (c) whether the technical sanction to the drainage scheme of the Bhiwani Municipality has been accorded ? If not, the reasons for withholding the sanction ;
- (d) whether the Government can assign a date when the grant of fifty per cent. for drainage scheme will be paid to the authorities concerned ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : (a) A grant of Rs. 5,14,604, which amounts to 50 per cent. of the estimated cost of the schemes, was sanctioned.

(b) Yes.

(c) No. The scheme in final form has not been received from the municipal committee yet.

(d) No.

HISSAR CATTLE FARM ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

***1648. Lala Jyoti Prasad :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture please state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that an enquiry committee to go into the working of the Hissar Government Cattle Farm was appointed in March 1932 ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the above committee visited Hissar in the beginning of April 1932 for inspecting the farm and recording evidence, etc., on the spot ;
- (c) whether the report of that committee has been submitted to the Government by this time ; if not, the reasons of delay for the same though over five months have already elapsed from the date of the enquiry ;
- (d) if the report of the committee is with the Government when it is expected to be placed in the hands of the members of the Council ;
- (e) whether it is a fact that a representation signed by leading members of the public of Hissar narrating their grievances in detail and also complaining against the huge waste of public money on this farm was sent to the chairman of the committee at Hissar in the beginning of April ?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) The report has not yet been returned to Government by the Director of Veterinary Services who has been asked to comment on it.

(e) The Government have no information on this subject.

BHAKRA DAM PROJECT.

***1649. Lala Jyoti Prasad :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member kindly state—

- (a) whether discussions with the Indian States whose territories will be affected by the Bhakra Dam Project and for which purpose a sum of Rs. 20,000 was passed in the last budget session are over ;
- (b) if the answer to (a) be in the affirmative, the result of these discussions ;
- (c) if the answer to (a) be in the negative, the reasons for delay ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The discussions will take place in November, this month being fixed as giving suitable time for prior consideration of the points at issue.

BUND IN BHANKARPUR.

***1650. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan :** Will the Honourable the Revenue Member please state—

- (a) if he is aware that the Deputy Commissioner, Ambala, without obtaining the authority of the Government, has given orders for the erection of a new *bund* far inside the limits of Bhankarpur village in the Ambala district in order to allow seven villages of Kalsia State to irrigate their lands from the Ghaggar river ;
- (b) if he is aware that a *bund* already exists in the territory of the State mentioned in (a) for the purpose referred to in (a) ;
- (c) if the Punjab Government has received a representation from the inhabitants of Bhankarpur village stating (1) that the *bund* is highly detrimental to their lands ; (2) that never before was a *bund* erected there, and (3) that certain officials of the Ambala district are partial to the people of the villages of the State mentioned in (a), against the interests of the British village mentioned in (a), and (4) that encouraged by them, the inhabitants of the State villages have been harassing them ;
- (d) under what rule or law was the Deputy Commissioner, Ambala authorised to act as in (a) ;
- (e) if any compensation was paid to the Bhankarpur zamindars for utilising their lands ; if not, why ;
- (f) if the answers to (a), (b) and (c) are in the affirmative, what action the Government intends to take in the matter ?

Mr. C. C. Garbett (Chief Secretary) : (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) A document purporting to be signed by certain inhabitants of Bhankarpur village was received by Government, but it is understood that the inhabitants of the village now deny having made any representation on the subject.

- (d) Under the agreement of 1850.
 (e) As no land belonging to Bhankarpur village has yet been utilized, the question of compensation has not arisen.
 (f) Does not arise.

KHARAR SMALL TOWN COMMITTEE.

***1651. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state—

- (a) the present strength of the Small Town Committee of Kharar in the Ambala district, community-wise, by election and nomination ;
 (b) whether he is aware that the strength mentioned in (a) is based on the number of voters entered in the list of voters prepared in 1929 ;
 (c) whether he is aware that the strength mentioned in (a) has been based on the recommendations of the Small Town Committee ;
 (d) if he is aware that since 1929, very material changes have occurred in the number of voters, and that the list of voters has not been revised ;
 (e) if he is aware that a Muslim seat has been offered for election in ward No. 6 in the town of Kharar ;
 (f) if he is aware that ward No. 6 in (e) cannot return a Muslim candidate, and that it has never returned one ;
 (g) if the Commissioner and he have received representations from the Muslims and Sikhs praying that the list of voters should be revised, before fixing the strength of the committee, through Government officials ;
 (h) if the answer to (g) is in the affirmative, what action the Government intends to take in the matter ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : (a) A statement showing the necessary information is laid on the table.

		Hindus.	Sikhs.	Muhammadans.	Christians.
Elected	..	8	2	1	..
Nominated	..	..	..	..	1
Total	..	8	2	1	1=7

- (b) Yes.
 (c) No. The constitution was fixed by Government after consideration of the recommendations made by local officers after investigation.
 (d) The voters' lists were revised in May 1932.
 (e) Yes.
 (f) It is possible for a Muslim to be elected as a member from this ward if voting is on communal lines, as there are in the ward 165 Muslim voters and 120 non-Muslims voters.

[The Hon. Dr. Gokul Chand Narang.]

(g) Certain petitions were received by the Commissioner and by Government, but they contained no request that the voters' lists should be revised, though it was pointed out therein that the lists then in force were old.

(h) The matter of revision of the wards of the small town is already under the consideration of Government.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : Is the Honourable Minister aware whether ever any Muslim has been returned in ward No. 6 up to this time under the combined electorates ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : I require notice of it.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : It is already there.

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : The honourable member should remember that when an answer is given, so far at least as I can say, we do not read the question. We only read the answer. You can draw the member's or Minister's particular attention to any part of the question which requires further elucidation.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : Then I draw your attention to part (f).

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : I may state that the information furnished to me on that point is not complete, and I very much regret it. This part of the information should have been included in the answer.

DEATH OF A CHAUKIDAR IN POLICE CUSTODY AT NARAINGARH.

***1652. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan :** Will the Honourable the Finance Member please state—

- (a) under what circumstances the death of a chunkidar in the police custody occurred at Naraingarh, in the Ambala district, on the 9th August 1932 ;
- (b) what was the allegation by the people of Naraingarh about the death in (a) ;
- (c) what was the result of the *post-mortem* examination of the deceased mentioned in (a) by the Assistant Surgeon and the Civil Surgeon of Ambala ;
- (d) whether an enquiry was held by a magistrate into the events in (a) at Naraingarh while the sub-inspector, accused of causing the death mentioned in (a), was allowed to remain incharge of the police station at Naraingarh ;
- (e) whether the Superintendent of Police, Ambala, immediately after the *post-mortem* examination mentioned in (c) went to Naraingarh, taking with him another sub-inspector of police and told the accused sub-inspector of police, Naraingarh, to hand over charge to him ;
- (f) whether the sub-inspector of police accused had an interview at night with the Superintendent of Police mentioned in (e) ;

- (g) whether in the morning the Superintendent of Police mentioned in (f) came to the conclusion without making any other enquiry that the death was due to accident or suicide ;
- (h) whether he is aware that the Superintendent of Police took down or heard the statements of the defence witnesses only produced by the sub-inspector accused ;
- (i) whether the sub-inspector accused was transferred after the papers relating to events in (a) were filed ;
- (j) whether he is aware that there is a great dissatisfaction over the enquiry mentioned in (d) at Naraingarh ;
- (k) if the answers to (j) and second part of (d) are in the affirmative, what action the Government intends to take in the matter ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : On the 9th of August 1932, at about 5-45 P.M., cries were raised that Raja Ram, chaukidar, had fallen into a well inside a temple compound which is situated at a distance of about 100 yards from the police station. The police ran to the spot and got the body out. The chaukidar was not in police custody.

(b) The people of Naraingarh alleged that the death was caused by the sub-inspector of police.

(c) The assistant surgeon in his *post-mortem* report held that death was due to internal hæmorrhage, the result of a fracture of the ribs caused by bricks, stones or *lathis*, and that the injuries could have been sustained during the fall into a well 62 feet deep. It was also reported that death could be due to shock. The civil surgeon did not examine the body.

(d) Yes. The sub-inspector remained at his post in the absence of any reason warranting immediate removal.

(e) The Superintendent of Police went to the spot immediately after the *post-mortem* examination with the Deputy Superintendent of Police and two sub-inspectors to assist in ascertaining the true facts, but he did not direct the sub-inspector to hand over the charge of the police station to any other sub-inspector.

(f) No.

(g) and (h) The Superintendent of Police made a full enquiry and took such evidence as was relevant to the matter under investigation, and came to the definite conclusion that there was no truth in the allegations of murder. The District Magistrate agreed with him in this opinion.

(i) The sub-inspector was transferred in consultation with the District Magistrate.

(j) Government is not aware of any such dissatisfaction.

(k) None.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Kahn : When there was a definite allegation that the death was caused by the sub-inspector why was he not transferred from the police station for the purposes of holding an inquiry at the time when the inquiry was being held ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : Because the investigation proved that the allegation was false.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : Why was he not transferred during the inquiry, and why was he transferred after the inquiry ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : For one thing, his presence was necessary during the inquiry, and also because I cannot accept the principle that because anybody brings a false charge against a Government officer, therefore the officer should be transferred.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : In (g) it has been stated that the Superintendent of Police came to the conclusion in the morning that the death was due to accident or suicide, while at the previous night he was of the opinion that the sub-inspector was involved, was this change of opinion in any way due to the interview of the sub-inspector at night, and did it not give sufficient cause for reopening the inquiry ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : I did not state anything of that kind.

DEATH OF SAZAWAR OF JASWANTGARH.

***1653. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan :** Will the Honourable Finance-Member please state—

- (a) under what circumstances the death of one Sazawar, a young man of Jaswantgarh village, in the Ambala district, was caused as a result of collision with the car of Mr. R. M. Rod, an Assistant Commissioner at Ambala, on the road between Kalka and Ambala, on the 18th July 1982 ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the car mentioned in (a) was being driven by the officer himself ;
- (c) whether the car was driven at a rash speed ;
- (d) whether the deceased was taken before his death to a dispensary at Kalka, and his dying declaration was taken down by the doctor incharge of the dispensary ;
- (e) whether any other officer was also present when the dying declaration in (d) was taken ;
- (f) whether he is aware that the wife of the deceased has been paid Rs. 100 as compensation by the officer mentioned in (a) through the Deputy Commissioner, Ambala ;
- (g) whether he is aware that the deceased had his wife, his son, his aged father and mother to support ;
- (h) whether he is aware that there is a great public dissatisfaction over the ridiculously small compensation mentioned in (f) ;
- (i) if the answers to (e) and (h) are in the affirmative, and that to (e) in the negative, what action the Government intends to take in the matter ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a) The name of the Assistant Commissioner referred to by the honourable member is Mr. C. M. Ormerod and not Mr. R. M. Rod. When Mr. Ormerod's car was about to pass a bullock cart the deceased Sazawar, who was driving the bullocks, suddenly crossed the road in front of the car and was knocked down. It was pure accident for which Mr. Ormerod was in no way responsible.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

(d) Immediately after the accident Mr. Ormerod put the deceased in his car and took him to the hospital at Kalka. The dying declaration of the deceased was recorded by the naib-tahsildar.

(e) The naib-tahsildar, the doctor in charge of the dispensary, Mr. Ormerod and the sub-inspector of police were present.

(f) Yes.

(g) Yes. It is understood that the deceased has also three brothers who in accordance with the joint family system support the dependants of the deceased.

(h) No.

(i) Does not arise.

RANGOI CANAL.

***1654. Lala Jyoti Prasad :** Will the Honourable Member Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that at the time of demands for supplementary and token grants on 28th March 1932 in the Council, Khan Bahadur Sardar Habib Ullah moved a cut of rupee one with respect to the item of rupees thirty thousand ;

(b) whether it is a fact that by moving this token cut the mover impressed upon the Government to take steps to put the Rangoi Canal of the Ghaggar river in working order ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Honourable Revenue Member in his reply said that as the Rangoi Canal was under the control of the District Board, Hissar, the honourable mover will be well advised to ask some members of the board to raise the above questions there ;

(d) whether it is a fact that District Board, Hissar, got a grant of Rs. 2,700 yearly for five years only for maintenance of the above canal from the time of its transfer to the Board in 1911 or 1912 ;

(e) whether it is a fact that for the last fifteen or sixteen years, the Board is not getting anything in the shape of grant from the Government for the maintenance of this canal ;

(f) if the answers to (d) and (e) be in the affirmative, what interest possibly the District Board has in maintaining the canal when the income from this canal goes to the Government ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a), (b) and (c) Yes.

(d) The grant was Rs. 2,600 and not Rs. 2,700 as stated by the honourable member.

(e) No. The grant of Rs. 2,600 was merged in 1917-18 in the general consolidated grant given by Government to the district board.

(f) Does not arise.

RANGOI CANAL.

*1655. **Lala Jyoti Prasad** : Will the Honourable Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that a written statement narrating the whole history of Rangoi Canal and also explaining the bad plight of the poor zamindars on that canal was submitted to the Honourable Revenue Member in the month of April or May 1932 ; if so, a copy of it may kindly be laid on the table ;
- (b) whether any steps were taken by the Government to ameliorate the condition of the zamindars on that canal by arranging for proper irrigation on the canal in the rainy season at least ;
- (c) whether it is a fact that a resolution was forwarded to the Executive Engineer, Hissar division, of the Western Jamna Canal by the District Board through the Deputy Commissioner, Hissar, expressing its willingness to retransfer the management of the above canal to the Irrigation Department, in the month of May or June 1932 ;
- (d) whether it is a fact that the Superintending Engineer, Delhi Circle, wrote to the Executive Engineer, Hissar division, to inform the Deputy Commissioner, Hissar, that he was not prepared to recommend the retransfer of the canal to the Canal Department ;
- (e) whether the Government is prepared to have the transfer of the management of the canal to the Irrigation Department effected ;
- (f) if the answer to (e) be in the negative, whether the canal would be allowed to remain neglected and forlorn as it is ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) Yes. A copy is placed on the table.

(b) No, the canal is under the control of the district board.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes.

(e) No.

(f) Attention of the honourable member is invited to the proceedings of the last session of the Council in connection with the cut of Re. 1, moved by Khan Bahadur Sardar Habib Ullah.

Rangoi Canal.

Rangoi Canal in the Hissar district was first of all started in the famine of 1899, and got its supply of water from Ghaggar river near Jukhal. It used to irrigate nearly thirty-two villages of the Fatehabad tahsil. In the beginning the management of the canal was in the hands of the canal authorities of the Hissar division of the Western Jamna Canal.

In May 1911, District Board, Hissar, by a resolution agreed to take over the management of the above canal from the Irrigation Department, on the condition that equivalent to water rates would be credited to its funds. In a letter from the Deputy Commissioner, Hissar, to the Commissioner, Delhi division, it was strongly urged that there could be no better way of stimulating the attention which the District Board must in future pay to the Rangoi than by giving it a direct pecuniary interest therein. After some correspondence the management of this canal was transferred from the Irrigation Department to the District Board, Hissar, by means of a letter No. 118-Rev., dated 14th August 1911, from the Honourable Mr. H. P. Tollinton, Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab, to G. F. de-Montmorency, Esquire, Junior Secretary.

to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab. Instead of giving equivalent of water rate to the District Board, a yearly contribution of Rs. 2,600 only for five years was allowed by the Government for working and maintaining the canal by a letter No. 446, dated 16th June 1911, from the Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

With the transfer of the management of the canal all the records in connection with this canal were also transferred to the District Board, Hissar.

For the history of this Rangoi Canal paragraphs 19 and 61 of Fatehabad Tahsil Assessment Report of C. A. H. Townsend, Esquire, Settlement Officer, Hissar district, in 1909-10, may please be perused.

At the time of actual handing over of the management on 1st April 1912, a sum of Rs. 2,301-4-8 standing to the credit of the Rangoi Clearance Fund in the Treasury was given to the Board by a letter No. 64-Rev., dated 8th June, 1912, from Revenue Secretary to Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab. The greater part of this money was paid by the zamindars themselves in order to improve the irrigation from the Rangoi.

Reference to letter No. 2501, dated 23rd March, 1912, from the Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab, to the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, Punjab, will show that all the notifications of the Punjab Government appertaining to the Rangoi Canal were cancelled.

In 1913 a Committee consisting of Deputy Commissioner as President, the Tahsildar, Fatehabad, and the District Engineer as Vice-Presidents, and three elected members from the villages concerned was formed to manage this unfortunate canal. After the transfer the condition of the Rangoi Canal went from bad to worse as the District Board had no pecuniary interest and would not spend more than the yearly grant of Rs. 2,600. Several times reports were made by the District Engineer to the Chairman, District Board, that the tail of the canal was silted up, and that the canal required thorough overhauling. But unfortunately steps could never be taken to improve, as in the absence of any profits by the Board, it was not prepared to spend any large expenditure on the canal.

After the expiry of five years from the date of transfer in 1917, the financial result of running this canal was gone through, which was as follows :—

Year.				Receipts.	Expenditure.	Difference.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1912-13	..	..	..	4,902*	971	+3,931
1913-14	..	..	..	2,607	3,350	—943
1914-15	..	..	..	2,743	2,226	+517
1915-16	..	..	..	2,623	4,734	—2,111
1916-17	..	..	..	2,600	2,452	+148
1917-18	..	..	..	Nil.	1,593	—1,593
1918-19	..	..	..	Nil.	1,663	—1,663

*Grant Rs. 2,600 plus Rs. 2,300 credited to Rangoi (in treasury).

After 5 years the annual grant of Rs. 2,600 by the Government was discontinued. At the end of 7 years District Board found itself under a loss of Rs. 1,714 on account of the management of this canal.

In 1917 proposals were again put up before the District Board by its Engineer for the improvement of this canal, and a sum of Rs. 25,000 was demanded for this purpose. Improvements to be effected were as under :—

- Removal of Head Regulator and construction of a new one (with a floor level $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet lower than the present floor level).
- Lowering the bed of the canal in the first $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
- Construction of pucca outlets in the upper reach in place of the existing kucha outlets.

[The Hon. Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan.]

- (d) Silt clearance in the tail reach of 8 miles and berm cutting all along the length. Again in 1919 some suggestions were made by the Tahsildar, Fatehabad, but District Board did not like to do anything which may entail expenses. By and by the establishment employed for this canal by the District Board was also removed, and the canal was left to its fate.

In 1921 Chowdhry Bans Gopal, Member, Legislative Council, asked the following question in the Council with regard to this canal :—

" 924 (a) Is it a fact that the Hissar District Board has failed to keep cleared the Rangol Canal, and that it used to irrigate a very large portion of the Sirsa and Fatehabad tahsils ?

(b) Will the Government make over the management of this canal to the Irrigation Department ? "

In reply to this question C. V. Salusbury, Esquire, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Hissar, reported as follows to the Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab, Revenue Department :—

" Sanction to the transfer of the management of the Rangol Canal from the Irrigation Department to the District Board, Hissar, was conveyed in the Chief Secretary's letter No. 118, dated 14th August 1911. The letter referred to above will show that the canal inspection was under the management of the Irrigation Department before 1911, but as the canal was run at a loss, the management was transferred to the District Board. Since the transfer the condition of the canal has gone from bad to worse, not so much owing to any apathy on the part of the District Board, as to the shortage of water in the canal. The supply of water in the canal depends upon rainfall in the Ambala hills, which has been showing a tendency to decrease. Secondly, the bed of the canal has been deepened, and only when flood water rises some 12½ feet high in the canal, can the banks be topped.

2. Better irrigation could be obtained by erecting a regulator across the bed of the Ghaggar River near the head of the canal, but, in accordance with the agreement executed between this Government and Patiala and Bikaner Durbars, no such dam is allowed. Without step-dams or a fuller supply of water in the channel no improvement can be expected.

3. The villages in the Fatehabad tahsil receiving irrigation from this canal have suffered heavy losses in recent years. The soil of these villages is hard clay, and unless it is flooded, it cannot be cultivated with normal rainfall.

4. The District Board, Hissar, has derived no benefit from this transfer of the management and has absolutely no objection to the re-transfer thereof to the Irrigation Department.

The construction of a dam in the Ghaggar stream near the mouth of the canal is a desideratum and would be welcomed by the zamindars concerned."

During the last ten years, that is from the 1921 to 1931, no mention even has ever been made as regards this canal, not to speak of improvements, etc.

This has been the fate of this unfortunate canal in the hands of the District Board. It was quite neglected and left uncared for. Now when the question of getting irrigation by Bhakra Dam scheme is more or less a dream you will be earning the gratitude of thousands of starving inhabitants of the Fatehabad Tahsil if you direct your attention a little to this side. Under the present circumstances, transfer of this canal to the Irrigation Department and with necessary improvements effected will help to save the people from ruin and desertion.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL.

*1656. Lala Jyoti Prasad : Will the Hon'ble Revenue Member be pleased to state—

- (a) how many meetings of each of the twelve different standing committees of the Council have been held since April 1932 ;
- (b) the place and date of each committee so held ;
- (c) the number of meetings with dates and places of each standing committee of the Council in the financial years 1931, 1930 and 1929 ;
- (d) whether there are any standing committees which held no meeting at all throughout any year during the last four financial years including the present one ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : A statement is laid on the table.

Statement showing the number, place and date of meetings held by the Standing Committees of the Punjab Legislative Council.

Serial No.	Name of Standing Committee.	1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		Number of meetings.	Place and date.	1932-33 UP TO DATE.
		Number of meetings.	Place and date.	Number of meetings.	Place and date.	Number of meetings.	Place and date.			
1	STANDING COMMITTEE ON—									
2	Police ..	1	Simla, 5th June 1929 ..	..	..	1	Lahore, 30th November 1931 ..	1	Lahore, 31st October 1932	
3	Excise ..	1	Simla, 24th June 1929 ..	2	Lahore, 26th April 1930 and 23rd February 1931.	1	Simla, 11th July 1931 ..	1	Simla, 30th June 1932.	
4	Education ..	..	..	..	..	1	Simla, 8th August 1931 ..	1	Simla, 23rd July 1932.	
5	Industries ..	3	Simla, 8th June 1929, and 20th July 1929, Lahore, 27th March 1930.	..	..	1	Simla, 26th June 1931 ..	1	Simla, 7th July 1932.	
6	Land Revenue	1	Simla, 26th June 1929 ..	4	Simla, 14th June 1930, Simla, 26th May 1930, 27th May 1930.	2	Simla, from 31st August 1931 to 22nd September 1931 (excluding Saturdays and Sundays), Lahore, 3rd December 1931.	..	..
7	Local Self-Government.	4	Simla, 25th May 1929, 29th June 1929, and 22nd August 1929, Lahore, 14th January 1930.	..	..	1	Lahore, 12th December 1930 and 4th February 1931.	..	..
8	Public Health	..	..	2	Simla, 28th July 1930 and 29th July 1930.	1	Simla, 29th August 1931 and 31st August 1931.	..	..
9	Agriculture ..	1	Simla, 6th July 1929 ..	1	Lahore, 5th February 1931.	..	Lahore, 5th February 1931.	..	..
10	Co-operative Societies.	1	Simla, 8th July 1929 ..	1	Lyalpur, 4th February 1931.	1	Simla, 2nd July 1931	..	..
11	Finance ..	7	Lahore, 5th April 1929, 12th November 1929, 14th January 1930, 29th January 1930 and 25th February 1930.	3	Lyalpur, 4th February 1931.	6	Simla, 2nd July 1931	2	Lahore, 4th May 1932 and 27th October 1932.	
12	Canals ..	1	Simla, 17th May 1929 and 19th July 1929.	1	Lahore, 13th January 1931 and 12th March 1931.	1	Lahore, 6th May 1931, 1st August 1931, 20th November 1931, 11th January 1932, 3rd March 1932 and 8th March 1932.	..	..
13	Jails ..	1	Simla, 24th July 1929 ..	..	..	1	Simla, 27th July 1931	1	Simla, 20th June 1932	

RANGOI CANAL.

***1657. Lala Jyoti Prasad :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—

- (a) the names of villages which used to receive irrigation from the Rangoi canal in the Hissar district ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that in the middle of September 1932, owing to rains in the Ambala hills, water level in the Ghaggar river rose very high ;
- (c) whether it is a fact that some four or five feet of water flowed from Ghaggar into Rangoi ;
- (d) if the answer to (c) be in the affirmative, the names of villages which received irrigation from Rangoi now ;
- (e) whether it is a fact that these villages which received irrigation are on the upper reach of Rangoi and the villages on the lower reach did not get any water ;
- (f) whether it is a fact that villages on the lower reach did not receive water, simply because the villages on the upper reach put *bunds* and stopped the flow of water ;
- (g) how this canal is at present managed by the District Board and what is the staff employed for its maintenance and supervision ;
- (h) the amount spent yearly by the District Board for maintenance and upkeep of this canal since 1920 ?

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

RETIREMENT OF DEPUTY COLLECTORS IN IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

***1658. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—

- (a) if he is aware that there are as many as fourteen deputy collectors in the Irrigation Department who have completed thirty years or twenty-five years' active service ;
- (b) whether any rule has lately been framed empowering the local Government to retire compulsorily any officials who have completed thirty years or twenty-five years' active service ;
- (c) if the answers to (a) and (b) are in the affirmative, why the officials referred to in (a) have not been retired ?

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

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Mian Nurullah : Is the Government now considering the retirement of those officials who have completed thirty years of service.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : No.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : Have any officers been retired after the completion of 25 or 30 years of service ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : In some departments, yes.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : Why not in this department ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : Because there are no redundant officers in this department.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : But there are many candidates available (*laughter*). They should be given some chance.

CRIMINAL COMPLAINT AGAINST THE SUB-INSPECTOR OF POLICE, DIPALPUR.

***1659. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan :** Will the Honourable Finance Member please state—

- (a) whether the allegations of corruption, published in the *Mashir-i-Haqiqi* newspaper, dated the 1st of August 1932, on page 5, column 8, regarding the police station Dipalpur, in the Montgomery district, and its officials, have come under the notice of the Government ;
- (b) whether he is aware that a criminal complaint under section 498, Indian Penal Code, and another of corruption against the sub-inspector of police, Dipalpur, is pending in the Montgomery district ;
- (c) whether it is a fact that in spite of representations by the parties against the sub-inspector referred to in (b) for his transfer, he has not been transferred ;
- (d) whether he is aware that the sub-inspector referred to in (b) is winning over the witnesses against him in the cases referred to in (b) ;
- (e) if the answers to (b) and (d) are in the affirmative, what action the Government intends to take in the matter ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a) No.

(b) The complaint under section 498, Indian Penal Code, is pending. The one under section 161, Indian Penal Code, has been filed by the court owing to the non-appearance of the complainant.

(c) Certain persons have asked the superintendent of police to transfer the sub-inspector, but after enquiry, no cause for such transfer has been found to exist.

(d) No.

(e) As the case under section 498, Indian Penal Code, is *sub judice* Government does not propose to interfere.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : I have not understood the laconic answer to (a).

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : The answer is "no."

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : What does it mean ? "No" also means that there are no allegations. "No" should be amplified.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : The question was whether certain allegations made in a newspaper came to the notice of the Government. The answer is 'no.' If the honourable member cannot understand that, I cannot help. It means that the allegations have not come to the notice of the Government.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : It also means that there are no allegations.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : No, it does not mean that.

LEGAL PRACTITIONERS AND THE POLITICAL MOVEMENT.

***1660. Maulvi Imam-ud-Din :** Will the Honourable Member for Finance be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that licenses issued to the legal practitioners are subject to the condition that they shall not participate in political agitation and seditious movements ;
- (b) how many pleaders and other members of the legal profession participated in such political movements or have been convicted for offences in connection with political activities since 1918 ;
- (c) what steps were taken by the then Chief Court and the present High Court of the Punjab against such members of the legal profession ;
- (d) whether the present High Court has confiscated or even suspended the licences of any of the members for participation in political movements ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a) Licences granted to legal practitioners are liable to be revoked if the holder participates in any seditious or disloyal movement.

(b) Government have no information.

(c) In 1919 the licence of one legal practitioner was suspended for participation in the disturbances. In 1922 a Full Bench of the High Court administered a warning to three legal practitioners who had joined an unlawful association. In 1930 proceedings were instituted against three legal practitioners on account of their conduct in connection with the civil disobedience movement but the cases were withdrawn in accordance with paragraph 12 of Government of India notification no. S-481-Political, dated the 5th of March 1932.

(d) No.

OFFICIAL RECEIVERS.

***1661. Maulvi Imam-ud-Din :** Will the Honourable Member for Finance be pleased to state—

- (a) the number of official receivers appointed in the Punjab community-wise as the strength was on 1st June 1932 ;
- (b) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that the interests of the Muslim candidates were not overlooked by those responsible for their appointments ;
- (c) the period since when each of the present incumbents is holding his post disclosing his name as well ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik :—

(a) Hindus	12
Muslims	4
Sikh	1

(b) Out of four official receivers appointed during the last three years, three are Muslims. The appointment of another Muslim is under consideration.

(c) A statement is laid on the table.

Serial No.	Name.	District.	Date of appointment.
1	Lala Tara Chand ..	Lyallpur ..	16-8-1912.
2	B. Shiv Ram ..	Rawalpindi ..	18-1-1913.
3	Rai Sahib Lala Chuni Lal	Lahore and Amritsar ..	16-8-1912.
4	Bhai Sarmukh Singh ..	Gujranwala ..	11-7-1916.
5	Lala Krishan Lal ..	Jhelum and Gujrat ..	10-11-1916.
6	M. Sardar Muhammad ..	Jullundur ..	28-3-1928.
7	Lala Denki Nandan ..	Karnal ..	16-11-1917.
8	Pandit Kalyan Singh ..	Rohtak ..	7-11-1924.
9	Lala Dina Nath ..	Gurdaspur ..	21-2-1927.
10	Lala Ram Rattan ..	Hoshiarpur ..	31-10-1928.
11	D. Ram Chand ..	Mutian and Muzaffargarh ..	1-10-1928.
12	Lala Mehr Chand ..	Shahpur ..	11-8-1928.
13	Lala Prabhu Dayal ..	Sialkot ..	25-10-1927.
14	Lala Hans Raj ..	Jhang ..	9-9-1930.
15	Muhammad Latif Gandhi ..	Ferozepore ..	9-9-1930.
16	Mr. Aziz Qutab ..	Ambala ..	9-9-1930.
17	Mr. Ata-ul-Haq ..	Simla ..	13-4-1932.

LECTURERS IN LAW COLLEGE.

***1662. Maulvi Imam-ud-Din :** Will Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state the strength of the whole and part-time lecturers in the Law College community-wise?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon :—

Hindus. Mohammadans. Sikhs. Christians.

Whole-time	3	1	..	..
	(including one temporary).			
Part-time	6	5	8	1

MEMBERS OF THE BAR ON THE DEFENCE LIST AND THE LIST FOR CROWN CASES.

***1663. Maulvi Imam-ud-Din :** Will the Honourable Member for Finance be pleased to state the strength community-wise of members of the Bar who are on the so-called Defence-List and the list for Crown cases ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : A statement is laid on the table.

NO. OF THE MEMBERS OF THE BAR ON THE "CROWN" LIST MAINTAINED BY THE HIGH COURT.							NO. OF THE MEMBERS OF THE BAR ON THE 'DEFENCE' LIST MAINTAINED BY THE HIGH COURT.			
Division Bench.			Single Bench.							
Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Parsis.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	European.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Christian.
3	2	1	10	4	1	1	8	5	1	1

LYALLPUR CATTLE FAIR.

***1664. Maulvi Imam-ud-Din :** Will the Honourable Member for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- whether it is a fact that each of the judges and members of the Lyallpur Cattle Fair Show who were also members of the local District Board, was paid Rs. 5 as daily allowance ;
- whether the Government fixed the scale of remuneration to such judges and members of the committee from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 5 a day ;
- whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table a copy of the letter containing such directions ;
- whether the District Boards Account Code prescribes the limit of remuneration at Rs. 2 a day to members of the Board irrespective of the nature of the duty they may be called upon to perform as such ;
- if so, why this rule was not observed in the last Cattle Fair Show in these days of financial stringency ;
- whether any of the members of the District Board ever drew daily allowance at a rate higher than Rs. 2 ;
- if so, how many times and on what occasions, giving reasons for such payments ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : A report in the matter from local officers is still awaited. The final reply will be furnished to the honourable member in due course.

EDUCATION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF LYALLPUR DISTRICT BOARD.

***1665. Maulvi Imam-ud-Din :** With reference to my starred question No. 1257 will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government kindly state—

- (a) whether the Education Executive Committee of the Lyallpur District Board is in charge of all the educational activities in the district ;
- (b) who the president of this executive committee is and what his academic qualifications are ;
- (c) whether it is a fact that there often arise differences of opinion between the educational officers of the Government and this committee over the questions of appointments and transfers ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : The necessary inquiries have been made from the local officers and a reply will be communicated to the honourable member as soon as possible.

SUPERSESSION OF MR. BENJAMIN, TREASURY OFFICE, LYALLPUR.

***1666. Maulvi Imam-ud-Din :** Will the Honourable Member for Revenue kindly state the reasons for which Mr. Benjamin, Second Clerk in the Treasury Office at Lyallpur, was superseded by Sant Singh, Kanshi Ram and Narain Das ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : Because he was considered less qualified for promotion by the authority with whom selection lay.

QILLA GIFT FUND IN LYALLPUR DISTRICT.

***1667. Maulvi Imam-ud-Din :** Will the Honourable Member for Revenue kindly state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that there are three trustees for the Qilla Gift Fund in the Lyallpur district ;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that each community, i.e., Muslim, Hindu and Sikh, has one member only as a trustee ;
- (c) the population percentage of each community ;
- (d) whether the Government is prepared to appoint the members of the Trust according to the percentage of the population of the district ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) There are four trustees including the Deputy Commissioner who is also the Chairman of the Trust.

(b) Yes.

(c) <i>Muhammadans</i>	..	..	..	62.62%
<i>Hindus including Ad-Dharmis</i>	..	..	..	15.06%
<i>Sikhs</i>	..	..	..	18.86%
<i>Christians</i>	..	..	..	8.96%

(d) No. The interests of the various communities are sufficiently safeguarded by the percentages prescribed in the deed of trust for the allocation of the expenditure from the fund for the benefit of each community.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION IN THE OFFICE OF DEPUTY COMMISSIONER,
CRIMINAL TRIBES.

***1668. Maulvi Imam-ud-Din :** Will the Honourable Member for Revenue kindly state—

- (a) whether in the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Criminal Tribes, out of the twenty-seven clerks only four are Muhammadans ;
- (b) if so, the reasons for it ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) No. Out of 16 clerks there are 6 Muhammadans including the Office Superintendent.

- (b) Does not arise.

QAZI GHULAM MUSTAFA OF THE CRIMINAL TRIBES DEPARTMENT.

***1669. Maulvi Imam-ud-Din :** Will the Honourable Member for Revenue kindly state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that one Qazi Ghulam Mustafa and his wife were recruited in the Criminal Tribes Department as teachers ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that both of them were dismissed after a period of three months ;
- (c) the charges against them ;
- (d) the reasons for the dismissal of the wife of the said Qazi ;
- (e) whether it is a fact that the only charge against the Qazi was that he gave two days' leave to a criminal ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) Yes, on 6 months' probation.

- (b) Their services were dispensed with during the period of probation.
- (c) Government is not prepared to disclose them.
- (d) She was not dismissed but as she could not stay in the settlement without her husband her services were dispensed with.
- (e) No.

PURCHASE OF THE *DEHKAN* FOR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

***1670. Maulvi Imam-ud-Din :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture kindly state—

- (a) whether the newspaper *Dehkan*, which is issued from Jullundur city, is devoted to the cause of agriculture and is in much favour with the zamindar class ;
- (b) whether in October 1931 the Directors of the Co-operative Central Bank, Jullundur city, passed a resolution for the purchase of the said paper for all the A and B class societies for the good of the zamindars ;

- (c) whether the Circle Registrar did not agree with this resolution and reported against it to the Registrar who endorsed the view of the Circle Registrar and prohibited the purchase of this paper ;
- (d) the reasons which weighed with the authorities in depriving the directors of their rights as such in throwing out their resolutions ;
- (e) whether the District Board, Jullundur, purchased this paper for all the secondary schools under its control ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : (a) The newspaper "*Dehkan*" is dead. The extent of its popularity is measured by the fact that its highest sale on editor's own version never exceeded 150 copies ;

(b) No resolution was ever passed by the Central Bank, Jullundur, for the purchase of this paper for all A and B class societies. The Central Bank only asked the Registrar to recommend to the societies the purchase of this paper ;

(c) The Circle Registrar never made any report, and no prohibitory orders were issued ;

(d) Does not arise ;

(e) Yes.

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS AND *anti*-GOVERNMENT MOVEMENTS.

***1671. Maulvi Imam-ud-Din :** Will the Honourable Finance Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether Government issued any circular letter to all its servants calling upon them to desist their relatives from taking part in *anti*-Government movements ;
- (b) whether the Government will lay on the table a copy of this letter ;
- (c) whether the Government issued directions to the police to submit for its information the nature of relation of an offender with any of the Government servants ;
- (d) whether any such case has been reported to the Government ;
- (e) if so, the action taken by the Government against such servants ;
- (f) if no action has so far been taken, whether the Government intends to take any ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such general directions issued.

(d), (e) and (f) Do not arise.

DACOITIES COMMITTED IN KHARAR TAHSIL.

***1672. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan :** Will the Honourable Finance Member please state—

- (a) under what circumstances, Chaudhri Faiz Ali Khan, sub-inspector of police, Kharar, in the Ambala district captured the members of the gang of dacoits that had committed dacoities at Siswan, Dugri and other villages of the Kharar tahsil and elsewhere ;
- (b) whether the whole of the stolen property in the dacoities referred to in (a) was recovered ;
- (c) whether he is aware that the capture of the dacoits referred to in (a) was effected in circumstances of extraordinary personal risk and danger ;
- (d) if the answer to (c) is in the affirmative, what recognition has been extended to the official referred to in (a). If not, why not ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a) Yes along with other police officials in the ordinary course of their duty.

(b) A part only.

(c) Risk and danger are usually incurred in such captures and so far as Government are aware the amount incurred on this occasion was not out of the ordinary.

(d) Does not arise.

COMPULSORY RETIREMENT FROM SERVICE OF SHEIKH ABDUL AZIM, LOWER SUBORDINATE (RESIDUE).

***1673. Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq :** Will the Honourable Member for Revenue please state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that Sheikh Abdul Azim, Lower Subordinate (Residue), has been compulsorily retired from service—vide Secretary to Government, Punjab, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, No. 603-Est. S., dated 11th January 1932.
- (b) whether it is a fact that according to article 1-14 of Irrigation Manual of Orders an employee can only be removed from Government Service if he becomes lazy and inefficient and callous to warnings and stoppages of promotion ;
- (c) whether he has been found guilty of any of these faults ; if not, what Government intends to do in the matter ?

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

(b) A Government servant may be removed for these and other faults.

(c) Yes.

MUHAMMADAN SUBORDINATES IN THE DERAJAT CIRCLE.

***1674. Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq :** Will the Honourable Member for Revenue please state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that Muhammadan subordinates in the Derajat Circle are in the ratio of 25 per cent. instead of 50 per cent ;

(b) if so, whether it is not a fact that when Sheikh Abdul Azim was compulsorily retired there were the following Hindu subordinates in the Derajat Circle who had been given warnings :—

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| (1) B. Jiwan Das ; | (2) B. Rup Chand ; |
| (3) B. Ram Singh ; | (4) B. Sahib Dayal ; |
| (5) B. Sampuran Singh ; | |

(c) whether the Government will give the reasons as to why a Muslim subordinate was selected for compulsory retirement under such circumstances ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) The percentage of Muslim subordinates at the time of Abdul Azim's compulsory retirement was 24 per cent.

(b) Sheikh Abdul Azim was removed from service on account of continued gross inefficiency after many warnings and his case is not in any way comparable with those of the other subordinates mentioned. The communal question did not arise.

(c) There was no question of selecting any particular man, but of the removal of a useless person whose employment was a burden on the tax payer.

DRAFTSMEN'S CLASS IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING,
RASUL.

***1675. Shaikh Abdul Ghani :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture please state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there are two classes of draftsmen establishment, *viz.*, draftsmen and head draftsmen, in the Government School of Engineering, Rasul ;

(b) if the answer to the above be in the affirmative, whether the admission in both these classes from next year will be on the basis of 40 per cent. Muslims ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : (a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) Admission to the draftsmen class from the 1932-33 session is on the basis of 40 per cent. Muslims. Admission to the head draftsmen class is gained by draftsmen gaining certificates " With credit " or " With honours " at the end of the second year. The question of admission to the head draftsmen class on a community basis does not, therefore, arise.

DRAFTSMEN'S CLASS IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING, Rasul.

***1676. Shaikh Abdul Ghani :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture please state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the total number of students so far admitted into the head draftsmen's class of the Rasul Engineering School is 39 ;

[**Shaikh Abdul Ghani.**]

(b) whether it is a fact that of the total number of these students only eight were Muslims ;

(c) what steps Government propose to take to ensure a percentage of 40 for Muslims as regards future admissions into this class.

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : (a) No. The total number of students admitted to the head draftsmen's class to date is 53.

(b) Yes.

(c) Admission to the head draftsmen's class is gained by draftsmen qualifying with "Credit" of "Honours" at the end of the second year. The question of fixing a percentage for Muslims does not arise.

DRAFTSMEN'S CLASS IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING, RASUL.

***1677. Shaikh Abdul Ghani :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture please state—

(a) whether the head draftsmen class of the Rasul Engineering School consists of all non-Muslims for the last two years ;

(b) if the answer to the above be in the affirmative, the steps the Government intends to take to safeguard the rights of the Muslims for next year's admission into the head draftsmen class ?

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

(b) The honourable member is referred to answer (c) to his Council question No. 1676 (starred) above.

DRAFTSMEN'S CLASS IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING, RASUL.

***1678. Shaikh Abdul Ghani :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture please state—

(a) whether the rule laid down in Council question No. 1170,¹ part (d), is strictly adhered to ;

(b) whether any students were admitted into the third year head draftsmen class of the Rasul Engineering School since the start of this class with less qualifications, than those laid down in (starred) Council question No. 1170 (d), and, if so, their names.

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : (a) Yes, during the past 3 years.

(b) The standard referred to in the answer to Council question No. 1170 part (d) has been strictly enforced during the last 3 years. Prior to that owing to the insufficiency of candidates attaining that standard, the numbers were made up by selected students who had failed to obtain it by a few marks, at the Principal's discretion as to their suitability.

The names of the students concerned are as follows :—

1925 Session.

- (1) Amritsarya Ram. (2) Gian Chand, Sharma.
(3) Bhagat Ram.

1926 Session.

- (1) Maghi Ram. (2) Ajudhia Pershad.

1927 Session.

- (1) Siri Ram. (2) Ramji Dasa.

1928 Session.

- (1) Wali Ullah. (2) Sagar Chand.
(3) Mohan Lall.

1929 Session.

- (1) Ram Partap. (2) Hardev Datt.
(3) Fazal Muhammad. (4) Abdul Ghani.
(5) Sant Singh.

DRAFTSMEN IN THE PUNJAB IRRIGATION SECRETARIAT.

*1679. **Shaikh Abdul Ghani :** (i) Will the Honourable Member for Revenue please lay on the table a statement showing the number of—

- (a) permanent overseers ;
- (b) temporary overseers ;
- (c) permanent head draftsmen ;
- (d) temporary head draftsmen ;
- (e) permanent draftsmen ;
- (f) temporary draftsmen ;
- (g) temporary tracers ;
- (h) permanent tracers community-wise in the Punjab Irrigation Department ;

(ii) Will the Honourable Member please state—

- (a) whether the orders of Government as laid down in Punjab Government letter No. 8112 of 27th February 1932, are being strictly carried out by the heads of the department of the Irrigation Branch ;
- (b) whether the permanent recruitment in the Irrigation Branch will be on the basis of 50 per cent. Muslims, provided the Muslims are less than 50 per cent. in any of the above classes laid down in part (a) in the Irrigation Department ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (i) The honourable member is referred to the annual statement placed on the table with regard to the permanent establishment in question. As to the temporary establishment, the required statement is also placed on the table ;

(ii) (a) Presumably the honourable member refers to Punjab Government, Irrigation Branch, letter No. 3913-Est./C. of the 27th February 1932, if so, the reply is in the affirmative ;

(b) Yes, provided suitable candidates are available.

Statement showing number of Temporary Head Draftsmen and Tracers and Subordinates (Overseers) in the Irrigation Branch, Punjab.

Class of Establishment.	Muslims.	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total	REMARKS.
Head Draftsmen ..	..	..	..	1	1	
Draftsmen ..	40	14	4	..	58	
Tracers ..	48	14	9	..	71	
Subordinates (Overseers).	71	145	50	1	267	

DRAFTSMEN IN THE PUNJAB IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

***1680. Shaikh Abdul Ghani :** Will the Honourable Member for Revenue please state—

- whether it is a fact that the Irrigation Department recruits a certain number of permanent qualified head draftsmen direct from Rasul School every year ;
- whether it is a fact that the above students are selected at the end of second year and then they undergo a third year's training in more advanced work ;
- whether it is a fact that according to the answer to Council question No. 1388¹ (a) the total number of permanent head draftsmen recruited from the above school is 23 out of which one is a Muslim ;
- if the answer to part (c) be in the affirmative, whether the Government is taking action to secure 50 per cent. of such posts for Muslims for further recruitment from the above class, and what steps, if any, are being taken to remedy the loss to Muslims ?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) Orders already exist to the effect that as many Muslims as possible should be recruited, but in the Rasul School of Engineering Examination for guaranteed posts, Muslims in sufficient numbers have so far failed to qualify high enough to secure such posts.

DRAFTSMEN IN THE IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

***1681. Shaikh Abdul Ghani :** Will the Honourable Member for Revenue please state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that nine recruitments of assistant draftsmen are made up to this time in the Irrigation Branch from the Government School of Engineering, Rasul;
- (b) whether it is a fact that out of the above posts only two were given to Muslims;
- (c) if the answer to (a) and (b) be in the affirmative, whether the Government is taking action to allot 50 per cent. of such posts to Muslims for further recruitment of assistant draftsmen in the Irrigation Department from the above school, and what measures, if any, are contemplated to make up the past deficiency?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) Ten draftsmen have been recruited from Rasul.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes. One Muslim and one non-Muslim were recruited this year.

Fifty per cent. standard is aimed to be maintained, subject to suitable candidates being available.

CANDIDATES FOR THE POST OF PUBLIC PROSECUTOR.

***1682. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Member for Finance kindly—

- (a) place on the table of the House a list, arranged in order of seniority, of approved candidates for the post of public prosecutor;
- (b) state the religion and tribe of each approved candidate;
- (c) state how many, and which, of the approved candidates among Muslims, Hindus and Sikhs belong to statutory agricultural tribes;
- (d) state how long it will take for the senior most Hindu and Sikh statutory agriculturist candidate to be appointed if the order of seniority is observed;
- (e) state whether in order to redress communal inequalities the order of seniority has not been departed from in the past as between Hindus and Muslims in making first appointments;
- (f) state whether there is not a marked disparity between agriculturists and non-agriculturists in the cadre of public prosecutors, particularly among Hindus and Sikhs;
- (g) state, in case the answer to (e) is in the affirmative whether the Government is prepared to extend the same practice in the case of agriculturists, and, if not, why not;
- (h) state, in case the answer to (e) is in the negative, the action which the Government proposes to take to give effect to the spirit of the Government resolution of October 1919 inculcating a reasonable representation of agriculturists in all branches of the public service;

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a) and (b) It is not the practice to disclose names. No provincial list of candidates is maintained. A certain number of candidates are approved for each district to meet occasional requirements.

(c) Hindus	5 out of 80
Muhammadans	28 out of 51
Sikhs	7 out of 20
Christians	Nil out of 6

(d) In the lists of several districts there are no Hindu or Sikh candidates belonging to statutory agriculturist tribes and among candidates of one district seniority is not always observed in making officiating, additional or permanent appointments the number of which depends on the number of vacancies arising in a year.

(e) Yes, in certain cases.

(f) Number of agriculturists and non-agriculturists in the cadre of permanent public prosecutors is as follows :—

	<i>Agriculturists.</i>	<i>Non-agriculturists.</i>
Hindus	1	12
Muslims	9	4
Sikhs	Nil	3

(g) When appointments are made the claims of candidates from statutory agricultural tribes receive full consideration.

(h) The honourable member is referred to the answer given to part (d) of Council question No. 484¹ (starred) asked on the 23rd of March, 1931.

REMISSION OR SUSPENSION OF REVENUE OR WATER RATE.

***1633. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Member for Revenue kindly state—

- whether any standing instructions exist or any instructions are issued when an occasion arises requiring commissioners, collectors and revenue assistants to consult and make enquiries from independent associations and individuals (outside the semi-official agency of zaildars, etc.), whenever the estimates of yields or questions of remission or suspension of revenue or water rate come under examination ;
- if such instructions exist or are issued as necessity arises whether the reports submitted by the officers concerned contain any evidence of such instructions having been observed ;
- if such instructions do not exist and are not issued from time to time whether the Government is prepared to frame such instructions ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan :

- (i) Land revenue No.
- (ii) Water rates No standing instructions exist. Necessary instructions are, however, issued when an occasion arises.

- (b) (i) Land revenue Does not arise.
 (ii) Water rates Yes.
 (c) (i) Land revenue No.
 (ii) Water rates Does not arise.

Government has issued instructions to commissioners and collectors to be accessible to respectable persons residents in their jurisdiction in order to keep in close touch with non-official opinion. Its instructions are not limited to enquiries regarding land revenue, crops or water rates.

Mian Nurullah : Are there any set rules according to which yield of the crop is found ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : The yield will be found in the settlement report. There are rules in the Settlement Manual and in the new Land Revenue Rules.

Mian Nurullah : Are the non-official members also consulted ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : Yes.

AGRICULTURISTS AND THEIR DUES.

***1684. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Member for Revenue kindly state whether the Government has made any enquiry, and, if not, whether it proposes to make any enquiry, into the correctness or otherwise of the belief so frequently expressed of late by the non-official members of the Council in their speeches that under the prices which have ruled during the last two or three years agriculturists are unable to pay their dues from the proceeds of agricultural produce whenever that produce, for any reason whatever, falls appreciably short of the normal ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : Our established system for the regular collection of agricultural statistics constitutes an inquiry into the ability of agriculturists to pay the revenue from their produce. Recently, this has been supplemented by special inquiries with a view to the grant of such concessions as the conditions of the time showed to be necessary. These inquiries have been carried out with great care and had special relation to the value of the produce at settlement as compared with the corresponding figure at the time of the special inquiry.

Mian Nurullah : Has the enquiry found the production of any of the crops ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : Yes.

Mian Nurullah : What is the cost of production of cotton and wheat ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : Will the honourable member please refer this matter to the Financial Commissioner (Development) ? He will be able to refer him to the books concerned.

ENQUIRY INTO AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.

***1685. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Member for Revenue kindly state—

- (a) whether in the course of the enquiry conducted by Mr. Dobson into the present agricultural economics any independent associations and individuals were consulted or asked to express their opinion, and, if so, whether the Government is prepared to place on the table of the House a list of such associations and individuals as also a summary of their views;
- (b) whether the members of the Punjab Legislative Council were supplied with copies of the report submitted by Mr. Dobson, and, if not, whether the Government has any objection to this being done now?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) No; but Government considered the representations and data received from Zamindara Association, Lyallpur, and others before passing final orders about remissions.

(b) No. Government does not consider that any useful purpose will be served by supplying copies of Mr. Dobson's note to Members, Legislative Council, as it related to conditions prevailing in *kharif* 1931.

NAL CHAH DUES.

***1686. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** With reference to his answer to my starred question No. 1327,* will the Honourable Member for Revenue kindly state—

- (a) what is exactly meant by the words that the Deputy Commissioner "may recommend refunds in cases where there appears to be a good case owing to remissions having been overdue;"
- (b) whether the mere fact that a well has not been used or has become incapable of being used for the purposes of irrigation for five years in succession is not sufficient in itself without the recommendation of the Deputy Commissioner to entitle a land-owner to a refund of the *nal-chah* dues paid by him;
- (c) what are the grounds, moral or legal, for the Government to refuse refund or for the Deputy Commissioner to refuse to recommend refund in the circumstances mentioned in (b)?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) The language is perfectly plain and does not require any further explanation.

(b) and (c) Attention of the honourable member is invited to rule II. of paragraph 558 of the Land Administration Manual.

DECLARATION OF JATS AS MEMBERS OF A CRIMINAL TRIBE, AND RESTRICTION IN THEIR MOVEMENTS.

***1687. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** With reference to Government notification No. 30624-Judl., dated the 21st September 1932, published in the *Punjab Government Gazette* of 23rd September 1932, declaring

27 men, including 22 Jats, as members of a criminal tribe and restricting them in their movements to the limits of their respective villages, will the Honourable Member for Revenue kindly state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that these 27 men were accused persons in certain dacoity cases which were either not put into court or withdrawn as too weak or resulted in acquittal in the first court ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that subsequent to the cases against them being disposed of in the manner suggested in (a) they were challaned under section 400 of the Indian Penal Code and that that case was also withdrawn before any evidence on merits was recorded ;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that all the 22 Jats were either land-owners or sons of land-owners possessing definite and visible means of livelihood ;
- (d) whether it is also a fact that one of them, namely, Kehri was, after his release on bail in section 400 case, arrested at Jhajjar, the headquarters of his tahsil, at about 10 A.M. ;
- (e) whether it is also a fact that this Kehri was previously a *sufaidposh* and a member of the district board from 1926 to 1929, and that in resigning his post as a *sufaidposh* he had made allegations of corruption against the subordinate police and revenue agency, and stated that he was resigning because he could not persuade himself to help corrupt police and revenue subordinates in securing bribes ;
- (f) whether any of these 27 men, and, if so, which of them, were ever (1) convicted or (2) challaned for any offence against property, and, if so, when and under what section of the Penal Code ;
- (g) whether any of these 27 men were ever (1) challaned or (2) bound down under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and, if so, which of them and when ;
- (h) whether any of these 27 men were ever (1) convicted or (2) challaned for any offence against person, and, if so, which of them, when and under what section of the Penal Code ;
- (i) whether any of these 27 men were ever (1) convicted or (2) challaned for any offence against the State ;
- (j) whether any enquiry was made from the lambardars or other respectable inhabitants of their respective villages or neighbouring villages into the character of these 27 men before they were declared members of a criminal tribe ;
- (k) whether any opportunity was given to these 27 men to clear their character before they were declared members of a criminal tribe ;
- (l) if any enquiry was made into their character who was the officer who made the enquiry, in what month, on what dates and at which place the enquiry was made ;

[Rao Bahadur Ch. Chhotu Ram.]

- (m) in how many cases of dacoity which were put into court or in which a challan was drawn up each of these 27 men was among the accused ;
- (n) whether any Nawazish Ali Khan was an approver in one dacoity case and was also concerned in another infructuous project of dacoity, and his brother Mohsin Ali Khan, according to his first statement to the police, took part in the consultations leading up to the Hasanpur dacoity and supplied one or two guns to be used in that dacoity ;
- (o) whether Nawazish Ali Khan and Mohsin Ali Khan have been declared members of a criminal tribe like their compatriots, and, if not, what are the reasons for this differential treatment ;
- (p) whether it is a fact that Nawazish Ali Khan and Mohsin Ali Khan are the sons of a retired police inspector ;
- (q) whether Triambak Lal, approver, was, on his own showing, concerned in ten or twelve dacoities, five or six burglaries, had killed two persons in the course of one of his dacoities, and had admittedly taken to the profession of dacoities to rehabilitate his ruined fortunes ;
- (r) whether one Purshotam Lal, a brother of Triambak Lal, was also an approver and had taken part in several dacoities and burglaries ;
- (s) whether it is a fact that neither Triambak Lal nor his brother was declared a member of a criminal tribe ;
- (t) if the answer to (s) is in the affirmative, what are the grounds which justify the declaration of the other 27 men as members of a criminal tribe ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) The 27 men were accused persons in certain dacoity cases which (with the exception of one) were put into court. Some were withdrawn, some resulted in acquittal, some are pending and some resulted in convictions.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes, but they were addicted to the systematic commission of non-bailable offences.

(d) He was arrested on the 19th September 1932 at 1-30 P. M. under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code.

(e) He was member of the District Board, Rohtak, from 1926—1929 and was for some time a *sufedposh*. He was last dismissed from the post of *sufedposh* in November 1922. Government has no information that he made allegations of corruption.

(f) *A statement is laid on the table.

(g) *A statement is laid on the table.

(h) *A statement is laid on the table.

(i) No.

(j) Yes.

(k) No.

(l) Enquiries were made by the divisional Criminal Tribes Officer and the District Inspector of Police at various places during the current year.

(m) The honourable member is referred to my reply to part (f).

(n) First part. Yes.

Second part. No.

(o) No. Because it was considered that there were not sufficient reasons for doing so.

(p), (q), (r) and (s). Yes.

(t) There was enough material to show that the persons notified as members of a criminal tribe were addicted to the systematic commission of non-bailable offences.

SIALKOT MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE AND DECLARATION OF CERTAIN SEATS VACANT.

***1688. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state—

(a) whether any requisition was made to the president or secretary of the Sialkot Municipal Committee to call a meeting under the Executive Officers' Act to consider the removal of Rai Sahib Nathu Ram, M.B.E., Executive Officer ; if so, on what date ;

(b) whether he declared the seats of Sardar Sahib Ganda Singh Uberoi, President, and S. Hardev Singh, Uberoi, and Khawaja Hakim Din, members of the Sialkot Municipal Committee to be vacant ; if so, on what date ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : (a) Until recently Government were not aware of any such meeting having been requisitioned and on the 8th November were definitely informed by the Deputy Commissioner that no meeting for such a purpose had ever been requisitioned. They have just been informed however that a requisition was made to the president on the 9th of October for such a purpose by five members.

(b) Government passed orders on the 8th of October that the seats of the three members should be declared vacant, and the notification was issued on the 9th.

SIALKOT MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE, AND DECLARATION OF CERTAIN SEATS VACANT.

***1689. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state—

(a) whether notification No. 81990, dated the 9th October, 1932, was issued on a Sunday (which was the last of the Dussehra holidays), to declare the seats of three members of the Sialkot Municipal Committee vacant ;

(b) if so, whether he would state the emergency which necessitated the issue of the said notification on that day ?

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

(b) In consequence of information received from the local officers that the three members in question were grievously interfering with the administration of the Municipality and rendering impossible the efforts of the Executive Officer to produce order out of the chaos into which its affairs had fallen, it was considered desirable to bring into effect the Government decision to put an end to this undesirable state of affairs without any loss of time.

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad : Was this information received during the Dussehra holidays ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : No, it had been coming in during many months before.

SIALKOT MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE AND DECLARATION OF CERTAIN
SEATS VACANT.

***1690. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state—

- (a) whether any enquiry was held prior to declaring the seats of Sardar Sahib Ganda Singh Uberoi, President, S. Hardev Singh Uberoi, and Khawaja Hakim Din, members of the Sialkot Municipal Committee, vacant under section 14 (e) of the Punjab Municipal Act ; if so, by whom ;
- (b) whether any opportunity was given to the three above-named members to explain the charges laid against them ;
- (c) if the answers to (a) and (b) are in the affirmative, whether the Honourable Minister will please lay on the table a copy of the charges laid against them, and also a copy of their explanations and the report of the enquiring officer, if any ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : (a) and (b) No. Serious irregularities and disorganization in the work of the Municipal Committee had been found, and Government were satisfied from the reports of the local officers that the three members named in the question were deliberately and unreasonably hindering the efforts of the Executive Officer to effect any improvement in the working of the Committee.

(c) Does not arise.

SIALKOT MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE AND DECLARATION OF CERTAIN
SEATS VACANT.

***1691. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that differences arose between Sardar Sahib Ganda Singh Uberoi, President, S. Hardev Singh, Uberoi, and Khawaja Hakim Din, members of the Sialkot Municipal Committee on the one side and Rai Sahib Nathu Ram, M.B.E., Executive Officer, on the other ;
- (b) whether the three above-named persons approached the Honourable Minister with their grievances against the Executive Officer ;

(c) whether he informed them that if they did not accommodate their differences with the Executive Officer, he would take drastic measures against them ;

(d) whether he has declared their seats vacant under section 14 (e) of the Municipal Act ?

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

(b) The three members did have an interview with me on the 16th of August, 1932.

(c) No.

(d) Their seats were declared vacant on the recommendation of the Deputy Commissioner and Commissioner with the concurrence of the Governor.

Mr. Muhammad Din Malak : Will the Honourable the Minister for Local Self-Government please state if Government intends to transfer or withdraw Rai Sahib Lala Nathu Ram, Executive Officer, Sialkot Municipality, from Sialkot ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : The question has not yet arisen.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS FOR HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME.

***1692. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state—

(a) how many electrical engineers community-wise have been engaged on the permanent staff to work the Hydro-Electric Scheme ?

(b) how many of these posts were advertised for ;

(c) how many posts have been filled from the existing staff ;

(d) how many applications from qualified Muslims have been received for the above posts ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : (a) Up to 20th October 1932 the facts are as follows :—

Hindus	..	..	..	..	Nil.
Muslims	..	..	..	..	Nil.
Sikhs ..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
Others	..	..	..	..	2

(b) 10.

(c) 1—if by “existing staff” is meant staff of the Hydro-Electric Branch of the Punjab Public Works Department ; or

2—if by “existing staff” is meant staff of the Punjab Public Works Department.

(d) the applications for the posts amount to over 1,000 and as previous practical experience is equally requisite as, if not more than, academic qualification the mere classification of the applications received into those academically qualified, and those not so qualified has not been attempted since it does not serve the purpose of selection.

**COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION IN THE OFFICE OF INSPECTOR-GENERAL
OF CIVIL HOSPITALS.**

***1693. Shaikh Abdul Ghani :** (i) Will the Honourable Minister for Education please lay on the table a statement showing the number of superintendents, head clerks, assistant clerks, and chaprasis in the office of Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, community-wise, giving the percentage of Muslims in each of the above said branches of that office ?

(ii) Will the Honourable Minister please state if Government is taking any action to increase the number of Muslims employed in the office of Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals ; if not, why not ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : (i) A statement is laid on the table.

(ii) Efforts are being made to recruit Muslims as vacancies occur.

*Statement showing the establishment by communities, attached to the
office of Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab.*

Nature of appointments.	Total number of appointments.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Sikhs.	Anglo-Indians and Indian Christians.	Percentage of Muslims.
Superintendent ..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Head Assistants ..	5	2	1	..	2	20
Assistants ..	26	13	9	3	..	34.6
Chaprasis (including Jamadar).	10	9	1	..	..	10

POSTINGS OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

***1694. Shaikh Abdul Ghani :** Will the Honourable Minister for Education please state—

- if it is a fact that the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, has issued a circular prohibiting medical officers and subordinates to interview the Honourable Minister for Education direct and has undertaken upon himself to see the medical officers and subordinates to discuss the question of stationing them ;
- if the answer to the above be in the affirmative, the number of assistant surgeons and sub-assistant surgeons posted in charge of civil dispensaries, community-wise ;
- if it is a fact that no consideration is given to medical officers and subordinates' war services and seniority while posting them in charge of civil dispensaries ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : (a) Yes. Instructions were issued by Colonel Mackenzie when Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, in 1981, that medical officers should not seek interviews with the Honourable Minister for Education for the purpose of securing transfers.

				Assistant Surgeon.	Sub-Assistant Surgeon.
(b)					
Hindus	..	..	..	47	166
Muslims	..	..	..	22	66
Sikhs	..	..	..	14	46
Christians	..	..	..	8	..

(c) In arranging transfers regard is always paid to the officer's seniority and previous record.

LALA JASWANT RAI, SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON.

***1695. Shaikh Abdul Ghani :** Will the Honourable Minister for Education please state—

- if Lala Jaswant Rai, sub-assistant surgeon, is the inhabitant of Shahpur ;
- whether it is a fact that Lala Jaswant Rai has been in charge of civil dispensaries at Sahiwal, Khushab, Kandiwala, Rodianwala, Miani and Phullarwan in the same district ;
- if the answers to (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, the number of years he held charge in each dispensary and the total number of years of his service in Shahpur district ;
- if any sub-assistant surgeon of Muslim community has been given such a preferential chance in his own district ; and if not, why ?

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

(b) Yes.

				Yrs.	Mths.	Days.
(c)						
Sahiwal	..	..	..	1	3	13 (1915)
Khushab	..	..	..	3	6	3 (1923-32)
Kandiwala	..	..	..	4	4	21 (1919-23)
Rodianwala	..	..	..	0	11	27 (1923-24)
Miani	..	..	..	0	1	21 (1909)
Phullarwan	..	..	..	0	3	8 (Aug. 1932)
Total				10	7	3

It will be seen that he has not been in the Shahpur district continuously for these 10½ years. He entered service in 1907 and has had about thirty transfers ; out of these 28 were in districts other than Shahpur.

[The Hon. Malik Firoz Khan Noon.]

(d) The postings were in the interests of public service. There was no preferential treatment. The general practice is to post officers, who are on general duty and who are therefore constantly being transferred, as far as possible in or near their home districts, in order to make up for the trouble and expense in constantly moving, as they have to live on their bare pay. This applies specially with regard to departmental appointments; such as canal dispensaries, which are not popular with the officers. There has never been any complaint against Dr. Jaswant Rai from any of the places mentioned in (c) above. Lots of examples could be given, and as the honourable member asks for some, the cases of sub-assistant surgeon, Firoz-ud-Din now in charge of the Hiramandi dispensary, Lahore, since 1927, who has spent altogether over sixteen years in Lahore city, and of sub-assistant surgeon Fazal Azim now in charge of canal dispensary, Sultanpur, Shahpur district, since 1927 may be mentioned. He has been in the Shahpur district over thirteen years; he has also done well and there has never been any complaint against him.

POST OF DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE.

***1696. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture please state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that Mr. H. R. Stewart, Assistant Director of Agriculture, is to succeed Mr. Milne, Director of Agriculture, on the latter's retirement in the near future ;
- (b) what academical degrees of a recognised University in agriculture or other sciences or arts Mr. H. R. Stewart possesses ;
- (c) if Mr. Stewart possesses no University degree, what are his other qualifications to befit him for the appointment of Director in a highly technical department ;
- (d) what are the reasons, if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, for Mr. Stewart's superseding men like Mr. Afzal Hussain, Khan Bahadur M. Fateh Din and others of the Agriculture Department ?

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

(b) and (c) Mr. Stewart was an Associate and is now a Fellow of the Royal College of Science for Ireland ; he holds a National Diploma in Agriculture of England and Scotland, and he is a Member of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London. He has served as Assistant Director of Agriculture in the Punjab for 5½ years, having officiated as Director of Agriculture for two periods covering 15 months in all.

(d) No one is being superseded.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : My question was what degrees of a recognised University. Certificates by associations and diplomas of the kind referred to in the answer are not degrees.

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : Recognised by whom ? The Imperial College of Science is a recognised institution. I cannot say whether the certificate amounts to a degree of a University.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : Is it a fact that Government gave the individual an undertaking five years ago that he would be appointed the Director of Agriculture ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : I fail to see how that arises out of the question.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : Do I take it that he possesses no degrees of a recognised University ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : He has all the qualifications required.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : Are the Government encouraging men without University degrees by conferring on them appointments of this kind so that degrees should carry no value ? As regards the undertaking given to him, I may inform the Honourable Minister that it was given to him that he would be appointed the Director of Agriculture five years ago.

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : What is the honourable member's source of information ?

MR. D. P. JOHNSTON PRINCIPAL, AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, LYALLPUR.

***1697. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture please state—

- (a) what degree or degrees of a recognised University in agriculture or other sciences or arts Mr. D. P. Johnston, Principal of the Agricultural College, Lyallpur, possesses ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the official mentioned in (a) has dense hearing ;
- (c) if the answer to (a) shows no such degrees, and that to (b) is in the affirmative, what are the reasons for this official's appointment as principal ;
- (d) what are the reasons for Mr. Johnston's superseding Mr. Afzal Hussain of the Agricultural College, Lyallpur, who possesses high academical degrees and qualifications in the department ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : (a) Mr. Johnston is an Associate of the Royal College of Science of Ireland and holds the National Diploma in Dairying.

(b) No.

(c) Mr. Johnston was appointed officiating principal on the ground of merit and efficiency. He is a fine agricultural officer.

(d) No one has been superseded as the permanent appointment is still under consideration.

SPECIALIST POSTS, INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

***1698. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state—

- (a) the composition of the cadre of 'specialist general posts' in the Department of Industries ;
- (b) the qualifications, academical or technical, required of the holders of the posts in this cadre ?

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The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : (a) The following posts are included in the cadre of Specialist General Service :—

- Director of Industries.
- Inspector of Industrial Schools.
- Principal, Mayo School of Arts.
- Inspector of Factories.
- Chief Inspector of Boilers.
- Boiler Inspectors.

(b) No qualifications have been laid down in the rules, nor is it possible or desirable to do so, for the case of each such post is considered on its merits at the time of occurrence of a vacancy.

SPECIALIST POSTS, INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

***1699. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state—

- (a) if it is a fact that not a single Muhammadan has ever been appointed to the cadre of 'specialist general post'; and if so, why;
- (b) whether Government propose at all to throw open the cadre of 'specialist general post' to Muhammadans also?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : (a) and (b) Under the Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, certain posts already existing in the Department of Industries were included in the Specialist General Service created in September 1931. No new posts were created, nor were any new appointments made. Accordingly the question of appointing a Muhammadan did not arise. Muhammadans as well as non-Muhammadans are equally eligible for appointment to these posts.

PROVINCIAL GENERAL SERVICE, INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

***1700. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state—

- (a) the total number of appointments in the cadre of provincial general service in the Department of Industries;
- (b) if it is a fact that only one post in the provincial general service is held by a Muhammadan;
- (c) if the reply to (b) above be in the affirmative, whether Government propose to remove the existing disparity?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : (a) 5.

(b) and (c) Yes, and there is one more post vacant to which a Muhammadan is likely to be appointed. The claims of Muhammadans are duly considered on the occurrence of vacancies.

INDUSTRIAL SURVEYORS, ETC.

***1701. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state—

- (a) the respective qualifications and duties of industrial surveyors, teachers, experts, etc.;

(b) the allotment community-wise, of the posts of industrial surveyors, teachers, experts, etc. ;

(c) if it is the intention of the Government to take steps to improve the Muslim representation in these services which at present is only 47·2 of the aggregate total of these appointments ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : (a) The information is being collected and will be supplied to the honourable member when ready.

CLERKS IN THE INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

***1702. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state if it is a fact that there are only nine Muhammadan clerks in a total of 44 in the Department of Industries; and if so, whether Government propose to take steps to allow the Muslim community its due share in the cadre of clerks ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : Yes, according to the figures collected in January last. The claims of Muslims are duly considered on the occurrence of vacancies.

Mr. Muhammad Din Malak : If the claims of the several communities are duly considered, how does the Government explain the fact that there are only 9 out of 44 clerks belonging to the Muslim community ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : Probably no appointments were made at all during my time and I presume that when the appointments were made before, the claims of the communities were duly considered.

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq : That is only a presumption.

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : I can only presume. There is no reason to believe that they were not.

***1703. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state—

(a) the qualifications expected of the Director of Industries ;

(b) the duties of the Director of Industries ;

(c) the qualifications, equipment, academical and technical of the present Director of Industries ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : (a) There are no qualifications anywhere laid down for the Director of Industries, but in filling the appointment Government naturally looks for administrative ability, industry and some experience of the working of the Department.

(b) The Director of Industries is a wholetime officer in general administrative charge of the Department of Industries which includes control of technical education. He is also Registrar, Joint Stock Companies and Registrar of Trade Unions for the Punjab and is in administrative control of the Factory Inspection Department and the Boiler Inspection Department.

[The Hon. Dr. Gokul Chand Narang.]

(c) The present Director of Industries possesses the qualifications mentioned in part (a) of the answer to this question. He is an officer of 14 years' standing in the Punjab Civil Service with an excellent record and was for 3½ years Under-Secretary for Revenue to the Punjab Government in which capacity he dealt with the work arising from the Department of Industries. For technical education and the technical institutes he has the assistance of technical experts. The industrial schools are under the direct control of an inspector who is a technical expert. In at least two other provinces having Directors of Industries, the Department is controlled by Civil Service Officers.

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad : Should not the Director possess technical qualifications to check the work of the department ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : No. The answer given explains itself.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC DEPARTMENT.

***1704. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state—

(a) if in the Department of Hydro-Electricity out of the 12 posts of administrative officers, assistant engineers, assistant electrical engineers and assistant tunnel engineers only two are held by Muhammadans ;

(b) if the reply to (a) above be in the affirmative, whether Government propose to remove this obvious inequality in the representation of various communities in this important cadre ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : (a) Out of the 10 posts of the kinds mentioned 2 are held by Muslims.

(b) Subject to efficiency it has always been the endeavour to give adequate representation to each community.

B—APPRENTICE ENGINEERS—HYDRO-ELECTRIC DEPARTMENT.

***1705. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state if it is a fact that out of a total of B apprentice engineers in the Hydro-Electric Branch of the Public Works Department the number of Muslims is only 4 ; and if so, whether Government propose to bring up the number of Muslim apprentice engineers in accordance with their population strength in the province ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : Of 10 apprentice engineers in the Hydro-Electric Branch 4 are Muslims. As no further recruitment is likely to be necessary to this class and the need for the class itself will shortly disappear the question of altering the number of Muslims does not arise.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC DEPARTMENT.

***1706. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state whether it is a fact that out of a total of 99 appointments of overseers, foremen, assistant foremen, line superin-

tendents, head linesmen, linesmen and linesmen's mates, shift engineers and operators in the Hydro-Electric Branch only 32 are held by Muslims, and whether Government propose to readjust the method of future recruitment to this cadre as will allow the Muslims their due share?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : The figures mentioned by the honourable member were correct as on 1st January 1932. The cadre in question relates to staff of the Hydro-Electric Branch recruited during the construction period and will cease to exist after the end of the financial year. In recruiting for the cadre of the Electricity Branch for permanent operation endeavour will be made, subject to the primary need for efficiency, to obtain suitable proportion from each community.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC DEPARTMENT.

***1707. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state whether it is a fact that out of a total number of 25 posts of draftsmen in the Hydro-Electric Branch of the Public Works Department, only 9 are held by Muslims; and if so, whether Government intend to remove this inequality and allow the Muslims their due share?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : The attention of the honourable member is invited to the answer given to his starred question No. 1706 (above).

Mr. Muhammad Din Malak : Does the Honourable Minister suggest that other communities also have a grievance? I have referred in the question to the grievances of Muhammadans and the answer is that the claims of all communities will be considered.

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : Yes, other communities also have grievances.

Mr. Muhammad Din Malak : But other communities are already there.

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : Still their grievance is that they have not had their due share.

Mr. Muhammad Din Malak : The Honourable Minister does not say in the answer that the Muhammadan claims will be considered.

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : The words: "all communities" includes the Muhammadans as well, I believe.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC DEPARTMENT.

***1708. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state if it is a fact that out of eight store-keepers and assistant store-keepers in the Hydro-Electric Branch only three are Muslims; and if so, whether Government propose to bring up the number of Muslim store-keepers to their due percentage?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : The attention of the honourable member is invited to the answer given to his starred question No. 1706 (above).

Khan Bahadur Sardar Habib Ullah : In the light of the above series of questions and answers, does the Honourable Minister still think that Muhammadans want favours and not justice?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : Yes.

Khan Bahadur Sardar Habib Ullah : Will he state his reasons for that ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : No single branch of the administration should be taken by itself, as was pointed out by my Honourable colleague the Minister for Education the other day. It is a vicious practice to isolate one department from others and base your conclusions on that. All the services, as such, should be taken together before any legitimate grievance could be urged.

Pir Akbar Ali : How many departments are under the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government, and is there a single department where the Muslims have been dealt with justice ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : I believe that they are, but for details I should require notice.

Mr. Muhammad Din Malak : With reference to the reply to this question, may I know if the Honourable Minister thinks that candidates with suitable qualifications are not forthcoming from among the Muhammadans ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : I have not examined the applications myself.

Mr. Muhammad Din Malak : Will the Honourable Minister kindly issue instructions in the matter ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : I have no reason to believe that the officers are not doing their duty. I am fortunate in having a most able Chief Engineer and a most able and experienced Secretary in the Department, and I have no reason to believe that they are passing over deserving applications.

Mr. Muhammad Din Malak : The Honourable Minister presumes that the officers are doing their duty, while the figures given in my question show that they are not.

Mr. President : Members are requested not to cross-examine and argue in the course of their supplementary questions.

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq : May I ask whether the Honourable Minister will please issue instructions to the officers in regard to the claims of Muhammadans ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : I have already told them in a general way when this question was once discussed that, subject to efficiency, communal balance should be maintained.

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq : Is it efficiency as tested by him or by somebody else ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : Efficiency as tested by experts, namely, the Chief Engineer of the Buildings and Roads Branch, in this case.

Pir Akbar Ali : Does efficiency here mean the same thing as it means in the case of Director of Industries ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : Efficiency has only one meaning, and it will apply to all places.

FACTORY AND BOILER INSPECTION DEPARTMENT.

***1709. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** (i) Will the Honourable Member for Revenue kindly state if in the Factory and Boiler Inspection Department (Industries Department)—

- (a) out of the four appointments coming under the head "special general service," one is held by a European, two by Hindus and one by a Sikh and none by a Muslim ;
- (b) the appointment of personal assistant to the Inspector of Factories is also held by a non-Muslim ;
- (c) both the appointments of superintendent and head clerk are also held by Hindus ;
- (d) in the cadre of clerks 83.4 per cent. of the appointments are held by non-Muslims ;

(ii) if the replies to the above be in the affirmative, will the Honourable Revenue Member please state the reasons responsible for this state of things and whether it is intended to adopt measures to remove this obviously disproportionate representation of the various communities and thereby allow the Muslims their due share ?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) There are no superintendents in the offices of Factory Inspector and Chief Boiler Inspector. There are only head clerks, who are Hindus.

(d) Yes.

(ii) At the time when these posts were filled up, the present incumbents were considered the most suitable. The claims of Muslims will be duly considered on the occurrence of vacancies, and the appointing authorities have been apprised accordingly.

RAI SAHIB LALA SHIV SHANKER, CIVIL OFFICER, HYDRO-ELECTRIC BRANCH.

***1710. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state—

- (a) whether it is the invariable practice for the Hydro-Electric Branch of the Public Works Department to incorporate in the agreement of contract of service the "date of termination of the present contract" of the officers engaged ;
- (b) if so, whether in the case of Rai Sahib Lala Shiv Shanker, Civil Officer, no such provision was made ;
- (c) if the reply to (b) above is in the affirmative, why an exception in this respect was made in the case of this officer ;
- (d) the date on which Government intends to terminate the services of this officer ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : (a) It is the usual practice to specify the date of termination of contract.

(b) and (c) In the terms of Rai Sahib Shiv Shanker the period of engagement was not stated, but the post against which he was appointed existed only up to 30th September 1932. It was also laid down that his services could be terminated on giving him three months' notice.

[The Hon. Dr. Gokul Chand Narang.]

(d) Does not arise as the officer's services have already been terminated.

LALA BANSHI RAM TANDAN, ASSISTANT ENGINEER.

*1711. **Mr. Muhammad Din Malak** : Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state—

- (a) whether Lala Banshi Ram Tandan, assistant engineer, is a retired officer and a Government pensioner ;
- (b) his age on the date on which the Hydro-Electric Branch entered into a contract of service with him ;
- (c) his present age ;
- (d) the amount of pension he draws from the Punjab Irrigation Department and the pay of his present post ;
- (e) whether, in view of the advanced age of Lala Banshi Ram Tandan, and the fact that duly qualified younger men are available in abundance, it is the intention of the Government not to enter into any further contract of service with him ?

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

(b) Fifty-five years, 1 month 9 days.

(c) Fifty-six years, 10 months 15 days.

(d) He is drawing Rs. 610 per mensem less his pension which has not yet been sanctioned.

(e) Government has not yet considered the matter.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

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

- (a) how many extra assistant commissioners in the Punjab are there who are within three years of retirement ;
- (b) why the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee, recommending the retirement of public servants within 3 years of retirement, has not been carried out in its entirety by the Government in case of officials referred to in (a) ?

Mr. C. C. Garbett (Chief Secretary) : (a) Thirty-four.

(b) Government had before it in addition to the report of the Retrenchment Committee other material not available to that Committee, and based its decision on a fuller knowledge of all relevant facts.

LALA NAND LAL, HEADMASTER.

432. **Rai Bahadur Lala Sewak Ram** : Arising out of the answer to my question No. 296¹ asked on 28rd March 1932, will the Honourable Minister for Education kindly state—

- (a) if Lala Nand Lal was reverted to district board service on 3rd May 1927, as he was untrained ;
- (b) whether an assurance was given to him by the authorities that he would be taken into Government service after his training ;

(c) whether he got himself trained, and his work in the past had always been satisfactory ;

(d) if the answers to the above are in the affirmative, why Lala Nan d Lal was not confirmed in the permanent vacancy ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : (a) The honourable member is referred to the answer given to part (a) (ii) of his question No. 295¹.

(b) No.

(c) (i) Yes.

(ii) The requisite information will be supplied if the honourable member will specify any particular period. The question as it stands seems to be indefinite.

(d) As at (a) above.

LALA NAND LAL, HEADMASTER.

433. Rai Bahadur Lala Sewak Ram : Will the Honourable Minister for Education please state—

(a) whether Lala Nand Lal, headmaster, District Board High School, Fateh Jung, from where he was dismissed, has not yet been re-instated by the District Board of Attock ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the District Board of Attock requested Government to re-instate Lala Nand Lal as the headmaster of new Government High School, Fateh Jung, as he had been in that post ? If so, what action has Government taken on the recommendation of the District Board ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : (a) The honourable member is referred to the answer given to part (d) of his question No. 295¹.

(b) No. And even if such a recommendation were made by the District Board the Government was not bound to accept it.

LALA NAND LAL, HEADMASTER.

434. Rai Bahadur Lala Sewak Ram : Will the Honourable Minister for Education please state—

(a) the length of Lala Nand Lal's service as headmaster of board school ;

(b) the length of service of Lala Nand Lal in Government School ;

(c) why Lala Nand Lal has been deprived of either of the two services, viz., board service or the Government service ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : (a) Eight years, four months and 18 days.

(b) Three years, nine months and 27 days.

(c) (i) The honourable member is referred to the answer given to part (a) (ii) of his question No. 295¹.

(ii) No. He was offered a post by the District Board, Attock, and the Inspector of Schools, Lahore division, as a mark of grace which he declined to accept.

REMISSION OF LAND REVENUE.

435. Rai Bahadur Lala Sewak Ram : Will the Honourable Member for Revenue, be pleased to state—

- (a) whether he has received a representation and report of public meetings of the Sanawan and Mahmudkot, district Muzaffargarh, as regards failure of crops in succession and for remission of land revenue ;
- (b) if so, what action has Government taken or proposes to take in the matter ?

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

(b) The matter has received the careful consideration of Government which has decided that no action is called for at present.

TAQAVI FOR PAL LAGHARI.

436. Rai Bahadur Lala Sewak Ram : Will the Honourable Member, Revenue, be pleased to state—

- (a) whether he has received a representation from the zamindars of Nutkani, district Dera Ghazi Khan, that Government gave an undertaking that the sum of Rs. 20,000 given by Government as *Taqavi* for Pal Laghari will not be recovered from the zamindars ;
- (b) if so, whether Government has now issued any orders for realising this sum from the zamindars concerned ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) Yes, but no such undertaking was given.

(b) Yes.

HEADMASTERS OF GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOLS.

437. Rai Bahadur Lala Sewak Ram : Will the Honourable Minister for Education please lay on the table a statement showing the number, community-wise, of headmasters of Government high schools in the Punjab as it stood on the 1st November, 1930, and 1st July, 1932 ?

The Honourable Malik Feroz Khan Noon : A statement showing the requisite information is laid on the table.

Statement showing community-wise number of headmasters of Government high schools, on 1st November, 1930, and 1st July, 1932.

1ST NOVEMBER 1930.				1ST JULY 1932.			
Hindu.	Muslim.	Sikh.	Christian.	Hindu.	Muslim.	Sikh.	Christian.
36	43	6	1	31	43	10	..

COMPLAINT AGAINST ASSISTANT DISTRICT INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS,
CHUNIAN.

438. Rai Bahadur Lala Sewak Ram : Will the Honourable Minister for Education please state—

- (a) whether a nephew of Lala Durga Das, Pleader, Chunian, district Lahore, who was a student of the Municipal Board Primary School, Chunian, was examined by the assistant district inspector of schools, Chunian, in 1929 ;
- (b) whether his result was not declared by the assistant district inspector along with the result of other students ;
- (c) whether Lala Durga Das submitted a complaint against the assistant district inspector concerned ;
- (d) whether any action was taken against him ;
- (e) if so, what ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : I regret that the reply to this question is not yet ready. It will be supplied to the honourable member when ready.

CHARGE OF FRAUD AGAINST HEADMASTER AND CLERK, DISTRICT BOARD
HIGH SCHOOL, GOJRA.

439. Rai Bahadur Lala Sewak Ram : Will the Honourable Minister for Education please state whether there was any charge of fraud brought against the headmaster and clerk, District Board High School, Gojra ; and, if so, what steps have been taken in this connection by the authorities ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : The charge was against the clerk only and not the headmaster of the school. Under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner, Lyallpur, the matter was reported to the police. The clerk was challaned by the police for criminal breach of trust and prosecuted, but was acquitted by the court.

INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, MULTAN DIVISION.

440. Rai Bahadur Lala Sewak Ram : Will the Honourable Member, Revenue, please state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that no non-Muslim has been appointed as Inspector of Schools, Multan division, since the retirement of Sardar Hari Singh in 1916 or 1917 ; if so
- (b) what steps Government now proposes to take in the matter ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : (a) Yes ; Sardar Bahadur Hari Singh retired in December, 1919.

(b) Government does not propose to make a change at present. It may perhaps interest the honourable member to know that the Multan division, with 76 per cent. Muslim population, had non-Muslim inspectors for more than twenty years before the retirement of Sardar Bahadur Hari Singh, and that the Ambala division with 27 per cent. Muslim population has never had a Muslim inspector, nor has the Jullundur division with 88 per cent. Muslim population had one until now for forty-two years.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION AMONG DISTRICT INSPECTORS, ETC.

441. Rai Bahadur Lala Sewak Ram : (i) Will the Honourable Minister for Education please lay a statement on the table showing—

- (a) district inspectors ;
- (b) assistant district inspectors ;
- (c) headmasters in Multan division community-wise ;
- (d) number of clerks in the office of inspector of schools community-wise ?

(ii) If the communities are not represented in the above posts in proportion to the population basis, what steps does Government propose to take in the matter ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : (i) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the table.

(ii) It is not possible to maintain the communal balance in every division and district without making administrative efficiency impossible.

The honourable member will notice from the figures supplied now, that the Hindus are over-represented 100 per cent. among district inspectors and 75 per cent. among assistant district inspectors. Is it his wish that Government should reduce these numbers ?

Statement showing community-wise number of district inspectors and assistant district inspectors of schools, headmasters of government high schools in the Multan division and clerks in the office of Inspector of Schools, Multan division.

Name of community.	District Inspector of Schools.	Assistant District Inspector of Schools.	Headmasters of Government High Schools.	Clerks in the office of Inspector of Schools, Multan division.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hindu	2	7	5	2	
Muslim	*3	23	12	†7	*Includes M. Imam Bakhsh, who is officiating as District Inspector of Schools, Dera Ghazi Khan. †Includes one stenographer.
Sikh	1	1	..	..
Christian .. ..	..	..	..	..
<i>According to population.</i>					
Hindu	77	4.02	2.00	1.16	
Muslim	4.63	23.97	13.14	6.96	
Sikh .. ..	.49	2.54	1.39	.74	
Christian .. ..	.09	.45	.24	.13	

GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOL, DERA GHAZI KHAN.

442. Rai Bahadur Lala Sewak Ram : Will the Honourable Minister for Education please state whether (i) it is a fact that the room set apart for the staff in Government High School, Dera Ghazi Khan, is being used for some special class, and, if so, (ii) what arrangements have been made to provide another room for the staff?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : (i) The classes in the Government High School, Dera Ghazi Khan, are seated in rooms according to the school requirements.

(ii) Arrangement already exists for seating the staff in their vacant periods in a separate room.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION IN HISSAR DISTRICT.

443. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : Will the Honourable the Finance Member please state—

(a) whether he is aware that the deputy commissioner, sessions judge, senior sub-judge, junior sub-judge, revenue assistant, magistrates, 1st class, section 80 magistrate at Sirsa, superintendent of police, executive engineer, canals, and civil surgeon, in the Hissar district are Hindus ;

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

Mr. C. C. Garbett (Chief Secretary) : (a) No. The honourable member appears to be misinformed.

(b) Does not arise.

LICENSEES OF MOTOR VEHICLES ON PATHANKOT-DALHOUSIE ROAD.

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

(a) whether he is aware that the four licensees of motor cars and lorries, plying for hire between Pathankot and Dalhousie, have pooled among themselves, and thus there is really only one licensee who holds a monopoly of the whole traffic ;

(b) if the answer to the above be in the affirmative, whether the Government intends removing the limit on the number of licensees, subject to proper control for efficiency?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) It is understood that the four licensees who have permission to ply for hire on the Pathankot-Dalhousie Road made an informal agreement regarding the division of the traffic and the stabilization of rates for passengers and goods.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

DALHOUSIE MUNICIPALITY.

445. Chaudhri Nazir Husain : Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state—

- (a) the annual income of the Dalhousie (civil station) Municipality in the 3 last financial years ;
- (b) how much of it was paid by the tax-payers of the station and how much was contributed by Government ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : The information required is shown below :—

Year.				Total income.	Contribution by Government	Paid by tax-payers.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1929-30	..	..	..	41,045	245	40,800
1930-31	..	..	..	44,483	348	44,135
1931-32	..	..	..	43,077	544	42,533

DALHOUSIE MUNICIPALITY.

446. Chaudhri Nazir Husain : Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that the number of elected representatives of the tax-payers of Dalhousie on the Municipal Committee is only 8, while the remaining 7 members are either official or nominated members ;
- (b) if the answer to the above is in the affirmative, whether Government intends to alter the position between the officials and non-officials regarding their numbers ?

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

(b) Not exactly, but the question of an increase in the number of elected members will be considered.

PATHANKOT—DALHOUSIE ROAD.

447. Chaudhri Nazir Husain : Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture please state—

- (a) whether he is aware that the condition of the Pathankot-Dalhousie road is hopelessly bad ;
- (b) if the answer to the above question is in the affirmative whether Government intends to repair and tar the road before the beginning of the next summer season ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : (a) The Pathankot-Dalhousie road was badly damaged during the last monsoon which was heavy, and several culverts and retaining walls along it collapsed ;

(b) A special repair grant has been made for restoring the damage and making a start with surface treatment which will be pushed to completion in successive years as funds permit.

DALHOUSIE MUNICIPALITY.

448. Chaudhri Nazir Husain : Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state—

- (a) whether the ordinary term of a Municipal Committee and its president in the Punjab is 8 years ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the official president of the Municipal Committee (civil station), Dalhousie, is changed after every season ;
- (c) if the answer to the above question is in the affirmative, whether Government intends to give Dalhousie, like other municipalities, a president for 8 years ?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

ELECTRICITY TO DALHOUSIE MUNICIPALITY.

449. Chaudhri Nazir Husain : Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state—

- (a) whether a few years ago a company from Jullundur offered to supply electricity to Dalhousie Municipality, but Government refused to give sanction and undertook themselves to supply electricity from the Hydro-Electric scheme when it came into operation ;
- (b) whether Bakloh Cantonment, Dalhousie civil station and Dalhousie Cantonment have been now excluded from the Hydro-Electric scheme ;
- (c) what Government intends to do in the matter of supplying electricity to the above stations ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : (a) No application made by a company from Jullundur under rule 9 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1922, for a licence to supply electric energy in Dalhousie can be traced.

(b) Bakloh Cantonment, Dalhousie civil station and Cantonment do not seem to have ever been included in the scope of the first stage of the Uhl River Hydro-Electric scheme.

(c) Government has no present intention of giving a supply of electricity from the Uhl River Hydro-Electric scheme to the places mentioned, but the proposition may be considered.

RELEASE OF CHAUDHRI BUGGA MAL, A MARTIAL LAW PRISONER.

450. Mr. Mukand Lal Puri : Will the Honourable the Finance Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that in the year 1926, in reply to a question put by Lala Kesho Ram, M.L.C., the Finance Member, gave 8th August 1932 as the probable date of Chaudhri Bugga Mal a martial law prisoner's release ;

[Mr. Mukand Lal Puri.]

- (b) whether it is a fact that after 1926 Chaudhri Bugga Mal was given a remission for one year, seven months and twenty-four days ;
- (c) whether it is a fact that according to the statement in the year 1926 and the remission granted afterwards, Chaudhri Bugga Mal has undergone his full term of imprisonment ;
- (d) the probable date of the release of Chaudhri Bugga Mal ;
- (e) whether it is a fact that all the martial law prisoners whose probable dates of release, according to the statement in 1926, were in the year 1932 have been released except Chaudhri Bugga Mal ;
- (f) if the answer to part (e) is in the affirmative, the reason for this exception in his case ;
- (g) whether it is a fact that the roll of Chaudhri Bugga Mal was submitted to the Government for consideration in March, 1931, by the jail authorities, and it was mentioned therein that the unexpired period of imprisonment was only seven months and eight days, which period has expired long ago ;
- (h) whether Chaudhri Bugga Mal is still suffering from Hernia and Appendicitis and whether the Government will be pleased to consider his release on medical grounds ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a) Yes, but the question was asked in 1927.

(b) One year, eight months and six days.

(c) No. The date given by the Finance Member in 1927 was the probable date of release on the assumption that his life sentence would be commuted to 14 years' rigorous imprisonment. At that time the question of commutation had not been considered, but it has now been decided that the sentence will not be commuted to 14 years' rigorous imprisonment.

(d) His case will be reconsidered after a certain fixed period, and I am not prepared now to anticipate the decision.

(e) and (f). Yes. The sentences of all the prisoners except Bugga Mal, whose probable date of release was given as the year 1932, were either determinate ones or, in the case of life convicts, had been commuted to a fixed period of imprisonment.

(g) Yes. Such rolls are usually submitted just before the expiry of 14 years' imprisonment, and the probable date of release is entered up in them on the assumption that the prisoners' sentence will be commuted to that period.

(h) From Hernia only. There is no reason for release on medical grounds.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE.

ACTION AGAINST CORRUPT OFFICIALS.

SECRETARY : Statement¹ showing action taken against corrupt officials in the Punjab for the year 1931-32 is laid on the table.

¹Placed in the Library.

RESOLUTION.

SECOND CHAMBER.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan (Revenue Member): Sir, before moving the resolution which stands in my name in the list of business I should like to make clear the attitude of Government with regard to this matter. The view of the Government hitherto has been that the demand for establishment of a second chamber in this province is neither keen nor general. Apart from the financial considerations—which are by no means unimportant—the Government consider that it would be difficult to find suitable persons with leisure and means who can afford to take part in politics to meet the requirements of two chambers, and in consequence the tone of the lower house would *pro tanto* deteriorate. The object of this motion is to elicit the view of the honourable members, and to convey the opinion of this house to His Majesty's Government, as it may be of some assistance to them in arriving at a decision on this important question. In this connection I might draw the attention of the honourable members to paragraph 19 of the communal decision in which His Majesty's Government say "the question of the decision of the second chambers in the provinces has so far received comparatively little attention in the constitutional discussions, and requires further consideration before a decision is reached as to which provinces shall have a second chamber or a scheme is drawn up for their composition. His Majesty's Government consider that the position of the Upper House in a province should be such as not to disturb in any essential the balance between any communities resulting from the position of the Lower House."

I also wish to make it clear, Sir, that the official members will neither take part in the debate nor vote. The Ministers, however, will be at liberty to speak and vote, if they so desire, not as Government members, but in their personal capacity as elected members of this House. I beg to move—

That this Council recommends that the Local Government takes steps to apprise His Majesty's Government that the constitution of a second chamber is desirable in this province.

Mr. President: Resolution moved is—

That this Council recommends that the Local Government takes steps to apprise His Majesty's Government that the constitution of a second chamber is desirable in this province.

Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram (South-East Rohtak, Non-Muhammadan, Rural): Sir, the resolution which has been moved by the Honourable Leader of the House relates to a point of great constitutional importance, but I think so far as the Punjab is concerned, there has not been any doubt as to the attitude which the Council or the Government or the people in general have had on the subject. In this province a second chamber is neither needed nor desired, and I think I express the views of all the members of the National Unionist Party when I say that this province has no use for a second chamber and would like to do without it.

Mr. E. Maya Das (Nominated non-official): Sir, I beg to say a few words on the resolution which the Honourable the Leader of the House has moved. This matter has appeared in the newspapers but recently, and the impression that I received was that there must have been a good deal of correspondence about it between the Punjab Government and His Excellency

[Mr. E. Maya Das.]

the Viceroy and, may be, with the British authorities in England also. I may be quite wrong in thinking that this resolution has the approval of authorities higher than the Punjab Government, but that is my idea.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : You are quite correct in that assumption.

Mr. E. Maya Das : Thank you, Sir. I would go one step further and would also assume that probably this idea has the support of the British Government. I cannot help feeling that this resolution has been moved under a sense of deep responsibility, that the political structure of our province would be incomplete without this measure. These are days when our actions are being keenly watched not only in this country, but all over the world ; these are the days of wireless and quick communication, and news is flashed round the earth within a few hours, and it is quite possible that what we are discussing here in this Chamber will be discussed in many countries to-morrow, in countries which take an interest in Indian affairs. I cannot help thinking that, like individuals, governments can also be guilty of acts of omission and commission, and in this matter I feel that the Government would have been guilty of an act of omission if they had not put forward this resolution.

For many years past we have been taking lessons in the art of self-government. These efforts might be likened to the building of an arch. An arch stands supported on two sides, but in the centre it has no support, but while the arch is being built it has a support in the middle also. But when the stage is reached and the keystone has been fixed in the arch, then it is time to remove the support from the middle, and then the arch is complete and it can stand by itself. But remove the keystone and the arch will collapse. I venture to think that this resolution of the Government may be likened to the keystone of the arch, and if we want the arch to endure then the keystone should be in its proper place.

Sir, this idea originated in the minds of persons of very great experience, students of history and politics, and I think that at this stage we all would be acting with wisdom if we accept this advice. It is quite possible that after a time we might find that this measure provides too big a margin of safety. If so, we can then modify it in the light of experience, but who can foretell what is going to happen? Time alone will show whether we were right in accepting such a proposal or not.

So far as my community is concerned, we are prepared to submit and co-operate with any form of Government that may come into existence, to the best of our ability. Our religion teaches us to honour the King and to submit to those in authority and to render unto God the things that are God's and unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's. Our religion also teaches us to be humble and to be ready for service to all. Services rendered by Christians, both Indian and foreign, in the realms of education, medical relief, Red Cross, rural uplift as well as in other spheres are well known. In like manner in the future my community will always be ready for further service when and if we are called upon, even in the spheres of the humblest possible.

This resolution is intimately connected with the communal award. The communal award has received qualified approval from the Mussalman community, but the Hindus and the Sikhs have shown strong disapproval. I congratulate the Muslim community for the favourable position in which they find themselves to-day. There is no denying that due to a variety of reasons the Muslim community was lagging behind in certain respects, and I hope that they will now make up in what they were lagging, but without arresting the general progress of other communities and of the province as a whole. As I look round in this chamber and outside I see in the Muslim community men of great ability, intellect and impartiality, men who can be trusted and who are reliable in every way, men in whom members of all communities have faith and whose inclusion in the new government will be welcomed by all communities. But the experience of this and other countries is that human nature being what it is, the best men are not always elected. I wish I could honestly say that in our case we are certain to return the fittest persons. That being so, it would appear that the resolution moved by the Government is worthy of our most careful consideration. I respectfully and with all the emphasis that I am capable of, appeal to my brethren of the Muslim community to calmly consider how they might make the members of other communities more prosperous, more contented and more grateful, for, in their prosperity will be your strength, in their contentment your security and in their gratitude will be your reward. With these few words I give my whole-hearted support to the resolution.

Lala Labh Chand Mehra (Non-official Nominated) (*Urdu*): Sir, the resolution now before the House is as harmless as it is necessary. The constitution of a second chamber is most essential. Under the new reforms the provincial legislature would consist of a very large number of members and as the percentage of educated persons in the country is very low, it naturally follows that many of the new members would be illiterate and inexperienced. The worst thing will be that the electorates will be communal, and the members will not have that national outlook which is necessary to run a democratic form of government. In other countries where the percentage of literate persons is much higher, where democratic forms of government have been in existence for ages, where there is no communal curse, and where the people are much advanced the creation of a second chamber has been considered necessary. I wonder why in our country which is backward in every respect there should be no second chamber. I am sorry to observe that the present Council as now constituted on communal lines very often fails to perform its duties properly. What happened the other day, that is, on the 8th November, is an instance on the point, and it gives a lesson to those who believe in communal majority. The state of affairs in the new constitution where there will be more inexperienced members is expected to be still worse. Then there would be another important change, and that is that there would be no official *bloc* consisting of members who are able, experienced, experts in their respective lines, just and above communalism. Under the new constitution we shall be deprived of the benefit of their guidance in our deliberations. And hence it is necessary that there should be a second chamber which may work as a brake to the iniquitous legislation passed by the Lower House. I must say that the members in the second chamber should be returned by joint electorate with no reservation of seats.

[L. Labh Chand Mehra.]

It must have an ample representation of education, Indian trade, industry and commerce, as our agriculturist members who are expected to be in a majority in the Council under the new constitution do not give proper attention to these lines without which no country can prosper. The second chamber should also contain gentlemen having practical administrative experience, eminent lawyers, retired high officials and economists. I think it would not be out of place here to quote the opinions of a few well known persons with regard to the constitution of a second chamber.

Sardar Buta Singh : It seems the honourable member is proposing to read from some manuscript.

Lala Labh Chand Mehra : Yes, I said I was going to read the views of other well known persons. If that is not permissible I shall not do so. One of the members of the United Provinces Legislative Council is reported in the papers to have said—

"Constitutional history showed that the consideration of legislation by one house alone was most inadequate and fraught with danger. A second chamber was most essential in every democratic form of government. They could not compare the literacy of this country with the literacy of other countries in the world, who, despite wide-spread education amongst the masses, had come to the conclusion that a second chamber was very necessary. Proceeding he observed that he did not know why they should hesitate in the creation of a second chamber in this province. Its function would be to review the Bills passed by the Lower House. At times, in some cases, it might stop friction between the legislature and the Governor in consequence of the frequent resort to veto. It was much better that the responsibility should be exercised by the second chamber rather than by the Governor. Owing to the extension of the franchise the number of voters would be about four or five times the present number. Many of them would know how difficult it would be to return fit and proper persons with the bulk of electorate uneducated. A second chamber would make it possible for people of political experience, administrative ability and business knowledge to enter the Upper House as they would perhaps not be able to enter the Lower House for various reasons and difficulties in these election campaigns."

Similarly, another member is reported to have said—

"If India was not to be thrown into the whirlpool of world democracy, it was absolutely essential that there should be a revisory body to control the popular house."

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : The honourable member may refer to one or two sentences in their speeches, but he need not read their whole speeches.

Lala Labh Chand Mehra : I am only reading extracts. The report goes on—

"A second chamber rightly constituted would certainly be an asset to the country."

Mr. Muhammad Din Malak : Will the honourable member read the speeches of Hindu members—

Lala Labh Chand Mehra : I give again the views of another member—

"He extended whole-hearted support to it. * * * There was enough material to man a second chamber. The creation of a second chamber did not mean restricting the powers of the first chamber or taking away the real powers. The underlying idea of the resolution was to apply a kind of brake to all those impetuous and hasty activities which the first house might be led to adopt due to certain circumstances over which even the thinking section of the public might not have any control."

Sir, with these words I support the resolution.

Khan Bahadur Sardar Habib Ullah (Lahore, Muhammadan, Rural) (Urdu) : Sir, I did not intend, and in fact no other member of our party intended, to participate in the debate, and we would have been content with what our leader had, according to our instructions, said in giving expression to the views of the party. But in view of the speeches made by the two nominated non-official members, it has become necessary to say something to show that second chamber is not really needed in this province. It is more necessary to say so because the debate is to be sent to the Secretary of State, and lest we should be misunderstood it is essential to refute the arguments advanced by these two nominated non-official members of the Council.

In advancing his funny arguments the honourable member from Ferozepore said that under the reformed constitution only inferior type of persons will swarm the Council Chamber. I do not really understand what he meant by the use of these words. If he wanted to convey by these words that men of lower position and status in society will come to the Council, I join issues with him. I am prepared to agree with him that not big landlords but commoners, who work and move among the masses, will be elected to the Council, and as they are more educated, more intelligent and more attached to the general public, they will prove far more useful in safeguarding the interests of the people. And it requires no argument to prove that this will be so. The examples of all civilised countries, where the democratic form of Government is in vogue, are before us. The case of the House of Lords and the House of Commons in England is an instance to the point. We know that the Prime Minister and other members of the Cabinet, who run the whole administration are elected and appointed from amongst these commoners, and the country having implicit faith in them, they are asked even by the Lords to rule the country. The honourable member cannot deny what I have said, and this, I hope, will allay his fears if he really entertains any on this score. I am inclined to say that this idea of a second chamber has sprung up only lately, and I will not be far wrong if I say that it has come up prominently after the communal award was announced. I say so because I know that up to the time the Simon Commission came here nobody thought of it. All the representatives of the various associations who appeared before that Commission as witnesses did not consider it worth while to say even one word about the establishment of a second chamber in the province. There may be one or two exceptions, but they can be safely ignored in face of the preponderating majority on the other side. So far as I have been able to ascertain in my private talks with the members of the other two communities in the province, I have found none in favour of a second chamber. It is a pity that the Hindu and Sikh members of the Council are not present now, otherwise I am sure that they would have certainly supported us in rejecting this idea of a second chamber. Perhaps their representatives, the Ministers who are present here, will like to give expression to the views of their communities. As to what the two nominated non-official members have been persuaded to say, I am not prepared to give weight to it.

Lala Labh Chand Mehra :: It is entirely wrong to say that we have been persuaded to say what we have said.

Khan Bahadur Sardar Habib Ullah : They are not the elected members of the Council, and they are not expected to represent the public, and they are not even expected to know what the views of the public are. They cannot be aware of the troubles and difficulties of the public. They have not cared, in supporting the establishment of a second chamber, which will at best provide for a few big people a grand hall with cushion chairs to sit on, to keep in view the interests of the agriculturists who are already unable to bear the expenses of the Government, and who will be required, to a greater extent, to meet the increased expenditure. The honourable nominated member from Amritsar quoted the opinions of some of the honourable members of the United Provinces Council in support of his contention, and said that their opinions should be given weight in the consideration of the question before the House. I shall not impute motives to what these honourable gentlemen have said with regard to another province, and I shall be content to say that as we are not aware of the conditions and circumstances of the province about which they have thought a second chamber to be necessary, so we cannot accept their opinion as applicable to our province. I shall not prolong the discussion of this question, and I shall close my remarks with the words that there is no public opinion in favour of the establishment of a second chamber in this province, and I have come across no Hindu, no Sikh and no Muhammadan who is very much enamoured of this proposal. With these words I oppose the motion before the House.

Mr. E. Maya Das : Sir, I wish to make a personal explanation. The honourable member that has just sat down has repeatedly said that two nominated members have supported this resolution. This might give the impression to others that we were asked by Government to support it. (*Several honourable members : "No, no."*)

Mr. President : This is not a personal explanation, but a fresh speech which the honourable member has no right to make.

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad (East and West Central Towns, Muhammadan, Urban) : Sir, this is a non-communal, non-sectional, non-denominational question. It is a grave constitutional issue. It is a question of administration. It is an important economic issue, and it must be treated in that spirit. It should not at all be looked at from any narrower point of view. This question came into prominence for the first time in India in 1918, when Mr. Montagu came to India, and when he started enquiry into the constitutional advance to which India was entitled. Evidence was led, memorials were submitted, deputations waited upon him, and as a result of the deliberations which were brought to bear upon this question, Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford came to the conclusion that a second chamber was not at all necessary in any of the provinces in India in the circumstances in which the country was placed. If we look to the recommendations which they made, we will find that they enumerated all the advantages and all the disadvantages which this second chamber entails. They quoted all the arguments that could be quoted in favour of this proposition, and they most honestly quoted those advanced by the opposition and then they built upon the material position thus placed before them. Generally speaking, there are only two factors which count in the constitution of a second

chamber. There must be a certain class of persons which cannot be provided for otherwise, and therefore there must be a House in which that class should be represented. That is one consideration which prevails in the constitution of a second chamber. The second factor that counts is that there must be an authority to revise the legislation which is passed in the Lower House. These are the only two factors which count in the constitution of a second chamber, and it is in view of these two considerations alone that this question ought to be considered.

Now taking the first factor, which I have submitted before the House, let us first see whether there is any such class in the province of the Punjab which cannot or would not like to seek admission in the Lower House. That class which includes such persons is known as the landed aristocracy or the landed gentry. The conditions of the different provinces of India are different. I am fully conscious of the fact that the United Provinces Legislative Council has, by a majority of votes, passed a resolution in favour of a second chamber. I also realise that in the province of Bengal this resolution has been passed. I also realise that in Madras this resolution, if brought before the House, may be passed. But the conditions of those provinces are altogether different from those of the Punjab. There was feudal system prevalent in England when the question of the constitution of the House of Lords arose, and exactly the same feudal system prevails in the United Provinces and Bengal. There you find aristocrats on the one side and democrats on the other. There is no middle class altogether. It is in its infancy. It is growing under the influence of modern civilisation. But still they are poles assunder. Talukdars like the Maharaja of Muhammadabad or the Maharaja of Jhirabad or the Raja of Salimpur, and several others of that type think themselves to be far above the rest of the humanity living in the United Provinces. They think that it is derogatory to them to seek admission into the Lower House. Similarly in the province of Bengal, there is a wide gulf which intervenes between these two classes. But if we look at the present day constitution of our Council, I am glad to say that our aristocracy and gentry is not so snobbish as to consider it derogatory to their interest or position to seek admission into the Lower House. The Honourable the Revenue Member, the Honourable the Education Minister, the Honourable the Agriculture Minister, the honourable member Lieutenant Raghubir Singh, the honourable member Raja Narendranath, are true specimens of that aristocracy which can be provided for in an Upper House. They have all the qualifications which a landed gentry or a landed aristocracy must possess. I am proud to say that these gentlemen have never considered it a disgrace to sit with us in the same room and to work with us in the same spirit. This is why we should not follow the precedent that has been set forth by the United Provinces Legislative Council. The honourable member from Amritsar who quoted one or two speeches of the members of the United Provinces Council was, therefore, not putting forward any strong argument when he was building his whole case on the basis of those speeches. The analogy does not apply here. Ours is a different province altogether. We are living in different circumstances altogether, in different conditions altogether.

The second factor that counts is the factor of a revisory chamber. Now under our constitution we find that plenary powers would vest in His Excel-

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lency the Governor to revise any legislation which is passed by the provincial council, to veto any resolution that is passed by the provincial council, to certify any demand that is refused. In these circumstances, when there is a revising authority available, why should we have under any circumstances a chamber which would be too cumbersome, which would be too costly, which would be too conservative. In order to justify the burdening of the frail resources of this province with the enormous expenditure that a second chamber would entail, a very strong case should be made out. Every day we find that most justifiably the rural community, which represents more than 80 per cent. of the population of the province, brings forth demand after demand for seeking relief in the shape of remissions, in the shape of reductions, in the shape of concessions, in the shape of *taqavis*. A demand is made every time we meet. Now without meeting their demand, without lessening the burden under which they are sinking, without finding any relief for them, will we be justified in having this white elephant at our doors? Where are the finances coming from? Where are those resources coming from which would maintain the constitution of that second chamber? The honourable members should not forget that every step in advance, every reform in the existing constitution means extra expenditure. If you compare our present day budget with the budget of 1918, you will see that our expenditure has more than doubled, and everytime that we bring this to the notice of the local Government we are informed that this could not be helped, that this was a necessary evil, that every reform meant more expenses. We are also on every occasion informed that when the new constitution would be introduced it would mean additional expenditure. During the last two years we have times out of number impressed upon the minds of the executive that retrenchment was necessary, that reduction in salaries was necessary, that reduction in allowances was necessary, that it was necessary to close unnecessary departments. Now with what grace can we inform His Majesty's Government or their representatives here that, although we have been clamouring for this relief, we can still bear the burden of a second chamber? Will we be justified in making this request at all. Sir, we have been told that we are backward, that we are sometimes communal in our views, and that therefore it is necessary that there must be a second chamber. This was one of the arguments advanced by the honourable member from Amritsar. I have already submitted before this House that we should not look at this question from this point of view. We are going to be reformed in every way. It would not be at all necessary to have a second chamber simply to reform our communal outlook. It would not be necessary to have a second chamber simply to improve our backwardness. Backwardness can be improved only if you have money to spend, if you have money to grant in the shape of sanitary relief, if you have money to spend on the education of your illiterate people, if you have money to spend on the opening of new hospitals for your rural community, if you have money to provide for the elementary requirements of the masses. Backwardness would not be removed simply by having a second chamber. Rest assured that those gentlemen who would seek admission to this second chamber are not going to make any contribution towards your revenues. They might drag away a major portion of your income in the shape of allow-

ances or salaries, but they are not going to part with a penny for the sake of the province.

Sir, in 1918 when Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford in their report summarised their case, they stated that the—

“Second chamber might develop a conservative character which would be a valuable check on the possibly too radical proclivities of the Lower House, but we see very serious practical objections to this idea. In many provinces it would be impossible to secure a sufficient number of suitable members for two houses. We apprehend also that a second chamber representing mainly landed and moneyed interest might prove too effective a barrier against legislation which affected such interests. Again the presence of large landed proprietors in the second chamber might have the unfortunate result of discouraging other members of the same class from seeking the votes of the electorates. We also think that the debate involved in passing legislation through two houses would make the system far too cumbrous for the business of provincial legislation.”

On these grounds they came to the conclusion that it was not at all necessary to have a second chamber. Then we come to 1928, when the Simon Commission came to India and in the course of that period when these deliberations were going on, an All Parties Conference met in which every shade of opinion was represented. The All Parties Conference chose a special sub-committee under the presidentship of the late Pandit Moti Lal Nehru, a greater constitutional lawyer than he has yet to be produced in India, and it was the decided opinion of that sub-committee that while the central legislature should be bi-cameral, the provincial legislatures should be unicameral. They unanimously decided against the introduction of a second chamber in India. Then, sir, when these deliberations were going on we had a Provincial Reforms Committee and the majority of that committee in their recommendations clearly stated that so far as the provincial interests were concerned, it would not be necessary to have a second chamber at all. “We wish to record our emphatic objection to the formation of a second chamber in the province—”

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : Was there a minority report ?

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad : Be patient, sir, it is good to be a patient listener, but not to be an impatient interrupter. I have already decided to quote their opinions also—

“The constitution of a second chamber in the Punjab would only result in a duplication of the popular provincial legislature. We do not see any advantage in constituting a second chamber which can hardly be expected to have a tone or complexion different from those of the more popular legislature, when the representatives in both Houses are drawn from practically the same classes and represent identical interests.”

This committee was presided over by the Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan, himself a representative of the landed aristocracy, and he came to the conclusion that the interests that will be represented in a second chamber would be perfectly identical with those interests which would be provided for in the Lower House. At this time I am unable to see any greater aristocrat than the Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan who cannot at all be represented in this House of the commoners, and for whom it would be necessary to build a palace and call it a second chamber and to shut him there so that he may not be able to associate with the humble mortals that we are. At the time when this majority

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report was issued two notes of dissent were also attached to the report. One was by Dr. Gokul Chand Narang who now adorns the chair of the Minister of Local Self-Government and the other was by Sardar Sahib Sardar Ujjal Singh. So far as the question of second Chamber was concerned, the Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang and Raja Narendra Nath expressed their opinion thus :—

"We do not see why our colleagues can object to the formation of a second chamber in the Punjab. If these are established in any part of northern India, we do not see why the Punjab should be treated differently. Do our colleagues mean that over the Punjab proletariat represented in the Lower House no steady influence need be exercised? As to the composition of the second chamber we refer to the observations made by one of our colleagues in the note which he submitted on the 1st April."

This would clearly show that the only reason that the authors of this note had in their minds was that there must be a steadying influence over the proletariat of the Lower House. Nothing beyond that, and if the representatives of these communities are satisfied that this steadying influence can be adequately had and in a better form and in a cheaper form, then my submission is that these communities should not at all insist on the introduction of a second chamber, the enormous cost of which the weak resources of the province would be unable to bear. Similarly Sardar Sahib Sardar Ujjal Singh in his note of dissent referred to the second chamber and remarked :—

"I am of the opinion that it would be a steadying influence on legislation and general administration in the Punjab which contains more jarring elements than other provinces. It would also minimize the chances of the Governor's interference."

There also the argument employed was just the same. When the Simon Commission drafted their report they had before them all these documents, the opinions expressed by his predecessors, the opinions expressed by his British colleagues, the opinions expressed by the provincial committees and the opinions expressed by the Indian Committee, and after due deliberation, and after giving due weight to all the opinions of the provincial governments, they came to the conclusion that it was not a question that could be very easily solved. In paragraph 117 they wrote—

Mr. President : Is it necessary that the honourable member should read paragraph after paragraph of Sir John Simon's Report?

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad : Most essential. This is the opinion of Sir John Simon who was the president of the Simon Commission. Before that I read the opinion of those members who are going to support the resolution. This is a constitutional issue, and in this case as the proceedings are going to His Majesty's Government we do not wish to show that our opposition was merely foolish, that it was unconsidered, that it was not deliberate and that it was not based on the opinions of constitutional experts—

Mr. President : All I meant to say was that Sir John Simon's Report need not be read *in extenso*. The honourable member may refer to its paragraphs without reading them *in extenso*.

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad : Three lines would not make any difference. If I only say that Sir John Simon said such and such a thing,

it may not appeal, and I do not think that every person who reads my speech would be in possession of the report.

The honourable members know now that what is to be considered in this connection is whether it is possible to have a legislative revisory authority, and if that is secured otherwise, my submission is that it is absolutely unnecessary to have a second chamber. Ours is not the only country which is divided into factions or into communities or into small provinces. If you refer to the Swiss constitution you will find that they have a second chamber in the federal legislature only. There is only one chamber in the Canton legislature.

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : How big is Canton ?

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad : As big as Gujranwala. How big is England that is ruling over the whole of the world ? May I know its population ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : I merely asked that question.

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad : I have also asked that question, Sir.

Now, Sir, I have satisfied the House that this is not a unique attitude that we have adopted. Why should any Government inflict upon us an institution which the majority of the population without any reference to caste, creed or colour opposes ? There are representatives of the Hindu community who are going to oppose it ; there are representatives of the Muslim community who are opposing it ; and there are representatives from among the Sikh community who would oppose it. All those interests which are known as rural interests and in which there is no distinction of one religion from another religion, all those interests are opposed to it. I would, therefore, submit that any suggestion of introducing a second chamber in the teeth of opposition most sincerely put forward by a vast majority of the population would be the most foolish act which any Government can commit, especially when it is convinced that the resources of the country cannot at all bear this burden. With these few words I express my very strong disapproval of the resolution that has been moved by the Honourable Revenue Member. (*Cheers.*)

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh (Minister for Agriculture) : Sir, in the first place I want to make it clear that I am speaking in my personal capacity. I may, however, say that as a Minister I recorded my views in favour of the second chamber in the official note which the Punjab Government submitted. Before I dwell on the advantages of a second chamber I wish to make it clear, indeed it has been made clear for me by the leader of the rural party, Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram, and by Khan Bahadur Sardar Habib Ullah, that this resolution is opposed by the whole of the rural party consisting mainly of the Muslim members, the other two parties—Sikh and Hindu—not being present. Whatever may be the verdict of the House, it would only represent the opposition of a single party, which has set itself in opposition to this resolution. I think it is essential that this point should be made clear that the other two parties have not committed themselves against this resolution.

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Again, Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad helped me in making it clear that the leader of the Hindu party, Raja Narendra Nath, and Sardar Ujjal Singh representing the Sikhs, in the notes which they appended to the Provincial Report, made it abundantly clear that they were in favour of constituting a second chamber, provided that the second chambers were given to other provinces in Northern India. This makes it clear that so far as the majority of Sikhs and Hindus are concerned, they are in favour of a second chamber, provided that the second chamber is granted to the neighbouring provinces of Northern India. I think, this is now quite clear that the main opposition to this resolution comes from the Muslim party. The other two parties have expressed their views in its favour through their leaders. The verdict will only represent the view of the Muslim party in possession of the House to-day, as Hindu and Sikh members are absent as a protest against the communal award. May I now invite the attention of the House to the constitutional problem. Honourable members who have spoken before me have condemned the constitution of the second chamber on the ground of expensiveness. They have also spoken against it on the ground that the people who want to sit in the second chamber must be snobs. So far as I am personally concerned, it would interest the honourable members to know that if a second House is constituted in the United Provinces, I can easily find a seat in that House and I may also safely say that I have been sitting in this House for the last seven years and no one could accuse me of snobbery.

Now Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad laid a great deal of emphasis as to the expensiveness of the second chamber, saying that it would be a white elephant, costing the province enormous amount of money, and that the rural people who have to bear the burden would be overwhelmed by this expenditure. He did not say what it would actually cost. We have a second chamber in the central legislature, called the Council of State, and it can be easily estimated what it costs.

His other objection that those who contributed largely to the revenue of the province were opposed to it, cannot hold good. I can also claim to be a representative of landholding classes. I think the representatives of commerce and industry can also claim that they do make large contributions to the provincial exchequer. On that ground again, I do not think the claim that the whole of the rural class is opposed to the constitution of the second chamber is not true.

The arguments in favour of the second chamber were ably summarised by the Indian Franchise Committee, and have not been met by any of the opponents of the resolution. There are very few democratic countries that have not a second chamber. We have the experience of the world behind us. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad when speaking of Swiss Canton, forgot that even in that small country, which is more democratic than any country I know of, the federal constitution has a second chamber. And if in such a democratic country it has been considered desirable to have a second chamber in a province like ours which is just learning to walk in democratic fields, unaware of its dangers and difficulties, plunged in communal conflicts, would it not be wise to have a second chamber in the

constitution, and thus help in the making of a good and impartial government? Have my friends ever considered that the new constitution can serve the country only if it can give it a good government? The constitution is only a means to an end. The end is no other than a good and impartial government, to which we have become accustomed for the last 70 years. Within the last ten years, I must confess, and confess with shame that we have not done much to build up and to preserve the traditions which have been established for us by the British Government. The honourable member has given me an opportunity by interjecting that I have taken my part in working this constitution. The honourable members have got into the habit of criticising the Ministers, purely on the subject of appointments on a communal basis. I think this House should be fair to itself and fair to those whom it represents and fair to the Ministers if it expressed opinions after careful enquiry into facts. From day to day we hear that a certain Minister has not dealt fairly, that he has not done justice. If members are sincere in their accusations, they should immediately proceed to enquire into the actions of the Ministers and then pass a judgment on ascertained facts rather than indulge in cheap accusations of partiality. It hurts me very much to hear honourable members accusing the Ministers of unfairness in making appointments. After nearly seven years of work, to the best of my ability, I can challenge any one to prove that I have been consciously unfair or unjust. The honourable members if they are just men themselves, and if they believe in God and righteousness should enquire into every case before they make these accusations. This habit of passing hasty judgments should be stopped.

I am sorry for this digression, and must return to the main question. The question is whether in pursuit of democracy and in pursuit of sectional supremacy we are not sacrificing the essentials of a good government. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad admitted that there should be a revising authority, but he said that revisionary authority must rest in the Governor himself. Our only difference is that he would vest the revisionary authority in the Governor. I, on the other hand, wish that this revisionary authority should vest in the people themselves and in an elected second chamber representing vested interests of land, commerce and industry. Administration is not a matter which can be taken up by anybody in a day. It is a matter of training. We may, in another fifty years, begin to understand the meaning of democracy, but at present we have little or no experience of democracy at work.

It seems desirable at this stage that we should provide certain safe guards in the constitution itself. Democracy may confer a voice on every person who is enfranchised, but it does not confer equality; and if we follow the experience of the democratic countries of the world there are few thoughtful men who could say that democracy in England and other countries is not slowly drifting into dangerous grounds. England, for instance, was democratic in appearance only a few years ago; to-day she is more democratic, but the stable element is still at the helm. It is not possible for any legislature to confer equality on all, that is, to make all individuals equal in every sense of the word. I, for one, consider that equality is against the laws of nature. There is no such equality in the universe. Democracy as it is at present working in other parts of the world is in reality an oligarchy.

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The few secure power from the many and use it for the benefit of the people as a whole. We in our wisdom to-day are deciding on a single House which we say is capable of representing our interests, and provide sufficient safeguards for the constitution of a good government and for the carrying on of administration in an impartial manner. I would ask the members of this House to consult our proceedings for the last ten years and then appraise the possibilities of the future. I, for my part, knowing my people, the stage of education at which we stand, have grave doubts whether a constitution based on separate electorates can satisfactorily work. The honourable members who sit in this House to-day feel that they can represent the people to-morrow. They are greatly mistaken. Members who represent the people in a democratic Lower House would come from another strata professing much stronger and more extreme views. I would appeal to honourable members, therefore, not to treat this question on party grounds at all, but to give it very serious consideration. Define the objective of our effort, and if we do, that objective can be no other than the creation of a good government in which all interests are represented and all interests are safeguarded and protected. If you define that clearly in your mind, you will realise that the whole world has not made a mistake in constituting a second chamber, that people who have given us the lead in constitutional government, who have the experience of ages behind them, have found the need for an Upper House to help the working of the constitution. And we, in the Punjab, would be wise to learn by their experience and accept this resolution so that we may have the necessary safeguards. I appeal to the House in all earnestness that in the light of deeper and more fundamental conception of statesmanship and duty to support this resolution.

Khan Bahadur Mian Ahmad Yar Khan Daultana (Muhammadan Landholders): Sir, yesterday my information was that we shall have the pleasure of welcoming our friends on those benches back in the House to-day. But this morning we are sorry to find that we are deprived of the pleasure that we were looking forward to. In the circumstances we requested the leader of our party to make a short statement on our behalf on the question before us for we considered that to be sufficient in order to save the time of the House. But the unexpected debate on this question to-day makes me feel called upon to express my views on the subject. I represent the Muslim landholders of our province in this Council, and if I record my silent vote on this point my attitude might be misconstrued. The Upper Chamber is proposed to be constituted for the benefit of the class whom I have the honour to represent here. My heart as a representative of big landlords might tempt me to support this resolution, but my intellect revolts strongly against such a proposal. My own experience both political, though in its infancy, and that acquired by frequent study of history and a little knowledge of the conditions prevailing in this province also stand in the way of my supporting this resolution. This is not my view to-day. It was my view before the communal award was announced, when I gave my evidence before the Indian Franchise Committee. It was the opinion which I expressed in a subsequent press statement on April 16th, 1932, which appeared on page 4 of the *Civil and Military Gazette* of that date.

The question has been sufficiently discussed to-day, and I have very little to add to what has already been said. There are a few, two or three points which one has to consider in coming to a conclusion as regards this matter. First and perhaps the foremost under the present circumstances is the financial consideration. Unlike other countries in Europe where you have got a second chamber, the rich urban interests do not contribute here in any way to our provincial exchequer, and the main source of income of the province, as my honourable friend, Sardar Habib Ullah has rightly said is from the land revenue and water rates. We all know that there is no wealth in the villages at present. My friend, the Deputy President reminds me that there is only poverty instead. There may be wealth in cities, but unfortunately the urban classes only contribute to our finances when they indulge in vices or in luxuries. What I mean to say is that we get some income from them when they are in the passion of drinking in the shape of an excise duty or when they are in a mood for litigation in the shape of court-fees. These are the only two contributions that are made by the wealthy class to our provincial revenues. The cost of court-fees also falls on our shoulders as the decrees against us and in favour of the money-lenders include the cost of court-fees and stamps.

As has been rightly pointed out before, the zamindars are already groaning under the burden of a very heavy and colossal taxation, and if you make them carry this burden for any further length of period, it will be sufficient, even without a further straw, to break the camel's back. I do not agree with my honourable friend, the Minister for Agriculture that the establishment of a second chamber will not involve any considerable amount of expenditure. It is bound to involve the expenditure on the staff of an additional chamber, and as we will have some elected seats in that chamber, the costs of election, which as we all know are by no means small, will have to be incurred.

Chaudhri Nazir Husain : Sir, I rise to a point of order. Our Hindu friends walked out a few days ago, and it appears that the official benches have followed in their footsteps. Neither the mover of the motion nor any other member of Government is present. Is it not an act of discourtesy that those benches should be vacant in that manner? The solitary representative of the Government benches at present is Nawab Muzaffar Khan.

Khan Bahadur Nawab Muzaffar Khan : Sir, no question of discourtesy arises. The Leader of the House has already given his views on the resolution, and stated in his speech that Government members will remain neutral and will not vote. It cannot therefore be said that there is any discourtesy, anyway none is intended.

Khan Bahadur Mian Ahmad Yar Khan Daultana : To continue the debate. The financial aspect of the question has already been dealt with, and let me now turn to the political aspect of it. This is divided into two parts, the theoretical and the practical, meaning thereby the desirability of an Upper Chamber in theory and the desirability of it in this province in view of the particular conditions prevailing here. Even in theory I am against a second chamber. This again is not the view that I express to-day. Even as early as 1921, when I entered politics I expressed this view. It was the year when the Honourable Mian Sir Fazil-i-Husain brought his

[K. B. Mian Ahmad Yar Khan Daultana.]

Panchayat Bill in this House, and when one of the members, I think the representative of the Shahpur district, the predecessor of Qureshi Sahib Qibla, objected to it on the ground that it would be difficult for the big zamindars to go and beg the votes of the small zamindars. With your permission I shall just quote two sentences from my speech made on the 31st October 1921 in favour of that useful Bill which did the province a lot of good, and the benefits of which the Honourable Minister for Local Government has deprived this province of, perhaps for the reason that his predecessor appointed zamindars in that department and he got rid of them under the pretext of economy: the only department that has been retrenched *in toto* by our Government which should have been the last department to deserve this treatment. I said—

“The Reform Scheme has done a great deal in the way of bettering and improving the relations, both political and social, between the big zamindars and the middle class rural people, because the former depend for their elections to the Council on the votes and good-will of the latter. This has removed much of the arrogance of the former. The Bill will in a similar way improve and better the relations of the higher and lower orders of the rural people, because the former will have to beg votes for the election to the Panchayat.”

It was my view in 1921, a few months after I entered politics, that it was necessary for the upper classes to come into contact with the lower classes, and my conviction is that the main reason for the unpleasant relations between the lower and the upper classes is the absence of circumstances that bring each other into contact frequently. As a student of history my view is that if in the “States general” France instead of three orders only had one order in which they could absorb all the three estates of Clergy, Nobility and Commons, the French Revolution might have been averted; and I believe that it is the comradeship of the rich and the poor, the backward and the advanced in their military warfare, political struggle and social uplift that makes one realise the virtues, the qualities and the usefulness of the other, and impresses one with his interdependence on the other and *vice versa*. It is the comradeship between all classes that makes the plant of various interests flexible to the gentle breeze of political circumstances and obliges one to bend to the point of necessary reform. Otherwise, if they are allowed to remain unbendable they might remain so for a longer period to be eventually but surely and perhaps too suddenly broken to the level of destruction in the case of the lower people by the gales of repression and in the case of the upper classes, by the storm of revolution. Now we are going to have provincial autonomy in a year or so, and it is not anticipated that our autonomous legislature will be omnipotent. The Governor will have, as my friend from Gujranwala has anticipated, a lot of power of revision and check and act as a brake. I think there is a very simple reasoning of this question. If the Upper House is going to have the same power as the Lower House there is bound to be a quarrel, and if the Upper House is going to have less power there will be no good of it. As Goldwin Smith has said “To suppose that Power will allow on important matters to be controlled by impotence is vain”. When the Upper House is in agreement with the Lower House it is superfluous and when it is not in agreement with it, it is pernicious. If you give more powers to the Upper House than the Lower House and make people privileged, you strike at the root of democracy. A great authority on constitution has said “The upper current of a society

presents no certain criterion by which you can judge of the direction in which the lower current flows." My friend from Gujranwala has convinced the House that the conditions prevailing in the Punjab do not justify the constitution of a second chamber. In this province we have no real upper class or a lower class; the bulk of the population belongs to the middle class. The middle class is the strongest in this province, and it is not possible for either the lower or the upper class or even for both combined to have an upper hand as against the middle class. When in a province you have very few people who belong to the upper class, I see no reason to support a second chamber there. We have no hereditary lordships here. A man may be a big zamindar to-day, but in two generations the descendants become small zamindars and in a short period the members of the same family become peasant proprietors. I have got an instance in my own district, and that is the instance of the Khakwanis. Khan Bahadur Nawab Ghulam Qadir Khan possessed over hundred thousand acres of land about thirty years ago and today that property is divided in seventeen parts, and the total number of the members of that family that have to inherit that estate is at present forty-two. There may be similar instances in other districts. We have very few hereditary big zamindars.

Mr. President : What does the honourable member mean by hereditary zamindars?

Khan Bahadur Mian Ahmad Yar Khan Daultana : I mean the impartible estates. There are I understand only seven estates in this province with the new addition of one created by this House. I believe it is in the interests of the peace and the constitutional advancement of this province that we do not recommend a second chamber. If you have two chambers and the Lower Chamber is not in a position to impose their decisions on the Upper House, there will be a chance for the enemies of peace and order to make the tenants and the small zamindars rise against the big zamindars and themselves remain aloof after putting a match to the explosive material. The urban population cannot be any real menace to the peace of our province except in creating a tin-pot thunder. Though it is against the spirit of the present times to have vast powers for the Upper House yet the mere creation of it will lull the big zamindars to false security, and they will not rub their shoulders with the commoners. The big zamindars have an excellent chance to lead their brethren and tenants with their courteous behaviour and useful assistance to the cause of uplift of the masses, provided they are circumstanced thus by the existence of one chamber which would make it impossible for them to be arrogant or to be able to afford to ignore the general public. Otherwise the power will go into the hands of professional politicians whose very object of life is to do away with the stable element first and then immediately overthrow the established state of affairs. In the United Provinces and the other provinces, the conditions may be quite different from those in this province. I was surprised to find my friend the Honourable Minister for Agriculture supporting this measure as a representative of the minorities. In this province I really do not understand why the minorities are expressing so much fear. I have said all along and this is my conviction that apart from its being undesirable a communal oligarchy is impossible in this province. Even if we want it, we cannot and shall not have it. It is not possible under the circumstances to establish a communal oligarchy in the province.

[K. B. Mian Ahmad Yar Khan Daultana.]

Parties on communal lines will never succeed anywhere. It is the economic conditions, it is the division of interests that counts in the formation of stable and healthy parties, and I really do not know if the second chamber is going to help my friends of the minority communities in any way. If it was at all to help them, I would certainly consider it for that particular purpose, but I am sure that their claim for a second chamber will only burden this province with extra expenses. I think the time has come when we should be all prepared to work the new constitution harmoniously and with brotherly relations. Unless we ourselves present an agreed constitution it will be futile and will rather accentuate and irritate than attenuate or soothe the communal ill-will and cancer of bitterness if we try to get the communal award amended without our coming to a settlement. The solution is in our hands. Unless we face the hard facts ourselves no such attempt is going to help us. I assure the minorities that they will have no reason to make any complaint. I believe that it is the most beautiful truth in politics that we have no such thing as a distinct or divided interest from our human brethren. In their welfare is ours, and by choosing the broadest paths to effect their happiness we choose the surest and the shortest to our own. It is not the time to try to undo the settled fact, and instead of trying to throw mud on others let us set to work, and the time will remove all these imaginary misgivings. In the end I quote the masterly advice given by our illustrious ex-Governor, Sir Malcolm Hailey, who said—

"There are many whom it is still difficult to persuade to believe these facts. There are others, who realizing them, yet content themselves with voicing their fears at the prospect. But they are facts, and you cannot shun them. Treat them as presenting a river which you have to cross, if you gain safety and security to the future. It is no use sitting shuddering on the bank. It is no use to hope that the stream will go down. Start building a boat now, and make yourself masters of your own future."

Sardar Buta Singh (Multan division and Sheikhupura, Sikh, Rural): Sir, I had no intention to make a speech on this resolution, but the speeches of the honourable members who have supported the resolution have made me get up and make this speech. When I heard the speeches of the two nominated members of this Council I was really wondering as to why they became the champions of this resolution. They are neither aristocrats nor big landlords, and therefore I was not able to understand as to why they were anxious to secure an Upper Chamber for this province. My friend, Mr. E. Maya Das, opposite stated that he was never persuaded nor instigated by any person to take up the attitude that he took. I am prepared to accept that statement. But I am unable to understand what special reasons impelled him to champion this resolution. As I said already, I had no intention to speak on this resolution although ever since the very beginning of my political life I have been strongly against the creation of a second chamber. Personally I have got the highest regards for Sir Jogendra Singh. But the support given by him to the resolution on grounds which are absolutely unfounded has made me get up and assure this House that not a single tiller of the soil, the farmer of this province, is enamoured of that white elephant, the second chamber. (*Hear, hear*). I need not take up the time of the House in putting forth arguments against the resolution. My friends who have already spoken on the resolution have given cogent and strong reasons against the creation of a second chamber, and I entirely associate myself with

their views. Love and politics make strange bed fellows. Everybody knows that my political views are quite different from those of my friend, Shaikh Din Muhammad, but on this question we both are agreed that this resolution is not in the interests of this province, owing to its poverty and a host of other reasons which Shaikh Din Muhammad has already so ably enumerated in this House.

There are one or two points on which I should like to say a few words. While I was listening to the speeches of the supporters of the resolution I was expecting that they would give us some idea as to the constitution and functions of the second chamber, as to the basis upon which the members of the second chamber would be elected, whether there would be communal electorates or joint electorates, and so on and so forth. Instead of that the Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh merely told us that the second chamber was in the interest of good and impartial government. I do not see how the creation of a second chamber will transform the present form of government or any other form of government into a good and impartial government. With these few words I shall with all the emphasis at my command, once more assure this House that hundreds and thousands of the poor zamindars do not want this institution, and I therefore, on behalf of the Sikh zamindars, strongly oppose the resolution.

Khan Bahadur Sardar Habib Ullah : I move—

That the question be now put.

The motion was carried.

Mr. President : The question is—

This Council recommends that the local Government takes steps to apprise His Majesty's Government that the constitution of a second chamber is desirable in this province.

The motion was lost.

Mian Mushtaq Ahmad : May I point out that one honourable member asked for a division.

Mr. President : The Honourable member did not ask for it at the proper time.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikandar Hyat Khan : In the list of business for to-morrow The Punjab Wild Birds and Wild Animals Protection Bill appears as the first item. I want to inform the House that the report of the select committee on the Punjab Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill will be presented to the Council immediately after the questions to-morrow, and then we will proceed with the business of the House as mentioned in the list. I suppose there will be no objection to that.

The Council then adjourned till 2-30 P.M. on Friday, the 11th November 1932.

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PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

3RD SESSION OF THE 4TH PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Friday, 11th November 1932.

THE Council met at the Council Chamber at 2-30 P.M. of the clock. Mr. President in the chair.

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES.

***1712. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Hon'ble Minister for Local Self-Government please state—

- (a) whether for the purposes of Simla exodus the Director of Industries is counted a "wanted officer" or a "recessing officer" ;
- (b) the respective dates on which he went to Simla and returned to Lahore during this hot weather ;
- (c) the tours he made from Simla, the necessity of the tours in the case of each particular tour, the stations he visited on each particular tour, the period of each tour and the expenses incurred on such tours ;
- (d) the nature of the public exigencies necessitating his migration to the hills, whether as a "wanted officer" or a "recessing officer" ;
- (e) the expenses incurred on his migration to the hills ;
- (f) whether in view of the existing financial depression Government propose not to permit his participating in the Simla exodus in future ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : (a) Recessing officer.

(b) The Director of Industries went to Simla to recess on 2nd June 1932 (afternoon) and finally returned to Lahore on 2nd October 1932 (forenoon).

(c) A copy of the programme of the tours made by him from Simla during the summer is placed on the table. The tours were performed in the interests of Government. The amount spent on the tour performed in July is Rs. 152-18-0 and that on the tour performed during August is Rs. 490. The journey during July to Lahore was necessitated by the ultimate larger saving in travelling allowance effected by holding a meeting of the members of the Executive Committee of the Joint Development Board in Lahore. As to the second journey in the month of August, even if the

[The Hon. Dr. Gokul Chand Narang.]

journey had commenced from Lahore the expenditure would have been in the neighbourhood of what has actually been spent.

(d) All heads of departments are allowed a recess during the summer.

As long as this practice continues, there is no reason for excluding Director of Industries from its scope.

(e) A statement is laid on the table.

(f) In view of the financial depression Government, with effect from the current year, made the Director of Industries a "recessing" instead of a "required" officer, thus effecting economy.

Tour programme of the Director of Industries, Punjab, for the months of July and August 1932.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Leave.</i>	<i>Arrive.</i>
13-7-32	.. Simla ..	.. Lahore.
14		
15-7-32	.. Halt.	
16-7-32	.. Lahore ..	.. Amritsar.
16-7-32	.. Amritsar ..	.. Ludhiana.
17		
18-7-32	.. Ludhiana ..	.. Simla.
18		
10		
11-8-32	.. Simla ..	.. Palampur.
11		
12-8-32	.. Halt.	
13-8-32	.. Palampur ..	.. Baijnath.
13-8-32	.. Baijnath ..	.. Palampur.
14-8-32	.. Palampur ..	.. Batala.
15-8-32	.. Batala ..	.. Amritsar.
16-8-32	.. Amritsar ..	.. Lahore.
16		
17-8-32	.. Lahore ..	.. Sargodha.
17		
17-8-32	.. Sargodha ..	.. Lahore.
18		
18-8-32	.. Lahore ..	.. Bhiwani.
19		
19-8-32	.. Bhiwani ..	.. Hansi.
19-8-32	.. Hansi ..	.. Hissar.
20-8-32	.. Hissar ..	.. Delhi.
20		
21-8-32	.. Delhi ..	.. Kasauli.
21		
22-8-32	.. Kasauli ..	.. Simla.

Statement showing expenses incurred on migration to hills of the Director of Industries, Punjab.

	Rs. A. P.
Travelling allowance drawn by Director of Industries for the journeys to and from Simla (i.e., on going up and coming down) ..	176 12 0
Travelling allowance drawn by the staff accompanying Director of Industries to Simla ..	401 14 0
Hill allowance drawn by the staff ..	600 5 0

Mr. Muhammad Din Malak : When the work of the Director of Industries lies in the plains, how the Government justifies his migration to the hills.

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : He takes his work to the hills and his presence at Simla is very convenient and useful to Government.

Mr. Muhammad Din Malak : Are the members of the provincial civil service considered to be possessed of pantheon abilities that would befit them for any service under the Crown ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : I never considered executive officers must possess pantheon abilities.

Mr. Muhammad Din Malak : My question is do the members of the provincial civil service possess such pantheon abilities as befit them for any job ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : They possess sufficient abilities to perform the duties which they will be called upon to perform as executive officers.

Mr. Muhammad Din Malak : As is the case with the Director of Industries.

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : That is unfair.

MUNICIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

***1713. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state—

- (a) the number of municipalities to which the application of the Municipal Executive Officers' Act has since been extended ;
- (b) the names of the municipalities which are able to appoint their own executive officers ;
- (c) the names of the municipalities for which Government have appointed their executive officers ;
- (d) the number of Muslim and non-Muslim executive officers respectively ;
- (e) the name or names of the municipalities to which the application of the Act have been extended but where executive officers have not so far been appointed either by the municipality concerned or by the Government ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang :

- (a) Ten.
- (b) Bhiwani.
- (c) Ambala, Rupar, Amritsar, Lahore, Khem Karan, Sialkot, Jhang-Maghiana and Multan.
- (d) Three Muslims, one Sikh, one Hindu and four officials, three of whom are Hindus and one Muslim.
- (e) None.

APPOINTMENT OF MUNICIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

***1714. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state the general principles on which the Government based their selection and determined the suitability of particular individuals for particular municipalities in the exercise of their residuary powers in the matter of appointing executive officers?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : The honourable member is referred to the reply to starred question No. 1715 (below).

APPOINTMENT OF MUNICIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

***1715. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state—

- (a) if in view of the multifarious nature of the duties to be performed by the municipal executive officer any or all of the following desiderata were kept in view when appointing them :
 - (i) technical qualifications such as in the service of engineering and practical experience ;
 - (ii) executive ability ;
 - (iii) energetic habits ;
- (b) if so, the qualifications of the executive officer appointed by them ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : For the post of executive officer it was not considered desirable to appoint specialists in any particular line such as engineering or medicine, but persons of general ability and all-round administrative capacity, capable of seeing that the technical staff perform their duties satisfactorily.

APPOINTMENT OF MUNICIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.-

***1716. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state—

- (a) if in appointing municipal executive officers in the exercise of their residuary powers under the Act they had adhered to the principle of age limit set down in the letters of the commissioners of divisions to the various municipalities ;
- (b) the age of the executive officers appointed by the Government ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : (a) Yes, except in the case of Amritsar, as there was a keen desire on the part of the members of that Municipal Committee and of the public that the President, Khan Bahadur Khwaja Muhammad Ghulam Sadiq, should be the executive officer, and as it appeared that his exhaustive knowledge of the affairs of the municipality would enable him to perform the duties.

(b) The ages of the executive officers are :—

	Years.
Lahore	45
Sialkot	40
Multan	29
Jhang	33
Rupar	30
Khem Karan	32
Bhiwani	31
Ambala	29
Amritsar about	60

Mr. Muhammad Din Malak : Why was not this principle adhered to in the case of appointments made by the Government and why were not the municipalities given this discretion? They may have been able to find better men. No discretion was left with them.

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : The reasons why this exception was made is given in the answer.

Mian Nurullah : What is the principle referred to in part (a) of the question relating to the age limit and set down in letters to the commissioners of divisions?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : Reference probably is to the instructions issued in the form of advice to various municipalities to which the Executive Officers' Act was applied.

Mian Nurullah : Was any age limit fixed in the case of each municipality?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : Yes.

Mian Nurullah : What is the reason for suggesting any age limit?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : 45 was the age which was recommended because at about 45 one is neither too young to be inexperienced or to be described as inexperienced nor is he too old to be considered unfit to discharge the duties of an executive officer.

Mr. Muhammad Din Malak : Will such of the executive officers who exceed this age limit after another six months be discharged?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : No. It was taken into consideration that if they begin at 45 they would be able to carry on their duties for a sufficiently long time, but if they were chosen at a very advanced age they might suffer from decrepitude.

MUNICIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

***1717. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state the improvements in municipal affairs, if any, effected by the executive officers since their appointment?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : In the short time available after copies of this question had been furnished to Government, it was not possible to obtain from local officers reports in the matter, but the reports submitted by executive officers have been considered, and they leave no room for doubt that improvements have already been effected, though only a short time has elapsed since the appointment of these officers. In the case of most of the committees concerned the supervision exercised over the tax staff has resulted in an increase of income, especially at Jhang, Khem Karan, Ambala and Multan. Liabilities to the extent of nearly Rs. 20,000 have been met by the Municipal Committee of Bhiwani after the appointment of the executive officer, and the liabilities of the Municipal Committee of Jhang which amounted to Rs. 38,000 have been reduced by Rs. 18,000. There has been a marked improvement in collection of taxes at Multan, and of house and water-tax arrears; and the terminal tax is showing an increased yield owing to disciplinary action taken against many members of the staff. Improvements have been effected in the working of office staffs; and in most of the committees' disposals of building applications are now more expeditious. There has been greater check on encroachments and steps are being taken for their removal, especially at Multan.

Mr. Muhammad Din Malak : Were these reports of the executive officers placed before the committees before they were submitted to the Government?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : Probably not. But we have no reason to doubt their accuracy.

Mr. Muhammad Din Malak : I have asked for a fact.

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : I have told you the fact.

MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER.

***1718. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state whether for the purpose of municipal administration the president or the executive officer is to be deemed to be the chief executive officer?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : It is doubtful whether the unsalaried president of a committee can be styled an executive officer at all. As for the term "chief executive officer" it is not used in either the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, or the Punjab Municipal (Executive Officer) Act. Therefore the question whether the executive officer or the president is to be deemed to be the chief executive officer for the purpose of municipal administration does not arise. Under section 4 (a) of the Punjab Municipal (Executive Officer) Act the executive power for the purpose of carrying on the administration of the municipality vests in the executive officer subject to the provisions of that Act and any rules made under it or under the Municipal Act. Section 4(b) read with schedule I confers wide powers on the executive

officer, which can be exercised by him alone. Section 4 (c) read with schedule II shows that in respect of the extraordinary powers conferred by section 35 of the Municipal Act the executive officer enjoys the same powers as the president. In view, therefore, of the wide powers given to the executive officer and the fact that he has the same extraordinary powers under section 35 as the president, Government is advised that it cannot be said that the president is the chief executive officer. The position, therefore, is that the executive officer is the officer of the committee who is the most armed with specific executive powers by statute.

Mr. Muhammad Din Malak : Are the executive officers competent to remove, dismiss or suspend such officials of the committee as under the Act they cannot appoint?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : This is a legal question and I therefore require notice.

Mr. Muhammad Din Malak : Can an executive officer by his own order close a municipal office on non-public holidays or on the death of a member of the committee?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : That again requires legal advice.

Mr. Muhammad Din Malak : Can an executive officer correspond with the deputy commissioner or the commissioner without the permission or the knowledge of the committee or its president?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : I believe he can, but this is again a matter of law and on receiving notice, if the honourable member gives one, legal advice would be taken on that point.

EXAMINING BOARD FOR ENGINEERS.

***1719. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—

- (a) the composition of the examining board for (mechanical) engineers ;
- (b) whether a Muhammadan has ever been appointed a member of the examining board ;
- (c) the requisite qualifications of a member of the board of examiners ;
- (d) who appoints the examiners ;
- (e) the method adopted for selecting members of the board ;
- (f) the period for which a member is appointed ;
- (g) if it is a fact that boiler inspectors are not allowed to sit on the board of examiners in any other province ;
- (h) if it is a fact that in the Punjab the chief boiler inspector is a member of the examining board ; if so, why ;
- (i) if Government will take steps to find out if boiler inspectors are not permitted to be members of the examining board in any other province ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : It is regretted that the answer is not yet ready.

EXAMINING BOARD FOR ENGINEERS.

***1720. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member please give reasons for departing from the salutary practice observed in all the other provinces of not appointing boiler inspectors on the examining board for engineers ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : It is regretted that the answer is not yet ready.

PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL SERVICE.

***1721. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture please state—

- (a) the requisite qualifications of members of provincial agricultural service, class I, and the qualifications possessed by the present members of this particular class ;
- (b) if it is a fact that out of the 4 posts in the cadre of provincial agricultural service, class I, one is held by a Hindu, 3 by Sikhs and none by a Muslim ;
- (c) whether Government intend to take steps to appoint Muslim candidates to all vacancies in the future in the cadre of provincial agricultural service until their due representation has been attained ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : (a) The qualifications are shown in the classification rules for the service. Existing members are all duly qualified.

(b) Yes.

(c) In such cases the fullest weight must be given in the public interest to the need for efficiency but provided this paramount necessity is met, the reasonable claims of all classes will be considered in recruitment.

Mr. Muhammad Din Malak : My question was whether the reasonable claims of the Muhammadans would be considered. Your answer accepts the position explained in my question and you admit that the number of Muhammadans is less, will you give an assurance that the claims of Muhammadans would be duly considered.

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : I am glad that the honourable member has raised the question again. If he will read the Civil List he will find that the combined representation of the Muslim community in the Indian agricultural service and class I of that service is adequate. As far as the appointments go, they are made by the Public Services Commission and not by the Minister.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION AMONG AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANTS.

***1722. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture please state whether it is a fact that out of 227 posts of agricultural assistants, 91 are held by Sikhs, 74 by Muslims and 60 by Hindus, and if so, whether Government propose to adjust this apparent disparity forthwith ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : The figures quoted by the honourable member are pre-retrenchment figures. The communal representation now stands as follows :—

Sikhs	..	..	..	..	..	68
Muslims	..	..	..	..	..	62
Hindus	..	..	..	..	..	53
Others	..	..	..	..	..	1

The policy of Government in the matter is fully explained in the statement made in the Punjab Legislative Council on the 19th July, 1927, by the Finance Member and it is proposed to adhere to that policy.

Mr. Muhammad Din Malak : May I know whether, if recruitment is made, the claims of the Muhammadan community would be kept in view ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : Certainly.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION IN THE VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

***1723. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture please state if it is a fact that in the Veterinary Department out of 6 head clerks there is only one Muslim and out of 50 clerks only 16 Muslims ; if so, whether Government intend to take such steps as would allow the Muslims their due representation ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : The figures given are correct according to the consolidated statement for January 1932. The Punjab Government has called the attention of the director to the need for securing a more suitable representation of communities ; but I would draw the honourable member's attention to the need of maintaining a fixed communal proportion in all the provincial services.

SPECIAL POSTS IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

***1724. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture please state—

- (a) the necessary qualifications, academical or technical of the holders of special posts in the Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, and the qualifications possessed by the present incumbents ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that out of the 27 special posts, 12 are held by Europeans, 11 by Hindus and 2 each by Muslims and Sikhs ;
- (c) whether Government intend to fill up new vacancies by Muslims until their number in this cadre becomes commensurate with their population strength ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : (a) There are no prescribed academical or technical qualifications for holders of special posts. The qualifications possessed by incumbents are given in the History of Services (Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch), Part VIII (a) (v) MacLagan Engineering College and VII—Specialist Officers.

(b) Yes, except that two Europeans have since left the department.

(c) While every endeavour is made to level up these appointments on a more proportionate communal basis, their nature requires the selection of the best men available at the time.

PUNJAB SERVICE OF ENGINEERS.

***1725. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture please state if it is a fact that in the cadre of Punjab service of engineers out of 22 officers, 18 are Hindus and only 2 Muslims, and if so, whether Government propose to remove this deficiency in the number of Muslim officers ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : There are 23 officers in the cadre of the Punjab service of engineers, of whom 18 are Hindus and 5 Muslims. The honourable member's attention is invited to the reply to part (d) (ii) of the Council question No. 1027.¹

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION AMONG SUB-ENGINEERS, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

***1726. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture please state if it is a fact that out of 9 sub-engineers, Public Works Department, only one is a Muslim, whereas the number of Hindus is four and even Sikhs and Europeans each have two appointments ; and if so, whether Government propose to take steps to see that each community has its due share of representation in the cadre of sub-engineers ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : There are at present 7 sub-engineers, of whom one is a European, one Muslim, one Sikh and four Hindus. Promotion to the rank of sub-engineer is made by selection on the basis of the record of service from among the residue upper subordinates, communal representation being disregarded.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION AMONG ASSISTANT ENGINEERS, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

***1727. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture please state if it is a fact that there are two temporary assistant engineers in the Buildings and Roads Branch of the Public Works Department, one a Hindu and the other a Sikh, and the reasons why a Muslim could not be appointed to one of the posts ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : There are on its specialist side three temporary engineers in the Buildings and Roads Branch, a Sikh, a European and a Hindu.

As regards the Sikh the honourable member's attention is invited to the reply made last May to his starred Council question No. 1480.²

The European is employed on the hydro-electric power station at Renala and was transferred to Government along with the installation when it was taken over from Sir Ganga Ram.

The Hindu was selected out of many applicants as being the most suitable.

Mr. Muhammad Din Malak : Is it implied that competent Muhammadans were not forthcoming and were not available ?

¹Volume XXI, page 4.²Volume XXI, page 984.

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : That is a matter for the technical officers of the Government who can judge the qualifications of an engineer. I am no judge.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION AMONG ASSISTANT DEMONSTRATORS,
MACLAGAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

***1728. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture please state if it is a fact that out of five assistant demonstrators in the MacLagan Engineering College only one is a Muslim and, if so, whether the Government propose to remove this obvious disparity in communal representation?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : There are five assistant demonstrators in the MacLagan Engineering College: three Hindus, one Indian Christian and one Muslim. The disparity is due to the difficulty in obtaining suitable Muslim candidates.

Mr. Muhammad Din Malak : If I give the Honourable Minister the names of suitable Muslim candidates, will he kindly ask the Principal of MacLagan Engineering College to consider their applications?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : When a vacancy arises. But honourable members would perhaps like to know that the number of Muslims seeking admission to the MacLagan Engineering College is very low. For the A class there were only three candidates this year and I had to admit all of them.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION IN EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

***1729. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Minister for Education please state—

(a) if it is a fact that out of a total of 115 in the cadre of Punjab educational service (men's branch) class 2, the number of Muslims is only 42 and, if so, whether Government propose to take steps to fill up future vacancies in the cadre from amongst Muslim candidates with a view to making up the deficiency in their number;

(b) if it is a fact that out of a total of 1,012 in the cadre of subordinate educational service (A.-V. section) the number of Muslims is only 886 and, if so, whether Government propose to take such immediate steps as would ensure the Muslim community getting its due share in the A.-V. section of the subordinate educational service?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : (a) Out of a total of 117 in the cadre of the Punjab educational service (class II) men's branch, the number of Muslims is 42 = 36 per cent.

(b) Out of a total of 999 in the A.-V. section of the subordinate educational service (men's branch) the number of Muslims is 881 = 89 per cent.

In making fresh recruitment the claims of each community to adequate representation in the Education Department both Punjab educational service and subordinate educational service will be duly considered.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION AMONG INDIAN CIVIL SURGEONS.

***1730. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Minister for Education please state if it is a fact that out of 9 Indian civil surgeons in the province only one is a Muslim and, if so, whether Government propose to adopt measures to remove this apparent disparity ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : If the honourable member is referring to the nine Indian civil surgeons appointed from the Punjab civil medical service, there happens at the present time to be only one Muslim. Two of the nine are selection grade posts, and the other seven are time-scale posts filled according to seniority plus merit, and it is not possible to ensure within any given time any special communal proportion. It is difficult to withhold promotion of a deserving and senior most officer on religious grounds. What Government can do is to recruit a fair number of Muslims, when fresh recruitment takes place, in order to raise their percentage in the cadre and this the Government has done continuously during recent years. During the last five years thirty-three assistant surgeons have been recruited and out of these there were—

- 19 Muslims.
- 7 Hindus.
- 6 Sikhs.
- 1 Indian Christian.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION AMONG SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

***1731. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Minister for Education please state if it is a fact that out of a total of 643 sub-assistant surgeonships the Hindus hold 387 appointments, the Sikhs 105 and the Muslims 148 ; if so, whether Government intend to so fill up future vacancies as would enable the Muslims to get their due representation within a measurable time ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : There are at present (1st October 1932) 629 sub-assistant surgeons of whom 144 are Muslims, 104 Sikhs, 8 Christians and 373 Hindus. According to the existing orders recruitment to the sub-assistant surgeons' cadre is made in the following proportions :—

Muslims	50 per cent.
Sikhs	20 per cent.
Others	30 per cent.

Candidates falling under each communal or class groups compete among themselves only ; but owing to reductions in the cadre no recruitment to the sub-assistant surgeons service has been made since February 1928.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION IN LAW DEPARTMENT.

***1732. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Finance Member please state—

- (a) if in the cadre of public prosecutors only 41·9 per cent. of the posts is held by Muslims :

(b) if in the cadre of clerks, in the Law Department, only 83·8 per cent. of the posts is held by Muslims ;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to remove the existing disparity in the representation of various communities ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a) Of the 29 permanent posts of public prosecutors 44·83 per cent. are held by Muslims.

(b) Yes.

(c) The honourable member is referred to the proceedings of this Council for the 19th of July 1927 in which the policy of Government in this matter was defined by my predecessor.

MUSLIM REPRESENTATION IN THE JAIL DEPARTMENT.

***1733. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Finance Member kindly state—

(a) if in the cadre of deputy superintendents, Jail Department, the Muslims hold only 84·6 per cent. of the appointments ;

(b) if in the cadre of assistant jailors, the Muslims hold only 37·5 per cent. of the posts ;

(c) if in the cadre of accounts staff and storekeepers, the Muslims hold only 16 per cent. of the posts ;

(d) if in the cadre of dispensers, the Muslims hold only 40 per cent. of the posts ;

(e) if in the cadre of teaching and instructional staff, the Muslims hold only 44·4 per cent. of the posts ;

(f) if in the cadre of head assistants, the Muslims hold only 25 per cent. of the posts ;

(g) if in the cadre of senior clerks, the Muslims hold only 14·3 per cent. of the posts ;

(h) if in the cadre of junior clerks, the Muslims hold only 28·6 per cent. of the posts ;

(i) if replies to (a) to (h) above be in the affirmative, whether Government propose to so readjust the method of retrenchment and recruitment in the future as will allow the Muslims their due percentage in these services ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a) No. Muslims hold 88·09 per cent. of the appointments.

(b) Assistant jailors have now been replaced by assistant superintendents. In the cadre of assistant superintendents, Muslims hold 82·65 per cent. of the posts.

(c) Yes.

(d) No. Muslims hold 68·75 per cent. of the posts of dispensers.

(e) and (f) Yes.

(g) There is no Muslim senior clerk.

(h) Muslims hold 27·27 per cent. of the posts.

(i) The honourable member is referred to the proceedings of this Council for the 19th of July 1927, in which the policy of Government in this matter was defined by my predecessor.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION IN RECLAMATION DEPARTMENT.

***1734. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** (i) Will the Honourable Finance Member please state if in the Reclamation Department, the cadre of—

- (a) teachers, Muslims hold only 40 per cent. of the posts ;
- (b) warders, Muslims hold only 46·6 per cent. of the posts ;
- (c) assistant probation and criminal tribes officers, the Muslims hold only 25 per cent. of the posts ;
- (d) if replies to the above be in the affirmative, will Government please state if they intend to take steps to improve the Muslim representation in these services ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a) No. The present proportion is 60 per cent.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes, but the proportion of probation and criminal tribes officers, who form part of the same cadre as assistant officers, is 75 per cent.

(d) Does not arise.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION, CRIMINAL DEPARTMENT.

***1735. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state if in the Criminal Department—

- (a) the Muslims hold only 32·4 per cent. of the posts coming under the head “ supervising staff ” ;
- (b) the Muslims hold only 35·7 per cent. of the posts coming under the head “ teachers and preachers ” ;
- (c) the Muslims hold only 27·8 per cent. of the clerical posts ;
- (d) if the replies to the above be in the affirmative, whether Government propose to remove the existing inequalities in the proportionate representation of the various communities ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : It is presumed that the honourable member is referring to the Criminal Tribes Department.

The present proportion is—

- (a) 81·5 per cent.
- (b) 80·4 per cent.
- (c) 88·3 per cent.

(d) Due regard will continue to be paid to the principle that undue preponderance of any one class in the public services of the province to the prejudice of the reasonable claims of other classes of community should be avoided.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION, HIGH COURT.

***1736. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Finance Member please state if in the High Court, in the cadre of—

- (a) gazetted ministerial officers, the Muslims hold no appointment whatsoever ;
- (b) superintendents, the Muslims hold only 12·5 per cent. of the posts ;
- (c) clerks, the Muslims hold only 37 per cent. of the posts ;
- (d) if the replies to the above be in the affirmative, whether Government propose to so readjust the method of recruitment to these cadres in the future as would enable the Muslims to get their due shares ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a), (b) and (c). Yes.

(d) Appointments to the ministerial staff of the High Court are made by the High Court itself under the Letters Patent. The policy of Government in this matter was defined by my predecessor in a speech delivered in this Council on the 19th of July 1927.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION, CIVIL SECRETARIAT.

***1737. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Finance Member kindly state if in the Punjab Civil Secretariat, in the cadre of—

- (a) superintendents, the Muslims hold only 16·7 per cent. of the posts ;
- (b) personal assistants and stenographers, the Muslims hold only 30·8 per cent. of the posts ;
- (c) assistants, the Muslims hold only 30·4 per cent. of the posts ;
- (d) restorers, the Muslims hold only 37·5 per cent. of the posts ;
- (e) if the replies to the above be in the affirmative, whether Government propose to adopt measures which will secure to the Muslims their due share ?

Mr. C. C. Garbett (Chief Secretary) : (a) to (d). The figures quoted correctly represent the percentages of the permanent staff on January 1st, 1932.

If officiating and temporary appointments are included the position on November 1st, was as follows :—

Superintendents	..	..	..	16·2 per cent.
Personal assistants and stenographers	..	..	..	28·6 per cent.
Assistants	..	..	..	34·5 per cent.
Restorers	..	..	..	37·5 per cent.

(e) The balance of the communities is one of the factors taken into consideration when recruitment is made : but not when promotions are due.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION IN THE PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

***1738. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state if it is a fact that in the Punjab Government Printing Department, in the cadre of clerical establishment, the Muslims hold only 41 per cent. of the posts and, if so, whether it is proposed to improve the number of Muslim clerks ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : It is a fact that the Muslims held 41 per cent. of the posts on the clerical establishment of the Punjab Government Press on 1st January 1932. The question of any improvement in the direction desired cannot be considered till such time as the posts now held by non-Muslims fall vacant.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION, FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

***1739. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Member for Revenue please state if in the office of the Financial Commissioners, in the cadres of—

- (a) superintendents, the Muslims hold only 16·7 per cent. of the posts ;
- (b) assistants, the Muslims hold only 47·8 per cent. of the posts ;
- (c) junior clerks, the Muslims hold only 31·5 per cent. of the posts ;
- (d) if replies to the above be in the affirmative, whether it is intended to take steps to improve the Muslim representation in these cadres ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a), (b) and (c). The percentages given are approximately correct.

(d) Government is constantly bearing in mind the desirability of securing suitable representation of all communities.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION, COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, AMBALA DIVISION.

***1740. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state if in the Commissioner's office, Ambala division, in the cadre of—

- (a) superintendents and head clerks, the Muslims hold only 32 per cent. of the posts ;
- (b) clerks, the Muslims hold only 37·6 per cent. of the posts ;
- (c) if so, whether the Government propose to take steps to duly improve the Muslim representation in these cadres ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) and (b). The percentages given relate to Commissioner's and Deputy Commissioners' offices in the Ambala division.

(c) A copy of the question and reply will be sent to the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners, Ambala division, for information and such action as they may consider necessary.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, JULLUNDUR DIVISION.

***1741. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** (1) Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state if in the Commissioner's office, Jullundur division, in the cadre of—

(a) superintendents and head clerks, the Muslims hold only 17·4 per cent. of the posts ;

(b) clerks, the Muslims hold only 89·2 per cent. of the posts.

(2) If the replies to the above be in the affirmative, whether Government intend to take steps to duly improve the Muslim representation in these cadres ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (1) (a) and (b). The percentages given relate to Commissioner's and Deputy Commissioners' offices in the Jullundur division.

(2) A copy of the question and reply will be sent to the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners, Jullundur division, for information and such action as they may deem necessary.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, LAHORE DIVISION.

***1742. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Member for Revenue be pleased to state if it is a fact that in the Commissioner's office, Lahore division, in the cadre of superintendents and head clerks the Muslims hold only 28·5 per cent. of the posts, and if so, whether Government propose to take steps to duly improve the Muslim representation ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : The percentage relates to Commissioner's and Deputy Commissioners' offices in the Lahore division. A copy of the Council question and of its reply will be sent to the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners, Lahore division, for information and such action as they may consider necessary.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, RAWALPINDI DIVISION.

***1743. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state if it is a fact that in the Commissioner's office, Rawalpindi division, in the cadre of superintendents and head clerks the Muslims hold only 34·4 per cent. of the posts and, if so, whether Government propose to take steps to duly increase the number of Muslims in these cadres ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : The percentage relates to Commissioner's and Deputy Commissioners' offices in the Rawalpindi division. A copy of the Council question with a copy of the reply will be sent to the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners, Rawalpindi division, for information and such action as they may consider necessary.

NILI BAR COLONY ESTABLISHMENT.

***1744. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state if in the Nili Bar Colony Establishment, in the cadre of clerks, the Muslims hold only 41·7 per cent. of the posts and, if so, whether it is intended to duly increase the number of Muslim clerks ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : The percentage quoted seems to be correct according to the consolidated statement prepared up to 1st January 1932. Government is constantly keeping in mind the desirability of maintaining suitable representation of all communities.

COLONY OFFICE, LYALLPUR.

***1745. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state if it is a fact that in the Colony office, Lyallpur, the Muslims hold only 22·0 per cent. of the posts and, if so, whether Government propose to take steps to improve the Muslim representation ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : The proportion given seems to be correct according to the consolidated statement prepared up to 1st January 1932. Government constantly keeps in mind the desirability of maintaining a suitable proportion for all communities.

MR. GILLAN, SUPERINTENDENT, DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
LAHORE.

***1746. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—

- (a) the age of Mr. Gillan, superintendent, Deputy Commissioner's office, Lahore, at the time he entered Government service ;
- (b) his present age ;
- (c) the salary on which he joined Government service ;
- (d) the dates on which he received increments since joining Government service, along with the amounts of increments ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) 25 years and 1 month ;

- (b) 30 years and 10 months ;
- (c) Rs. 100.
- (d) On 1st February 1928, Rs. 10 (100—10—300 scale).
On 14th September 1928, promoted to 250—10—300 scale.
On 14th September 1929, Rs. 10.
On 14th September 1930, Rs. 10.
On 14th September 1931, Rs. 10.
On 14th September 1932, Rs. 10 (promoted to Rs. 250—20—350 scale).

SUPERINTENDENT, DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, LAHORE.

***1747. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state the names of persons who have held the post of superintendent, Deputy Commissioner's office, Lahore, during the last thirty years ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan :

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Mr. C. L. Lameur | } Have held the post of head clerk during the year 1902-19 prior to the introduction of the term "superintendent." |
| 2. Mr. L. C. Shore | |
| 3. Mr. R. S. D'Arey | |
| 4. Mr. G. Haegert | |
| 5. Mr. C. O'Brian | } Have held the post of superintendent since 1919 when this designation came into existence. |
| 6. L. Ramsaran Das | |
| 7. Lala Moti Ram | |
| 8. Mr. J. A. Gillan (officiating.) | |

SUPERINTENDENT, DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, LAHORE.

***1748. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—

- (a) if it is a fact that no Muslim has ever been appointed to the post of the superintendent, Deputy Commissioner's office, Lahore, and if so why ;
- (b) if Government intend at all to consider the eligibility of a Muslim candidate for the post ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) Yes. Appointment to the post of superintendents of deputy commissioners offices are made with due regard to seniority and suitability and Government does not consider it desirable to fetter the discretion of the officers responsible for filling up these posts by issuing any special instructions in the matter.

(b) The appointment is within the competence of the Commissioner, Lahore division, whose attention will be drawn to this question.

Mr. Muhammad Din Malak : Does it imply that competent Muhammadan superintendents are not available ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : I am afraid I cannot answer that question. It rests with the authority who appoints them.

Mr. Muhammad Din Malak : Then the authorities will take a cue from this answer and they will never appoint any Muhammadan at all.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : The attention of deputy commissioners and commissioners has been drawn to the paucity of Muslims and no doubt they will keep this in view.

SUPERINTENDENT, DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, LAHORE.

***1749. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member please lay on the table a statement showing the names of the officials who have received promotion in consequence of Mr. Gillan's appointment to the post of superintendent, Deputy Commissioner's office, Lahore ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : The required statement is laid on the table.

Name of official promoted.

Post to which promoted.

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. Lala Daulat Ram | .. Assistant superintendent, vice Mr. J. A. Gillan. |
| 2. B. Bhagwant Singh | .. Head assistant, vice Lala Daulat Ram. |
| 3. Lala Trilok Chand | .. Clerk, Rs. 75—125 grade, vice B. Bhagwant Singh. |
| 4. M. Abdul Aziz | .. Clerk, Rs. 40—90 grade, vice Lala Trilok Chand. |

Mr. Muhammad Din Malak : Though Mr. Gillan has never had any practical experience, still he is appointed to this post ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : How could he have the experience unless he was appointed to the post.

Mr. Muhammad Din Malak : But he, Mr. Gillan, has been appointed to the post though he had never before seen the inside of a deputy commissioner's office even as an assistant or a clerk.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : Not till he was appointed.

SUPERINTENDENT, DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, LAHORE.

***1750. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state if Mr. Gillan, superintendent, Deputy Commissioner's office, Lahore, ever had any practical experience of the working of a deputy commissioner's office ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : No.

PERMANENT STAFF OF THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC BRANCH.

***1751. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state—

- (a) if it is a fact that permanent staff for the Hydro-Electric Branch of the Public Works Department is about to be engaged ;
- (b) if so, whether he will lay on the table a statement showing the number of—
 - (i) engineers to be brought on the permanent establishment,
 - (ii) managers and assistant managers to be brought on the permanent establishment,
 - (iii) subordinates,
 - (iv) foremen and assistant foremen,
 - (v) mechanics,
 - (vi) linesmen, assistant linesmen, &c.,
 - (vii) draftsmen,
 - (viii) clerks, and
 - (ix) storekeepers ?

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

(b) (i) 14.

(ii) 25.

(iii) to (ix) The non-gazetted cadre has not yet (22nd October 1932) been sanctioned.

Mr. Muhammad Din Malak : Were all the higher grade appointments advertised ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : Some were; but I do not know exactly which.

Mr. Muhammad Din Malak : I want to know whether all the higher grade appointments were advertised.

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : What does the honourable member mean by "higher grade"? Higher than what—than a chaprasi or an assistant or an engineer ?

Mr. Muhammad Din Malak : Gazetted officers in the higher grades. First grade and second grade engineers. Will you kindly answer now ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : There are no first and second grade engineers.

Mr. Muhammad Din Malak : First and second class.

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : There are no first and second class engineers.

Mr. Muhammad Din Malak : Is it proposed to absorb all the permanent higher grade appointments in the hydro-electric department of gazetted officers by promoting those who are holding junior appointments at present ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : Does it arise from this question ?

Mr. Muhammad Din Malak : It does.

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : No.

Mr. Muhammad Din Malak : Why not ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : Question of opinion.

Mr. Muhammad Din Malak : Who is to decide it ?

Mr. President : The relevant portion of the standing order on the subject is as follows :—

Any member may put a supplementary question for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact regarding which an answer has been given.

Which matter of fact does the honourable member wish to have further elucidated ?

Mr. Muhammad Din Malak : I want further elucidation.

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : To which part of the answer ?

Mr. Muhammad Din Malak : Part (b) (i).

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : My reply is "14." There cannot be any elucidation of the figure.

Mian Nurullah : Should the supplementary question refer to a matter arising out of the question or out of the answer?

Mr. President : Has the honourable member read the article?

Mian Nurullah : After reading the Standing Order I am of the same opinion. An answer may be "yes" or "no."

Mr. President : All matters of fact regarding which a question is asked or answer given may be elucidated further.

Mian Nurullah : Whether they occur in the answer or in the question?

Mr. President : Yes.

MUSLIM REPRESENTATION IN HYDRO-ELECTRIC BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

***1752. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Muslim representation, particularly in the higher grades of the service, in the Hydro-Electric Branch of the Public Works Department is exceedingly small, and
- (b) whether Government propose to avail themselves of the opportunity of filling up the permanent cadre to duly improve the percentage of Muslim gazetted and non-gazetted staff?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : (a) There are 6 Muslims out of 37 gazetted officers.

(b) Subject to efficiency the Government endeavours to give adequate representation to each community.

Mr. Muhammad Din Malak : With regard to part (b) of my question, no direct answer has been given to this part of the question.

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : That follows.

Mr. Muhammad Din Malak : No.

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : Subject to efficiency the Government endeavours to give adequate representation to each community, and I think Muslim community is also included.

Mr. Muhammad Din Malak : My question is whether Government is prepared to consider the claims of the Muslim community? My question does not concern itself with other communities who are already over represented. A definite question requires a definite answer. Is the Honourable Minister afraid of using or has he any objection to utter the word Muslim and give an assurance that the claims of the Muslim community will in future be duly considered?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : Why not. Certainly.

QUALIFICATIONS OF ENGINEERS IN HYDRO-ELECTRIC BRANCH,
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

***1753. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government kindly state—

- (a) if the candidates with engineering qualifications from the Benares Hindu University are preferred for service in the Hydro-Electric Branch of the Public Works Department to the candidates holding degrees and diplomas from English universities ;
- (b) whether Government will please lay on the table a statement showing—
 - (i) the names of the engineers at present employed in the Hydro-Electric Branch,
 - (ii) the names of the universities at which they qualified whether in India or abroad,
 - (iii) the salaries on which these officials were, in the first instance engaged, and
 - (iv) the salaries at present drawn ?

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

(b) A statement is placed on the table.

[The Hon. Dr. Gokal Chand Narang.]

STATEMENT.

Serial No.	Name of Engineer Officer at present employed in the Hydro-Electric Branch, Public Works Department.	Name of University at which the officer qualified.	Pay in which the officer was in the first instance, engaged.	The present pay of the officer.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	H. P. Thomas	McGill	Rs. 1,725 p. m. plus S. O. P. £ 13-6-8.	Rs. 2,875 p. m. plus S. O. P. £ 13-6-8.	<p>The statement does not include the names of officers who have left the service, but were on leave in October, 1932. Some officers are qualified for entry to the Hydro-Electric Branch otherwise than by graduating at a University. Some officers were in the first instance engaged in branches other than Hydro-Electric—in such cases the entry in column 4 is blank.</p> <p>The salary mentioned in column 5 does not take account of the 10 per cent. cut.</p>
2	C. E. Jeffries	London	..	Rs. 2,000 plus S. O. P. £ 13-6-8.	
3	T. A. Arnall	Do.	Rs. 1,325 plus S. O. P. £ 30 ..	Rs. 1,750 plus S. O. P. £ 13-6-8.	
4	R. N. Aylward	..	..	Rs. 1,375 plus S. O. P. £ 30 ..
5	G. H. Hunt	Manchester	..	Rs. 1,125 plus S. O. P. £ 30 ..	
6	A. G. Wheeler	..	Rs. 875 plus S. O. P. £ 30 ..	Rs. 1,075 plus S. O. P. £ 30 ..	
7	A. Guthrie	London	Rs. 1,000 (fixed)	..	
8	S. A. Gedhury	Bombay and London	Rs. 675 p. m. ..	Rs. 775 p. m.	
9	F. W. Brickman	..	Rs. 925 plus S. O. P. £ 30 ..	Rs. 975 plus S. O. P. £ 30. --	
10	H. K. L. Wadley	..	Rs. 475 plus S. O. P. Rs. 150 p. m.	Rs. 325 p. m. plus Rs. 150 S. O. P.	
11	A. Ghafoor	..	Rs. 150 p. m. ..	Rs. 270.	
12	Bansi Ram Tandon	..	..	Rs. 610 less pension.

13	H. S. Bedi	Chicago	..	Rs. 150 p. m.	..	Rs. 270 p. m.
14	Lachman Singh	..	..	Rs. 273 p. m.	..	Rs. 203 p. m.
15	N. C. Gupta	Birmingham	..	Rs. 248 p. m.	..	Rs. 350 p. m.
16	K. C. Gandhi	Chicago	..	Rs. 248 p. m.	..	Rs. 350 p. m.
17	T. N. Idnani	Bombay and Manchester.	..	Rs. 190 p. m.	..	Rs. 310 p. m.
18	Islam-ul-Haque	Toronto	..	Rs. 400 p. m.	..	Rs. 400 p. m.
19	B. N. Channa	..	..	Rs. 150 p. m.	..	Rs. 178 p. m.
20	Rehmat Ellahi	..	..	Rs. 150 p. m.	..	Rs. 171 p. m.
21	Abdul Hamid	Durham	..	Rs. 150 p. m.	..	Rs. 171 p. m.
22	D. R. Bedi	Benares Hindu	..	Rs. 150 p. m.	..	Rs. 164 p. m.
23	M. A. Qureshi	..	..	Rs. 150 p. m.	..	Rs. 164 p. m.
24	H. B. Gupta	Benares Hindu	..	Rs. 150 p. m.	..	Rs. 164 p. m.
25	M. S. Uppal	..	..	Rs. 150 p. m.	..	Rs. 164 p. m.
26	A. W. Siraj-ud-Din	..	..	Rs. 150 p. m.	..	Rs. 164 p. m.
27	Abdul Hamid	..	..	Rs. 127	..	Rs. 134.
28	V. S. Mittal	Benares Hindu	..	Rs. 127	..	Rs. 134.
29	N. B. Macmillan	Glasgow	..	Rs. 1,375 p. m. plus S. O. P. £ 30.	..	Rs. 1,375 p. m. plus S. O. P. £ 30.
30	B. K. Sibou	..	..	..	..	Rs. 750 p. m.
31	V. F. Critchley	..	..	..	..	Rs. 1,000 p. m. plus S. O. P. £ 30.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY ENGINEERING GRADUATES IN PUNJAB SERVICE.

***1754. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state if graduates in the faculty of engineering from the Benares Hindu University—

(i) have ever been taken in Government service in any branch of engineering in the Punjab other than the hydro-electric.

(ii) have ever been appointed in the Hydro-Electric Branch of the Public Works Department by any of his predecessors ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : (i) Since the rules for admission to the Buildings and Roads Branch of the Punjab, Public Works Department, and to the State Railway Service of Engineers recognise the Benares Hindu University as qualifying for entry, the presumption is that graduates from that University have either been or may be admitted to the services mentioned. The civil lists do not record the place of graduation and to ascertain this by special enquiry from the date the rules were made or the Faculty of Engineering at the Benares Hindu University was instituted would involve unjustifiable labour.

(ii) Yes.

CHIEF ENGINEERS.

***1755. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state if one of the chief engineers, Irrigation Department, is due to retire in November, 1932, and if so, whether the Government will avail themselves of this opportunity and reduce the number of Chief Engineers from three to two ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : Yes ; it is, however, not at present considered possible in the interests of the public service to reduce the number from three to two.

CHIEF ENGINEERS AND STAFF, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

***1756. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member please lay on the table a statement showing—

- (a) the total number of chief engineers in the Irrigation Department ;
- (b) the number of chief engineers who spent the past summer in Simla and the number of chief engineers who spent the summer of 1931 in Simla ;
- (c) the total number of under-secretaries, personal assistants, superintendents, head assistants, assistants, and clerks in the Punjab Irrigation Secretariat ;
- (d) the number of under-secretaries, personal assistants, superintendents, head assistants, assistants and clerks who participated in the Simla exodus (i) in the year 1931 and (ii) in the year 1932 ;

- (e) the cost incurred in the Simla exodus by the Punjab Irrigation Secretariat (i) in the year 1931 and (ii) in the year 1932?

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

(b) Three, in both cases.

(c) and (d)

	(c)	1931.	(d) 1932.
Under-secretaries	4	5	4
Personal assistants	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Superintendents	9	6	4
Head assistants	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Assistants	30	6	7
Clerks	62	8	10
		(plus 2 drafts-men).	(plus 2 drafts-men).

(e) 1931—Rs. 20,909, 1932—Rs. 20,309.

CHIEF ENGINEERS AND SIMLA EXODUS.

***1757. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak:** Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—

(a) whether all the three chief engineers, Punjab Irrigation Department are Secretaries to Government;

(b) if not—

(i) how many are Secretaries to the Punjab Government in the Irrigation Department;

(ii) how many of them are counted as wanted officers and how many as recessing officers for the purpose of Simla exodus;

(iii) the nature of the public interest for which their presence in Simla is deemed necessary during the hot weather;

(iv) if all are counted as wanted officers, the nature of the public interest for which their presence in Simla is deemed necessary during the hot weather;

(v) if some of the chief engineers are counted as recessing officers, the reasons as to why they as recessing officers spend the entire hot weather season in Simla?

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

(b) (i) to (iii) and (v). Do not arise.

(iv) The attention of the honourable member is invited to the reply to Council question No. 1479¹.

Mr. Muhammad Din Malak: With regard to part (b) of my question, I have not been able to appreciate your answer.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: Parts (b) (i) to (iii) and (v). Do not arise, because they are all secretaries.

TOURS OF CHIEF ENGINEERS, IRRIGATION.

***1758. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member please lay on the table a statement showing—

- (a) the tours of the chief engineers, Irrigation Department, made from Simla,
- (b) the necessity for such tours, and
- (c) the money spent by each of the chief engineers on each particular tour?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) Copies of the tours made from Simla by the chief engineers, Public Works Department, Irrigation branch, during 1932, are placed on the table.

(b) Inspection and consultation with local officers.

(c) It is not understood whether public or private expenditure is referred to : the travelling allowance drawn was as follows :—

		Rs.	A.	P.
B. P. Hadow, Esquire, C.I.E.	..	318	7	0
A. Murphy, Esquire, O.B.E.	..	427	4	0
Rai Bahadur A. P. Varma	..	449	1	0

Tour programme of Mr. B. P. Hadow, C.I.E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Punjab, Public Works Department, Irrigation Works, Punjab, during the monsoon season August 1932.

August.

4th Thursday	..	..	Simla to Lahore.
5th Friday	..	..	Lahore.
6th Saturday	..	..	Lahore to Sharakpur, Upper Chenab Canal to Chichoki Malian and back.
7th Sunday	..	..	Lahore to Gujranwala via Chichoki Malian.
8th Monday	..	..	Gujranwala.
9th Tuesday	..	..	Gujranwala to Merala.
10th Wednesday	..	..	} Halt Merala.
and	..	..
11th Thursday	..	..	} Merala to Khanki.
12th Friday	..	..
13th Saturday	..	..	} Halt Khanki.
and	..	..
14th Sunday	..	..	} Khanki to Rasul.
15th Monday	..	..
16th Tuesday	..	..	Rasul to Mangla and back.
17th Wednesday	..	..	Rasul halt.
18th Thursday	..	..	Rasul to Lahore.
19th Friday	..	..	Leave Lahore.
20th Saturday	..	..	Arrive Simla.

Tour programme of Rai Bahadur Lala Ambika Prasad Varma, Officiating Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Punjab, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, during August 1982.

August 1982.

7th Sunday	..	..	Leave Simla.
8th Monday	..	..	Arrive Lahore.
9th Tuesday	..	..	Halt Lahore.
10th Wednesday	..	..	Lahore to Madhopur.
11th Thursday	..	..	} Halt Madhopur.
and	..	..
12th Friday	..	..	} Madhopur to Amritsar.
13th Saturday	..	..
14th Sunday	..	..	Amritsar to Ferozepore.
15th Monday	..	..	Ferozepore to Rupar.
16th Tuesday	..	..	} Halt Rupar.
and	..	..
17th Wednesday	..	..	} Rupar to Tajawala.
18th Thursday	..	..
19th Friday	..	..	Halt Tajawala.
20th Saturday	..	..	Tajawala to Patiala.
21st Sunday	..	..	Patiala to Ferozepore.
22nd Monday	..	..	Ferozepore to Lahore.
			Leave Lahore
23rd Tuesday	..	..	Arrive Simla.

Tour programme of A. Murphy, Esquire, O.B.E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Punjab, Public Works Department, Irrigation Works, Punjab, during the month of August 1982.

August 1982.

16th Tuesday	..	..	Departure Simla.
17th Wednesday	..	..	Arrive Lahore.
			Departure Lahore by
			5 p.m.
			Arrive Ferozepore.
18th Thursday	..	..	Halt Ferozepore.
19th Friday	..	..	Ferozepore to Sulemanke.
20th Saturday	..	..	Halt Sulemanke.
21st Sunday	..	..	Sulemanke to Pullah.
22nd Monday	..	..	Halt Pullah.
23rd Tuesday	..	..	Pullah to Bahawalpur.
24th Wednesday	..	..	Halt Bahawalpur.
25th Thursday	..	..	Bahawalpur to Panjnad.
26th Friday	..	..	Panjnad to Lahore
			Departure Lahore
			(by evening train).
27th Saturday	..	..	Arrive Simla.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY, PUNJAB IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

***1759. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state if it is contemplated to revive the post of the Assistant Secretary, Punjab Irrigation ; if so, whether the post will be given to one of the superintendents or an outsider and in the latter case, the reasons why ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : There is no proposal at present to revive the post of Assistant Secretary, Punjab Irrigation.

SAVINGS IN EXPENDITURE.

***1760. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Finance Member please state the amount of savings effected this year—

- (i) in the annual expenditure on the Simla exodus ;
- (ii) in the expenditure on printing due to discontinuance of the practice of supplying members of the Punjab Legislative Council with advance copies of replies to Council questions ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (i) Rs. 16,953.

(ii) The supply of advance copies was only discontinued in November 1931. It is not yet possible to state the savings effected on this account during the current year 1932-33. The cost of production of these copies for the February—March and April—May Sessions of 1931 amounted approximately Rs. 500 which can be taken to represent the savings in 1932 when advance copies were not ordered.

HEALTH OF DR. MUHAMMAD ALAM.

***1761. Mr. Mukand Lal Puri :** Will the Honourable Finance Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether Dr. Muhammad Alam, B. A. (Oxon.), LL. D. (Dublin) *ex-Member*, Punjab Legislative Council and leader of opposition, Vice-President, High Court Bar Association and Bar-at-Law, who was convicted in the recent civil disobedience movement and is now in the Central Jail, Lahore, has fully recovered his weight and health, if so, under whose treatment he was kept, if not, his weight now, his ailments and the treatment he is accorded ;
- (b) how long he was or for how long he has been on the hospital list ;
- (c) whether any specialists were consulted, their diagnosis, prognosis and treatment ;
- (d) when the specialist consulted was consulted last, who he was and what for he was consulted ;
- (e) the temperature on the days when the specialist was consulted last, what it is since then, and whether the honourable member will please lay this record also on the table ;

- (f) the range of his temperature before the first specialist was consulted, what it was after that, what it is now ;
- (g) whether the record of the temperature has been regularly kept, since the day his illness began, if so, whether it will be laid on the table ;
- (h) his weight on admission and now ;
- (i) how many fits of unconsciousness he had and when he got the last ;
- (j) whether he has been passing blood with urine ; how many times his urine has been examined, what the result was and by whom the specimens were examined ;
- (k) the opinion of the Superintendent, Central Jail, Lahore, about his disease and what treatment he is giving now if Dr. Muhammad Alam is still ill ;
- (l) the opinion of the specialists, what they thought fever was due to and what treatment they advised, whether there was any difference of opinion in the treatment advised to Dr. Muhammad Alam by the superintendent as well as the specialists ;
- (m) whether Dr. Muhammad Alam or Mrs. Muhammad Alam ever expressed a desire to be permitted to get him examined and take the opinion of his medical adviser, whether it was allowed, if not why not, if so when ;
- (n) whether the Government is aware that the reported serious condition of Dr. Muhammad Alam is causing great anxiety and alarm not only to his friends but throughout the province ;
- (o) whether in view of the reports about the serious condition of Dr. Muhammad Alam, Government intends to release him ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : The honourable member is referred to the statement*, made by me on the 8th November 1932, to which I have nothing to add.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON LABOUR.

***1762. Mr. M. A. Ghani :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to lay a statement on the table showing the action taken by the Punjab Government on the various recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labour in India so far as the provincial matters relating to this province are concerned ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : The recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labour involve provincial legislation or administrative action by local Governments. They are under the active consideration of the Punjab Government. The issues are important and require careful examination and Government is not yet in a position to lay a statement on the table showing the action taken on each recommendation.

PUNJAB CO-OPERATIVE PRINTING PRESS SOCIETY, LAHORE.

***1763. Mr. M. A. Ghani :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

- (a) whether any inquiry under section 95 of the Co-operative Societies Act was held into the affairs of the Punjab Co-operative Printing Press Society, Lahore ;
- (b) if so, who made the inquiry ;
- (c) whether the inquiry officer was a Government servant and if so, what salary he was drawing when he made the inquiry ;
- (d) how long the inquiry lasted ;
- (e) whether any witnesses were examined by him and if so, who were examined ;
- (f) whether the Honourable Minister will kindly place on the table the report of the inquiry officer ?

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

(b) Mr. Jai Dev Kohli, auditor, Punjab Co-operative Union.

(c) No.

(d) 78 days.

(e) I regret the information is not available.

(f) The report is not a public document and cannot be laid on the table.

PATHAN MONEY LENDERS.

***1764. Mr. M. A. Ghani :** Will the Honourable Finance Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is not a fact that in the Punjab certain Pathan and other itinerant money lenders do often take extra-legal steps for the recovery of their money ;
- (b) whether he is aware that the Central Banking Enquiry Committee have strongly recommended to the Punjab Government to take early steps to protect the borrowers from the methods employed by the money lenders mentioned in (a) above and thus deal with the "insidious menace to society" ;
- (c) if the answers to (a) and (b) be in the affirmative, what steps have been taken by him in this respect ;
- (d) if the answer to (c) above be in the negative, reasons for not taking any steps ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a) Government has no such information.

(b) The Committee made a general recommendation based on conditions which are said to exist in Bombay.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

(d) Does not arise.

Mian Nurullah : What is meant by "extra-legal steps?"

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : I think the honourable the questioner should answer that.

Mr. M. A. Ghani : The phrase "extra-legal steps" means the use of force by *lathis* and *dandas*, etc., or sitting in *dharna* as the Pathan money lenders often do.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON LABOUR.

***1765. Mr. M. A. Ghani :** (a) Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government of India have recently asked the opinion of the Punjab Government as regards the question of making the "besetting an industrial establishment for collecting debts" a criminal and cognizable offence in accordance with the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labour in India?

(b) If so, will he kindly place on the table a copy of the opinion expressed by the Punjab Government in this respect?

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

(b) The local Government has not yet expressed an opinion.

SUBORDINATE ENGINEERING SERVICE.

***1766. Mr. M. A. Ghani :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the members of the subordinate engineering service of the Public Works Department are debarred from being promoted to the Punjab engineering service;

(b) whether it is not a fact that members of the corresponding subordinate services of other departments are not debarred from being promoted to their respective higher posts in Punjab services;

(c) if so, reasons for the differential treatment of the members of the subordinate engineering service mentioned in (a)?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) It is not known what the procedure and conditions in other departments are, but the practice in other departments cannot be compared with an engineering department.

(c) The Punjab service of engineers is intended to be a service of engineers and not promoted subordinates.

TEXTILE INSPECTOR OF THE PUNJAB INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

***1767. Mr. M. A. Ghani :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self Government be pleased to state (a) the University and (b) the technical qualifications of the present Textile Inspector of the Punjab Industrial Department?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : (a) and (b). The Textile Inspector possesses a certificate from the Government Central Weavery in weaving, hosiery and tinsel; 1st Class certificate in cotton dyeing of the City and Guilds Institute, London; 1st Class certificate in dyeing from the Government Dyeing School, Cawnpore, United Provinces; and a certificate from the Kakomi Cotton Mills, Cawnpore, in bleaching and finishing. He possesses suitable qualifications for the post which he holds.

Mr. M. A. Ghani : I have asked : " Does he possess any University qualifications ? " It has not been answered.

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : No.

INDUSTRIAL AND WEAVING INSTITUTIONS.

***1768. Mr. M. A. Ghani :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to lay on the table a list of (a) industrial and (b) weaving institutions in the Punjab together with the number of students (i) who have graduated from each of them and (ii) who were studying there on the 1st of July 1932 tabulating (i) and (ii) as belonging to (a) industrial classes and (b) non-industrial classes ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : The information required by the honourable member is being collected and will be communicated when ready.

Mr. M. A. Ghani : Is the Honourable Minister entitled to say that he will communicate the information to me ? As I understand from the ruling of the Honourable the President of the Assembly at the last session, a question asked on the floor of the House should be answered on the floor of the House. I am also aware that the Honourable President of the Council of State gave a ruling to the contrary on this subject.

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : If the honourable member liked, it would also be communicated to him. It was only to give him an additional benefit.

Mr. President : Starred questions are generally answered on the floor of the House but if for any reason a question is not so answered the practice is to supply the required information to the member who had tabled the question.

Mr. M. A. Ghani : No, Sir. That has not been the practice. I wish to have your ruling. The point is whether when a question is put in the House but is not answered in the House, the Member for Government is entitled to communicate the answer to the member putting the question.

Mr. President : When a question is not answered on the floor of the House, if the member, who had given notice of it, so desires, the question will be put down for some other day; otherwise according to the practice of the House, its answer will be laid on the table and printed in the official report.

Mian Nurullah : Sir, may I ask what happens to those questions which are not reached on any day, as was the case yesterday and as I fear is going to be the case to-day also. I have a series of important questions coming later for which there is no time.

Mr. President : Our Standing Orders are silent on the point. But the Parliamentary practice is that questions not reached are printed with their answers in the official report. However if the member putting the question wishes to have it postponed to some other day, he has to give notice of his intention before the interruption of questions.

**TEXTILE INSTITUTE AT AMRITSAR AND DEMONSTRATION WEAVING
FACTORY AT SHAHDARA.**

***1769. Mr. M. A. Ghani :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state (a) expenditure and (b) income of (i) the Textile Institute at Amritsar and (ii) Demonstration Weaving Factory at Shahdara during the last 5 years?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : The two statements are laid on the table.

(1) *Statement of expenditure and receipts of Government Central
Weaving Institute, Amritsar, for five years.*

Year.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	
1927-28	31,520	1,803	
1928-29	29,705	1,698	
1929-30	20,888	1,720	
1930-31	28,051	2,934	
1931-32	25,271	868	

(2) *Statement of expenditure and receipts of Government Demons-
tration Weaving Factory, Shahdara, for five years.
Educational Side.*

Name of year.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	
1927-28	36,435	..	
1928-29	69,138	7,500	
1929-30	73,990	15,000	
1930-31	84,206	15,000	
1931-32	79,450	15,000	

[The Hon. D. Gokul Chand Narang.]

Commercial Side.

Name of year.	Expenditure on machinery and buildings.	Working Capital.	Loss.	Profit.	REMARKS.
					Loss for the ½ year ending
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1927-28 ..	1,21,268	..	..	..
1928-29 ..	75,317	2,50,000	16,061	..	31st March 1929.
1929-30 ..	10,279	50,000	7,105	..	30th September 1929.
			30,140	..	31st March 1930.
1930-31 ..	4,222	..	28,517	..	30th September 1930.
			33,630	..	31st March 1931.
1931-32 ..	..	..	23,587	..	30th September 1931.
			..	2,011	Profit for the half year ending 31st March 1932.

The erection of the machinery and plant installed in the Government Demonstration Weaving Factory at Shahdara was completed in the year 1928. The factory started working on commercial lines with effect from 1st October 1928.

INDUSTRIAL LOANS.

*1770. **Mr. M. A. Ghani :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing names of (i) persons, (ii) firms and companies to whom the industrial loans were granted during the last five financial years, tabulating both (i) and (ii) as belonging to industrial and non-industrial classes?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : A statement is laid on the table.

Government is unaware of any authoritative definition of the words "industrial classes." These loans were granted to persons who were either already in the industry or interested in the industry for which the loan was sanctioned.

Statement showing names of persons or firms to whom loans were granted during the years 1927-28 to 1931-32.

Serial No.	Names of grantees.
1927-28.	
1	Madan Lal Kapur, Proprietor, Indian Industries, Lahore.
2	Sialkot Chrome Tannery, Sialkot City.
3	Puran Singh, Chemist, Chak 78-19, District Sheikhupura.
4	Hardit Singh, Agri-Horticulturist, Mona.
5	Pratap Mills, Kartarpur.
6	Allah Ditta, Cutlery Manufacturer, Nizamabad.
7	Ghulam Hussain, Automobile Engineers, Lahore.
8	Frontier Chemical Works, Rawalpindi.
9	Hayat and Brothers, Furniture Makers, Gujrat.
10	A. F. Ahmad & Co., Surgical Instruments Manufacturers, Sialkot.
11	Kartarpur Furniture House, Lahore.
12	Kurd & Co., Sialkot.
1928-29.	
13	Nasir Bux, Carpenter, Multan.
14	Karim Bux & Sons, Gut Makers, Sialkot.
15	Abdullah, Proprietor, Bombay and Coach Building Industry, Sialkot.
16	Tennis Gut Co., Sialkot.
17	Abdulla Jamal Din, Potters, Gujrat.
18	Krishna Oil & Flour Mills, Rawalpindi.
19	Abdul Basit Khan, Durree Factory, Ambala.
20	Shiv Chand Devi Chand, Hosiery Manufacturers, Ludhiana.
21	Puran Singh, Chemist, Chak No. 78-19, District Sheikhupura.
22	Lakesar Furniture Works, Gujrat.
23	Harnam Das, Nawankot Dairy Farm, Lahore.
24	Harnam Das Nawankot Dairy Farm, Lahore.
25	Bhaggant Singh Fancy Weaving Works, Gujranwala.
26	Abdulla Khan, Chickendoz, Multan.
27	Students Own Hosiery Works, Ludhiana.
28	Ganga Ram, Ludhiana.
*29	Habib Ullah, son of Nur Din.
*30	Azim Wain, son of Las Wain.
*31	Piran Ditta, son of Umar Beg.
*32	Talia Muhammad, son of Karim Bux.
*33	Jalal Din, son of Habib Wain.

*Promoters of Jalalpur Jattan Weaving Factory.

[The Hon. Dr. Gokal Chand Narang.]

Statement showing names of persons or firms to whom loans were granted during the years 1927-28 to 1931-32—continued.

Serial No.	Names of grantees.
1928-29—(concl'd).	
*34	Malik Ahmed Din.
*35	Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din.
*36	Habib Baba, son of Ahmed Baba.
*37	Ahmed Wain, son of Azim Wain.
*38	Said Ahmed, son of Shah Ahmad.
*39	Shamas Din.
*40	Muzaffar Khan.
*41	Abdul Malik, son of Lal Khan.
*42	Nizam Din.
1929-30.	
43	Dina Nath & Brothers, Ink Manufacturers, Amritsar.
44	Benjamin, Proprietor, Weaving Factory, Ludhiana.
45	Dina Nath, Proprietor, Seth & Co., Lahore.
46	Muhammad Ismail, Hosiery Manufacturer, Ludhiana.
47	Indian Hosiery Works, Ludhiana.
48	Chandu Lal, Hosiery Manufacturer, Ludhiana.
49	Gurdial Singh, Engraver, Lahore.
50	A. J. Fazal Ahmed and Sons, Lahore.
51	Naubit Rai, Swadeshi Weaving Factory, Alipore.
52	Dina Nath, Local Hosiery Works, Ludhiana.
53	Jugal Kishore, Amar Nath, Hosiery Manufacturers, Ludhiana.
54	K. B. Chisti & Sons, Lahore.
55	Nationals, Ltd., Ludhiana.
56	Abdul Karim, Punjab Bark Mills, Lahore.
57	Sukh Lal, Arya Boot Factory, Karnal.
58	Nur Muhammad Weaver, Jullundur.
59	Bhagwant Singh, Printing Press, Lahore.
60	Badr Din, Hosiery Manufacturer, Tarn Taran.
61	Wazir-i-Hind Press, Amritsar.
62	B. D. Charanjiva & Co., Ludhiana.
63	Lever Loco Co., Amritsar.
64	Gul Muhammad Sadiq Muhammad, Calico Printers, Kamalia.
65	Ghulam Hussain Qadir Bux, Calico Printers, Kamalia.
66	Ahmad Bux Karim Bux, Calico Printers, Kamalia.
67	Sialkot Chrome Tannery, Sialkot.

*Promoters of Jalalpur Juttan Weaving Factory.

Statement showing names of persons or firms to whom loans were granted during the years 1927-28 to 1931-32—continued.

Serial No.	Names of grantees.
	1929-30—(conold.).
*68	Mihan Labhu and Puran.
*69	Gulab, son of Buloo.
*70	Jaroo, son of Nanda.
*71	Jassoo, son of Jawala.
*72	Bhuju, son of Jhanda.
*73	Birn, son of Ralla.
	1930-31.
74	Kajarya Chamar, Karnal.
75	Auto Welding Co., Lahore.
76	Tilak Weaving Factory, Ludhiana.
*77	Dulla, son of Nihala.
*78	Maghu, son of Kanda.
*79	Harn, son of Kaka.
*80	Ida, son of Rura.
81	Gurbux Singh Saroop Singh, Ivory Merchants and Comb Makers, Amritsar.
82	Ghulam Ali, Calico Printer, Kamalia.
83	Muhammad Ismail, Hosiery Maker, Ludhiana.
84	Muhammad Afzal, Bobbin Maker, Amritsar.
85	Chajju Mal Panna Lal, Hosiery Manufacturer, Ludhiana.
86	Ram Kishan, Metal Works, Batala.
87	Swadeshi Karaykaya Hosiery Factory, Ludhiana.
88	Naresh Chand, Hosiery Manufacturer, Ludhiana.
89	Madan Lal Kapur, Indian Industries, Lahore.
90	Pratap Mills, Kartarpur.
91	Indian Label Printing Press, Lahore.
92	Khair Din, Rahim Bux, Weavers, Shampura (Batala).
93	Shahzada Ram Narinjan Das, Hosiery Manufacturers, Ludhiana.
94	Krishna Plaster Works, Lahore.
95	Lajpat Hosiery Factory, Lahore.
96	Daulat Ram Nand Lal Dhanda, Hosiery Manufacturers, Ludhiana.
97	N. A. Qureshi Shoe Factory, Kanian Kalan (Jullundur).
98	Ratna Hosiery Factory, Ludhiana.
99	Muhammad Ismail Muhammad Yusuf, Tannery Proprietors, Hissar.

*(Chamars of village Billina, District Jullundur).

[The Hon. Dr. Gokul Chand Narang.]

Statement showing names of persons or firms to whom loans were granted during the years 1927-28 to 1981-82—concluded.

Serial No.	Names of grantees.
1930-31—(concl.).	
100	Muhammad Ibrahim Weaver, Raja Sansi.
101	Gosain Gian Chand, Badoki Gasarian.
102	M. Nur Muhammad, Weaver, Ludhiana.
103	Bhagwan Das, Proprietor, Bhagwan Das Dhan Raj Weaving Factory, Amritsar.
104	The Tennis Gut Co., Sialkot.
1931-32.	
105	India Ka Tobacco Co., Lahore.
106	Allah Ditta Fazal Elahi, Stick Makers, Sialkot.
107	Dhain Singh Bed Leg Factory, Sialkot.
108	Narain Singh, Proprietor, Ribbon & Trimming Factory, Amritsar.
109	Muhammad Yusuf and Brothers., Stick Makers, Sialkot.
110	N. A. Qureshi Shoe Factory, Rawalpindi.
111	Qutab Din Gulab Din, Tannery Proprietor, Sialkot.
112	Goraya Press, Sialkot.
113	Puran Singh, Khadiwala, village Raqba.
114	Pal Singh, B.A., LL.B., Jullundur.
115	Ram Nath, Hosiery Worker, Batala.
116	Rago Ram, Handkerchief Making Factory, Amritsar.
117	Karam Chand Sangai, Bleaching Factory, Amritsar.
118	Bhola Nath Amir Chand, Hardware Industry, Jullundur.
119	Kumar Hosiery Works, Jullundur.
120	Gripe Elixir Depôt, Rawalpindi.
121	Allah Ditta, Cutlery Works, Nizamabad.
122	Karta Ram Hosiery Works, Nakodar.
123	Dina Nath Sugar Works, Jullundur.
124	Bhagwant Singh Weaving Factory, Gujranwala.
125	Pritam Singh Hazara Singh Type Foundry, Amritsar.
126	Frontier Chemical Works, Rawalpindi.
127	Durga Parshad Sugar Works, Batala.
128	Dhody and Sons, Sports Industry, Sialkot.
129	F. W. & Co., Tin Printing Works, Lahore.
130	National Engineering Works, Jullundur.
131	Piara Lal Amin Chand, Jullundur.
132	Badr-ud-Din Sugar Works, Jullundur.

Mr. M. A. Ghani : Will the Honourable Minister be pleased to give an answer if I tell him what is meant by "industrial classes." I mean by the term, those classes to which he does not belong.

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : There are many of them. I do not think any loan was given, so far as I am aware, to my caste.

LOANS UNDER THE PUNJAB INDUSTRIAL LOANS ACT.

***1771. Mr. M. A. Ghani :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) the total amounts of industrial loans granted under the Punjab Industrial Loans Act during each of the last five financial years ;
- (b) what percentage of the loan mentioned in (a) was granted to persons belonging to the industrial classes ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : (a) The total amount of loans advanced during the last five years is as under :—

	Rs.
1927-28	54,800
1928-29	1,08,000
1929-30	1,00,000
1930-31	74,650
1931-32	1,00,000
Total	4,36,950

(b) The honourable member is referred to the answer to starred question 1770 (above).

ASSISTANT SIZING MASTER, INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, PANIPAT.

***1772. Mr. M. A. Ghani :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that one Fazal Din, assistant sizing master of the Industrial School, Panipat, district Karnal, was dismissed from service ;
- (b) if so, reasons for dismissing him ;
- (c) whether any charge sheet was drawn up against him and whether his explanation was taken ;
- (d) if the answer to (c) be in the negative, reasons for not drawing up a charge sheet and for not taking any explanation ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : (a) No. M. Fazal Din's services were dispensed with.

(b) M. Fazal Din was appointed sizing assistant in the grade of Rs. 40-2½-60 in the Government Industrial School, Rewari, on probation for one year with effect from 25th January 1930. As his work and conduct were found to be unsatisfactory, he was transferred as a disciplinary measure

[The Hon. Dr. Gokul Chand Narang.]

to Government Industrial School, Panipat, his probationary period being extended by 12 months and his increment being withheld for the same period. He was at the same time warned that his services would be dispensed with if there were further complaints against him. His conduct at Panipat school was still unsatisfactory. His services were accordingly dispensed with under rule 7 (2) of the Punjab Industries Subordinate Service Rules, 1931.

(c) As he was on probation, no formal charge sheet or explanation was required.

(d) As his work and behaviour were unsatisfactory, M. Fazal Din was not confirmed and his services were terminated.

I leave it to the honourable member now to see whether he has done the man any service by putting this question.

Mr. M. A. Ghani : May I know in what respect his conduct was not considered satisfactory ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : In the duties which he was called upon to perform as a sizing assistant.

Mr. M. A. Ghani : Will the Honourable Minister be pleased to give any instance ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : I should require notice. I may assure the honourable member that it would not be in the interest of the person to quote instances. Already sufficient harm is done to him by the question.

Mr. M. A. Ghani : By the Department of Industries.

PUNJAB LABOUR BOARD, ADDRESS TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

*1773. **Mr. M. A. Ghani :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab Labour Board, Lahore, presented an address to His Excellency the Governor, Punjab, on the 24th February 1932 ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the various points urged in the address mentioned in (a) were referred to the Director of Industries, Punjab, for report ;
- (c) whether the Director of Industries sent his report to the Government and if so, when ;
- (d) what action has been taken on that report by the Government ;
- (e) whether he will kindly place on the table a copy of the report ?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes, on the 11th July 1932.

(d) No action was considered necessary.

(e) Government does not consider it to be in the public interest to lay a copy of Director of Industries' report on the table. If the honourable member wants information on any particular point Financial Secretary will be glad to furnish it if he cares to see him.

Mr. M. A. Ghani : Would the Secretary show me the report of the Director ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : I have answered that if the honourable member wishes to have information on any particular point the Secretary will be glad to give him that information.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICES, AMBALA DIVISION.

***1774. Mr. M. A. Ghani :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether any advertisement was issued by the Commissioner, Ambala division, early this year inviting applications for the post of candidates for superintendship of the deputy commissioners' offices in that division ;
- (b) whether apart from the issuing of the advertisement mentioned in (a) the Commissioner, Ambala division, invited applications for the posts mentioned in (a) from the clerks in the Financial Commissioners' office, his own office and Ambala division deputy commissioners' offices ;
- (c) whether the Commissioner, Lahore division, also adopted the same procedure as is mentioned in (a) and (b) ;
- (d) if not, why not ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a), (b) and (c) No.

(d) The Commissioner, Lahore division, acted in accordance with the standing instructions of Government.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICES.

***1775. Mr. M. A. Ghani :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether the deputy commissioners are under any standing order of the Financial Commissioners, Punjab, or under any Government consolidated circular bound to select their superintendents from the list of candidates for the post kept in the respective commissioners' offices ;
- (b) if so, what are those standing orders or consolidated circulars ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) and (b) Appointments of superintendents of deputy commissioners' offices are made not by deputy commissioners, but by commissioners, and under existing orders contained in Punjab Government letter No. 3055-9-E., dated the 11th July 1931, a copy of which is placed on the table. These orders will be superseded by the classification rules now under issue.

[The Hon. Capt Sardar Sikandar Hyat Khan.]

Copy of a letter No. 3055-9-E., dated the 11th July 1931, from the Secretary to Government, Punjab, Revenue Department, to all commissioners in the Punjab.

SUBJECT :—*Maintenance of a separate list for candidates for the posts of superintendents, head vernacular clerks and head treasury clerks in the deputy commissioners' offices.*

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter

No. 421, dated the 24th March 1931,
 No. 2178, dated the 26th March 1931,
 No. 393, dated the 16th March 1931, regarding the appointment of
 No. 1076, dated the 26th March 1931,
 No. 348, dated the 21st May 1931,

superintendents, deputy commissioners' offices, head vernacular clerks and head treasury clerks, I am directed by the Governor in Council to state that the following procedure should be observed in future for the selection of candidates for these posts and their appointment thereto :—

- (1) A separate list of candidates considered fit for promotion to any of the above mentioned posts should be maintained by each commissioner of a division. This list will be liable to revision after every three years.
- (2) When a vacancy occurs in any district, the deputy commissioner concerned should report the fact to the commissioner with proposals, if any, for filling up the vacancy. The commissioner should have full discretion to select the most suitable person from the list irrespective of the date of acceptance and the seniority of the candidates, although of course both these considerations should be given full weight in making the selection.

*This disposes of your letter No. 878, dated the 20th November 1930.

CLERICAL ESTABLISHMENT, DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICES.

***1776. Mr. M. A. Ghani :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether he is aware that in the deputy commissioners' offices in the Punjab, there are a number of graduates and other highly qualified men working as mere junior clerks there ;
- (b) whether he is aware that the senior clerks there who are mere matriculates and in a number of cases are even non-matriculates are given promotions so as to be officers over the graduate clerks mentioned in (a) ;
- (c) whether he is aware that on account of the appointing of mere matriculates and even non-matriculates as officers over the heads of the more highly qualified junior clerks mentioned in (a), there is a good deal of dissatisfaction and heart-burning among the clerical establishment of the deputy commissioners in the Punjab ;

*(To Commissioner, Lahore division only).

- (d) if so, what action has been taken by him or what action he proposes to take to do away with the dissatisfaction and heart-burning mentioned in (c) ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) and (b) The information is not collected in the usual course and the amount of time and labour involved in its collection will not be commensurate with the advantages to be gained by it. In any case the matter is one to be dealt with entirely by the deputy commissioners concerned.

(c) and (d) Possibly there may be some dissatisfaction as suggested by the honourable member, but these conditions will disappear in time as fresh vacancies are filled by more highly qualified persons.

LABOUR REPRESENTATION, LAHORE MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE.

***1777. Mr. M. A. Ghani :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) whether any representation to him was made by the Punjab Labour Board, Lahore, and other trade unions and Labour organisations in Lahore to nominate at least one labour representative in the Lahore Municipal Committee ;
 (b) if so, what action was taken by him on that representation ;
 (c) reasons for not nominating a labour representative mentioned in (a) ?

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

(b) The matter was carefully considered.

(c) The interests of labour were considered to be sufficiently safeguarded by the appointments made and no better candidate was suggested.

Mr. M. A. Ghani : May I know who was the candidate ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : It will not be in the interest of the candidate to mention his name.

Mr. M. A. Ghani : Who were the members who were nominated and were regarded as fit to safeguard the interests of labour ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : I shall supply the information if the honourable member gives me notice.

Mr. M. A. Ghani : May I know if the names of Dr. Karm Chand Hiteshi, Mr. M. A. Khan and others were not suggested for nomination ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : I am not going to give out any names. It may be a reflection on honourable people whose names might have been suggested but were not accepted.

Mr. M. A. Ghani : May I know if the Punjab Labour Board, Lahore, and about twenty other labour organisations of Lahore recommended my own name for nomination ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : Even if the honourable member's name was suggested it was not considered better than other names.

Mr. M. A. Ghani : May I know if a member of the Punjab Legislative Council is worse than a candidate for the membership of a municipal committee ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : It is a question of opinion. There may be accidents ; there may be other considerations involved.

Mr. M. A. Ghani : If a member of the Legislative Council is not considered fit, how did he come to be appointed to the Council ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : I cannot answer that. There might be political reasons and other considerations. I did not appoint the honourable member to the Council.

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq : Does the Honourable Minister mean that the person who appointed had no sense in him ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : I do not say so. I am not called upon to give any explanation. The honourable member may ask the authority that appointed him.

Mr. M. A. Ghani : May I know how many applications were received for nomination as a labour representative ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : I do not remember. If the honourable member gives me notice I shall answer the question. I have a vague recollection that there is a question on that point which may come up in due course.

APPOINTMENT OF LABOUR MEMBERS IN LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

***1778. Mr. M. A. Ghani :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) if he is aware that the Bombay Government, Madras Government and Bengal Government have nominated labour representatives in the Bombay, Madras and Calcutta Corporations, respectively ;
- (b) if he is aware that the Royal Labour Commission have laid great stress on the necessity of appointing labour members in the Local Self-Government institutions ;
- (c) if so, what action has been taken by him on the recommendations of the Commission mentioned in (b) ;
- (d) if no action has been taken, reasons for not taking any action ?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) None.

(d) The matter was not referred to in the list of recommendations of the Royal Commission forwarded to this Government by the Government of India for immediate considerations, but it will be considered by the Local Government in due course. The honourable member must remember that industrial institutions and labour are of very much wider importance in the presidency towns of Bombay, Madras and Calcutta than in any of the Local Bodies in this province.

HANDLOOM INDUSTRY.

***1779. Mr. M. A. Ghani :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) if he is aware that the handloom industry is at present suffering a good deal on account of the slump in the market ;
- (b) if so, what steps have been taken by him to save the industry from ruination ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : (a) Yes, the industry is suffering owing to—

- (i) the economic depression, and
- (ii) competition from the mills and cheap imported cloth.
- (b) Government is doing all that is reasonably possible within its means to help the industry. In particular the following steps taken in this behalf may be mentioned :—
 - (i) Grant of loans under the Punjab Industrial Loans Act, 1928, for the purchase of improved appliances and to provide working capital. Loans to the value of Rs. 81,000 have been advanced up to date to 28 applicants for the development of the weaving industry.
 - (ii) Provision for training in improved methods of weaving. Handloom weaving is taught as a craft subject in nine Government industrial schools for the final industrial schools examinations. Special classes for training of adult weavers exist in six industrial schools. Training in advanced handloom weaving is imparted at the Government Central Weaving Institute, Amritsar.
 - (iii) Provision for technical assistance in the setting up of looms and solution of other difficulties regarding the working of improved looms and appliances. The Textile Inspector pays special visits for rendering such assistance.
 - (iv) Supply of marketable designs and advice regarding markets for purchase of raw materials and disposal of finished goods.
 - (v) Demonstrations in the working of improved looms and methods at weaving centres and in conjunction with rural cattle fairs.

Further, Government has under consideration schemes for helping the weavers by demonstrations and training, by peripatetic parties in rural and urban areas, in the production of marketable articles which can be produced in spite of the competition from the power loom.

REGISTRATION OF THE LABOUR UNION, KHEWRA.

***1780. Mr. M. A. Ghani :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to state—

- (a) who is the trade union clerk in the office of the Director of Industries, Punjab, Lahore ;

[Mr. M. A. Ghani.]

- (b) whether he has been doing the work of trade unions ever since the Indian Trade Union Act came into force in this province;
- (c) whether he has studied economics and if so in what class of his college career has he studied the subject;
- (d) what practical experience he has of the actual working of the trade unions and labour organisations;
- (e) whether it is a fact that he recommended to the Registrar of Trade Unions, Punjab, to reject the application for registration of the labour union, Khewra, on the ground that the name of the union was not "artistic";
- (f) whether it is anywhere prescribed in the Indian Trade Union Act or in the Punjab Trade Union regulations that the name of a body must be artistic if it is to be registered at all;
- (g) if answer to (d) be in the negative, what action has been taken against the clerk in question for making the recommendation mentioned in (e)?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) A senior clerk in the General Section.

(b) Not the same person.

(c) No, and it is not necessary that he should have done so.

(d) None—as a Government servant he cannot engage himself in the business of organising or working trade unions or labour organisations.

(e) No.

(f) No.

(g) Does not arise.

VILLAGE DEMONSTRATION TANNING PARTIES.

***1781. Mr. M. A. Ghani :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) how many village demonstration tanning parties there are in the Punjab;
- (b) how long does one party stay in one district normally;
- (c) how many years would generally be required by one party to tour throughout the Punjab?

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

(b) The period of stay of the party in anyone district is not fixed—it depends upon the requirements of the district. The party has stayed as under in the districts already visited :—

Sialkot	..	..	..	..	About 4 months.
Hoshiarpur	..	..	..	..	About 3 months.
Gurdaspur	..	..	..	..	About 4 months.
Hissar	..	..	..	..	About 7 months.
Jhelum	..	..	..	..	About 16 months.

Intensive, in place of the original extensive, demonstrations have now been taken in hand with a view to achieving lasting results.

(c) No definite estimate can be given, but it will take some years to carry out demonstrations in the whole province.

PANJNAD WEIR.

***1782. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to state—

- (a) when was Panjnad Weir to be opened under the original scheme ;
- (b) when it is going to be opened ;
- (c) if there is any delay, what are the reasons for it ;
- (d) whether only the half portion was made first, if so, why ;
- (e) whether the Government intends to add another portion to it ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) In 9 years from commencement of construction (*vide* 1920 Project Report, page 25).

The project was sanctioned on 15th December 1921, construction commencing in winter of 1922, so that the date of completion of Panjnad Weir originally contemplated may be taken as November or December 1931.

- (b) The river was diverted and the weir opened in December 1931.
- (c) Does not arise.
- (d) As originally contemplated the weir was to consist of 38 bays, subsequently increased to 47, to ensure an additional margin of safety.
- (e) There is no such intention.

RIVER DISCHARGES.

***1783. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to state—

- (a) in the form of a table all river discharges in the years 1892, 1902, 1912, 1922 and 1932 ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that river discharges are falling, if so, has Government gone into the reasons for this change ;
- (c) these reasons.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) It is regretted that this information cannot be supplied as the labour involved in doing so will not be commensurate with the result achieved.

(b) and (c) Government is not prepared to accept the assumption that river discharges are falling.

RIVER DISCHARGES AND EXTENSION OF IRRIGATION.

***1784. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether Government has, in spite of the fall in river discharges been increasing the area under cultivation ;

[Mian Nurullah.]

- (b) what is the total area brought under cultivation during the last ten years on the Lower Chenab Canal;
- (c) whether data has been changed in certain cases, if so, on what canals, when and by how much;
- (d) if the Government is extending the irrigation, what steps has it taken or proposes to take to guarantee same quantity of water supply to zamindars?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) Government does not admit that the mean supplies in the rivers have decreased. Certain extensions have taken place in the last ten years.

(b) Difference in the irrigated area on the Lower Chenab Canal between 1922 and 1932 shows a decrease in irrigation of 114,067 acres. The figures fluctuate annually.

(c) The question is not sufficiently precise to enable Government to answer.

(d) When an extension of Irrigation is undertaken, care is exercised that the water allowance originally provided is not decreased.

BHAKRA DAM SCHEME.

***1785. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to state—

- (a) what Bhakra Dam Scheme is;
- (b) when it was prepared;
- (c) what its cost will be;
- (d) what pecuniary benefit it is going to confer on the province and its revenues?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) The Bhakra Dam scheme is a proposal for storing water of the Sutlej river by means of a dam at Bhakra for irrigation purposes;

(b) The original project was prepared in the years 1914—1919. This project was revised as regards cost only in 1926.

(c) The cost of the project as estimated in 1926 was Rs. 28,48,58,484.

(d) This project would only pay the interest charges on the capital expenditure involved if water rates considerably higher than those at present in force were applied to the area served by the project.

The scheme may have to be revised as a result of the discussions with the Indian States concerned.

SUPPLY OF IRRIGATION SCHEMES AND MAPS.

***1786. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—

- (a) whether he is prepared to supply all the irrigation schemes in hand and others that are ready, but in abeyance, to all the members of the Council;

- (b) whether the Government is prepared to supply the general map of irrigation free of cost to those members of the Council who want to make a particular study of it?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) If the particular papers are specified, it will be ascertained whether copies can be made available to as many members of the Council as may desire them.

(b) The general irrigation map is available at a cost of Rs. 15 each mounted and Rs. 12 each un-mounted.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS AND BOOKS REGARDING IRRIGATION.

***1787. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to give a list of all the official publications and books regarding irrigation in this province with the names of the authors, dates of publication and their prices?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : Please see the attached list of all the official publications and books regarding irrigation in this province, with the names of the authors, dates of publication and their prices.

List of Punjab Irrigation Branch Papers.

Paper No.	Subject.	Price.	Date of publication.	Author.
		Rs. A. P.		
1	Cultivation of Date Palms ..	1 0 0	1904	Messrs. Reid and Preston.
*2	Notched Falls ..	1 0 0	1894	Mr. Reid.
*3	Apparatus for Silt Observations ..	1 8 0	1907	Ditto.
4	Reclamation of Usar Soils ..	1 0 0	1894	Colonel Ottley.
5	Silting Operations ..	1 8 0	1901	Messrs. Reid and Higham.
6	Muzaffargarh Canals ..	1 0 0	1894	Mr. Brodie.
7	Prevention of Silting in Irrigation Canals.	1 0 0	1897	Mr. Kennedy.
8	Experiments on Gauging the supply entering Rajbhas by means of the Head Gates.	1 8 0	1898	Mr. Benton.
9	Report on the Deposit and Scour of Silt in the Main Line, Sirhind Canal, and on the Silt Experiments, 1893 to 1898.	1 8 0	1905	Mr. Kennedy.
10	Remodelling of Distributaries on old Canals (Reprinted and Modified), 1905.	1 8 0	1905	Ditto.
11	Experiments of 1904-05 on— 1. Lining of Water-courses for Prevention of Absorption. 2. Waste of Water by Cultivators in irrigating their Fields. 3. Number of Waterings required for Wheat Crops.	3 0 0	1905	Messrs. Kanthack and Kennedy.

*Not in stock.

[The Hon. Capt. Sikander Hyat Khan.]

Paper No.	Subject.	Price.	Date of publication.	Author.
		Rs. A. P.		
I-A	Lining of Water-courses for prevention of Absorption, 1905-06.		1915	Messrs. Kanthack and Gee.
II-B	Waste of Water by Cultivators in irrigating their Fields, 1905-06.		1906	Messrs. Kanthack and Kennedy.
*II-B	Waste of Water by Cultivators in irrigating their Fields, 1906-07.		1913	Mr. Mills.
II-B	Waste of Water by Cultivators in irrigating their Fields, 1907-10.	1 0 0 each.	1911	Mr. Gordon.
*II-B	Waste of Water by Cultivators in irrigating their Fields, 1904-07.		1913	Mr. Mills.
II-B	Lining of Water-courses to reduce Absorption Losses, 1906-08.		1915	Messrs. Schoneman, Bates, Gee, etc.
II-C	Lining of Water-courses to reduce Absorption Losses, 1908-10.	1 0 0	1913	Mr. Schoneman.
II-D	Results of experiments in, and of the operations for, the lining of Canal channels to prevent excessive Seepage and soil saturation up to 1912-13.	3 8 0	1915	Messrs. Gwyther, Homes, Purves, etc.
*III-C	Number of Waterings required for Wheat Crops, 1905-06.		1913	Mr. Kanthack.
III-C	Number of Waterings required for Wheat Crops, 1906-07.	1 0 0 each.	1908	Mr. Gordon.
III-C	Number of Waterings required for Wheat Crops, 1907-08.		1913	Mr. Gordon.
	Distribution of Water for irrigation by measurement by Mr. Kennedy. (Printed in England.)		1906	Mr. Kennedy.
12	Results of Tests of Mr. Kennedy's Gauge Outlet.	1 4 0 each	1913	Ditto.
13	Gibb's Module	1 12 0	1910	Mr. Gibb.
13-A	Gibb's Module for Irrigation Canals.	0 14 0	1929	Ditto.
14	Use of the Cippolletti Weir for ascertaining the Discharges of Irrigation Water-courses.	0 12 0 (Not for sale.)	1912	Ditto.
15	Design of Drainage Siphons as built on the Upper Jhelum Canal.	1 0 0	1914	Mr. Elsdon.
16	Repairs to the Downstream Floor of the Weir in Bay No. 1 at Khanki, Lower Chenab Canal.	(Not for sale.)	1917	Mr. Middleton.
17	Report on the Floods in the Chenab River at Khanki, 1917.	3 8 0 (Not in stock.) (Not for sale.)	1919	Messrs. Gilman, Bates, etc.
18	Damage to Warina Siphon at R. D. 225,750 feet, Main Line, Upper Jhelum Canal.	1 2 0 (Not for sale.)	1919	Mr. Woods.
19	Head-Works of the Upper Jhelum Canal at Mangla. (This has now become Irrigation Branch Paper No. 5-E.)	3 6 0 (Not for sale.)	1923	Messrs. Woods and Elsdon.
20	Water-logging of the soil in the vicinity of Punjab Irrigation Canals and measures for the Prevention of Water-logging—	7 3 0	1921	Mr. Woods.
	(1) Supplement to Irrigation Branch Paper No. 20.	4 4 0	1923	P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.
	(2) Supplement to Irrigation Branch Paper No. 20.	0 6 0	1924	

*Not in stock.

Paper No.	Subject.	Price.	Date of publication.	Author.
		Rs. A. P.		
21	The problem of Silt Control at the Head Works of the Sirhind Canal at Rupar.	2 0 0	1921	Mr. Woods.
22	The Remodelling of the Head Works of the Lower Jhelum Canal at Rasil.	8 4 0	1921	Ditto.
23	Remodelling the Head Works of the Lower Chenab Canal at Khanki.	12 0 0	1921	Ditto.
24	Sale of Water for Irrigation at Volumetric Rates.	1 0 0 (Not in stock.)	1921	Ditto.
25	Irrigation Canal Head Works, 1922	3 6 0	1922	Mr. Eladen.
	Supplement to Punjab Irrigation Branch Paper No. 25, Irrigation Canal Head Works, 1922.	0 4 0	1923	Ditto.
26	Modeling of Irrigation Channels.	0 9 0	1921	Mr. Crump.
26-A	Supplement to Irrigation Branch Paper No. 26.	0 2 0	1925	Mr. Colyer.
27	Further Notes on the Sale of Water for Irrigation at Volumetric Rates.	1 2 0	1923	Mr. Waller.
28	Punjab Irrigation Branch Technical Review.	10 8 0	1926	Mr. Quinton.
29	Notes on Design and Leading of Arch Bridges.	4 3 0	1926	Messrs. Farrant and Stoddard.
30	Report on Flume Experiments, 1925-26, by Messrs. A. G. C. Fane and G. A. Colyer.	2 12 0	1927	Messrs. Fane and Colyer.
30-A	Supplement to Irrigation Branch Paper No. 30, class A. Experiments on Lateral constriction outlets (1920-21), by Rai Sahib Lala Raj Bansi Lal, with a note, dated 7th March 1925, by Mr. E. S. Crump.	2 4 0	1928	R. S. Lala Raj Bansi Lal, Messrs. Crump and Fane.
31	Part I.—An estimate of area affected by, and threatened with Water-logging with their past history, and of the extent to which remedial measures will be necessary. Part II.—An examination of the rise of the water tables in Chaj and Rechna Doabs, and estimate of the extent to which action is called for to avoid Water-logging by Mr. E. S. Lindley, B. A., etc.	9 8 0	1929	Mr. Lindley.
32	Report on the Chong Kundwa Dam and the Shyok Flood	3 8 0	1930	Mr. Gunn.
33	Administration Report (printed annually).	22 8 0	1932	P. W. D., I. B.

KHANKI HEADWORKS.

***1788. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to state—

- (a) how many times the Khanki head-works has been in danger of serious damage since it was made ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that during the last year, it escaped serious damage twice ;
- (c) whether the escape this year from serious damage was very narrow ;
- (d) what was the extent of damage feared this year and how it escaped ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) This is a matter of opinion, on which Government is not prepared to give a definite reply.

(b) In last year (1931), Government is not aware of any serious threat to the safety of the Works.

(c) Yes.

(d) Damage occurred by scour below the undersluices and by the partial subsidence of the floor of the weir in bays 3 and 4. The undersluices were saved by prompt action in filling the scour hole with stone and the weir was saved apparently by the absence of floods after the subsidence.

 LOWER CHENAB COLONY.

***1789. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—

- (a) what is the total income derived from the Lower Chenab Colony as land revenue and *abiana* ;
- (b) what percentage this forms of the total land revenue and *abiana* of the province ;
- (c) whether it was likely that if the damage had not been saved by " the grace of God " as the engineers themselves call it, the population of Lower Chenab Colony in Lyallpur, Jhang, Sheikhupura and Gujranwala would have failed to get water for at least two or three crops ;
- (d) what is the total population on Lower Chenab Colony ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) In 1931-32, 71·8 lakhs land revenue and 99 lakhs occupiers' rate.

(b) 19·7 per cent. of the land revenue.

25·7 per cent. of the occupiers' rate.

(c) This is a hypothetical question to which Government can give no answer ; but it is clear that serious damage to the headworks would cause loss to the irrigators.

(d) 1,463,000.

LOWER CHENAB CANAL.

***1790. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to state—

- (a) what is the total number of—
 - (i) distributaries ;
 - (ii) minors,
 - (iii) outlets on the Lower Chenab Canal ;
- (b) what is the percentage of outlets that draw more water than their *haq* on the Lower Chenab Canal and what is the percentage of outlets that draw less than their *haq* ;
- (c) whether these percentages have been worked out in any particular distributions or minors, if so, on how many, which of them and what are these percentages ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a)

(i) 170.

(ii) 226.

(iii) 5,820.

(b) and (c) The information is not available.

KHANKI HEADWORKS.

***1791. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to give—

- (a) an estimate of the total cost of repairs of Khanki head-works if the risk which is always there is to disappear ?
- (b) what would be the estimated cost of an arrangement by which a normal share of water supply may be insured ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) and (b) If honourable member will put the question in a more precise form, an endeavour will be made to supply the information.

Mian Nurullah : Sir, I have noticed that each day the number of questions put on the agenda is 80, while the number of minutes in which they are to be answered is only 60. We cannot expect one question to be answered in one minute. You should therefore either increase the time for answering questions or reduce the number of questions to be put. Some of my most important questions to which I would like to have a reply to-day have not been reached.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : We should have been able to finish all the questions on to-day's list if there had not been so many supplementary questions.

Mian Nurullah : I am just raising a point of order that one of the two things should be done. Either the time should be extended or the unanswered questions should go over to the next day.

Mr. President : It was open to the honourable member to give notice to the Secretary that he liked to have his questions postponed to some other day, but he did not do so.

Mian Nurullah : The last question took.....

Mr. President : Order, order. Had the honourable member, before the interruption of questions for to-day, signified to the Secretary his desire to postpone his questions?

Mian Nurullah : I understood that the notice is to be given after question time.

Mr. President : No, that should be done before the question time.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : Sir, during the last session of the Council Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram asked starred question 1084, in reply to which a statement was placed on the table. I have since learnt that there is a slight error in that statement. The figure "52" shown against Rohtak should be "71" and the figure "290" shown against the total should be "309". A copy of the corrected statement is laid on the table.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

BREACHES OF CONDITIONS OF BUNGALOW SITES IN COLONY TOWNS.

451. Mr. Mukand Lal Puri : Will the Honourable Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) the designation of the officer who is to look to the interests of the Government as regards the buildings erected in Khanewal Mandi ;
- (b) the designation of the officers of the Government and the Notified Area Committee, Khanewal, who are to see whether the buildings put up in Khanewal Mandi are in accordance with the conditions of the conveyance deeds and the plans sanctioned by the committee or not ;
- (c) the dates on which the sites for bungalows Nos. 2 and 3 in Khanewal Mandi were purchased and the dates on which the plans for the same were submitted to the said Notified Area Committee and the dates when the same were approved ;
- (d) the dates when the buildings of these bungalows were actually commenced and completed and whether the buildings and the out-houses were put up in accordance with the plans approved and the conditions of the conveyance deeds ;
- (e) the name of the sub-divisional officer of Khanewal when the bungalows were completed ;
- (f) whether the windows and water shoots of the out-houses of these bungalows have been placed on the side on which other Government lands are reserved for sites of other bungalows and thus the owner of the bungalows are gaining easements to which they are not entitled ;
- (g) whether Government contemplates taking any action against the owners, who may have committed breaches of the conditions of the conveyance deeds and the officers who may have condoned such breaches ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : I regret that the reply to this question is not yet ready. It will be supplied to the honourable member when ready.

RESIDENTIAL *thatas* IN COLONY TOWNS.

452. Mr. Mukand Lal Puri : Will the Honourable Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) whether the residential *thatas* in the colony town of Khanewal can be used as shops also ;
- (b) if the reply to (a) is in the negative, the penalty for such breach of the condition and which officer of the Government is entrusted with the duty of reporting such breaches ;
- (c) whether residential *thatas* No. 95 in block No. 7 and No. 65 in block No. 11 in Khanewal Mandi are being used for shops and for how long ;
- (d) when the said *thatas* were purchased and when the plans were submitted for approval to the committee and when the buildings were commenced and completed and whether the buildings were built in accordance with the conditions of the sale deeds ;
- (e) the owners of these *thatas* and their positions in the Notified Area Committee, Khanewal, and elsewhere ;
- (f) the names of the owners of residential *thatas* used as shops which have been forfeited to the Government in Khanewal Mandi since it was founded ;
- (g) the reason why the residential *thatas* referred to in (b) have not been forfeited to the Government ;
- (h) what rents the owners of the *thatas* referred to in (b) are getting and how these compare with the rents of other residential *thatas* in the same vicinity ?
- (i) what action Government intends to take in the matter ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : I regret that the reply to this question is not yet ready. It will be supplied to the honourable member when ready.

LOCAL RATES IN COLONY TOWNS.

453. Mr. Mukand Lal Puri : Will the Honourable Minister for Local-Self Government be pleased to state—

- (a) whether the Notified Area Committee, Khanewal, is entitled to any share of the local rate levied on lands, houses, shops, factories, etc., within the area of the said town ;
- (b) if the reply to (a) is in the affirmative, to what share of it is the committee entitled ;
- (c) what the collection agency is and how the money is to be paid to the said committee ;
- (d) which person has to collect the local rates in Khanewal Mandi ;

[Mr. Mukand Lal Puri.]

- (e) the amounts of the share of the local rates that fell due to the said committee for the several half years it has been in existence and how much has been paid to it in each half year ;
- (f) what steps have been taken to recover the same and with what result ;
- (g) whether any part of the balance due on account of local rate share falling due to the committee has been written off, and if so under what circumstances and with whose sanction ;
- (h) whether one Sayad Pir Shah filed any complaint with the Deputy Commissioner of Multan and Superintendent of Police of Multan regarding the non-payment of local rate share due to the said committee and prayed for the prosecution of the defaulter and if so, its result ;
- (i) whether any officer of the Government is required to see that the said committee receives its share of local rates in time and if so, what is his official designation ;
- (j) who the officer is who did not take steps to recover the said local rate share for the said committee and did not care to take cognizance of the complaint referred to in (h) ;
- (k) what action Government intends to take in the matter ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : Inquiries have been made from local officers and a reply will be communicated to the honourable member as soon as possible.

DISTRICT INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, DELHI.

454. Rai Bahadur Lala Sewak Ram : Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state—

- (a) whether the post of District Inspector of Schools, Delhi, is under the administrative control of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the present District Inspector of Schools, Delhi, has been serving there for the last five years ;
- (c) the practice obtaining in the Punjab regarding the transfer of the inspecting staff ;
- (d) if that practice has not been followed in the case of District Inspector of Schools, Delhi, the reasons for the same ?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) There is no special practice obtaining. Transfers are made when in the interest of the public service they are considered necessary.

(d) The honourable member should approach the Delhi authorities for an answer to this part of the question. These transfers are subject to the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

SUPERINTENDENT, MUNICIPAL BOARD SCHOOLS, LAHORE.

455. Rai Bahadur Lala Sewak Ram : Arising out of question No. 289¹ asked on 3rd March 1932, will Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state—

- (a) whether he is aware that there is a post of Superintendent, Municipal Board Schools, Lahore ;
- (b) if so, when that post was created ;
- (c) whether a Hindu has ever been appointed to that post since its creation ;
- (d) if not, why not ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : (a) There is no post called "Superintendent, Municipal Board Schools, Lahore." But perhaps the honourable member is referring to the assistant district inspector responsible for the inspection of Municipal Board Schools, Lahore.

(b) This post was not created but the work in question was entrusted to an official already in service and this arrangement came into operation from the end of October 1925.

(c) No Hindu has ever been appointed to this post nor has any Muslim been appointed to the similar post in Amritsar Municipality for the last 12 years, i.e., ever since the creation of that post.

(d) It is administratively difficult to achieve what the honourable member has in view but Government does try to give as much satisfaction as possible to all communities concerned.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION IN EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

456. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak : Will the Honourable Minister for Education please state if it is a fact that in the Education Department out of a total of 53 laboratory assistants and attendants only 20 are Muslims, and, if so, whether Government propose to work up the deficiency in the number of Muslim holders of these posts ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : The figures quoted by the honourable member are not quite correct. The total number of laboratory assistants and senior and junior bearers is 60. There are 19 Muslims and 41 non-Muslims. It is, however, very difficult to secure, in such posts representation in accordance with population.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION AMONG MALE DISPENSERS IN HOSPITALS.

457. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak : Will the Honourable Minister for Education please state if it is a fact that in the hospitals of the Punjab out of 264 male dispensers only 58 are Muslims and whether Government intend to take steps to level up this apparent inequality ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : Out of 264 male dispensers employed in the Government hospitals in the Punjab, 85 are Muslims. These appointments are in the hands of the civil surgeons, whose attention is being directed to the desirability of making more appointments from among Muslims.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION AMONG HEAD CLERKS IN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

458. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak : Will the Honourable Minister for Education please state if it is a fact that out of 41 posts of head clerks in the Medical Department only 10 are held by Muslims and that out of 112 posts of clerks only 88 are held by Muslims, if so, whether Government propose to improve the Muslim representation in the services?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : Yes.

Steps are being taken to recruit more Muslims at time of fresh recruitment, as vacancies occur.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION AMONG SANITARY INSPECTORS.

459. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak : Will the Honourable Minister for Education please state—

- (i) if it is a fact that in the Health Department out of 37 district medical officers of health only 9 are Muslims ;
- (ii) if it is a fact that out of 28 sanitary inspectors (normal staff) only 7 are Muslims ;
- (iii) if it is a fact that out of 10 head assistants and head clerks only 4 are Muslims ;

If the reply to the above be in the affirmative what steps Government propose to take to bring up the Muslim representation to its due level?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : (i) Yes, but shortness of Muslims among district medical officers of health is due to the fact that in the beginning no qualified Muslims were available and all appointments had to go to non-Muslims.

(ii) Yes, but the Director of Public Health was instructed in 1928 to distribute the appointments in the future in such a way as to avoid just criticism by any particular class of people. His attention is being invited to this again.

(iii) Yes.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION AMONG ESTABLISHMENT OF CENTRAL MUSEUM.

460. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak : Will the Honourable Minister for Education please state if it is a fact that out of the total establishment of eight members in the Central Museum only one is a Muslim, and if so, whether with the object of allowing the Muslims their due share Government propose to give future vacancies to Muslim candidates?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : Yes. If and when a vacancy occurs Government will give due consideration to Muslim claim.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION IN PUNJAB CIVIL SERVICE.

461. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak : Will the Honourable Finance Member please state—

- (a) if the Muslim representation in the cadre of the ordinary appointments (permanent and officiating) in the Punjab Civil Service is only 42.2 per cent. ;
- (b) if the Muslim representation in the Judicial Branch (listed appointments permanent and officiating) is only 87.3 per cent. ;
- (c) if the Muslim representation in the cadre of ordinary appointments (permanent and officiating) is only 87.8 per cent. ;
- (d) if the percentage of Muslim representation mentioned in (a), (b) and (c) above be correct, whether the Government propose to take steps to improve the Muslim percentage in these services ?

Mr. C. C. Garbett (Chief Secretary) : (a) Yes.

(b) No : it is 22.2 per cent.

(c) Yes, if the honourable member is referring to the Judicial Branch of the Punjab Civil Service.

(d) The honourable member is referred to the reply given to his starred question No. 1028¹ in February last.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

462. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak : Will the Honourable Finance Member kindly state—

- (a) if the Muslim representation in the cadre of inspectors in the Police Department is only 29.4 per cent., in the cadre of head assistants only 20 per cent. and in the cadre of senior clerks only 39.8 per cent. ;
- (b) if the reply to (a) above is in the affirmative, whether Government propose to adjust this apparent inequality with representation of the various communities ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION IN CANAL DEPARTMENT.

463. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak : Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—

- (a) if the representation of Muslims in the cadre of Punjab engineering service, Canal Department is only 18.8 per cent. ;
- (b) if the representation of Muslims in the cadre of sub-engineers is only 14.8 per cent. ;
- (c) if the representation of Muslims in the cadre of temporary engineers is only 27.8 per cent. ;

[Mr. Muhammad Din Malak].

- (d) if the representation of Muslims in the cadre of upper subordinates is only 13.3 per cent. ;
- (e) if the representation of Muslims in the cadre of subordinate engineering service is only 24.1 per cent. ;
- (f) if the representation of Muslims in the cadre of lower subordinates is only 36.8 per cent. ;
- (g) if the representation of Muslims in the cadre of zilladars is only 45.0 per cent. ;
- (h) if the representation of Muslims in the cadre of candidate zilladars is only 46.4 per cent. ;
- (i) if the representation of Muslims in the cadre of superintendents, head clerks and other clerks is only 34.4 per cent.
- (j) if the representation of Muslims in the cadre of patwaris and miras⁵ is only 36.0 per cent. ;
- (k) if the representation of Muslims in the cadre of munshis is only 39.9 per cent. ;
- (l) if the representation of Muslims in the cadre of cashiers is only 25 per cent. ;
- (m) if the representation of Muslims in the cadre of store-keepers is only 6.7 per cent. ;
- (n) if the representation of Muslims in the cadre of artificers is only 37.2 per cent. ;
- (o) if replies to the above be in the affirmative whether Government intend to take immediate steps and see that Muslim representation in these various cadres approximates to the population percentage ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) to (n) The honourable member is referred to pages 3 and 4 of the Consolidated Statement showing the proportionate representation of the various communities serving in the different departments of the Punjab Government as it stood on the 1st January 1932.

(o) The percentages of communal representation as laid down by Government are followed at the time of recruitment and are kept in view when carrying out any retrenchments.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION IN FOREST DEPARTMENT.

464. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak : Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—

- (a) if in the cadre of extra assistant conservators, Forest Department, the Muslims hold only 18.5 per cent. of the posts ;
- (b) if in the cadre of forest rangers the Muslims hold only 47.9 per cent. of the posts ;
- (c) if in the cadre of deputy rangers the Muslims hold only 42.5 per cent. of the posts ;

- (d) if in the cadre of foresters the Muslims hold only 48.2 per cent. of the posts ;
- (e) if in the cadre of forest guards the Muslims hold only 40.9 per cent. of the posts ;
- (f) if in the cadre of head clerks the Muslims hold only 47.6 per cent. of the posts ;
- (g) if in the cadre of clerks the Muslims hold only 36.2 per cent. of the posts ;
- (h) if the percentages quoted in (a) to (g) above are admitted to be correct, whether Government intend to take early steps to improve the Muslim representation in these cadres ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) to

(g) The proportions given represent the situation as on 1st January last.

(h) The honourable member is referred to the reply to part (b) (ii) of the starred Council question No. 10621.

OFFICERS IN PROVINCIAL SERVICE WITH LONG SERVICE.

465. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram : Will the Honourable Member for Finance kindly place on the table of the House a statement showing the names of all the officers in the various branches of the provincial services who have—

(i) completed thirty years' service, and

(ii) twenty-five years' service,

together with their academical qualifications ?

Mr. C. C. Garbett (Chief Secretary) : The honourable member is referred to the History of Services of Gazetted Government Servants, copies of which will be found in the Council Library. This publication gives the length of service as well as the academical qualifications of members of the various branches of the provincial services.

OFFICERS IN IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL SERVICES RETRENCHED OR RETIRED.

466. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram : Will the Honourable Member for Finance kindly place on the table of the House a statement showing the number of officers in the various branches of the imperial and provincial services who have been discharged or made to retire in pursuance of the policy of retrenchment ?

Mr. C. C. Garbett (Chief Secretary) : A statement containing the information required is laid on the table. A number of posts have been left unfilled as they became vacant or filled by an official drawn from another service as lower scale posts.

[Mr. O. C. Garbett.]

Statement showing the number of officers in the various all-India and provincial services who have been discharged or made to retire in pursuance of the policy of retrenchment.

Name of Department or Service.	Number of officers discharged or retired.	REMARKS.
1. Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch.	12 (Temporary Engineers).	
2. Punjab Civil Service (Executive Branch).	*10	*In addition 16 vacancies caused by retirement or deputation have been left unfilled in order to reduce the cadre by 26 posts.
3. Punjab Civil Service (Judicial Branch).	12	
4. Punjab Educational Service, (Class II).	8	
5. Punjab Forest Service	7	
6. Punjab Agricultural Service	2	

SAVINGS BY RETRENCHMENT.

467. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram : Will the Honourable Member for Finance kindly place on the table of the House a statement showing the retrenchment which has been effected in each department (i) by the reduction of unnecessary posts, and (ii) by the ten per cent. cut?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (1) The information is being collected and will be supplied to the honourable member when ready.

(2) A statement is laid down on the table—

Statement showing the retrenchment which has been effected in each department by the 10 per cent. cut.

Heads of Account.

Rs.

EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE.

Direct Demands on the revenue.

5—Land Revenue	46,040
6—Excise	30,220
7—Stamps	420
8—Forests	69,610
9—Registration (Reserved)	260
9—Registration (Transferred)	
Total	1,46,550

Heads of Account.**EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE—contd.***Irrigation Revenue Accounts.*

	Rs.
14—Irrigation Works for which Capital Accounts are kept (Interest on debt) ..	..
15—Miscellaneous Irrigation Expenditure ..	..
*XIII—Irrigation Working Expenses ..	..
Total ..	4,97,586

Debt Services.

19—Interest on Ordinary Debt ..	..
21—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt ..	..
Total ..	..

Civil Administration.

22—General Administration (Reserved) ..	6,59,940
22—General Administration (Transferred) ..	18,000
24—Administration of Justice ..	8,48,650
25—Jails and Convict Settlements ..	67,550
26—Police ..	1,60,605
37—Miscellaneous Departments (Reserved) ..	6,800
37—Miscellaneous Departments (Transferred) ..	..
Total ..	12,56,045

Beneficent Departments.

30—Scientific Departments ..	1,210
31—Education (Reserved) ..	11,440
31—Education (Transferred) ..	4,85,760
32—Medical (Reserved) ..	..
32—Medical (Transferred) ..	2,19,800
33—Public Health ..	98,646
34—Agriculture ..	2,33,220
35—Industries ..	51,390
Total ..	10,51,466

Buildings, Roads and Hydro-Electric.

41—Civil Works (Reserved) ..	..
41—Civil Works (Transferred) ..	..
41-C—Civil Works Hydro-Electric Scheme—	..
Interest on Capital Outlay ..	..
*XXX-A—Hydro-Electric Scheme Working Expenses ..	4,858
Total ..	1,68,624

*Shown in the abstract on the receipt side.

†Previous figures only.

[The Hon. Sir Henry Craik.]

Heads of Account.**EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE—*concl.****Miscellaneous.*

	Rs.
43—Famine .. .. .	..
45—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions ..	..
46—Stationery and Printing (Reserved) ..	20,700
46—Stationery and Printing (Transferred) ..	
47—Miscellaneous (Reserved)	16,860
47—Miscellaneous (Transferred)	
Total ..	87,060

Contributions and Assignments to Central and Provincial Governments.

51—Contributions and Assignments to Central Governments .. .. .	..
51-A—Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments ..	..
Total ..	..

Extraordinary items.

52—Extraordinary charges .. .. .	..
52-1.—Transfers to the Revenue Reserve Fund.

Total Revenue Expenditure charged to Revenue	81,57,881
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**CAPITAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE,
i.e., MET FROM EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS.**

8-A—Forests	3,840
16—Irrigation Works .. .. .	..
85-A—Industrial Development .. .. .	..
41-A—Civil Works	1,569
41-B—Hydro-Electric Scheme .. .. .	..
42-A—Commutation of pensions .. .. .	..

Total Capital Expenditure charged to Revenue, i.e., met from Extraordinary Receipts	5,409
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Total Expenditure charged to Revenue ..	81,62,740
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RETRENCHMENT IN PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

468. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram : Will the Honourable Member of Finance kindly state for both branches of the Public Works Department separately the total amount of retrenchment in the current year as compared with 1929-30 in respect of (i) establishment and (ii) lower rates of labour and material ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (i) It is not possible to state with any degree of accuracy the effect of retrenchment in the current year as compared with 1929-30 as expenditure has still to be incurred for the remainder of the current official year. As compared with the Budget, however, the position in regard to establishment is as follows :—

	Actuals, 1929-30.	Budget, 1932-33.	Differ- ence.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings and Roads Branch ..	27,78,576	19,58,500	8,20,076
Irrigation Branch ..	1,26,57,063	1,05,18,220	21,88,843

(ii) As regards lower rates of labour and material no accurate comparison can be made as the expenditure from year to year varies not only with reference to rates of labour and material but also with reference to the amount of work to be performed. The position as reflected by expenditure under maintenance and repairs is, however, as follows :—

	Actuals, 1929-30.	Budget, 1932-33.	Differ- ence.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings and Roads Branch ..	64,84,780	55,80,000	8,54,780
Irrigation Branch ..	1,20,89,300	65,10,100	55,29,200

This reduction is not only due to the lower rates of labour and material but is also due to curtailment of expenditure on maintenance and repairs on account of financial stringency.

CRIME IN ROHTAK DISTRICT.

469. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram : Will the Honourable Finance Member kindly place on the table of the House a statement showing in respect of Rohtak district—

- (a) the total number of convictions for offences under the Indian Penal Code in 1929, 1931 and 1932, respectively ;
- (b) the number of cases in which a sentence of fine alone or fine in addition to imprisonment was awarded in 1929, 1931 and 1932, respectively ;
- (c) the total amount of fine which accused persons were sentenced to pay in 1929, 1931 and 1932, respectively ;
- (d) the average amount of fine per case (calculated on the number of cases in which the fine formed part of the sentence) in 1929, 1931 and 1932, respectively ?

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

Statement.

(c)	(b)	(e)	(d)
TOTAL NUMBER OF CONVICTS FOR OFFENCES UNDER THE INDIAN PENAL CODE IN THE YEAR.	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH A SENTENCE OF FINE ALONE OR FINE IN ADDITION TO IMPRISONMENT WAS AWARDED IN THE YEAR.	TOTAL AMOUNT OF FINE WHERE ACCUSED PERSONS WERE SENTENCED TO PAY IN THE YEAR.	AVERAGE AMOUNT OF FINE PER CASE IN THE YEAR.
1929.	1929.	1929.	1929.
1931.	1931.	1931.	1931.
1932.	1932.	1932.	1932.
1st January 1932 to 30th September 1932.	1st January 1932 to 30th September 1932.	1st January 1932 to 30th September 1932.	1st January 1932 to 30th September 1932.
400	256	Rs. 23,220	Rs. 91
424	205	Rs. 13,502	Rs. 66
488	290	Rs. 22,043	Rs. 35

CRIME IN ROHTAK DISTRICT.

470. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram : Will the Honourable Member for Finance kindly place on the table of the House in respect of the Rohtak district a statement showing—

- (a) the number of cognizable cases registered and investigated in 1929, 1930, 1931 and 1932, respectively ;
- (b) the number of the cases referred to in (a) which were not put into court or were withdrawn ;
- (c) the number of cases referred to in (a) which resulted in convictions in the original court ;
- (d) the number of cases referred to in (c) in which convictions were set aside on appeal ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : A statement is laid down on the table—

Statement.

Years.	(a) The number of cognizable cases registered and investigated.	(b) The number of the cases referred to in (a) which were not put into court or were withdrawn.	(c) The number of cases referred to in (a) which resulted in convictions in the original court.	(d) The number of cases referred to in (c) in which convictions were set aside on appeal.
1929	1,558	946	475	44
1930	1,612	819	507	25
1931	1,330	729	357	35
1932 up to 31st October 1932.	1,138	339*	257	28

(*Includes some cases which are under investigation and are likely to be put into court shortly).

THE PUNJAB CRIMINAL LAW (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik (Finance Member): Sir, I beg to present the select committee's report on the Punjab Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill.

THE PUNJAB WILD BIRDS AND WILD ANIMALS PROTECTION BILL.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan (Revenue Member): Sir, I do not propose to move the motions standing in my name relating to the Punjab Wild Birds and Wild Animals Protection Bill. Notice

of several amendments has been given by the honourable members and it appears to me that very few members (including myself) have carefully read the Bill (*laughter*). It is absolutely necessary that we should carefully read through the Bill and the proposed amendments so as to get a true perspective of the whole measure, as also to gauge their effect on the Bill if incorporated. I therefore propose, with the permission of the House, to withdraw the present Bill; and to save time I propose to introduce a new Bill some time during the next week. I hope the House will agree to proceed to the consideration stage of the new Bill straightaway. I propose to consult the movers of the amendments as also some other members informally, with a view to save the time of the House. Any of the amendments which can be incorporated without affecting the efficacy of the measure will be considered informally and included in the new measure. I, therefore, wish to withdraw the present Bill and propose to introduce a new Bill on next Thursday that is on the 17th of this month.

Mian Nurullah : Will the sanction of the Governor-General be required to the introduction of a new Bill?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : No, it is not necessary.

The Bill was by leave withdrawn.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : With your permission, Sir, I should like to announce the business for the next week :—On the 14th, that is on Monday next, the Demands for Excess Grants will be taken up and immediately after these the Sikh Gurdwaras (Amendment) Bill; and the Punjab Wild Birds and Wild Animals Protection Bill will be taken up on 17th (the motion for introduction will be followed by a motion for consideration).

The Council then adjourned till 2 p. m. on Monday, 14th November 1932.

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PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

3RD SESSION OF THE 4TH PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

[Monday, 14th November 1932.]

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

OATH OF OFFICE.

THE following member was sworn in :—

Mr. R. P. Hadow (Chief Engineer, Public Works Department).

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

LOWER CHENAB CANAL.

***1792. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member kindly state—

- (a) the annual cost of remodelling on the Lower Chenab Canal ;
- (b) whether the Government is aware that the cost incurred on a general overhauling of the canal once is much less than the estimated cost of the annual sum ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) If the honourable member refers to the cost of remodelling distributaries, it is regretted that the information is not available.

(b) Does not arise, but if by general overhauling the honourable member means silt clearance throughout the Lower Chenab Canal it may not be incorrect to assume that subsequent clearance and remodelling will be less expensive.

MOTOR TRAFFIC ON KULU ROAD.

***1793. Thakur Pancham Chand :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that the only practicable route for Kulu is via Mandi and Oot ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that there is a monopoly for motor lorries from Ghatta to Oot and this virtually places the whole road from Ghatta to Kulu at the disposal of the monopolist ;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the Mandi State charges a toll of Rs. 10 and Rs. 5 for heavy and light vehicles (motor lorries) respectively that enter Mandi State en route to Kulu from British territory ;
- (d) whether any toll is charged from cars and lorries bearing Mandi numbers when they enter British territory ;

[Thakur Pancham Chand.]

(e) if not, why not ;

(f) whether Government is aware that the fruit growers in Kulu have no other means of transport except the conveyance of the monopolist for transport of their production ;

(g) whether it is a fact that fruit industry of Kulu is suffering heavily on account of heavy charges of toll and the monopolist of the road ;

(h) if answers to (a), (b), (c), (f) and (g) are in the affirmative, what steps Government intends to take in removing grievances of fruit growers and saving the fruit industry of Kulu ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) Yes, for motor traffic.

(b) and (c) Yes.

(d) No.

(e) The matter is under consideration.

(f) Enquiries are being made into the matter, Government are aware that considerable difficulties, including payment of a toll, are experienced by the fruit growers when wishing to convey their fruits on lorries other than those owned by the monopolist but they have no definite information that all means of transport other than that provided by the monopolist is forbidden.

(g) Government have no information apart from the complaints which have been received from certain fruit growers.

(h) The matter is under consideration.

FLOODS AT KOTLA.

***1794. Thakur Pancham Chand :** With reference to the reply given to Council question no. *1117 on the 1st of March 1932, will the Honourable Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Kotla was threatened with heavy and unprecedented floods by Dehri stream during the last rainy season ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the barrier which was constructed as far back as in the year 1902 to protect the Dehri bridge has also been washed away ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that certain area of Kotla town was submerged in water during the recent outburst of monsoon ;

(d) if the answers to (a), (b) and (c) above be in the affirmative, what action Government purposes to take now when the position described in reply to Council question no. *1117 has since changed ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) Yes, Kotla village was subject to a heavy and unprecedented flood from Dehri Nallah on night of 17th-18th July 1932. No other flood occurred during the rains of 1932.

(b) Yes, part of the upstream guide wall on the opposite bank to Kotla village was damaged by the flood.

(c) Yes, part of Kotla village was submerged by the flood. The flood had completely subsided by 18th July afternoon.

(d) The matter is under consideration.

GAZETTED HOLIDAYS.

***1795. Thakur Pancham Chand :** Will the Honourable Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the offices of the Punjab Civil Secretariat and Financial Commissioners are not entirely closed on certain important Hindu festivals, i.e., Baisakhi, Janam Ashtmi, Dusehra (Vijay Dashmi), Dewali and Solono ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in the Public Works Department and Irrigation Secretariat no duty staff is put even on gazetted holidays ;

(c) what action Government proposes to take to close entirely the said offices on the important festivals of Hindus referred to in (a) above in order to enable the members to celebrate the festivals without any office duty fetter imposed upon ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) Yes ; a minimum duty staff is detailed for the disposal of urgent and immediate references in both the offices referred to. These duties are fixed by rotation, i.e., Muslims are detailed for duty on Hindu festivals and Hindus on Muslim festivals in order to allow the members of either community freedom to celebrate their respective festivals without let or hindrance.

(b) Yes, as a general rule.

(c) None. Intelligence is already used in the selection of duty staff.

CASUAL LEAVE.

***1796. Thakur Pancham Chand :** Will the Honourable Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) how much casual leave is sanctioned in the Punjab Civil Secretariat and Financial Commissioners' office during the year ;

(b) how much casual leave do the Public Works Department and Irrigation Secretariat and other offices enjoy during the year ?

Mr. C. C. Garbett (Chief Secretary) : The honourable member is referred to parts (a) and (b) of the reply given to his starred question 1119¹ in March last.

HEALTH OF DR. MUHAMMAD ALAM.

***1797. Sardar Jawahar Singh Dhillon :** Will the Honourable Finance Member please state—

(a) whether Dr. Muhammad Alam, Bar-at-Law, who was convicted in connection with the recent civil disobedience movement and is now in the Central Jail, Lahore, has fully recovered

[Sardar Jawahar Singh Dhillon.]

his weight and health, if so, under whose treatment he was kept, if not, his weight now, his ailments and what treatment he is undergoing now ;

- (b) since when he has been on the hospital list ;
- (c) whether any specialists were consulted, if so, what their diagnosis was and what treatment was prescribed by them ;
- (d) when the specialist was last consulted ; who he was and what for he was consulted ;
- (e) the temperature on the day when the specialist was consulted last and what it has been since then, and whether the Honourable Finance Member will please lay this record also on the table ;
- (f) the range of his temperature before the first specialist was consulted, what it was after that and what it is now ;
- (g) whether the record of the temperature has been regularly kept since the day his illness began, if so, whether it will be laid on the table ;
- (h) his weight on admission and now ;
- (i) how many fits of unconsciousness he had and when he got the last ;
- (j) whether he has been passing blood with urine, how many times his urine has been examined, the result, and by whom the specimens were examined ;
- (k) the opinion of the Superintendent of Central Jail, Lahore, about his disease and what treatment he is giving now if Dr. Muhammad Alam is still ill ;
- (l) the opinion of the specialists ; what they thought the fever was due to and what treatment they prescribed ; whether there was any difference of opinion regarding the treatment prescribed for Dr. Alam by the Superintendent, Central Jail, and the specialists ;
- (m) whether Dr. Muhammad Alam or Mrs. Muhammad Alam ever expressed a desire to be permitted to get him examined and take the opinion of his private medical advisor, whether it was allowed ; if not, why not ; and if so, when ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : The honourable member is referred to the statement¹ made by me on the 8th November 1932, to which I have nothing to add.

HEALTH OF DR. MUHAMMAD ALAM.

***1798. Sardar Jawahar Singh Dhillon :** Will the Honourable Finance Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that Dr. Muhammad Alam, a civil disobedience prisoner in the Central Jail, Lahore, is still running temperature ;

- (b) whether it is a fact that the jail doctors have discontinued to keep a record of his temperature ;
- (c) whether it is a fact that when a specialist of the Mayo Hospital examined him in Central Jail on or about the 2nd of October 1932 in the presence of the Superintendent of the jail, the temperature was found to be above 99 degrees ; what was it exactly ;
- (d) whether any record of the temperature has been kept since then ;
- (e) whether it is a fact that his temperature was taken by the jail doctor for a few days in or about the second week of October 1932 and it was found to be about 100 degrees, what it was exactly and for how many days the record was kept ; what the record is from 5th to 15th October ;
- (f) whether any record has been kept since then ; what the daily temperature is, if there is any such record, what the exact daily temperature was for fifteen days following 2nd October 1932 ;
- (g) whether it is a fact that Dr. Muhammad Alam has recently been suffering from hæmaturia ;
- (h) whether his urine was tested at any laboratory and with what result about blood ; where it was tested, how many times and with what results ;
- (i) whether he has been given any treatment for hæmaturia fever and fits of unconsciousness ;
- (j) whether it is a fact that he was advised plenty of exercise by the Government doctor, Khan Sahib Yar Muhammad Khan, before he fell a victim to hæmaturia ; what was his temperature when he was so advised ;
- (k) whether he had ever before this advice was tendered suffered from hæmaturia ;
- (l) whether it is a fact that he is not allowed private medical advice or medicines at his own expense ;
- (m) if he is not being allowed private treatment or private medical advice or medicines at his own expense, how long the Government intends to keep him without any treatment ;
- (n) whether it is a fact that he was examined in the Central Jail by a specialist from Mayo Hospital on or about the 2nd October 1932 and later on he was X-rayed at the Mayo Hospital ;
- (o) the result of these examinations ;
- (p) whether the Government doctors have so far been able to discover the cause of his fever, fits of unconsciousness, hæmaturia and abnormal reduction in weight ; what, if any ; what is the amount of reduction in his weight since his entry into jail to date ;
- (q) whether the Government will lay on the table all entries concerning his illness made in the medical register of the Central Jail as well as those made in the Mayo Hospital during the period

[Sardar Jawahar Singh Dhillon.]

that he was there with details of the number of fits of unconsciousness, their duration, temperature and hæmaturia ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : The honourable member is referred to the statement¹ made by me on the 8th November 1982, to which I have nothing to add.

DEFALCATION AND EMBEZZLEMENT IN Co-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

***1799. Sardar Arjan Singh :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture kindly state—

- the number of persons prosecuted for defalcation and embezzlement in the co-operative societies in the province with the result in each case during the last five years ;
- the reasons for the alarming number of prosecutions ;
- whether Government intends to give more statutory powers of supervision and control to the administration and inspecting staff, from the Registrar down to the sub-inspector, co-operative societies, with a view to check the growing evil ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : (a) A statement is laid on the table.

(b) Dishonesty.

(c) The administrative staff has adequate powers and is making every effort to supervise and control the working of societies with a membership of nearly 7½ lakhs.

Statement showing the number of persons prosecuted for defalcation and embezzlement in the Co-operative Societies in the province with the result in each case during the last five years.

Year	Number of cases of dishonesty	Number of persons involved	Number of cases in which criminal proceedings were taken	RESULT			REMARKS
				Withdrawal	Acquittal	Conviction	
1927-28	313	176	94	..	13	13	Rest were pending.
1928-29	282	175	83	..	7	35	Ditto.
1929-30	377	171	58 (New cases).	..	10	50	Ditto.
1930-31	362	159	75	1	12	34	Ditto.
1931-32	269	140	83	10	13	46	Ditto.

AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANTS.

***1800. Sardar Arjan Singh :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Government have taken any steps to absorb the agricultural assistants who have been retrenched ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : There is no possibility of absorbing this reduced establishment in Government service, but steps have been taken to help them to find employment and a livelihood in other ways.

ACQUISITION OF LAND IN SHANGHI VILLAGE.

***1801. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member kindly state—

- (a) whether when after the floods of 1924 and 1925 drain no. 8 was remodelled, any land was acquired in the village of Shanghi in the Rohtak district ;
- (b) whether compensation for the land acquired has been paid ; if so, when, and if not what are the grounds for delay ;
- (c) if compensation referred to in (b) has not been paid, when it is expected to be paid ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan :

- (a) Yes.
- (b) Yes, on the 4th September 1930.
- (c) Does not arise.

LIQUIDATION OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

***1802. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture kindly state—

- (a) the number of liquidators employed in the Rohtak district to realise the debts of co-operative societies which have been closed ;
- (b) the total number of co-operative societies in the Rohtak district and the number of those under liquidation ;
- (c) the number of debtors of co-operative societies who (i) have been sent to jail for default and (ii) have had their cattle and other movable property attached and sold ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : (a) 11 on 31st July 1932.

(b) Total number of co-operative societies up till the 31st July 1932 566

Number of co-operative societies under liquidation on 31st July 1932 53

(c) I regret I am unable to supply this information as no statistics are collected on these points.

LIQUIDATORS OF CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT.

***1803. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture kindly state—

- (a) the average academical qualifications of the liquidators employed by the Co-operative department in the Rohtak district ;
- (b) whether these liquidators have the power to pass decrees for debts of any amount ;
- (c) whether there is any appeal against the decrees made by these liquidators, and if so, to whom ;
- (d) whether it is a fact that a liquidator passed decrees against Mr. Mit Lal and Mr. Rampat of Badli in the Rohtak district in respect of the debt due by the local society to the Central Co-operative Bank without giving them any opportunity of being heard ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : (a) Government is not aware that there are any such things as academical qualifications for liquidators ;

(b) Liquidators have no power to pass decrees ; the honourable member is probably thinking of section 42, sub-clause 5 (a) of the Co-operative Societies Act ;

(c) and (d) As liquidators do not pass decrees, these do not arise.

ARBITRATORS TO SETTLE CLAIMS OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

***1804. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture kindly state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that arbitrators appointed to settle the claims of co-operative societies are appointed without any reference to and without the knowledge of individual debtors ;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that in the Rohtak district these arbitrators pass decrees without giving the debtors any opportunity to be heard and even without serving any notice of the claim on them ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : (a) Under the rules in force all disputes must be referred to the Registrar who may decide them himself, or appoint an arbitrator or refer any dispute to three arbitrators, one of whom shall be nominated by the debtor.

(b) No. *Ex parte* proceedings may only be taken when any party after being duly summoned fails to attend. If the honourable member will bring to my notice any cases of the kind suggested in his question I shall be glad to direct inquiries to be made.

Mr. M. A. Ghani : Will the Honourable Minister please say how the summons are issued ? Are warrants issued to the parties ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : The honourable member may well realise that no warrants are issued.

INDEBTEDNESS OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

***1805. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture kindly state—

- (a) the amount of debts due to the Central Co-operative Bank of Rohtak by co-operative societies and the amount of interest in arrears in respect of these debts ;
- (b) the amount of debts due to the Union of Sonapat by co-operative societies and the amount of interest in arrears in respect of these debts ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : The figures for August 1932 are—

	Rs.
(a) Amount of loan	12,65,724
Amount of overdue interest	1,76,518
(b) Amount of loan	4,08,262
Amount of overdue interest	52,802

CO-OPERATIVE COMMISSION SHOP, SONEPAT.

***1806. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture kindly state—

- (a) whether there is a co-operative commission shop at Sonapat in the Rohtak district ;
- (b) the annual cost on this shop ;
- (c) the amount of goods sold through this shop in 1929, 1930, 1931 and 1932 ;
- (d) the amount of commission earned by this shop in the sale of goods in 1929, 1930, 1931 and 1932 ?

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

(b), (c) and (d) Such information as Government possesses will be found in the annual reports of the Co-operative department to which the honourable member is referred. These commission shops are not required to send annual balance sheets and profit and loss accounts to the Registrar, so I regret I have no details to give. As there are over 21,000 co-operative societies in the province, I trust honourable member will not press me for details as to individual societies.

CO-OPERATIVE MORTGAGE BANK, SONEPAT.

***1807. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture kindly state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is a Co-operative Mortgage Bank at Sonapat in the Rohtak district ;
- (b) the amount of advances made by this bank yearly since it was started ;
- (c) the amount of yearly recoveries made by this bank (i) in respect of principal and (ii) in respect of interest ;
- (d) the annual expenditure on establishment and other office requirements incurred by this bank ?

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

(b), (c) and (d) The society under statutory rule is only bound to supply this kind of information to persons interested in its funds or members, depositors or creditors. It is not therefore proposed to collect and make public the information.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.

***1898. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture kindly state the number of co-operative credit societies in the Rohtak district in 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931 and 1932, respectively?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : The figures for 1928—32 are given below.—

Year.	Number of Credit Societies.
1928	513
1929	532
1930	541
1931	536
1932	529

GRADES OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

***1899. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture kindly state—

(a) whether co-operative societies are graded according to their efficiency;

(b) if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, what is the number of societies in each grade in the Rohtak district;

(c) the year in which the classification was last revised and by whom?

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

(b) A	B.	C.	D.	Unclassed.
Nil	8	421	98	8

(c) Classification is revised by the circle registrar on the recommendation of the inspector, on every inspection. Usually every society is inspected once a year.

Mian Nurullah : With reference to the answer to part (a), will the Honourable Minister please state what are the factors that make a society efficient or inefficient?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : A society which is capable of managing its affairs and is absolutely good is said to be efficient.

Mian Nurullah : Twelve of my questions are appearing at the end of the list of questions for to-day. I am afraid they may not be reached to-day before the question hour is over. I would, therefore, request according to your ruling that they may be taken up next day.

Mr. President : If the honourable member wishes to have his questions postponed, he should signify in proper manner his desire to the Secretary of the Council. He is not in order in doing so by making a statement in the House.

ZILLADARS AND STATUTORY AGRICULTURISTS.

***1810. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member kindly state the number of Hindus who were appointed zilladars by promotion in 1929, 1930, 1931 and 1932 in the province and the number of statutory agriculturists among them?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : The number of Hindus appointed zilladars by promotion (i.e., departmental candidates) is—

1929	..	..	..	..	3
1930	..	..	..	..	3
1931	..	..	..	..	1
1932	..	..	..	..	Nil

The number of statutory agriculturists is nil due to the paucity of men of this class among departmental candidates.

ZILLADARS AND STATUTORY AGRICULTURISTS.

***1811. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member kindly state the number of Hindu candidates for direct appointment as zilladars in the province whose rolls were sent up to the Chief Engineer's office and the number of statutory agriculturists among them?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : On the last occasion when nomination rolls of outside candidates were received from superintending engineers the number of Hindus was 17, of whom 3 were agriculturists.

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF POLICE AND STATUTORY AGRICULTURISTS.

***1812. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Finance Member kindly state—

- the academical qualifications of the candidate who was appointed deputy superintendent of police at the last selection ;
- whether the candidate selected was a non-agriculturist ;
- whether one of the candidates (Randhir Singh) was a Hindu agriculturist and was an M. A. ;
- the number of Hindu deputy superintendents of police and the number of statutory agriculturists among them ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a) Intermediate examination in Arts.

(b) No.

(c) Yes.

(d) 9, of whom none are members of agricultural tribes.

TRIAL OF CASES BY OFFICERS ON TOUR.

***1813. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Member for Finance kindly state—

- (a) whether the Punjab Legislative Council once passed a resolution recommending that touring officers, such as the deputy commissioners and revenue assistants should not hear cases in camp ;
- (b) if the answer to (a) above is in the negative, whether the Government has any objection to issuing instructions to this effect now ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a) No.

(b) Government does not consider that a general direction to this effect would be in the interests of the criminal or revenue administration.

LAMBARDARS AND REVENUE COLLECTION.

***1814. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Member for Revenue kindly state the number of lambardars who were detained in lock-ups for having failed to collect revenue or water-rates in time in the Rohtak district in 1931 and 1932, respectively ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan :—

129 in 1931.

83 in 1932.

Mian Nurullah : Will the Honourable Member please state under what law a lambardar can be kept in a lock-up ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : Under the Punjab Land Revenue Act.

Mian Nurullah : Under what provisions of that Act ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : I am afraid I cannot cite the relevant section of the Act from memory.

ARREARS OF LAND REVENUE AND WATER RATES.

***1815. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Member for Revenue kindly state—

- (a) the number of applications by lambardars for issue of warrants against defaulting land-owners for the realisation of arrears of land revenue or water rates in the Rohtak district in 1931 and 1932, respectively ;
- (b) the number of cases in which no warrants were issued in spite of these applications until the lambardars had deposited the amounts of arrears from their own pockets ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) 4,767 in 1931.

5,164 in 1932.

(b) None, so far as is known.

LAMBARDARS.

***1816. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Member for Revenue kindly state the number of lambardars in the Rohtak district who were punished by dismissal, suspension or forfeiture of *pachotra* (in whole or in part) in 1931 and 1932 respectively, on the report of the police that those lambardars had failed to help the police or sought to tamper with prosecution evidence?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan :—

Year.	Dismissed.	Suspended.	Pachotra forfeited.
1931	.. 1 (Sarbarah)	11	2
1932	.. Nil	4	1

SONEPAT-GOHANA-MEHAM ROADS.

***1817. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture kindly state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that the *kacha* roads between Sonapat and Gohana and Gohana and Meham in the Rohtak district were selected for special treatment in the way of maintenance;
- (b) whether the Government has spent anything on these roads in 1931 and 1932, respectively?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : (a) With a view to demonstrate up to date methods of maintaining unmetalled roads the Communications Board decided in 1926 to improve and maintain for a couple of years ten mile length of such roads in each district in the province. On the recommendation of the District Board, Rohtak, Sonapat-Gohana, but not Gohana-Meham road, was selected in that district and improved and maintained during 1928-29.

Owing, however, to financial stringency maintenance during 1929-30 by the Communications Board was abandoned but a grant as admissible under the rules for class II roads was promised. Such a grant bears a specified relation to the amount spent by the district board on maintenance, during the preceding year, of the road to which it relates.

(b) As the district board incurred no expenditure on maintenance of these roads in the previous year no grant was made during 1930-31.

During 1931-32 the following grants were made :—

	Rs.
Sonapat-Gohana Road	810
Gohana-Meham Road	582

DECREES ON PRIVATE AWARDS.

***1818. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Finance Member kindly state—

- (a) the number of decrees passed in the Rohtak district in 1931 and 1932 on the basis of what are represented to be private awards;
- (b) the total amount of these decrees;

[B. B. Ch. Chhotu Ram.]

- (c) the loss of stamp duty to Government in consequence of these decrees, that is, the difference between the stamp duty paid on agreements to refer to arbitration and the so-called awards on the one hand and the court fees which would have been payable if regular suits had been lodged on the other ;
- (d) whether the Government intends to make any enquiry in order to ascertain whether the debtors understand the true implication of their conduct in this connection ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a) and (d) The honourable member is referred to the answer given on the 7th instant to question no. 1549.¹

(b) and (c) The information is being collected and will be communicated to the honourable member when ready.

SPECIAL TRIBUNAL, LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

***1819. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Finance Member kindly state the number of days on which court was held and the number of witnesses examined by the Special Tribunal in the Lahore Conspiracy Case between the 31st March 1932 and the 1st November 1932, as also the average monthly expenses incurred in this case ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : Between the 31st of March and the 1st of November 1932 court was held on 129 days and 98 witnesses were examined. Owing to the annual vacation the court was closed from the 4th of September to the 5th of October.

The average monthly expenditure for the period from April to September 1932 was Rs. 15,045. Figures for the month of October are not yet available.

PROSECUTIONS FOR PROMOTING CONGRESS CAUSE.

***1820. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Finance Member kindly state in respect of the whole province—

- (a) the total number of persons prosecuted up to date for their activities to promote the cause of the Congress ;
- (b) the number of accused persons referred to in (a) who were sent to jail for (i) substantive offences and (ii) failing to furnish security ;
- (c) the number of persons referred in (a) who were challaned subsequent to the 1st June 1932 ;
- (d) the total amount of fines imposed for substantive offences upon the persons referred to in (b) and the total amount of fines realised ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a) The question does not make it clear from what date the figures are required, but on the assumption that the honourable member wants figures from the 1st January 1932, they are 1,752.

- (b) (i) 1,688.
 (ii) 71.
 (c) 456.
 (d) A total of Rs. 64,110 in fines was imposed for substantive offences upon the persons referred to in (b) (i) above. There is no record of the total amount realised from these fines.

GURGAON DISTRICT BOARD.

***1821. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government kindly state—

- (a) the date on which the elections of the District Board of Gurgaon came to a close ;
 (b) the date on which the names of the members of the above district board were notified in the *Government Gazette* ;
 (c) whether it is a fact that the name of a Palwal pleader who has been nominated a member was not included among the persons originally recommended for nomination ;
 (d) what is the tribe of the pleader referred to in (c) ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : (a) and (b) The honourable member's attention is invited to the answer given to parts (b) and (g) of starred question no. 1587.¹

(c) Yes.

(d) Khatri.

Section 11 (2) (c) of the District Boards Act says : " Not less than one-half of the members of the board shall be land-holders in the district." This means that up to 50 per cent. elected and nominated members can be from non-landholding classes.

SUB-REGISTRARS.

***1822. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government kindly state the names and tribes of the gentlemen appointed sub-registrars in the province since the 15th October 1930 ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : A statement containing the required information is laid on the table.

Serial No.	Name of Sub Registrar.	Tribe.
1	M. Sami Ullah at Nakodar ..	Muhammadan (Agriculturist).
2	S. Dalip Singh at Samrala ..	Sikh (Agriculturist).
3	S. Ajit Singh at Tarn Taran	Sikh (Agriculturist).
4	Diwan Munna Lal at Bhakkar	Hindu (Non-agriculturists).
5	Inayat Ullah (Narowal) ..	Muslim (Agriculturist).

¹ Page 46 ante.

PANCHAYAT OFFICERS.

***1823. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government kindly state the names and tribes of the *panchayat* officers whose services have been dispensed with ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : A statement showing the necessary information is laid on the table.

I must remark in connection with these three questions (1821—23) that it is not setting a very enviable example to probe into the tribe or caste of the various Government employees.

Name of the Panchayat Officer.			Tribe.
1.	Chaudhri Vijai Singh	.. ..	Jat (Hindu).
2.	Chaudhri Nathu Singh	.. ..	Jat (Hindu).
3.	Honorary Captain Prem Singh, Sardar Bahadur.		Jat (Sikh).
4.	S. Milkha Singh	.. ..	Jat (Sikh).
5.	S. Jagjit Singh	.. ..	Jat (Sikh).
6.	S. Jafar Husain	.. ..	Sayad (Muslim).
7.	Honorary Lieutenant Thakar Singh Bahadur, I. D. S. M.		Jat (Sikh).
8.	Chaudhri Nazir Ahmad	.. ..	Jat (Muslim).
9.	M. Barkat Ali	.. ..	Rajput (Muslim).
10.	M. Obeidullah Khan	.. ..	Rajput (Muslim).
11.	K. S. Abdul Malik	.. ..	Gujjar Chohan (Muslim).
12.	Sh. Muhammad Muazzam	.. ..	Qureshi (Muslim).
13.	M. Abdul Bari	.. ..	Arain (Muslim).
14.	Honorary Lieutenant Chaudhri Abdullah Khan.		Sahi Jat (Muslim).

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS.

***1824. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Finance Member kindly state the names, tribes, home districts and academical qualifications of the candidates recently selected for appointment as assistant superintendent of jails ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : The Board which was recently appointed to consider the claims of candidates for the post of assistant superintendent in the Jail department held its final session on the second of November. Orders have not yet been passed on the recommendations of the Board.

RECORD ROOM STAFF OF THE DISTRICT OFFICES.

***1825. Sardar Jawahar Singh Dhillon :** Will the Honourable Member for Revenue please state—

- (a) if it is a fact that posts of record room staff in district offices were made pensionable (*vide* letter No. 8678-E., dated 29th October 1929 from Secretary to Government, Punjab, Revenue Department, to all commissioners of the province) ;

(b) if the answer to (a) above be in the affirmative, whether service of record staff prior to issue of letter referred to in (a) above will be taken into consideration in counting the period for pension ;

(c) if the answer to part (b) be in the negative, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) No.

(c) All orders of Government have effect from the date of issue unless there are special circumstances in view of which it is necessary to allow retrospective effect. Such circumstances did not exist in the case of the record room staff.

PUBLIC HEALTH CIRCLE.

***1826. Sardar Jawahar Singh Dhillon :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Sikh overseers, clerks, draftsmen and tracers in the Public Health Circle of the Public Works Department ;

(b) whether any decision has been made to retrench the establishment of the Public Health Circle mentioned in (a) ; if so, the number in detail of men community-wise to be retrenched ;

(c) whether he proposes to retrench all Sikhs in this circle ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : (a)—

(i) Overseers	..	..	..	..	8
(ii) Clerks	..	..	..	..	Nil.
(iii) Draftsmen	..	..	..	..	Nil.
(iv) Tracers	..	..	..	..	1

(b) and (c) Retrenchment of establishment has already been made. No proposal has been made for further retrenchment.

ILLICIT LIQUOR.

***1827. Sardar Jawahar Singh Dhillon :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state the number of cases regarding the illicit sale and distillation of liquor within the municipal limits of Lahore city detected during the years 1930, 1931 and upto October 1932 ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : A statement is laid on the table.

Statement showing the number of cases regarding illicit sale and distillation of liquor detected within the Municipal limits of Lahore city during the years 1930-1931 and up to October 1932.

Year.	NUMBER OF CASES OF		Total.
	Illicit sale of liquor.	Illicit distillation of liquor.	
1930	3	..	3
1931	2	4	6
1932	6	7	13

SALE OF LIQUOR IN LAHORE.

***1828. Sardar Jawahar Singh Dhillon :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

- if it is a fact that a deputation of members of the Punjab Temperance Society, Lahore, waited on the Deputy Commissioner, Lahore, in February 1932 to request him to issue orders for stopping after-hours sale of country liquor in Lahore city ;
- if answer to the above be in the affirmative, what action have district authorities taken so far in the matter ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : (a) The point was one of several mentioned by the deputation to the Deputy Commissioner on the date in question.

(b) No after-hours sale is permitted. If the honourable member can bring to the excise officer's notice any specific cases of breach of rules he will take appropriate action.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION IN DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION'S OFFICE.

***1829. Sardar Jawahar Singh Dhillon :** Will the Honourable Minister for Education kindly state—

- the number of posts in the following grades in the office of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab :—
Rs. 75—5—150. Rs. 100—8—250. Rs. 250—10—350.
- the number of posts held by Muslims, Hindus, Sikhs and Christians separately ;
- whether Government is aware of the fact that there is a great paucity of Sikhs holding these appointments ;
- if so, whether Government is prepared to redress the just grievance of the Sikh community ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon :

(a)	Rs. 75—150.	Rs. 100—250.	Rs. 250—350.
	18	12	4
(b) Hindus	6	1	..
Muslims	9	7	3
Sikhs	2	1	..
Christians	1	2	1

(c) No. The population percentage of Sikhs and that of the post held by them are 12.95 and 9 respectively.

(d) Does not arise. The numbers of a particular community in an isolated office do not always give the correct idea of communal representation.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION IN DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION'S OFFICE.

***1830. Sardar Jawahar Singh Dhillon :** Will the Honourable Minister for Education kindly state—

(a) the total number of posts in the clerical staff of the Director of Public Instruction's office;

(b) the number of posts held by the Sikhs and the percentage they form of the total appointments;

(c) whether the number of Sikhs is not inadequate;

(d) if the reply to part (c) above is in the affirmative what steps Government proposes to take in the matter?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : (a) 69.

(b) 7 posts ; or 10.44 per cent. of the total appointments.

(c) The representation of Sikhs in Director of Public Instruction's office is not in proportion to their population in the province, but it is not possible to maintain these proportions rigidly for all communities in individual offices without detriment to the efficiency of the public service.

(d) Due consideration will be given to the claims of all communities when filling new vacancies.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION IN DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION'S OFFICE.

***1831. Sardar Jawahar Singh Dhillon :** Will the Honourable Minister for Education kindly state—

(a) the total number of fresh appointments made in the various grades of the clerical establishment in the office of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, since October 1926 ;

(b) the number of posts given to the Sikhs in each grade ;

(c) if none, whether Government can ascribe any reason therefor ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : (a) 11.

(b) None.

(c) All appointments were made from among the best apprentices working in the office whose claims could not be ignored in view of their previous honorary services, extending in some cases over long periods.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION IN THE OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

***1832. Sardar Jawahar Singh Dhillon :** Will the Honourable Minister for Education kindly state—

- (a) the total number of posts of stenographers in the Education department ;
- (b) the number of Sikhs, Hindus, Muslims and Christians holding these posts ;
- (c) the number of posts of heads of branches in the Director of Public Instruction's office ;
- (d) the number of posts held by the Sikhs out of that number ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : (a) 10.

(b) Muslims. Hindus. Sikh.

6 8 1

(c) 6.

(d) Nil.

BASAL-TALLAGANG ROAD.

***1833. Sardar Jawahar Singh Dhillon :** Will the Honourable Member for Revenue please state—

- (a) if the Government has by notification no. 24462, dated 24th June 1932, declared the road Basal to Talagang *via* Pindi-Jhelum-Attock district to be a hill road for the purposes of Motor Vehicles Rules, 1931 ;
- (b) whether the Government is aware that it will have to pay to its officers travelling on duty by this road at a rate of 50 per cent. in excess of the ordinary rates ;
- (c) if the answer to (b) above be in the affirmative, the reasons which led Government to take this step incurring thereby recurring additional expense in these days of financial stringency ;
- (d) whether representations were made to Government against the declaration referred to in (a) above ;
- (e) if the answer to (d) above be in the affirmative, the action taken thereon ;
- (f) whether there is any proposal by the Deputy Commissioner, Attock district, of granting a monopoly for plying motor vehicles on Basal-Talagang road or on any portion thereof ;

(g) whether Government is aware of the fact that the road referred to in (f) above is under the Public Works Department and such a monopoly has never been granted so far regarding roads under the Public Works Department.

(h) if the answer to (f) above be in the affirmative, whether Government is aware of the fact that such an action will be a source of great inconvenience to the public?

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

(b) No. The declaration of a road as a hill road for the purposes of the Punjab Motor Vehicles Rules, 1931, does not affect the rates of travelling allowance.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes.

(e) The local authorities were asked not to restrict traffic on this road until the matter had been further investigated.

(f) It is understood that the Deputy Commissioner is considering the question.

(g) Yes.

(h) The interests of the public will be fully considered before any further action is taken.

KHIKHI EXTENSION AND PIR MAHAL RAJBABAS.

***1834. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to state—

(a) the amount of discharge in cusecs at the heads of Khikhi extension and Pir Mahal *rajbaha* respectively in 1929, 1930 and 1931;

(b) the total area irrigated by the Khikhi extension and Pir Mahal *rajbaha* respectively in 1929, 1930 and 1931;

(c) how much more land has been brought under cultivation this year on the Khikhi extension and Pir Mahal *rajbaha* respectively?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : A statement is laid on the table.

(a) Amount of discharge at heads of Khikhi extension and Pir Mahal distributary for 1929, 1930 and 1931 are as below :—

From		To		Khikhi Extensions.	Pir Mahal Distributary.
				Cusecs days.	Cusecs days.
1st April 1928	.. ..	31st March 1929	.. ..	63,673	30,675
1st April 1929	.. ..	31st March 1930	.. ..	59,432	29,313
1st April 1930	.. ..	31st March 1931	.. ..	74,505	37,935

[The Hon. Capt. Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan.]

(b) Total area irrigated by the Khikhi extension and Pir Mahal distributary in 1929, 1930 and 1931 is as below :—

From	To	Khikhi Extension.	Pir Mahal Distributary.
		Acres.	Acres
1st April 1928	31st March 1929	38	17,767
1st April 1929	31st March 1930 .. ..	..	19,958
1st April 1930	31st March 1931	5,929	18,955

(c) The following total area of land has been brought under cultivation on the Khikhi extension and Pir Mahal distributary during 1932 :—

	Khikhi Extension.	Pir Mahal Distributary.
	Acres.	Acres.
Area irrigated	5,291	15,129

MUNGI DISTRIBUTARY.

*1835. **Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to state—

- the amount of discharge in cusecs at the head of Mungi distributary in February 1931 and in February and March 1932, respectively ;
- for how many times and for how many days each time the Mungi distributary closed during the last *rabi* season ;
- whether it is a fact that the zamindars of Mungi *rajbaha* often complain of the shortage of supply of water in that distributary ;
- whether it is a fact that to meet the requirements of the zamindars at the tail of that *rajbaha* the *mogha bandi* of two days in a week of the *chaks* adjacent to the chaks on the tail, has been done ;
- whether the Government has taken the discharge of those *moghas* before the practice of *mogha bandi* was enforced there ;
- whether it is a fact that the zamindars of those chaks of which the *mogha bandi* has been done, get excessive supply of water ;
- whether the Government is aware of the fact that the zamindars of these chaks could hardly sow the *toria* crop and even the sugar-cane crop was mostly destroyed in these chaks due to the scarcity of water ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan :

(a) Total of daily discharges during February 1981..	3,331	cusecs.
Ditto ditto 1982	3,580	"
Ditto ditto March 1982	2,647	"

(b) Mungi distributary was closed during *rabi* 1981-82 for a total of 81 days on 8 occasions.

(c) Yes, though irrigation on the Distributary in the *Rabi* of 1981-82 was well above the permissible intensity.

(d) Outlets have been closed two days in 9 days for this purpose.

(e) Discharge records of outlets are not available.

(f) Yes.

(g) *Toria* sowing is very largely dependent on September rainfall. If there is one inch of rain in September canal supplies can be utilised for *rabi* ploughing and sowing. This year there was no rain at all in September and the bulk of canal water was used for the cotton and sugar-cane at the expense of *toria*.

KHIKHI AND PIR MAHAL EXTENSIONS.

***1836. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member kindly state—

(a) whether it is the intention of the Government to bring annually more and more area under temporary cultivation on Khikhi and Pir Mahal by curtailing the supply of water in other distributaries and increasing the discharge of water in the Khikhi and Pir Mahal extensions ;

(b) whether the Government is prepared to take any other step besides the practice of *mogha bandi* of a few *chaks* adjacent to the *chaks* on the tail, to meet the requirements of the zamindars on the tail of the Mungi *rajbaha*?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) The area on Pir Mahal distributary and Khikhi extension is at present only partly developed. It is intended fully to develop this area. Supply of canal water will not be dependent on curtailing supplies of other distributaries.

(b) The condition of the Mungi distributary is engaging the attention of the local officers. The present silt difficulties necessitate tatil of outlets as a temporary measure.

Mian Nurullah : The tatil—is it of all the outlets or only a few of the outlets ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : A few.

Mian Nurullah : Why is differentiation done between these few outlets and the rest ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : Probably they are getting more water than their *haq*.

Mian Nurullah : The upper ones will naturally be drawing more water than the lower ones.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : I am afraid I do not know the distributaries ; so I cannot answer the question.

ADMISSION TO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

***1837. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture kindly state—

- (a) the total number of candidates at the time of admission in the Punjab Agricultural College, Lyallpur, in 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931 and 1932, respectively ;
- (b) whether there is any continuous decrease in the number of candidates from 1930 ; if so, why ;
- (c) the total number of unemployed graduates of the Punjab Agricultural College, Lyallpur ;
- (d) whether the Government has thought out any plan to solve the problem of unemployment of these graduates of the Punjab Agricultural College, who have got a special knowledge of agriculture and all the other agricultural sciences ;
- (e) whether the Government proposes to introduce agriculture as a subject of study in all the high schools where these graduates can be employed to the best advantage of both the schools and these graduates ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : (a)—

1926	..	..	..	875
1927	..	..	..	493
1928	..	..	..	450
1929	..	..	..	412
1930	..	..	..	249
1931	..	..	..	102
1932	..	..	..	75

(b) Yes. The main reason is agricultural depression. Further, the Khalsa College now takes for their B. Sc. course some students who would otherwise have gone to Lyallpur.

(c) No official record is kept.

(d) Government has no responsibility for finding employment for these graduates : it was never the intention that the Agricultural College should train men only for Government service. Actually Government is making efforts to find openings for these young men, but their main opening should be found amongst the enterprising landlords of the province.

(e) No. It has been decided as a general rule not to institute courses of practical agriculture in high schools.

EMPLOYMENT OF AGRICULTURAL GRADUATES.

***1838. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture please state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that the fresh graduates of the Punjab Agricultural College have a prior right to old unemployed graduates at the time of appointment in this department even if the latter are not over-age or when recommendation is to be made for their employment in other departments ; if so, why ;
- (b) whether the Government intends to give preference to the old unemployed students when a suitable opportunity for their employment occurs ?

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

(b) I regret I am unable to answer this hypothetical question ; but claims of retrenched officers will be fully considered.

QUALIFICATIONS OF CANDIDATES FOR THE PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

***1839. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that at present there are no restrictions regarding literacy for standing for the Punjab Legislative Council ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that there are certain such restrictions for those who want to stand for the membership of the municipalities ;
- (c) whether Government intends to make the conditions of membership similar in both the cases ?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) The question will be considered, if raised, when the electoral rules are revised under the new constitution.

Mian Nurullah : To which of these would Government give preference.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : I am not prepared to commit Government at this stage.

EDUCATION IN JANGLI ILAQAS.

***1840. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Minister for Education please state—

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that *jangli* zamindars of the Lyallpur district are the most backward in education, and deserve special facilities for the uplift especially in education ;
- (b) whether the Government intends to take this matter into consideration ;

[Mian Nurullah.]

- (c) whether Government intends to introduce compulsory education up to the primary classes among the *jangli* population, open primary schools in each and every village of the *janglis* and grant a good deal of scholarships from killa gift fund to the local students as a special concession to them for this compensation ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : (a) The original residents of Lyallpur district (I refrain from using the word *jangli* which is strongly resented by them) used at one time to be among those who may be called backward in education, though they have considerably improved in this respect of late years, and where they still remain backward, they may deserve particular attention of the district board and Government.

(b) Owing to financial stringency Government are unable to embark on any new schemes at present, and it seems undesirable that extra taxation should be levied for the purpose at this moment. But Government are not unmindful of the desirability of affording educational facilities to the backward classes.

(c) In view of the answer to (b) above I regret that Government are unable to embark on any scheme such as the one suggested by the honourable member. It should not be forgotten that there are other districts in the Punjab much poorer and much more backward in education than Lyallpur. There is no "killa" fund at the disposal of the Punjab Government. The "killa" fund is administered by a local committee.

EDUCATION IN *JANGLI* ILAQAS.

*1841. **Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Minister for Education kindly state—

- (a) how many high schools there are at present in the *jangli ilaqas* of the Lyallpur district ;
 (b) if there are any, at what places they are situated ;
 (c) whether these places mentioned are small towns or villages ;
 (d) whether there is a single instance of a high school in a *jangli* village ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : (a) None. The high schools at Maurusipur, Jaranwala, Samundri and Kamalia situated almost on the boundary line between the old inhabitants and *abadkar ilaqas*, however, serve the old population. A net-work of vernacular schools has been spread over the *ilaqa*, and high schools will follow in due course.

(b), (c) and (d) Do not arise.

Mr. M. A. Ghani : Will the Honourable Minister please define "*jangli ilaqas*"? Which part of the district is called *jangli ilaqas* ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : The honourable member (Mian Nurullah) will probably explain to you.

Mian Nurullah : I am astonished that the Honourable Minister has replied to my question without understanding it and the burden is thrown on me to explain it.

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : The question referred to *jangli ilaga* and you have mentioned the names of the various places there. I do not see how the difficulty arises.

Mian Nurullah : Does it mean that the Honourable Member in charge has given the answer without understanding what the *jangli ilaga* is?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : There is no question of understanding. The names of the places are mentioned, and I have given the answer with regard to those places.

Mian Nurullah : No names are mentioned in part (a) of the question in which this term occurs.

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : You have given names in the previous question.

Mian Nurullah : My argument applies to the previous question as well.

Mr. M. A. Ghani : In the previous question the words "*jangli ilaga*" do not occur, but only "*jangli population*."

Mian Nurullah : "*Jangli ilaga*" means that portion of the district which is inhabited by locals.

RURAL DEBTS.

***1842. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture kindly state—

(a) the approximate total amount of rural debts in the Punjab from (1) *sahukars*, (2) co-operative banks, (3) other sources, respectively, at present (1932);

(b) the total amount of rural debts in the Punjab before—

(i) the co-operative banks were started;

(ii) the Great War, and

(iii) in 1900?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : (a) to (b) Government does not collect statistics for rural debt, and I regret that I am unable to supply this information. The total sum due by members of primary societies to their societies on the 31st July 1932 was 7 crores and 87 lakhs.

SEED SOCIETIES.

***1843. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture kindly state—

(a) whether there are any seed societies under the co-operation system;

(b) if so, how many;

(c) whether the Government is doing anything to encourage these societies; if so, in what way?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : (a) and (b) There is no seed society, but there are two Co-operative Seed and Agricultural Implements Supply Unions in the Gurdaspur district; with 45 societies as members, but the unions do little business. There are 109 Better Farming

[The Hon. Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh.]

societies, one of the main objects of which is the distribution of improved seed.

(c) Government encourages these societies as it does others by affording supervision and advice, but the primary agency of Government for the distribution of pure seed is the Agricultural Department.

NAZUL LANDS AT BHIWANI.

***1844. Rao Bahadur Captain Rao Balbir Singh :** (a) Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to place on the Council table all the papers relating to *nazul* lands at Bhiwani ?

(b) Is he aware that memorials from the citizens of Bhiwani have been received by the Deputy Commissioner, Hissar, stating that there are no *nazul* lands at Bhiwani ?

(c) Will he be pleased to state how and when Bhiwani lands became the property of Government ?

(d) Is it a fact that the whole city is built on agricultural lands ?

(e) If so, does he intend to declare that there are no *nazul* lands at Bhiwani ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) Government does not consider it to be in the public interest to lay papers on the table. If the honourable member specifies the nature of the information which he wants, steps will be taken to meet his wishes, if possible.

(b), (c), (d) and (e) A memorial was received by the Deputy Commissioner, Hissar, in the middle of September last, and the matter is under consideration.

LALA MOHAN LAL, HEAD ASSISTANT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING PRESS.

***1845. Mr. M. A. Ghani :** Will Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Lala Mohan Lal, head assistant to the Clearing Officer, Clearing Branch, Government Printing Press, Lahore, is the real son of Lala Chuni Lal, Clearing Officer, Government Printing Press, Lahore ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the said Lala Mohan Lal often officiates for his father mentioned in (a) whenever the latter goes on leave ;

(c) reasons for appointing a son directly under his father and as his head assistant and reasons for allowing a son to officiate for his father as mentioned in (b) ?

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

(b) No. During the period the Clearing Office has been in existence the Clearing Officer has taken no leave other than casual leave and no officiating appointments have been made.

(c) When the appointment of the head assistant was created Lala Mohan Lal was the most suitable candidate for the post irrespective of the fact that

his father was Clearing Officer. He has proved a useful assistant and justified his selection. In view of (b) above, the latter part of the question does not arise.

Mr. M. A. Ghani : May I know if Lala Mohan Lal officiates for his father when the latter goes on casual leave ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : No.

Mr. M. A. Ghani : Is it not a fact that it is the policy of Government not to appoint two relatives in one and the same department?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : I am not aware of any such rule.

Mr. M. A. Ghani : Is the Honourable Revenue Member aware that there is an old rule of the Punjab Government that a father and a son should not be appointed in one and the same department ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : Will the honourable member quote the rule ?

Mr. M. A. Ghani : I am asking you for this information.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : I have already said that I am not aware of any such rule.

LALA MOHAN LAL, HEAD ASSISTANT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING.

***1846. Mr. M. A. Ghani :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that Lala Mohan Lal, head assistant to the Clearing Officer, Clearing Branch, Punjab Government Printing Press, Lahore, has passed only the middle school examination, and that he was in the beginning a copy-holder and later on a proof reader in the said Press ;
- (b) how many times he was fined as a proof reader and what was the total amount of the fines he paid as a proof reader ;
- (c) whether it is not a fact that once he was fined to the extent of the amount of his whole monthly salary ;
- (d) what were his particular qualifications that warranted his appointment as a head assistant on Rs. 125 per mensem in the Clearing Branch of the Punjab Government Printing Press, Lahore ;
- (e) whether it is not a fact that it was on account of the personal influence of his father, Lala Chuni Lal, that he (Lala Mohan Lal) mentioned in (a), was promoted to the head assistantship ;
- (f) if so, what action has been taken against the Superintendent, Punjab Government Printing Press, Lahore, for allowing the filial favouritism mentioned in (e) to play its part in the matter of appointments in the above mentioned Press ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) Yes. No University qualifications were necessary for the post of copy-holder or proof-reader.

[The Hon'ble Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan.]

(b) Has never been fined.

(c) No.

(d) The reasons for his election to the post of head assistant are given in answer to question No. 1845 (c) above. The post of head assistant does not carry a pay of Rs. 125 per mensem. The pay is Rs. 100 per month only.

(e) No.

(f) Does not arise.

Mr. M. A. Ghani : May I know if the Honourable Member himself has seen the fine book or he has just said whatever the Foreman of the Press wrote to him?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : I have to trust my heads of departments, and I have no reason to believe that the information furnished to me is not correct.

Mr. M. A. Ghani : At the time Lala Mohan Lal was appointed as head assistant, may I know if there were others, B.As, M. As. and F. As., working as clerks in the Press?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : May be, but I cannot give the honourable member a definite reply off hand.

CLEARING BRANCH, PUNJAB GOVERNMENT PRESS.

***1847. Mr. M. A. Ghani :** Will the Honourable the Revenue Member be pleased to lay a statement on the table showing the usefulness from the economical point of view of the Clearing Branch of the Punjab Government Printing Press, Lahore?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : The work of the Clearing Office is purely devoted to securing economy in the printing work of all departments in the province. This office (1) scrutinizes all the work received daily in this Press with a view to (a) seeing whether there is justification for its printing and (b) to arranging for printing it in the most economical form; (2) arranges the standardization of forms; (3) scrutinizes annual indents, received from all indenting officers in the province, with a view to reducing abnormal demands; (4) disposes of surplus stocks.

The preparation of statements covering the whole period of the existence of the Clearing Office would not justify the expenditure involved in compiling them. A perusal of the annual reviews of the Punjab Government dealing with Printing and Stationery is invited. It may not be necessary to retain this office for ever, but Government are satisfied that it has in the past paid for itself many times over in economies effected, and that it still justifies its existence.

Mr. M. A. Ghani : May I know the amount of the economies effected by the appointment of the officer.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : The honourable member's attention is invited to the Review of the Punjab Government on Stationery and Printing.

Mr. M. A. Ghani : As far as I know, the amount of savings is not mentioned in the Government Review.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : If the honourable member will give notice of this question, I will try to get the figures.

PUNJAB TRADE UNION REGULATIONS.

***1848. Mr. M. A. Ghani :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether any representation was made to the Punjab Government through the Registrar, Trade Unions, Punjab, by the Punjab Labour Board, Lahore, for amending Article 17 of the Punjab Trade Unions Regulations ;
- (b) if so, what action has been taken by the Government on the representation ;
- (c) if answer to (b) be in the negative, reasons for not taking any action ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) Yes. (b) and (c) Enquiries with regard to the system in force in other provinces have been made by the Registrar, Trade Unions, Punjab. Replies are being awaited.

Mian Nurullah : What are the contents of this Article 17 of the Punjab Trades Union Regulation ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : The honourable member should look it up in the Library. He will find the book there.

Mian Nurullah : The question as put in the House is not clear to many of the members. May I ask the honourable member who put this question to let us know the contents of this Article ?

Mr. President : Order, order.

TRADE DISPUTES.

***1849. Mr. M. A. Ghani :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the number of trade disputes which occurred in the Punjab since the enforcement of the Indian Trade Disputes Act, showing—

- (a) the nature of dispute,
- (b) parties to the dispute,
- (c) the number of workers involved,
- (d) whether the dispute resulted in a strike or lock-out or compromise,
- (e) whether, in the case of a strike or lock-out, action was taken under the Indian Trade Disputes Act, and, if not, reasons for not doing so ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : I lay a statement on the table. In no case was action taken under the Trade Disputes Act, 1929, as no regular application for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation or Court of Enquiry was received by Government. The honourable member will see that practically all the disputes ultimately resulted in a settlement or compromise.

Mr. M. A. Ghani : Was the strike of the Bankteswar Cotton Mills, Amritsar, brought to an end by a compromise ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : The honourable member, I know, is in a position to answer this question himself.

[The Hon. Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan.]

Statement showing the number and other particulars relating to trade disputes which occurred in the Punjab since the enforcement of the Indian Trade Disputes Act, that is, 8th May, 1928.

No.	Year of occurrence.	(a).	(b).		(c).	(d).
		Nature of dispute.	Parties to the dispute.		Number of workers directly involved.	Whether the dispute resulted in a strike or lock-out or compromise.
1	1928 ..	Discharge of 51 men due to closure of the mills.	Central Flour Mills, Kasur.	Workers ..	51	Nothing.
2	Do. ..	Long delay in payment of wages ..	Guru Khalsa Press, Amritsar.	Compositors ..	9	Strike followed by compromise.
3	Do. ..	(1) Demand to enjoy half holiday when death occurred of a member of the community. (2) Sweepers going on leave should be re-employed immediately on return. (3) No <i>musaffis</i> should be employed as a sweeper in place of Hindustani sweepers.	Municipal Committee, Multan.	Sweepers ..	388	Ditto.
4	Do. ..	Non-payment of wages on customary dates.	Punjab Pulp and Paper Mills, Jagadhri.	Mill workers.	About 800	Compromise.
5	Do. ..	Insult of the President of the Workers' Union by Pt. Roop Narain, Rana, General Assistant of the People's Bank of Northern India, Limited, Lahore.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Do.	Ditto.
6	1930 ..	Non-payment of wages	Ditto.	Ditto.	About 800	Strike followed by compromise.
7	Do. ..	Reduction of wages alleged to be proposed by factory owners.	(1) Eastern India Carpet Company, Ltd. (2) Messrs. Nizam-ud-Din and Company, Carpet Factory owners, Amritsar.	Factory workers represented by the Punjab Carpet Factory Workers' Union, Amritsar.	Figures not available.	No reduction was made, hence no strike or lock-out.

8	Do.	Workers' dispute with a clerk of the firm and harsh treatment of the management.	Messrs. Uthoron Ltd., Sialkot.	Spontaneous workmen.	60	Strike followed by compromise.
9	Do.	Non-payment of wages.	Punjab Pulp and Paper Mills, Limited, Jalandhar.	Mills workers.	789	Workers left on the Punjab Government paying railway fare, etc., etc.
10	Do.	Levy of fine for using new material followed by reduction of wages.	All paper factories of Amritsar.	Factory workers represented by the Punjab Carpet Factory Workers' Union, Amritsar.	Figures not available.	Compromise.
11	Do.	Reduction of wages.	(1) Messrs. Neelam Lal, Ludhiana. (2) Messrs. Benjamine Weaving Factory, Ludhiana. (3) Messrs. Bombay Textile, Ludhiana. (4) Messrs. Bad Weaving Factory, Ludhiana. (5) Messrs. Malik Sweedehi Bhawan, Weaving Factory, Ludhiana. (6) Messrs. Lahu Ram, Khushal Ram Weaving Factory, Ludhiana. (7) Mahabhojwan Singh Weaving Factory, Ludhiana. (8) Messrs. Kesho Ram, Chait Ram, Weaving Factory, Ludhiana. (9) Akuden Weaving Factory, Ludhiana. (10) Prem Das, Weaving Factory, Ludhiana. Thak Hosiery Factory, Lahore.	Handloom weavers.	270	Strike followed by compromise.
12	1931	Reduction of wages.		Piece workers.	180	Strike followed by compromise.

[Hon'ble Captain Sardar Sitkander Hyat Khan.]

Statement showing the number and other particulars relating to trade disputes which occurred in the Punjab since the enforcement of the Indian Trade Disputes Act, that is, 8th May, 1929.

No.	Year of occurrence.	(a). Nature of dispute.	(b). Parties to the dispute.	(c). Number of workmen directly involved.	(d). Whether the dispute resulted in a strike or lock-out or compromise.
13	1931 ..	(1) Reduction of wages ..	(1) Khan Bahadur Sheikh Ghulam Hussain and Company. (2) Messrs. Behar Lal, Rattan Chand, and Rattan Chand. (3) Messrs. Davi Sahai Chamba Mal, Carpet Factory Owners, Amritsar.	500	Strike followed by compromise.
14	Do. ..	Hardships imposed by the new Motor Rules.	Government	320	Strike. Matter later settled by Government by acceptance of some terms.
15	Do. ..	Reduction in the rates of wages ..	Basitchevar Cotton Mills, Amritsar.	800	Strike followed by compromise.
16	Do. ..	(1) Reduction in wages and famine allowances. (2) Delay in payment of wages .. (3) Ill-treatment and use of abusive language by the management. (4) Infliction of fine for petty offences. (5) Non-payment of arrears of difference in wages at the old rates and reduced rates for the last 3 months.	Guru Ram Das Cotton Mills, Amritsar.	265	Strike followed by compromise.

17	Do.	Discharge of 3 workers for insubordination.	Bankheadway Cotton Mills, Amelias.	All the staff of the mill excepting mistresses and head jobbers.	300	Strike followed by partial compromises.
18	Do.	Out of 10 per cent. in the wages of all workers and short working hours for daily rated workers.	North-Western Railway Administration.	Carrage shops' workers	4,000	Strike followed by compromises.
19	1932	Demand for an increase in wages by 30 to 40 per cent. over the existing rates.	18 handloom weaving factories of Ludhiana.	Handloom weavers	480	Ditto ditto.
20	Do.	Reduction in wages fired at the termination of the last strike.	(1) Messrs. Shiv Sahai Mal Ram Mal, Ludhiana. (2) Ibrahim Weaving Factory, Ludhiana. (3) Jeei Weaving Factory.	Ditto	64	Ditto ditto.
21	Do.	Non-enforcement of rates of wages settled by mutual agreement between the unions of factory owners and weavers at the termination of previous strike.	18 handloom weaving factories of Ludhiana.	Ditto	450	Ditto ditto.

TRAINING IN TANNING INDUSTRY.

***1850. Mr. M. A. Ghani :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) what provision has been made by the Punjab Government for teaching the tanning industry ;
- (b) if answer to (a) be in the negative, reasons for not making any provision for teaching the industry mentioned in (a) ;
- (c) whether it is not a fact that no scholarship is given by the Punjab Government for learning the tanning operations ;
- (d) if so, why ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : (a) A sum of Rs. 9,200 has been provided for the year 1932-33 under the head 35—Industries—Industrial Development—Tanning and Leather Industries—Village Travelling Tanning Demonstration Party.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes.

(d) There is no regular training institution in existence since the closure of the Punjab Government Tannery, Shahdara, at which scholarships or stipends could be given.

TANNING DEMONSTRATION PARTY.

***1851. Mr. M. A. Ghani :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that the post of the flayer attached with the Village Tanning Demonstration Party has been brought under reduction ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that there was only one flayer attached with the party mentioned in (a) ;
- (c) reasons for not providing the party even with one flayer ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : (a) No, it has been held in abeyance.

(b) Yes.

(c) It was found by actual experience that the party with the demonstrator worked in one place, while the flayer had to carry out his operations at another centre, with the result that the demonstrator could not supervise the flayer's work except by means of occasional visits which resulted in additional expense and also loss of time of the demonstrator. Government found that it was not getting full value out of the flayer without constant supervision, which was not possible if he were attached to the existing Tanning Demonstration Party. Accordingly it was considered that the ideal arrangement would be to have a separate party of flayers under a responsible officer, but it has not yet been possible to create such a party on account of paucity of funds.

STAFF OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING PRESS.

***1852. Mr. M. A. Ghani:** Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to lay a statement on the table showing—

- (a) the dates of birth ;
- (b) the dates of appointment ;
- (c) the lengths of service up to 1st July 1932 of—
 - (i) Lala Chuni Lal, clearing officer,
 - (ii) Shaikh Muhammad Hussain, general foreman,
 - (iii) Mehraj-ud-Din, section-holder, mono section,
 - (iv) Sher Muhammad, section-holder, gazette section,
 - (v) Hassan Din, section-holder, confidential section,
 - (vi) Qudrat Ullah, section-holder, home section,
 - (vii) Ram Dhan, assistant section-holder, confidential section ;
 - (viii) Hassan Muhammad, section-holder, revenue section,

of the Punjab Government Printing Press, Lahore.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: The following statement is laid on the table :—

	Date of birth.	Date of appointment.	Length of service on 1-7-1932.
			Y. M. D.
(1) Lala Chuni Lal	4-4-1874	1-6-1891	41 1 0
(2) Shaikh Muhammad Hussain	July, 1885	1-4-1891	41 3 0
(3) Mian Mehraj-ud-din	June, 1880	19-6-1899	33 0 11
(4) M. Sher Mohammad	July, 1884	1-11-1902	29 8 0
(5) M. Hassan Din	July, 1884	1-4-1894	38 3 0
(6) M. Qudrat Ullah	July, 1879	7-7-1907	24 11 23
(7) L. Ram Dhan	July, 1882	1-10-1899	32 9 0
(8) M. Hassan Mohammad	July, 1883	1-10-1903	28 9 0

STAFF OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING PRESS.

***1853. Mr. M. A. Ghani:** Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to lay on the table a list of the technical staff of the Punjab Government Printing Press, Lahore, with over (i) 25 years, and (ii) 30 years of service giving reasons for each such member of the staff for not retiring him ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: Necessary statement is laid on the table.

With one exception the men have not attained the age of superannuation ; hence they have not been retired.

[The Hon. Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan.]

Permanent Technical Press employees with over 25 and below 30 years' service.

M. Qamar Din	..	..	..	..	Computer.
Mr. H. L. Shepherd	..	..	..	..	Head Reader.
M. Fir Baksh Sufi	..	..	..	..	Reader.
M. Shams Din	..	..	..	..	Reader.
B. Mohr Singh	..	..	..	..	Reader.
L. Kidar Nath	..	..	..	..	Reader.
M. Sher Muhammad	..	..	..	..	Section-holder.
M. Hassan Muhammad	..	..	..	..	Section-holder.
M. Qudrat Ullah	..	..	..	..	Section-holder.
M. Muhammad Din	..	..	..	..	Lino maker-up.
M. Mohammad Sharif	..	..	..	..	Mono Operator.
M. Abdul Aziz	..	..	..	..	Mono Operator.
M. Din Muhammad	..	..	..	..	Binder.
L. Tulsi Ram	..	..	..	..	Type supplier.
M. Ahmad Mirza	..	..	..	..	Type supplier.
M. Mohammad Munir	..	..	..	..	Forme-keeper.
M. Mohammad Ali	..	..	..	..	Compositor.
S. Ram Singh	..	..	..	..	Do.
L. Paras Ram	..	..	..	..	Do.
L. Diwan Chand	..	..	..	..	Do.
M. Muhammad Hussain	..	..	..	..	Do.
M. Noor Muhammad	..	..	..	..	Do.

With over 30 years' service.

L. Phera Ram	..	..	..	..	Reader.
L. Dina Nath	..	..	..	..	Reader.
S. Iqbal Hussain	..	..	..	..	Copy-holder.
Sh. Muhammad Hussain	..	..	..	..	General Foreman.
M. Hassan Din	..	..	..	..	Section-holder.
M. Ghulam Muhammad	..	..	..	..	Instructor, Borstal Institution Press.
S. Fazal Shah	..	..	..	..	Section-holder, Urdu.
L. Ram Dhan	..	..	..	..	Assistant section-holder.
M. Mehraj Din	..	..	..	..	Section-holder.
S. Khurshaid Ali Shah	..	..	..	..	Bindery Jamadar.
M. Mehraj Din	..	..	..	..	Lino maker-up.
M. Karam Elahi	..	..	..	..	Mono Operator.
M. Ghulam Hussain	..	..	..	..	Binder.
L. Radha Kishan	..	..	..	..	Compositor.
L. Behari Lal	..	..	..	..	Do.
L. Ram Jas	..	..	..	..	Do.

MONO CASTERS OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING PRESS.

*1854. Mr. M. A. Ghani: Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is not a fact that the grades of the salary of the mono-casters of the Punjab Government Printing Press, Lahore, was fixed as Rs. 50—1—60 per mensem;

(b) whether it is not a fact that no mono caster of the said press draws more than 50 per mensem ;

(c) reasons for not giving increments to the said mono casters ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) The grade of the mono casters was erroneously fixed at Rs. 50—1—60 per mensem, in 1921, while the Superintendent was on leave, but was subsequently reduced when it was discovered that this was almost double the pay of similar appointments in other Government Presses in India. The grade is now 35—2½—50, which is still higher than the pay of similar appointments in other Government Presses.

(b) The answer to this question is in the affirmative.

(c) Increments are allowed to the mono casters in the grade of 35—2½—50.

Mr. M. A. Ghani : Who committed that error ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : Somebody in that office.

Mr. M. A. Ghani : What action was taken against him ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : I am afraid it is old history, and it will not be worth while to start an inquiry now, after 12 years.

RETRENCHMENT IN GOVERNMENT PRINTING PRESS.

*1855. **Mr. M. A. Ghani :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to state—

(a) the extent to which the printing work in the Punjab Government Press, Lahore, has been reduced lately as a matter of economy ;

(b) the extent to which the officers in the said press have been correspondingly reduced ;

(c) reasons for not reducing the officers mentioned in (b) in proportion to the reduction in the printing work mentioned in (a) ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) The total value of work executed for all departments during 1930-31 amounted to Rs. 8,80,968, whereas that for the year 1931-32 amounted to Rs. 8,61,292.

Figures for the present year will not be available until after the close of the financial year.

(b) and (c) The reduction in volume of work does not justify any reduction in the number of officers.

Mr. M. A. Ghani : When the amount of the work in the Press has been reduced as a measure of economy, why did you not have any reduction in the number of officers ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : Because the amount of reduction is only Rs. 20,000.

MR. J. LAWRENCE, ex-CLERK, EASTERN BAR DIVISION, SUTLEJ VALLEY CANALS.

***1856. Mr. M. A. Ghani :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that the services of Mr. J. Lawrence, ex-Clerk, Eastern Bar division, Sutlej Valley Canals, Montgomery, were terminated on 17th of January 1928 ;
- (b) reasons for terminating his services,
- (c) whether any charge sheet was prepared against, and served on, him and his explanation taken ;
- (d) whether any notice was served upon him for terminating his services ;
- (e) if answers to (c) and (d) or either of them be in the negative, reasons for not giving any charge sheet and notice to Mr. J. Lawrence mentioned in (a) ?

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

(b) For absence without leave.

(c) No.

(d) No.

(e) He had absconded.

MR. J. LAWRENCE, ex-CLERK, EASTERN BAR DIVISION, SUTLEJ VALLEY CANALS.

***1857. Mr. M. A. Ghani :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that Mr. J. Lawrence, ex-Clerk, Eastern Bar division, Sutlej Valley Canals, Montgomery, applied for extension of leave on the 10th of January 1928 ;
- (b) what action was taken on the application mentioned in (a) ;
- (c) if answer to (b) be in the negative, reasons for not taking any action ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) No such application was received.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

DR. MUHAMMAD ALAM.

***1858. Sardar Jawahar Singh Dhillon :** Will the Honourable Finance Member kindly state—

- (a) when Dr. Muhammad Alam, Bar-at-Law, was arrested and convicted in the civil disobedience movement ;
- (b) when he began losing weight if he is actually reduced ;
- (c) the total weight of reduction ;
- (d) what it is due to ;

- (e) whether Government will lay on the table his weekly or fortnightly record of weight as it may be customary to make under the jail rules ;
- (f) whether it is true that Dr. Muhammad Alam has been keeping temperature for some time ;
- (g) when the first complaint was made to the jail authorities and the temperature then ;
- (h) whether it is a fact that Dr. Muhammad Alam had occasionally fits of unconsciousness ;
- (i) how many such fits he had in the Central Jail, Lahore, and whether any record thereof was kept in the jail hospital registers ;
- (j) whether Government will be pleased to lay on the table copies of such record, if any ;
- (k) whether it is a fact that he was sent to the Mayo Hospital somewhere in July or August of this year ;
- (l) his daily temperature whilst in Mayo Hospital, and whether it is a fact that he continued to have low temperature there as well ;
- (m) whether Government will be pleased to lay on the table a copy of record of his temperature during his stay in the Mayo Hospital ;
- (n) whether he had any fits of unconsciousness during his stay in this hospital, whether there was any record made of them and whether Government will lay a copy thereof on the table ;
- (o) whether he was X-rayed there ;
- (p) the opinion of the X-ray specialist as to the condition of his lungs and whether any fibrosis was declared by him therein ;
- (q) the condition of the heart found by him and whether he marked anything special about the arch of aorta ;
- (r) whether Government will please lay on the table the X-ray and copies of remarks by the X-ray specialist ;
- (s) whether it is a fact that Dr. Muhammad Alam has been suffering from *hematuria* ; if so, when the first complaint was made to the chief jail medical officer and what his diagnosis was ;
- (t) whether Dr. Muhammad Alam has been given any treatment since his illness, and, if so, for what disease ;
- (u) the cause found by the official doctor and by whom for the fever, abnormal reduction in weight, fits of unconsciousness and *hematuria* of Dr. Muhammad Alam, if answers to previous questions show him in this condition ;
- (v) the opinion of Government doctors as to how long he can live in this condition without any treatment ;
- (w) whether any remarks were made about Dr. Muhammad Alam in jail visitors' book by any honourable member of this House on the Jails Committee or any non-official district jail visitor ;

[Sardar Jawahar Singh Dhillon.]

- (x) whether it is true that Dr. Muhammad Alam has been recently examined at the Mayo Hospital by X-ray and cystoscope ; if so, by whom and with what result. Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the report of the Mayo Hospital specialist who examined him at the Central Jail and also that of him who examined him with X-ray and cystoscope ;
- (y) the diagnosis made by these specialists and what treatment do they recommend. Do they advise any immediate action ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : The honourable member is referred to the statement¹ made by me on the 8th November, 1932, to which I have nothing to add.

RETIREMENT OF B. JAWALA SINGH, HEAD COLONY CLERK, DEPUTY
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, MONTGOMERY.

***1859. Sardar Sahib Sardar Ujjal Singh :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that B. Jawala Singh, head colony clerk, Deputy Commissioner's office, Montgomery, was given six months' leave on average pay and his application for extension of leave was rejected under Fundamental Rule 86, and he was retired ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that according to the Fundamental Rule 86 not more than six months' leave is granted to an officer who is required to retire compulsorily ;
- (c) if answers to the above be in the affirmative, whether the retirement of B. Jawala Singh was compulsory according to the provisions of Fundamental Rule 86 ; if not, why not ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) The order refusing S. Jawala Singh's application for an extension of leave contained a reference to Fundamental Rule 86.

(b) The honourable member has not quoted the rule correctly.

(c) Fundamental Rule 86 was not in fact applicable to the circumstances of this case. The honourable member's attention is invited to the answer given to part (a) of Council question no. 1468 (starred)².

THIKRI PAHRA.

***1860. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Finance Member please state—

- (a) whether the Government is aware that *thikri-pahra* is very unpopular amongst the zamindars ;
- (b) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding this ;

¹Page 95 ante.

²Volume XXI, page 979.

(c) whether the Government has prepared any rules under which *thikri pahra* is conducted ;

(d) if so, whether Government will place a copy of these rules on the table ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a) and (b). In compliance with the resolution passed by the Legislative Council on the 27th of February 1929, the working of the *thikri-pahra* system was investigated by the Standing Police Committee. The result of the investigation was published in Punjab Government notification No. 37072 (H—Legis.), dated the 19th of November 1929. No complaints regarding *thikri-pahra* have been received since the issue of the instructions to Commissioners referred to in this notification.

(c) and (d) *Thikri-pahra* is conducted in accordance with the Punjab Village and Small Towns Patrol Act, 1918. No rules have been framed by the Local Government under that Act, but a copy of the executive instructions issued to Commissioners is laid on the table.

Letter No. 2157 (H.—Police), dated the 1st July 1929, from the Home Secretary to Government, Punjab, to all commissioners of divisions in the Punjab.

I AM directed to draw your attention to the debate in the Punjab Legislative Council on a resolution regarding the repeal of the Punjab Village and Small Towns Patrol Act which resulted in the adoption of the amendment to the effect that "this Council recommends to Government to take necessary steps to institute an enquiry as to whether the Punjab Village and Small Towns Patrol Act, 1918, should be amended or repealed."

2. An enquiry into the working of the Act was accordingly made, and it has been decided that, while there is no necessity for repealing or for amending the Act, there are indications that deputy commissioners in certain instances have not borne in mind the fact that the measure is of an emergency character. For example, in one district in the Ambala division it has been applied in 783 villages. The Act should not be enforced as a matter of routine, but only in cases of necessity where gangs of dacoits, burglars and cattle-lifters are especially active, or where a general condition of lawlessness exists, and where the people have obstinately refused to come to a satisfactory voluntary arrangement. The Act should also only be enforced in villages where there is a main *abadi* as it is useless in villages which consists of a large number of small scattered hamlets or wells. I am to ask that deputy commissioners be directed to revise all cases in which orders have been passed in the light of the present instructions.

3. It has also been decided that in future whenever a deputy commissioner finds it necessary to enforce the Act, he should report the fact, together with a brief statement of his reasons for so doing to the commissioner of the division.

4. I am accordingly to request you to issue these instructions to all deputy commissioners in your division.

PASSPORT TO MR. R. L. CHANNA OF LYALLPUR.

***1861. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Finance Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. R. L. Channa of Lyallpur applied for passport for Germany to study electric mechanism and have practical knowledge of manufacture of all kinds of electrical materials on 5th August 1931 ;

(b) whether the Government is aware that he received a letter, on 23rd December 1931, from the office of the Deputy Commissioner intimating to come to the office for filling in the necessary form along with the photos and Rs. 3 as fee ;

(c) whether it is a fact that he was reminded on 23rd January 1932, to deposit another Rs. 3 which he did ;

[Mian Nurullah.]

(d) whether on 12th March 1932, he was informed that the Government was not prepared to grant him the passport ;

(e) whether it is a fact that he was called by the tahsildar and he satisfied him regarding his family status and financial position ;

(f) whether it is a fact that the police made a report against him ;

(g) whether it is a fact that the Government differed from the Deputy Commissioner saying that there was no justification for the refusal of the passport for reasons given by the Deputy Commissioner ;

(h) if so, why it changed its mind and again refused passport ?

(i) whether the Government will please lay on the table the report of the police, Deputy Commissioner and the reply of the Punjab Government on the table ;

(j) whether the Government is prepared to reconsider its decision, if not, why not ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a) to (d) Yes.

(e) to (i) Government are not prepared to disclose the reports of their officers in such matters.

(j) No, as Government does not consider him entitled to the privileges of a passport.

GRANTS TO NON-AGRICULTURISTS.

*1862. **Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many non-agriculturists have received grants on (i) peasant (ii) *bara* (iii) plantation conditions and *abadkars* in Ganji Bar ;

(b) whether the conditions have been fulfilled and *malliyat* given ;

(c) whether any grants were made on *darakhtpal* conditions ;

(d) if so, under what conditions ;

(e) whether it is a fact that in spite of the conditions being fulfilled by the zamindars the Government has not so far granted them *maurusiat* ;

(f) if so, why ;

(g) what Government proposes to do to fulfil its obligations and when it will give *maurusiat* ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) We have no separate record of these grantees showing how many are non-agriculturists, and the examination of the records required to collect the information would involve an amount of work altogether incommensurate with the value of the result, and I should be glad if the honourable member would not press this part of his question.

(b) Yes, in some cases.

Yes.

(d) The conditions are reproduced in Colony Manual, Volume II (1926 edition), page 168 *off.*, serial No. 18.

(e) No such case has been brought to the notice of Government so far as I have been able to ascertain.

(f) and (g) do not arise.

CONFISCATION OF LANDS SOLD IN AUCTION.

***1863. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Sheikhpura and Lyallpur districts the letter of the Financial Commissioner regarding confiscation of lands sold by auction is being acted upon differently from Lyallpur, inasmuch as no five-acre restriction is being enforced in Sheikhpura while it is being done in Lyallpur ;

(b) if so, why ;

(c) whether the Government is prepared to remove this restriction ;

(d) the total amount so confiscated in the Lyallpur district ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) The offers made by Government were the same for both districts, and Government is not aware that there was any difference in interpretation.

(b) and (c) do not arise.

(d) 16,967 acres.

Mian Nurullah : As far as I understand *sanad sultani* is the form of contract between the Government and the purchaser, and there has been no registration so far for such contracts ever since the advent of this Government, but now I understand that even a *sanad sultani* has to be registered.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : I am afraid I have not been able to trace the word *sanad sultani* anywhere in the official documents.

Mian Nurullah : Is it required to register all similar sales in all the districts of the Punjab or is it only in the district of Lyallpur ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : I believe it is so.

REGISTRATION OF GRANT OR SALE OF LAND.

***1864. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member kindly state—

(a) whether it is a fact that whenever Government grants or sells any land, a *sanad sultani* is given ;

(b) whether this has been so ever since the advent of the present Government ;

(c) whether the Government is aware that a *sanad sultani* never required registration except during the last few years ;

(d) from what date registration of the sale of Government land has become necessary ;

[Mian Nurullah.]

(e) whether all transactions which were completed by grant of a *sanad sultani* now require registration ;

(f) the reasons for this change ;

(g) how much income this head brings in yearly ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a), (b), (c), (e), (f), (g) If the honourable member will explain what he means to convey by the term *sanad sultani* I will endeavour to answer his question.

(d) The law regarding registration has been in force since 1908.

REGISTRATION OF AUCTION OF LAND.

***1865. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—

(a) whether it is necessary for all persons who bought land in auction in the Lyallpur district to get registration of the same ;

(b) whether any differentiation is to be made between those who have not got confiscated certain amounts for the five-acre restriction ;

(c) if not, whether the Government is prepared to remove the necessity of registration for those who have lost by confiscation a similar amount or a larger amount ?

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

(b) No.

(c) No, all deeds of sale of crown land of a value of Rs. 100 or more must be registered in accordance with the provisions of section 17 (1) of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.

REGISTRATION OF SALE OF LAND.

***1866. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that registration of land sold by Government is now compulsory and the zamindars are being in a way forced to buy stamp for registration of a contract formerly done by *sanad sultani* and without registration ;

(b) whether any other Government is doing the same in India ;

(c) whether the Government is prepared to give up registration in view of the poor financial condition of the zamindars.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) No change in the law has been made recently.

(b) It is understood that the law applies to all India. In some other provinces the Transfer of Property Act makes a written deed compulsory.

(c) No.

MILKIYAT.

***1867. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member kindly state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that many zamindars who bought land in auction have paid the full price of the land but are unable to get *milkiyat* (proprietary right) because they are unable to buy stamp for registration ;
- (b) how many cases there are who have paid the full price, but who have not got the *milkiyat* due to stamp ;
- (c) in how many cases stamp for *sanad sultani* is the reason for not obtaining *milkiyat* ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) Government has no information as to any persons who are unable to buy the stamps.

(b) and (c) Government has no information.

STAMP DUTY ON REGISTRATION OF LAND TRANSACTIONS.

***1868. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state if the Government is not prepared to give up stamp, whether it will be prepared to forego it in those cases in which a sum equivalent to the price of the stamp has been forfeited due to non-fulfilment of the five-acre condition ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : The honourable member is referred to the answer to part (c) of his question no. 1865¹.

Mian Nurullah : May I ask the reason for imposing this condition of 5 acres in the district of Lyallpur ? You have referred me to the answer of another question, I ask the reason for imposing this condition of 5 acres.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : Because registration is necessary in cases where the price is over Rs. 100.

Mian Nurullah : There is no question of registration. People who got land paid certain part of the total price and these people want land according to the money paid. In Lyallpur district this condition is imposed while in others it is not.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : I am not aware whether this condition is imposed in any or all districts, but registration is necessary where the value is Rs. 100 or more.

MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, LUDHIANA.

***1869. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Minister for Education please state—

- (a) the qualifications for admission to the Medical College for Women, Ludhiana ;

[Mian Nurullah.]

- (b) whether matriculate girls are admitted or not ;
- (c) how many students applied for admission into that College this year ;
- (d) how many were admitted and how many were refused admission ;
- (e) how many Muslim girls applied for admission into that College ;
- (f) whether it is a fact that some matriculate Muslim girls were not taken ;
- (g) if so, how many and for what reasons they were refused admission ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : (a) The qualification for admission to the Punjab Medical School for Women, Ludhiana, for Medical Licentiate's class are matriculation examination with good knowledge of English.

- (b) Yes.
- (c) Against 35 vacancies there were 64 applications for admission.
- (d) Twenty-five girls were admitted and 39 refused admission.
- (e) Nine Muslim girls applied for admission of whom 4 were admitted.
- (f) Yes.
- (g) Five Muslim girls were refused admission as the vacancies were limited, and only those who obtained highest marks in the matriculation examination were admitted. Those refused had below 400 marks and those accepted over 480 marks. The attention of the Principal is being drawn to the desirability of encouraging Muslim girls to join this college.

DUST-STORM IN LYALLPUR.

***1870. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether a dust-storm came over the district of Lyallpur in the second week of October ;
- (b) whether it did a lot of damage to the standing crop of cotton ;
- (c) whether it is a fact that cotton was already attacked by the boll-worm ;
- (d) whether apart from other damage the storm was the cause of quick spreading of this disease ;
- (e) whether other ruinous effects of the storm were —
 - (i) falling of bolls ;
 - (ii) adverse effect on pollination and fertilization ;
 - (iii) uprooting of plants ;
 - (iv) breaking of plants ?

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

Mian Nurullah : From which departments are these inquiries being made ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : From local officers.

Mian Nurullah : From officers of which departments, Irrigation, Agriculture or any other department ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : From the Irrigation and Revenue officers, and we also get reports from the Agriculture Department in some cases.

REMISSION ON WHEAT AND BELRA.

***1871. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government gave general remission on wheat and *belra* ;
- (b) what the term *belra* means ;
- (c) whether *belra* means mixture of wheat and gram or wheat and barley or both ;
- (d) if *belra* was given remission, whether both the above kinds were remitted or not ;
- (e) whether it is a fact that in some of the divisions of Lower Chenab Canal *belra* was remitted while in others it was not ;
- (f) in what it was remitted and in what division it was not ;
- (g) why it was not remitted in those ;
- (h) what was the total acreage in those divisions in which it was not remitted ;
- (i) whether Government is prepared to refund the amount to zamindars now ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : If the honourable member will specify the year of the harvest to which he refers the information he requires will be obtained.

Mian Nurullah : Remissions have been given for the last two years, and I only asked for the period for which these remissions have been given.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : Remissions on what ?

Mian Nurullah : Remissions on *belra*, and remissions of revenue on other crops too.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : For which year do you want this information ?

Mian Nurullah : These remissions have only been given for the last two years, and they are not the general rule.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : I am afraid that the honourable member is not right in saying that the remissions have only been given for the last two years.

Mian Nurullah : Will you then give me this information for the last three years.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : Will the honourable member give notice ?

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

HANSI-BHIWANI ROAD.

471. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram : Will the Honourable Member for Finance kindly place on the table of the House a statement showing the total strength of the clerical establishment in the offices of the Deputy Commissioners of Rohtak, Hissar, Gurgaon and Karnal, the number of Hindus and Muslims on this establishment, the proportion of Hindus and Muslims in the population and the number of statutory agriculturists among Hindu and Muslim employees in this establishment ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : I regret that the answer to this question is not yet ready. It will be supplied to the honourable member when ready.

BHIWANI HIGH SCHOOL.

472. Rao Bahadur Captain Rao Balbir Singh : Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state whether the work of the building of the Bhiwani High School will be taken up during the current financial year ? If not, when ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : No. The matter will be considered when the financial situation improves.

BHIWANI HOSPITAL.

473. Rao Bahadur Captain Rao Balbir Singh : Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state whether steps will be taken to provincialize the Bhiwani Hospital during the current financial year ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : According to the programme for the provincialization of hospitals the Bhiwani Hospital was to be provincialized on the 1st September 1933 ; but as the Bhiwani Municipal Committee refused to agree to the conditions on which Government were prepared to provincialize hospitals, the proposal was abandoned. In any case no new hospitals are being provincialized during the current financial year, the scheme for provincialization of tahsil and district headquarter hospitals being in abeyance till the improvement in financial conditions ?

HANSI-BHIWANI ROAD.

474. Rao Bahadur Captain Rao Balbir Singh : Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state as to when the road between Hansi and Bhiwani will be made fit for motor traffic ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : I regret that the reply to this question is not yet ready. It will be supplied to the honourable member when ready.

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : The road, though unmetalled, is already fit for motor traffic and put to such use.

REVENUE REMISSIONS IN BHIWANI TAHSIL.

475. Rao Bahadur Captain Rao Balbir Singh : Will the Honourable Member for Revenue be pleased to place on the Council table the figures of land revenue remissions in Bhiwani tahsil during the years 1927-28 to 1931-32?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : A statement is placed on the table.

Statement showing the figures of land revenue remissions in Bhiwani tahsil of Hissar district during the year 1927-28 to 1931-32.

Year.	FIGURES OF LAND REVENUE REMISSIONS.		
	Out of the suspended land revenue of the previous years.	Out of the present demand.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I	II	III	IV
1927-28 ..	115	..	115
1928-29 ..	250	..	250
1929-30 ..	..	..	..
1930-31 ..	..	3,900	3,900
1931-32 ..	..	..	..
Total	365	3,900	4,265

CANAL WATER SUPPLY AT BHIWANI.

476. Rao Bahadur Captain Rao Balbir Singh : Will the Honourable Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

- whether Government is aware of the irregular and low supply of canal water at the Bhiwani tail;
- whether it is a fact that the supply is short on account of innumerable breaches every time;
- whether it is a fact that full *abiana* is charged from cultivators and garden owners in spite of this irregular supply?

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

(b) Enquiries made by Government show that the supply at the tail of the distributary was interrupted by the breaches which occurred in December 1931 and January 1932, but not on other occasions.

(c) The water rate charged on a crop does not depend on the frequency of waterings given and in the event of a failure of the crop it is open to a cultivator to claim remission of water rate under the rules.

TERMINAL TAX AT BHIWANI.

477. Rao Bahadur Captain Rao Balbir Singh : (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to place on the Council table the papers regarding the terminal tax at Bhiwani?

(b) Is it a fact that the schedule of rates for taxation was prepared on the basis of the market rates prevalent in 1928?

(c) If so, will Government be pleased to state whether they propose to revise the schedule in view of the huge fall in the prices of all commodities?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : (a) The papers form part of the Secretariat records, and it is not considered desirable to lay them on the table.

(b) No. It is understood that the schedule which was sanctioned by the committee on 11th March 1932, was based on the rates of 1928-29, 1929-30, and 1930-31.

(c) Does not arise.

REWARI AND TAORU ROAD.

478. Rao Bahadur Captain Rao Balbir Singh : (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state as to when the road between Rewari and Taoru will be made fit for motor traffic?

(b) What amount of money has been spent until now in the laying down of *kacha* road between Rewari and Taoru?

(c) Is it known to the Government that if the *pakka* road is not laid down very shortly the lump sum that has been spent in making the *kacha* road will come to nothing?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : (a) The Sohna-Rewari road is being maintained as a fair weather road fit for motor traffic. The section between Taoru and Rewari is cut up by streams and sandy tracts, and will be improved as funds permit.

(b) A sum of Rs. 9,700 was spent in 1929 on improvements between Taoru and Rewari.

(c) No.

AHRAR PRISONERS.

479. Sayad Mubarak Ali Shah: Will the Honourable Finance Member please state—

- (a) the number of Ahrar prisoners convicted during the Kashmir agitation last year ;
- (b) the total expenditure to cope with the Kashmir agitation and the expenses on the Ahrar prisoners who are still in the jails of the province up to the 31st August 1932 ;
- (c) the approximate amount of monthly expenses on the Ahrar prisoners still detained in the jails ;
- (d) whether the amount of money already spent on the Kashmir movement has been paid to the Punjab Government either by the Kashmir State or by the Government of India ;
- (e) if the answer to (d) be in the negative, whether the Punjab Government ever asked either the Kashmir State or the Government of India to pay the amount spent by the Punjab Government on the Kashmir agitation ; and on what grounds both the Governments concerned refused to pay the money ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a) No statistics of convictions for the Ahrar movement are available. The number of persons arrested in the Punjab in connection with the Ahrar agitation was 7,105.

- (b) Figures are not available.
- (c) About Rs. 560.
- (d) No.
- (e) The matter is still the subject of correspondence with the Government of India.

AHRAR PRISONERS.

480. Sayad Mubarak Ali Shah: Will the Honourable Finance Member please state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that several thousand Ahrar prisoners were convicted in the Punjab in connection with the Kashmir agitation ;
- (b) whether this agitation started in Kashmir State between the State and its Muslim subjects with the result that many Muslims were killed and several thousands of them were convicted, similarly as was done in the Punjab ;
- (c) whether the Kashmir Government has released nearly all the prisoners convicted in this movement ;

[Sayad Mubarak Ali Shah].

- (d) whether the Ahrar prisoners convicted in the Punjab Government territory are still kept in the jails with the result that a fairly large sum of money is being spent on them by the Punjab Government every month ;
- (e) whether there is a general discontent and grumbling amongst the Punjab Muslims owing to the unnecessary detention of the Ahrars by the Punjab Government, while the Kashmir Government in whose territory this movement originated and which was directly concerned with it has released nearly all the prisoners as mentioned in (c) ;
- (f) whether the Muslim public of the province generally and several Muslim associations particularly, have represented and passed resolutions asking the Punjab Government to release the Ahrar prisoners ; but the Government has not done it so far ;
- (g) if the answer to the above be in the affirmative, what justification the Government has to detain the Ahrar prisoners in jails and to waste the public money in keeping the Ahrars in prison, when the Kashmir State and its subjects have settled their differences, and there is no chance of even a revival of the movement in which the Ahrars were convicted ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a) Yes, about 7,100.

(b) and (c) These parts of the question relate to matters that are not primarily the concern of the Governor in Council.

(d) The number of Ahrar prisoners convicted in the Punjab and still confined in jails of the province is 31.

(e) No.

(f) No. Only one such representation has been received.

(g) Does not arise.

REMISSION OF SENTENCE, AHRAR PRISONERS.

481. Sayad Mubarak Ali Shah : Will the Honourable Finance Member please state whether it is a fact—

- (a) that the health of several Ahrar leaders now in jail has broken down ;
- (b) that the Government has in the past been remitting the rest of the sentence in the case of political leaders on account of their ill-health and has released them in many instances ;
- (c) that the Government intends to follow the same practice in the case of the Ahrar leaders ; if not, why not ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a) No : of the six Ahrar leaders now in jails, the health of one is indifferent ; that of the others is, so far as I am aware, excellent.

(b) Not unless the ill-health is of such a nature that in the opinion of the medical officer further detention would be likely to cause serious risk to life.

(c) Yes.

LOWER JHELUM CANAL.

482. Sayad Mubarak Ali Shah: Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that there have been frequent closures in the Kirana division of the Lower Jhelum Canal and that the recent closure which was enforced by the canal officers (despite the unanimous opposition of the non-official members of the Kirana division Canal Advisory Committee) has caused much damage to the standing cotton crop and fodder crop such as *charri*, *bajra*, etc.;
- (b) the steps the Government intends to take in order to compensate the poor zamindars concerned for the damage done to the said crop which was mainly due to the negligence of the canal officers?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) There have been some closures of the Lower Jhelum Canal in the Kirana division since April 1982, but they have not been frequent. It is presumed that by "the recent closure" the honourable member means the closure which took place in October 1982. If so, this was a rotational closure necessitated by short supply in the rivers.

Government has no information that this closure has caused any damage to crops.

(b) Government does not intend to take any special action. The ordinary rules make provision for affording relief, where necessary.

REMISSIONS ON COTTON CROPS.

483. Sayad Mubarak Ali Shah: Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that the price of cotton is comparatively much lower than it used to be when the last settlement in most of the colony districts took place;
- (b) whether there is a general complaint that the cotton crop has only a single set of flower this year and there is also slight appearance of *tela* in some tracts which will spoil even the present flower though single in yield;
- (c) under the circumstances mentioned above, whether Government intends to grant substantial remissions on the present cotton crop this year? If not, why not?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) Slightly lower in most colony districts. In Multan district and some tahsils of Montgomery it is slightly higher.

[The Hon. Capt. Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan].

(b) No such general complaint has been received by Government. Slight damage by *tela* is reported in parts of a few districts.

(c) Relief will be given where necessary under the ordinary rules.

HEADWORKS LOWER CHENAB CANAL.

484. Sayad Mubarak Ali Shah: Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that there was some defect in the headworks of the Lower Chenab Canal at Khanke, and that the fact was pointed out by the Chief Engineer in charge of the construction of the said headworks, remarking that though the defect was there, yet the headworks would be able to carry on for some time ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that owing to heavy floods in the Chenab river the defect has developed into a dangerous condition and threatens the whole system of the said canal ;
- (c) whether, if the said defect is not remedied soon, it will ruin the poor zamindars (of Gujranwala, Lyallpur, Sheikhupura and Jhang districts) who have their lands on the said canal, and whether there will be tremendous loss to the Government revenues at present derived from the said colony ;
- (d) if the answers to the above be in the affirmative, what action Government intends to take in the matter ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) If the honourable member will put his question in a more precise form, an attempt will be made to supply him with the information desired.

(b) The honourable member is referred to the answer to part (d) of Council question no. 1788¹ put by M. Nurullah.

(c) and (d) Government has under consideration the strengthening of the Khanki weir at an early date.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES.

485. Sayad Mubarak Ali Shah: Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please lay on the table a statement showing there-
in—

- (a) the total number of persons in service in the office of the Director of Industries ;
- (b) the percentage of Muslims and non-Muslims in that office ;
- (c) the total pay drawn by them and the share of Muslims in that ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang: (a) Twenty four.

(b) Muslims	..	..	..	39.3%
Non-Muslims	..	..	..	66.7%

Rs.

(c) Total pay drawn by the clerical establishment	..	3,092
Share of Muslims	..	1,182

HEAD MASTERS OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

486. Sayad Mubarak Ali Shah : Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state—

- (a) the total number of industrial schools in the province ;
- (b) the number of head masters in charge of those schools stating the percentage between the Muslims and non-Muslims ;
- (c) the total amount of pay and the share of Muslims and non-Muslims ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : (a) Twenty-two.

(b) Twenty-two ; 4 Muslims and 18 non-Muslims.

(c) Rs. 40,199 ; Muslims Rs. 6,182 and non-Muslims Rs. 34,067.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION IN THE INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

487. Sayad Mubarak Ali Shah : Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state—

- (a) the total number of persons serving in the Industrial Department of this province ;
- (b) how many of them are Muslims and how many non-Muslims ;
- (c) the total amount of pay drawn by them annually and the distribution of this amount among the Muslims and non-Muslims ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang :

Industries Department (Transferred).

(a) Five hundred and ninety-two.

(b) Muslims	309
Non-Muslims	288
	Rs.

(c) Total amount of pay	5,13,477
Pay drawn by Muslims	1,97,301
Pay drawn by non-Muslims,	3,16,176

Industries Department (Reserved).

(a) Thirteen.

(b) Muslims	1
Non-Muslims	12
	Rs.

(c) Total amount of pay,	36,489
Pay drawn by Muslims	672
Pay drawn by non-Muslims	95,817

RETRENCHMENT IN THE INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

488. Sayad Mubarak Ali Shah : (i) Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state whether it is a fact—

- (a) that the Retrenchment Committee elected by this House recommended that the post of Director of Industries be retrenched and that the industrial schools should be controlled by the Inspector of Industrial Schools and the department be brought under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, and

[Sayad Mubarak Ali Shah.]

- (b) that the Honourable Minister has suggested another scheme thereby abolishing the educational side in the industrial schools and converting the same into workshops ?
- (ii) If the answers to the above are in the affirmative, how many posts are proposed to be retrenched and how many Muslim and non-Muslim employees of this department would come under retrenchment proposed in the Honourable Minister's scheme ?

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

(b) No.

(ii) Does not arise.

MUHARRAM CELEBRATION IN NURPUR.

489. Sayad Mubarak Ali Shah : Will the Honourable Finance Member please state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that the annual Muharram celebrations used to take place in Nurpur village in the district of Kangra for a considerably long time ;
- (b) whether the mourners had to pass through some dangerous *khads* and *nullas* in order to reach the terminating place of the procession ;
- (c) whether the local *Anjuman-Mueen-ul-Ghuraba Shia* applied for a new route and joint representations were made by the Hindu and Muslim public of the village to this effect and a resolution was also passed in the District Board, Kangra, supporting the applicants ;
- (d) whether it is true that the Government did not allow the new route to be followed by the Muharram processionists in spite of these representations and the resolutions mentioned in (c), and also verbal promises of the district authorities to the Shia community of the place, and that as a consequence of this the Shia community has abandoned the taking off of any Muharram procession for the last two years as a protest against the decision of the Government regarding the new route ;
- (e) if the answer to (d) be in the affirmative, what steps the Government intends to take in order to redress the grievances of the Shia community in this matter ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a) Yes.

(b) The road has deteriorated, though Government has no information that it is as dangerous as the question would imply.

(c) First part, yes. Second part, no.

(d) Government has no information of the alleged verbal promises by the district authorities, and no resolution was passed by the District Board ; otherwise the answer to this question is 'yes'. The route suggested is open to many objections. It passes through a narrow bazaar ; in another part it would block the main road to Dharamsala ; and it would be a departure from established custom.

(e) It has been suggested to the commissioner that steps be taken for the repair of the old route.

ADMISSIONS TO KING EDWARD MEDICAL COLLEGE.

490. Sayad Mubarak Ali Shah : (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Education please state whether it is a fact that there is great disparity between the number of Muslim and non-Muslim students annually admitted into the King Edward Medical College, Lahore, and the Medical School, Amritsar ?

(b) If the answer to the above be in the affirmative, what steps does the Government propose to take in order to stop this practice in future and to safeguard the interests of the Muslim community in this direction ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : (a) Students admitted to the Medical School each of the last five years have been forty per cent. of the total, while those admitted to the Medical College each of the last five years have been 27 per cent., 27 per cent., 31 per cent., 32 per cent. and 35 per cent. It is the practice to admit 40 per cent. Hindus, 40 per cent. Muslims and 20 per cent. Sikhs, if there is a sufficient number of suitable candidates of each community.

(b) Every Muslim, who has applied for admission and who has duly paid his admission fees and appeared on the admission day, has been admitted. I should like to know the names of any Muslims, if any, regarding whom the honourable member alleges that admission was refused.

EXCESS DEMANDS.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : The various excess demands placed on the agenda are put forward on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor.

POLICE.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : Sir, I beg to move—

That an additional sum not exceeding Rs. 26,126 be granted to the Governor in Council to meet the excess expenditure incurred during the year ending the 31st March 1931 in respect of police.

Mr. President : Motion is—

That an additional sum not exceeding Rs. 26,126 be granted to the Governor in Council to meet the excess expenditure incurred during the year ending the 31st March 1931 in respect of police.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan (Ambala division North-East, Muhammadan, Rural) : Sir, how is it that this demand is made now when the next year's budget has already been passed ? There was an opportunity for putting a supplementary demand before this House before the 31st March 1932. Another year has already passed. The only excuse appears to be that this excess was not brought to the notice of the Public Accounts Committee in time. The Government has spent more money than was sanctioned by this House. In the first place, when this money was not sanctioned by that time the Government was not justified in spending it, and if they did spend it, they ought to have brought a motion for its acceptance before the Council at once. For a long time no motion for this excess demand was made. It is not fair to this Council to bring a motion for this demand after such a long time. I know that in spite of my opposition this motion would be passed, and I also know that my opposition would be of

[Ch. Allah Dad Khan.]

no avail; but still I oppose it to show the Treasury Benches that they should do things in time. This motion ought to have been brought before this Council long ago. The vote of the House as required by the law should have been taken already. I oppose this motion and also require your ruling whether this motion is in order at this stage.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik (Finance Member): The honourable member does not seem to understand what this grant refers to. This grant refers to expenditure that was actually incurred in the year ending 31st March 1931. When the accounts of that year came to be examined by the Accountant-General, he reported on cases in which the amount spent had exceeded the amount voted by the Council. Such excesses are bound to occur owing to various reasons, which I can explain in relation to each demand, if required. The report of the audit authority does not reach Government till long after the close of the financial year. As far as I remember, the report for the year ending 31st March 1931 was not sent to Government till a comparatively late date in the year 1932. This report of the Accountant-General with the comments thereon of the Auditor-General is laid by Government before the Public Accounts Committee of this Council. This is a statutory committee, composed mainly of elected members of this Council who are elected for this purpose. That committee examines the whole of the Accountant-General's comments on the year's accounts, including these excesses. When the Accountant-General brought to our notice the fact that certain grants voted by this Council had been overspent, the Public Accounts Committee considered each of these grants and came to the conclusion that the overspending must be regularized by obtaining the vote of this House. Now, in this particular case, the demand relates to the head Police (Reserved). This excess occurred owing to the fact that during the year ending 31st March 1931, the police received certain ordnance stores in connection with the re-arming of the force in excess of the amount which they had expected to receive. This fact came to the notice of the department, which believed that payment could be postponed to the next financial year. (*Interruption*). Thinking that they would be able to pay the amount in the next financial year, they took no step to put the necessary supplementary demand before the Council. But it was pointed out to the department, I suppose, by the Accountant-General, that payment could not be postponed and must be debited to the accounts for the year ending 31st March 1931. This is a case of payment made by book entry, by crediting one department and debiting another.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan: Am I to understand that till the Accountant-General pointed out these excesses, the Government was unable to detect them? In the Finance Department there are highly paid and experienced officers, and they must have been able to find out these excesses.

Mr. President: Order, order. The honourable member is not in order in making a second speech.

Chaudhri Allah Dad: I am simply asking this question.

Khan Bahadur Sardar Habib Ullah: May I say a few words in connection with these demands?

Mr. President : The honourable member from Karnal has asked for the ruling of the Chair as to whether the grant is in order. The grant is not out of order, but I feel advised to invite the attention of all concerned to parliamentary practice on the point. Our standing orders and rules are silent. In Campion's book on the Procedure of the House of Commons, page 288, it is given that—

An excess grant is first submitted to the Public Accounts Committee, and after being passed by the Committee of Supply, if possible, in the year succeeding that in which the excess expenditure occurred, is sanctioned by the Appropriation Act.

On the same subject again, in Erskine May's Parliamentary Practice, at page 501, occurs the following :—

Demands for excess grants having been first brought before the Committee of Public Accounts, are presented to the Committee of Supply in the form of a single resolution which includes all the occasions for excess expenditure that have occurred in the branch of the public service to which the resolution applies ; and the grants should be voted, and the money made available before the end of the current financial year, in order that the irregularity may be set right at the earliest possible moment.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : The difficulty there is that the Accountant-General's report on the Appropriation Accounts does not reach us in time to give effect to that procedure.

Mr. President : I have no doubt that the Government had sufficient reasons for not presenting these demands to the Council before to-day. I have only acquainted the House with the parliamentary practice on the point.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : It is not possible to comply with that practice because the excesses are not brought to our notice by the Auditor-General in time. I shall, however, ask the Secretary, Finance Department, to communicate with the Secretary to the Council on the point, and if necessary we might perhaps be allowed to move an amendment to the standing orders.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : May I ask what the term ' current year ' means in the quotation you just read ?

Mr. President : It probably means the year after, i.e., the next year. It cannot mean the same year. That, however, is a question of interpretation.

Khan Bahadur Sardar Habib Ullah : As a non-official member of the Public Accounts Committee I would like to say a few words in this connection. The objections raised by my honourable friend from Ambala are of course very cogent. The same questions were raised in the Public Accounts Committee as to why these grants should not have come before the Legislative Council for sanction at an earlier date, if possible during the same year. At that time the position was explained by the Accountant-General and by the Finance Department. On account of some technical difficulties, the report is submitted by the Accountant-General rather late. It was, therefore, impossible for the grants to be placed before the Council during the same year. Unless that system is changed it is not practicable to insist on the demands coming before the Council during the same year. The Public Accounts Committee then considered each item separately, and came to the conclusion that the amounts were properly spent in each case.

[K. B. Sardar Habib Ullah.]

For instance, the demand for a lakh of rupees under Irrigation was found to have been spent due to the fact that less recoveries were made from the Indian States on account of their share of the work than were anticipated when the estimates were framed. Some States, probably Bahawalpur, did not pay its share in time, and the work could not be stopped on that account. The money had to be spent. In the same way there is a big item that occurs as regards the Hydro-Electric Department, i.e., about Rs. 5 lakhs. Of course every one wanted that the work should be done as rapidly as possible. The Chief Engineer and the department therefore quite reasonably thought that more money could be spent and the work accelerated. That was in regard to the tunnel. These things were all mentioned before the Public Accounts Committee, and the Committee were fully satisfied with regard to these amounts. However, the objection of my honourable friend from Ambala stands, for, if it is possible for the Government to change the system so as to bring these excess demands before the House as early as possible, it would be a wholesome change.

(The Honourable Finance Member got up to speak.)

Mr. President : The Honourable Member has already spoken on the question before the House. Therefore, he cannot speak a second time.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : I was only rising to explain to the honourable member the system which he does not seem to understand. He does not seem to realise that Government accounts are not kept by the Finance Department of the local Government, but by the Audit Department, that is, by the Accountant-General and his staff. They are not officers of the local Government. They are under the control of and paid for by the Central Government. It is not within our competence to give orders to the Accountant-General in the matter.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : My point does not seem to have been understood.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : The honourable member's point was that we ought to have known of this excess at the time it was made. My answer is that it is quite impossible for us to know of this excess till the Accountant-General reports it to us.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : Why should the Accountant-General be consulted. Government knows what money has been sanctioned and they incur the expenditure.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : The Accountant-General is the machinery for telling us what money has been spent, and until we get the accounts of any particular month from the Accountant-General we do not know what money has been spent in that month by the various departments. The Accountant-General is the machinery, and we are not in a position to tell the Accountant-General that he should submit his report by a certain date. He is not under our control. It is possible that under the reformed constitution the local Government will have its own audit machinery, and the local tax-payer will have the pleasure of paying for that which he does not do at present. When we get that then we can tell him: "You have got to submit your report on re-appropriation within three months of the close of the financial year."

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : If we reject this demand what will be the result? There is that danger which the Government should realise.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : I do not think there is any constitutional authority that can answer the honourable member's question.

Mr. President : The question is—

That an additional sum not exceeding Rs. 28,126 be granted to the Governor in Council to meet the excess expenditure incurred during the year ending the 31st March 1931 in respect of police.

The motion was carried.

MISCELLANEOUS (TRANSFERRED).

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : Sir, I move—

That an additional sum not exceeding Rs. 21,697 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 1931 in respect of Miscellaneous (Transferred).

The motion was carried.

PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS) ESTABLISHMENT.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : Sir, I move—

That an additional sum not exceeding Rs. 69,298 be granted to the Punjab Government (Ministry of Agriculture) to meet the excess expenditure incurred during the year ending the 31st March 1931 in respect of charges on Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Establishment.

The motion was carried.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : Sir, I move—

That an additional sum not exceeding Rs. 5,08,581 be granted to the Punjab Government (Ministry of Agriculture) to meet the excess expenditure incurred during the year ending the 31st March 1931 in respect of Hydro-Electric Scheme.

Mr. President : Motion is—

That an additional sum not exceeding Rs. 5,08,581 be granted to the Punjab Government (Ministry of Agriculture) to meet the excess expenditure incurred during the year ending the 31st March 1931 in respect of Hydro-Electric Scheme.

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq : I cannot understand why this demand is granted to the Ministry of Agriculture. I thought Hydro-Electric scheme was under the Ministry of Local Self-Government.

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : The amount was probably spent when the Hydro-Electric Scheme was administered by the Ministry of Agriculture. Anyhow I think there has been a mistake.

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq : Whether the Honourable Member in charge is the Minister for Agriculture or the Minister for Local Self-Government, I only wish to press the point that we should be told something definite about the scheme. At first it was said that the scheme would fructify next year, that is in a year, but that next year still remains the same. We started with an estimate for Rs. 2 crores, and it has gone to 6 crores. They promised to give us the supply of electricity through this scheme in 1926, then they said 1927, and so on till we are now in 1932. It has already taken six or seven years. Since they have spent some money in excess we

[Sh. Muhammad Sadiq.]

would like to know what the present position is. I do not want to raise personal issues. I shall raise them when necessary. But the other day the Honourable Minister was pleased to remark that the Muslims wanted favours and concessions.

Mr. President : The honourable member should speak to the motion.

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq : I shall make my remarks entirely relevant. Government now ask for Rs. 5 lakhs without telling us what it is for. They have overspent this amount, and my point is that this amount includes every item in the expenditure.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : It is not a question of overspending, but of spending earlier.

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq : I am raising a question about the services.

Mr. President : That question cannot be raised at this stage.

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq : We do not know what this amount covers. Government have not given us that information.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : The honourable member has not read the explanatory memorandum.

Mr. President : I have ruled more than once that when an excess demand is moved, the debate should be confined to certain points. For the information of the honourable members I will again read from May's Parliamentary Practice, page 586 :—

Debate on supplementary and excess grants is restricted to the particulars contained in the estimates on which those grants are sought and to the application of the items which composed those grants and the debate cannot touch the policy of the expenditure sanctioned on other heads by the estimate on which the original grant was obtained except so far as such policy or expenditure is brought before the Committee by items contained in the supplementary or excess estimates.

Question is—

That an additional sum not exceeding Rs. 5,08,581 be granted to the Punjab Government (Ministry of Agriculture) to meet the excess expenditure incurred during the year ending the 31st March 1931 in respect of Hydro-Electric Scheme.

The motion was carried.

FAMINE.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : Sir, I beg to move—

That an additional sum not exceeding Rs. 4,862 be granted to the Governor in Council to meet the excess expenditure incurred during the year ending the 31st March 1931 in respect of Famine.

The motion was carried.

EXPENDITURE IN ENGLAND.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : Sir, I beg to move—

That an additional sum not exceeding Rs. 10,326 be granted to the Governor in Council and Ministries of Agriculture, Education and Local Self-Government to meet the excess expenditure incurred during the year ending the 31st March 1931 in respect of expenditure in England (other than Stores) through the High Commissioner.

The motion was carried.

IRRIGATION (SUTLEJ VALLEY PROJECT) ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : Sir, I beg to move—

That an additional sum not exceeding Rs. 1,03,557 be granted to the Governor in Council to meet the excess expenditure incurred during the year ending the 31st March 1931 in respect of Irrigation (Sutlej Valley Project) Establishment charges.

The motion was carried.

THE SIKH GURDWARAS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

Sardar Buta Singh (Multan division and Sheikhpura, Sikh, Rural) : Sir, I beg to introduce the Sikh Gurdwaras (Amendment) Bill.

Sardar Buta Singh : Sir, everybody is aware in this House that the Gurdwara Bill introduced in the year 1925 was rushed through on account of certain political conditions prevailing at the time. There were many defects in the original Act and there are still many defects which are found in the actual working of that measure. So the present measure is intended only to be a remedy to remove a small defect. According to section 7 of the Gurdwara Act, 50 persons can join together and put in a petition that a certain gurdwara was a Sikh gurdwara, and it is then notified in the *Government Gazette*. Later on, under section 8 of the same Act if some other 20 people wanted to put in a similar petition praying therein that the gurdwara was not a Sikh gurdwara they could do so. According to section 7 if any gurdwara has been notified and if the Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee wanted to withdraw the same petition in order to save unnecessary litigation there is no provision under which it can do so. The Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee moved the Government and my Honourable friend the Minister for Local Self-Government consulted the Hindu party and the amendment which is being moved before the House to-day is in a way an agreed measure, and I think the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government will bear me out in this.

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : I consulted those members who were present in the meeting held at Simla and persuaded them to accept it.

Sardar Buta Singh : Thank you. I need not say any more. It is practically an agreed measure, and I hope everybody will support me in this. (*A voice : You have not moved the motion.*)

The Council then adjourned till 2 p. m. on Thursday, the 17th of November 1932.

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PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

8th SESSION OF THE 4TH PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Thursday, 17th November 1932.

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

OATH OF OFFICE.

The following member was sworn in:—

Mr. F. C. Bourne (Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioners).

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

REMISSION ON BELRA.

*1872. **Mian Nurullah**: Will the Honourable Member for Revenue please state—

- (a) when general remission of land was given in *rabi* 1931, whether *belra* was not remitted in Lyallpur division and Burala division;
- (b) if not, why not;
- (c) what would have been the total amount in Gugera if it had been remitted;
- (d) whether the Government is prepared to refund that fund to deserving zamindars now?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) Yes, remission was given on *belra* in both the divisions.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Amount of special remission already granted on Gugera Branch is Rs. 558-1-0, i.e., Rs. 815-7-0 on account of water rate and Rs. 287-10-0 on account of land revenue.

(d) Does not arise.

Mian Nurullah: I want to make a slight change in the question. There is some mistake in it. My information is that no remission was given in the Lower Gugera division of the Lower Chenab Canal.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: If the honourable member will send notice of the revised question the information he asks for will be collected.

Mian Nurullah: Will the Honourable Member give the information in this session?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: If the honourable member sends in a revised question it will be answered according as it comes during this session or the next session.

GENERAL REMISSION IN *Rabi*, 1931.

***1873. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether the order for general remission in *rabi*, 1931, was ambiguous ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that it was not interpreted in the same way in all the divisions of the Lower Chenab Canal ;
- (c) whether any revenue officer of the Canal Department is consulted before issuing an order of general remission ;
- (d) whether it is a fact that much time and money was lost in trying to interpret the order between the officers of the Lower Chenab Canal and the Chief Engineer ;
- (e) whether the Government is prepared to consult one deputy collector from each canal before settling the order for general remission ?

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

(b) Government has no information about it.

(c) Yes, whenever considered necessary.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise in view of reply to (c) above.

Mian Nurullah : There seems to be a mistake in the answer. Nobody was consulted in *rabi*, 1931.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : The honourable member must be aware that we have got an Under Secretary for Revenue in our Secretariat.

Mian Nurullah : Does he come from the Revenue Department or the Engineering Department ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : He comes from the Engineering Department, but he is well versed in revenue matters.

Mian Nurullah : Was anybody else consulted or not ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : I cannot answer that question offhand.

Mian Nurullah : If the Government had consulted an expert this ambiguity would not have arisen.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : I have already said that there is no ambiguity.

Mian Nurullah : I have definite information that the order was acted upon differently in different divisions.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : I have no information. If the honourable member will cite instances, I will look into the matter.

REVENUE ON *Makki*.

***1874. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the zamindars often sow *makki* in an acre of sugarcane crop ;
- (b) that this *makki* is not matured and is only meant to protect (i) against animals, (ii) against the attack of sugarcane borer ;
- (c) if sugarcane fails, then revenue is charged on *makki* ;
- (d) whether it is a fact that whatever *makki* there is, is destroyed much before the sugarcane is ploughed out ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) Zamindars sometimes sow *makki* with sugarcane but the practice is not general.

(b) The *makki* is often used as fodder and has possibly some other uses also.

(c) Yes, *makki* is assessed as a fodder crop provided the charge is not remitted on account of *kharaba*.

(d) The question is not clear. If the honourable member makes his intention clear, the information required by him will be obtained.

Mian Nurullah : What are the "possibly other uses" if the *makki* never matures ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : If you allow it to mature it does mature.

Mian Nurullah : What I want to know is, why it should be charged at the matured rate if the zamindars cannot get any benefit out of that crop.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : If the sugarcane is matured it is charged at the full rate.

Mian Nurullah : But *makki* sown after 30th April is charged while it should not be charged as a matured crop.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : Not even as a fodder crop ?

Mian Nurullah : What I say is that it should not be charged as a matured crop and as far as my information goes, it has been charged as a matured crop.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : If it matures then the honourable member will admit that it would not be unreasonable to charge it as a matured crop.

LAND REVENUE AND *Abiana* FOR *Makki* AND *Toria*.

***1875. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Member for Revenue please state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that when two crops, one of which is a *rabi* crop and the other a *kharif* crop, are sown together on the same date, they are assessed separately, one in *rabi* and the other in *kharif* ;

[Mian Nurullah.]

- (b) whether *toria* and *makki* are sown together on the same date by the *abadkars* and *shajam* and *makki* by the locals ;
- (c) whether watering is given just as it would be if there were only one crop ;
- (d) whether if there were only one crop it would certainly have given more of that crop and so with the other ;
- (e) under these conditions what justification there is to charge (i) land revenue, (ii) *abiana* for both crops ?

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

Mian Nurullah : I am not able to understand why the answer to this question is not yet ready. I only want to know whether it is a fact that when two crops, one of which is *rabi* and the other *kharif* crop, are sown together on the same date they are assessed separately, one in *rabi* and the other in *kharif*. This information can be given by any officer of the department. It does not require collection of information from outside.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : Possibly the object of the honourable member is to find out whether the instructions are being disregarded anywhere and we are therefore making enquiries.

REVENUE ON *Makki* AND *Toria*.

*1876. **Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that if *makki* fails to germinate, zamindars often sow *toria* instead ;
- (b) under what conditions Government charge revenue for both and under what conditions for one ?

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

(b) When *makki* sown as a *kharif* crop fails to germinate and is replaced by *toria* as a *rabi* crop, only the latter is charged for.

Mian Nurullah : Does it come under mixed crop ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : I have answered the honourable member's question as it stands.

RULE 25 OF CANAL ACT.

*1877. **Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government takes no notice of rule 25, Canal Act, unless a zamindar applies for it ;
- (b) whether certain executive engineers have given orders to that effect ;

(c) if so, which and how many of them have done so ;

(d) if no mention is made of an application by a zamindar in the Act itself, why it should not apply automatically ?

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

(b) and (c) Government has no information.

(d) In view of the reply to (a) above, this does not arise, Government will, however, bring to the notice of the officers concerned that it is not necessary to wait for an application from a zamindar before applying rule 25, Canal Act.

Mian Nurullah : According to my information the answer to part (a) is not correct. Secondly, with reference to the answer to parts (b) and (c), what is the use of putting these questions if the Government is simply going to say that they have no information ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : Then, the honourable member should have asked whether Government would make enquiries.

Mian Nurullah : I am going to do that in future.

REMISSION OF REVENUE ON UNSATISFACTORY COTTON.

***1878. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—

(a) up to what date can a zamindar plough down his cotton if it is not satisfactory so as to save himself from the burden of land revenue ;

(b) whether it is a fact that if cotton is ploughed down in July to September and gram or wheat or *toria* crop is sown in that field, it is at the discretion of the executive engineer to give remission or not ;

(c) if so, why ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) In areas where land revenue is fluctuating and is assessed by the Canal Department no date can be specified as it depends on the condition of the crop.

(b) No ; the executive engineer has to give remissions according to rules.

(c) Does not arise.

Mian Nurullah : With reference to the answer to part (a) the Government can surely fix the dates in consultation with the Agricultural Department, two different dates, one for *desi* and another for American cotton.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : The honourable member must realise that it also depends upon the date of sowing.

Mian Nurullah : The date can be fixed so many days after the date of sowing.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : That would be very hard on the zamindars.

Mian Nurullah : No, on the other hand the zamindars would like it. I, as a zamindar, would certainly welcome it.

EARTHWORK ON THE LOWER CHENAB CANAL.

***1879. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Member for Revenue please state—

- (a) how much earth work is done on the Lower Chenab Canal during 1931-32 ;
- (b) how much of earth is taken from zamindars ;
- (c) how much compensation is paid to zamindars for borrow pits ;
- (d) whether any receipts were taken for payment ;
- (e) whether the Government will be prepared to produce some of them, if necessary ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) About 7½ crores cubic feet.

- (b) There is no record of the quantity.
- (c) Rs. 8-12-0.
- (d) Yes.
- (e) Yes.

Mian Nurullah : I should like to know what this Rs. 8-12-0 means. Is that the rate at which compensation was given, and if so, what was the unit for which that amount is the compensation ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : thought the honourable member wanted to know the amount and I have given that amount.

Mian Nurullah : Does this amount represent the total compensation for the whole of the 7½ crores cubic feet of earthwork done ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : No, the amount represents the compensation paid to the zamindars for the earth that was taken from their lands.

PANSAL NAVISES.

***1880. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that many *pansal navises* are a source of great trouble to certain zamindars ;
- (b) whether they are in charge of the gauge and can increase or reduce it at will ;
- (c) whether very often when proper supply of water is not flowing and zamindars inquire from him the reason for it, the answer is : *bara sahib ka hukam hai* ;

- (d) whether the Government, with a view to remove grievance of zamindars, is prepared to order that over the head of a *rajbaha* a board be fixed giving (i) R. D. (reduced distance), (ii) name, (iii) *haq*, (iv) discharge on that particular day written with chalk?

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

(b) They are in charge of the gauges but they cannot increase or reduce them at will.

(c) Government has no information.

(d) The proposal would not appear to give an adequate check on the gauge reader, who would be responsible for writing up the figures and who is not in a position to know what discharge any particular gauge represents.

Mian Nurullah : Have they nothing to do with the increase or decrease of the gauges?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : No.

Mian Nurullah : Does he get orders from anybody?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : He cannot change the supply in the canal itself.

Mian Nurullah : My idea is that he can.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : I am not responsible for the honourable member's ideas.

PARTICULARS RELATING TO *Moghas*.

*1881. **Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Member for Revenue kindly state—

- (a) whether at the head of each *magha* the following information may be given and may be written by coal tar for the convenience of zamindars :—

(i) R. D., (ii) discharge, (iii) *haq* gauge, (iv) proposed area;

(b) whether it is a fact that such experiment was tried in certain divisions of the Lower Jhelum Canal;

(c) if so, in what division and with what result?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) It is not considered that it would really serve a useful purpose.

(b) Yes.

(c) In the Sargodha division but the zamindars took very little or no interest in anything but the discharge.

Mian Nurullah : Is it not that the answers to parts (a) and (c) are contradictory?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : No. The honourable member has asked for four things, viz., R. D., discharge, *haq* gauge and proposed area. My reply is that it was tried in the Sargodha division and the zamindars did not take interest except in the discharge.

Mian Nurullah : I say that they do take interest in other things also.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : The honourable member is welcome to stick to his views.

Mian Nurullah : When was the experiment tried in Sargodha. The zamindars are now more enlightened and unless they put R. D., many of their applications are rejected ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : I require notice.

REVENUE ESTABLISHMENT.

***1882. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Member for Revenue kindly state—

- (a) whether the Superior Revenue Establishment Association of the Canal Department has passed a resolution in their session at Ferozepore on 25th August that the whole revenue branch be put under the Financial Commissioners ;
- (b) what action the Government propose to take in this matter ;
- (c) whether the Government is already doing something so as to make Irrigation Department a commercial concern ;
- (d) whether the Government is aware that if the resolution in (a) is given effect to, it will be possible to effect further economy by enlarging the divisions and sub-divisions ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) No such resolution has been received.

(b), (c) and (d) Do not arise.

Mian Nurullah : Has any action been taken during these four years ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : Yes. But unfortunately the honourable member and other non-officials strongly object to remodelling.

Mian Nurullah : I never did.

WATER SUPPLY IN THE LOWER CHENAB CANAL.

***1883. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member kindly state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that the zamindars at the tails on the outlets in the Lower Chenab Canal are generally making complaints of the shortage of water supply ;
- (b) if so, why it is generally so ;
- (c) whether the tail of Tarkhani *rajbaha* has been suffering from such shortage for many years ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) Complaints are fairly general though not always justified.

(b) In genuine cases excessive silt is the root cause.

(c) Yes—for about four years.

LAHORE-LYALLPUR ROAD.

***1884. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the length of the Public Works Department road between Lahore and Lyallpur ;

(b) whether there are dangerous and S-shaped curves on the way ;

(c) the total number of bends in this road ;

(d) how many curves there are in the first 20 miles up to Sheikhpura ;

(e) the reasons for these bends ;

(f) whether it is possible to reduce the distance between Lahore and Lyallpur by straightening these, if so, by how much ;

(g) whether there has been any accidents on this road ;

(h) if so, how many accidents occurred during the year 1931-32 ;

(i) whether the Government is doing anything with a view to reduce
(1) the number of accidents by removing curves and bridges ;
and (2) the distance ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : (a) 85½ miles.

(b) and (c) None of the curves on the road is dangerous provided normal precautions are taken.

(d) Sheikhpura does not lie on this road.

(e) On a road in the plains bends are necessary to avoid acquisition of valuable property.

(f) and (i) Yes, but wholesale elimination of bends is not financially practicable. The road is being improved as funds permit.

(g) Yes.

(h) None attributable to the alignment of the road.

Mian Nurullah : As regards part (d) I have not asked whether Sheikhpura is on this road or not. It is a misprint. The Honourable Minister could have replied to this part, omitting the last three words. Probably he wanted to evade the reply and that is why he caught hold of the word 'Sheikhpura'.

Mr. President : A supplementary question should not be prefaced with a speech.

Mian Nurullah : I am sorry. But part (d) of my question is "how many curves there are in the first 20 miles." That was a separate question complete in itself. The last three words could have been omitted and a reply given. The place is mentioned only by way of an instance to fix the spot. Now I ask him how many curves there are in the first 20 miles ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : If the honourable member will put down the question, it will be answered, but I do not think it will serve any useful purpose.

TERMINAL TAX IN JULLUNDUR MUNICIPALITY.

***1885. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state if it is a fact that according to the terminal-tax schedule of rates of the Jullundur Municipality—

- (a) the produce of land is very heavily taxed ;
- (b) the tax on produce of land is disproportionately high as compared with the tax on commodities of merchandise ?

If replies to (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, will the Honourable Minister please state if it is intended to so revise the schedule rates as would duly apportion the incidence of municipal taxation among the various classes, and if so, when, and if not, why ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : (a) and (b) The existing rates of the tax do not appear to be higher than the rates at which terminal tax is levied in the adjoining municipalities, and Government have no reason to believe that the tax on produce of land is disproportionately high as compared with the tax on other commodities of merchandise.

Mian Nurullah : What is included in the produce of the land ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : Ask the questioner please.

Mian Nurullah : You may kindly reply.

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : I require notice.

Mian Nurullah : Who fixes the rates.

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : The local committees and they are approved by the Government.

TERMINAL TAX, JULLUNDUR MUNICIPALITY.

***1886. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state if it is a fact that the agriculturist residents of the city of Jullundur had submitted on 21st March, 1932, a representation through the Deputy Commissioner of the district drawing the attention of the authorities to the exorbitant rates of tax levied on the produce of land ; if so, what action, if any, has been taken on it ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : Copies of certain resolutions purporting to have been passed by agriculturists were received by Government direct and borne in mind by Government when sanctioning the schedules.

TERMINAL TAX IN JULLUNDUR MUNICIPALITY.

*1887. **Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state—

- (a) whether the Municipality of Jullundur had submitted to the Government for their approval a revised terminal tax schedule on 22nd April, 1931 ;
- (b) whether the Ministry of Local Self-Government had returned the revised schedule with the direction that a fresh schedule dividing the terminal-tax jurisdiction into two separate areas, one comprising Mandi Fenton Ganj and the other the rest of the city, should be got up and submitted ;
- (c) whether a predecessor of the Honourable Minister had on a previous occasion definitely over-ruled as *ultra vires* of the power of the Ministry to divide the terminal-tax jurisdiction into two ?

If replies to (a), (b) and (c) above be in the affirmative, will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state reasons responsible for requiring the municipality to divide the terminal-tax jurisdiction into two independent compartments ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : (a) The committee forwarded a revised terminal-tax schedule to the deputy commissioner with a letter which is dated 22nd April 1931.

(b) No ; but the commissioner suggested to the committee that it should revise its proposals so as to have different rates of the tax in various reas.

(c) No. The Government were legally advised in 1926 that they were not empowered to divide the terminal-tax area into two, and this view of the legal adviser was explained at an informal conference, in July 1926, of my predecessor, Secretary, Transferred Departments, Commissioner, and the President of the Jullundur Municipal Committee. No formal decision to that effect, however, was conveyed by the Ministry ; and in fact in a letter of November, 1928, the Fenton Ganj Committee were informed by the Ministry that the proposal was not illegal, but that the practical difficulties in the way of its adoption were probably too great to surmount. In 1930 when the committee pressed for the division of the area into two, and suggested an amendment of the Municipal Act for the purpose, the legality of the proposal was re-examined, and the Government were legally advised that such an arrangement would not be illegal ; and consequently Government acceded to the request.

Mian Nurullah : Do I understand that Mandi Fenton Ganj is already a different area or it was proposed to be made a different area by the commissioner ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : I require notice if any further information outside the answer is required.

TERMINAL TAX IN JULLUNDUR MUNICIPALITY.

***1888. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state—

- (a) whether the municipality of Jullundur had in due compliance with his directions (*vide* foregoing two questions) submitted another revised schedule on 28th September, 1931, which as directed by him contained two distinctive divisions of the terminal-tax jurisdiction;
- (b) whether the revised schedule submitted by the municipality of Jullundur in accordance with the Ministry of Local Self-Government's own directions was once more returned on the ground that it would be difficult to work out the scheme of two distinctive terminal-tax areas;
- (c) if the replies to (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, why the impracticability of the scheme of dividing the terminal-tax jurisdiction into two areas was not realised by the Ministry in the first instance, particularly in view of the fact that a predecessor of his had long before him held it to be so; also who is to be held responsible for the resultant vexatious delay, waste of time and continuance of hardship to the agriculturist classes for so long;
- (d) whether he will lay on the table the correspondence which had taken place between himself and the President of Jullundur Municipality in connection with the revised schedule of rates?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : (a) It was under the orders of the commissioner and not at the suggestion of Government that such a schedule was submitted by the municipal committee. The latter with which the revised schedule was forwarded to the deputy commissioner is dated the 28th September, 1931, and the schedule was received in the Secretariat on the 6th November, 1931.

(b) The first revised schedule was not received by Government as it was returned to the committee by the commissioner. The second revised schedule was returned to the committee for reconsideration, and certain difficulties which would arise in working the system of having two rates of the tax in force in various tax areas were pointed out to the committee.

(c) The difficulties of the scheme have always been realised by the Ministry, in the time both of the present and the previous Minister, and in the time of both Ministers this fact was pointed out to the committee.

(d) There is no such correspondence with the President. But there is correspondence between the Government, the commissioner, the deputy commissioner and the committee, to produce copies of which would take far too much time and trouble and serve no useful purpose.

TERMINAL TAX IN JULLUNDUR MUNICIPALITY.

***1889. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state if orally or in writing a promise was ever held out by him to the President of Jullundur Municipality that the

revised schedule would soon be accorded sanction by him, if so, please state as to why it has not been done so far ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : I have no recollection of any such promise but it is possible that the President of the Jullundur Municipal Committee when he came to see me in connection with his appointment as an executive officer might have asked me to accord early sanction to the schedule and I might have said that it would be accorded as soon it has been scrutinised. Sanction has already been accorded.

TERMINAL TAX IN JULLUNDUR MUNICIPALITY.

***1890. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state if it is a fact that in reply to starred question No. 1412¹, asked in the Council on the 6th May, 1932, it was stated that the revised schedule of rates for Jullundur Municipality would soon be notified, and if so, reasons why it has not so far been notified ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : It is correct that in April, 1932, Government expected that the schedule would be notified soon ; but after a report had been received from the committee with regard to certain matters, to which they should have attended when submitting their proposals, it was found that the proposals of the committee would give rise to many difficulties and would not be workable.

TERMINAL TAX IN JULLUNDUR MUNICIPALITY.

***1891. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state whether it is a fact that after the withdrawal by the Ministry of Local Self-Government its directions for drawing up a revised schedule of rates which would create two distinctive parts of the terminal-tax jurisdiction, the municipality of Jullundur resubmitted their original revised schedule on the 30th of June, 1932, and if so, please state as to what action, if any, has been taken on it and the date on which this schedule is intended to be notified in the Gazette ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : The further revised proposals of the Committee were received by Government on the 19th August, 1932, and the necessary notification has been forwarded to the press for publication in the Gazette.

HEALTH OF DR. MUHAMMAD ALAM.

***1892. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Finance Member kindly state—

- (a) when Dr. Muhammad Alam, Bar-at-Law, was arrested and convicted in the civil disobedience movement ;
- (b) his weight at the time of his conviction and his weight at present ;
- (c) when he began losing weight ;
- (d) the total reduction in his weight ;

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- (e) to what causes the reduction in his weight is due according to the official medical opinion ;
- (f) whether the Government will lay on the table a copy of the periodical record of his weight ;
- (g) whether it is a fact that Dr. Alam has been having temperature for some time back ;
- (h) when the jail authorities discovered for the first time that he was having temperature and what his actual temperature at the time was ;
- (i) whether his temperature was taken daily and whether entries thereof were made in the jail hospital register ;
- (j) the jail rules in the matter of keeping records of the state of health of invalid prisoners ;
- (k) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table copies of the entries, if any, made about the condition of Dr. Alam's health along with a full history of his temperature ;
- (l) whether it is a fact that he was having temperature daily and yet no entries were made in the jail register, but on the contrary, it was decided to stop taking his temperature ;
- (m) whether it is a fact that Dr. Alam had occasional fits of unconsciousness ;
- (n) how many fits of unconsciousness he had in the Central Jail, Lahore, and whether any record thereof was kept in the jail hospital register ;
- (o) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table copies of records, if any kept, of fits of unconsciousness he had while in jail ;
- (p) whether it is a fact that he was sent to the Mayo Hospital about the month of July or August last ;
- (q) his daily temperature whilst in Mayo Hospital ;
- (r) whether the Government will kindly lay on the table a copy of the record of his temperature since his transference to the Mayo Hospital ;
- (s) whether Dr. Alam had any fits of unconsciousness during his stay in the Mayo Hospital and whether any record was kept of such fits, and if so, please lay a copy thereof on the table ;
- (t) whether he has been X-rayed in the Mayo Hospital ;
- (u) the opinion of the X-ray specialist with regard to the condition of his lungs and whether or not he had found fibrosis therein ;
- (v) the diagnosis of the specialist about the condition of Dr. Alam's heart and whether he found anything special about the arch of aorta ;

- (w) whether the Government will please lay on the table a copy of the X-ray examination along with the copies of remarks by the X-ray specialist ;
- (x) the doctors who examined Dr. Alam in the Mayo Hospital, their diagnosis if it was unanimous and their respective opinions in case there was difference of opinion ;
- (y) whether it is a fact that Dr. Muhammad Alam has for some time back been suffering from hæmaturia, if so, the date on which, for the first time, the Chief Jail Medical Officer discovered it and also the result of his diagnosis ;
- (z) whether Dr. Alam's urine was tested in any laboratory, if so, the name of the laboratory and the number of times the tests were made ; whether the Government will lay on the table a statement showing the results of the various tests ;
- (a-i) whether it is a fact that Dr. Muhammad Alam was examined by a specialist of the Mayo Hospital in the Central Jail in the end of September or the beginning of October 1932 ;
- (a-ii) if Dr. Alam was examined by a specialist of the Mayo Hospital while in jail ; if so, the temperature with which the specialist had found him ;
- (a-iii) whether any record has been kept of Dr. Alam's temperature since the date of his examination by the Mayo Hospital specialist and whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table a copy of the entries of his temperature from 1st to the 15th of October, 1932 ;
- (a-iv) whether Dr. Muhammad Alam, his wife, or any of his relatives and friends applied for permission to have him examined by a private doctor ; if so, the action taken on any such application ;
- (a-v) the responsible cause, as found by the Government doctor for the fever, abnormal reduction in weight, fits of unconsciousness and hæmaturia from which Dr. Alam is suffering ;
- (a-vi) if Dr. Alam is suffering from all or any of the various ailments mentioned in (a-v) above and yet he is to be neither properly treated nor private medical advice allowed, whether, in the circumstances, there are any chances of his recovery according to the opinion of their own doctors ;
- (a-vii) whether any remarks were ever made about Dr. Muhammad Alam's health in the jail visitors' book by any of the honourable members on the Jail Standing Committee or by a non-official district jail visitor, if so, whether the Government will be pleased to lay a copy thereof on the table ;
- (a-viii) whether it is a fact that Dr. Muhammad Alam has been recently examined at the Mayo Hospital by X-ray cystoscope, if so, the name or names of the specialists along with the results of such examination ; and whether the Government

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will lay on the table a copy of the report of the specialist who examined him at the Central Jail with X-ray cystoscope ;

(a-ix) whether all or any of the various specialists who have so far examined Dr. Alam have recommended any immediate action as a step essential to his recovery ; if so, its nature and also whether Government propose to act up to it and if not, why not ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a) He was arrested in January and convicted on the 29th of February, 1932.

As regards the other parts of the question, the honourable member is referred to the statement¹ which I made on 8th of this month to which I have nothing to add.

Mr. Muhammad Din Malak : But that statement does not supply any definite answer to certain definite queries which I make in this question. That statement is a general statement and I have raised certain particular points in this question to which I require answer.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : I have nothing to add to the statement already made.

Mr. Muhammad Din Malak : That is different. It amounts to this, that no answer is to be given to this question.

Mian Nurullah : On a point of order. Practically every day there has been a question about Dr. Muhammad Alam. May I know how many questions can be allowed on the same subject ? Some of them are recurring.

Mr. President : Questions covering exactly the same ground cannot be asked ; but can be tabled by different members.

Mian Nurullah : There are many parts in this question which have been repeated and they have not been disallowed nor has any order been passed on them nor even replied properly.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY AT VILLAGE KOT ISHAQ.

*1893. **Chaudhri Riasat Ali :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture please state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that the co-operative society at village Kot Ishaq, tahsil Hafizabad, owed Rs. 7,500 to the Central Bank at the time of its dissolution ;
- (b) if not, the amount of debt ;
- (c) whether it is a fact that during the first six years Rs. 12,000 debt was realised through liquidators ;
- (d) if not, the amount so realised ;

- (e) whether it is a fact that Rs. 3,500 was deposited in the Central Bank and Rs. 8,500 was paid as liquidation fee and as the expenses of the liquidators ;
- (f) if this amount was not paid, the total amount paid as liquidation fee and expenses of the liquidators ;
- (g) whether it is a fact that about 227 acres of land was partly mortgaged and partly sold for paying off the debts ;
- (h) what percentage was actually fixed as liquidation commission by the circle registrar ;
- (i) the name of the liquidator first appointed ;
- (j) whether the liquidator was a near relative of the then circle registrar ;
- (k) the actual amount realised during the years, 1929-30, 1930-31, 1931-32, from the share-holders of the society, and the amount spent on realisation ;
- (l) the amount of total profit of this society which is now in deposit in the Central Bank ?

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

(b) Rs. 7,661-18-0 was the amount of debt due by the society at the time of cancellation in September, 1922.

(c) and (d) Rs. 11,922-12-6 were recovered from September 1922 to September 1928.

(e) It is not a fact that only Rs. 8,500 were repaid to central banks ; the actual amount repaid was Rs. 7,046-9-9, nor is it a fact that Rs. 8,500 were spent on liquidation expenses.

(f) The expenses amounted to Rs. 5,769-14-9.

(g) There is no record with the department to verify these figures.

(h) 15 per cent. for recoveries from certain debtors, 10 per cent. for certain others and 7 per cent. for the remainder.

(i) Chaudhri Sultan Ali.

(j) No.

(k) There was no recovery in 1929-30 and 1930-31 while in 1931-32 (up to April 1932) Rs. 4,420-9-6 were recovered and the expenses during these three years were Rs. 968-8-9.

(l) There is no profit of this society. On the other hand the Central Bank has to write off a part of its claim. I may add that I will have the question of the cases of liquidation fully examined.

Mian Nurullah : Does the department recognise this to be a sound principle, to collect a certain amount of debt and out of that take the liquidation fee first and credit the remainder to the bank ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : Can the honourable member tell us any other form of doing it ? This is the usual practical way and every bank does it.

Mian Nurullah : The total amount realised must be first credited to the account and then the expenses taken gradually as they come. It is never the custom that Government money is divided in this way as mentioned by the Honourable Minister.

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : There is no Government money in this.

Mian Nurullah : Government or semi-Government.

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : No semi-Government money either.

Mian Nurullah : In any department under the Honourable Minister ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : I do not follow the honourable member.

Mian Nurullah : Is not this department under your charge ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : Yes, certainly.

Mian Nurullah : Then all co-operative societies are under your charge ? And any irregularities that occur or any principles that are ignored must be set right by the Honourable Minister in charge.

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : What is the principle ignored here and what is the irregularity ?

Mian Nurullah : Realising a certain amount of debt and dividing it up before crediting it to the head for which it is collected.

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : That is not in my answer.

Mian Nurullah : Part (c) of the question is "whether it is a fact that Rs. 8,500 was deposited in the Central Bank and Rs. 8,500 was paid as liquidation fee and as the expenses of the liquidators." Of course the figures have been corrected by the Honourable Minister. But I object to the principle implied therein and this should be set right in all Government departments and semi-Government departments.

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : That is not a question.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

***1894. Chaudhri Riasat Ali :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture please state—

- (a) how many societies in the Punjab came under liquidation during the years 1926-27, 1927-28, 1928-29, 1929-30 and 1930-31 ;
- (b) the total amount of debt and profit, respectively, which the societies owed ;
- (c) the total amount realised through liquidators and the total amount deposited in the central banks ;
- (d) the total expense on liquidation ;
- (e) the educational qualification for the appointment of a liquidator ;

- (f) whether it is a fact that the societies at Bukkan, Saidullahpur, and Rabbar, district Gujranwala, came under liquidation and the amount has been realised from the share-holders ;
- (g) how much profit of each society has been deposited in the Central Bank, Gujranwala ;
- (h) whether more than half the share-holders of each society have applied to get back their profit ; if so, with what result ;
- (i) whether the Government will devise means for the realisation of debts by any other system than liquidation which may be less expensive and more useful ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : (a) The information will be found in the annual reports of the Department, copies of which will be found in the library.

(b), (c), (d), (f), (g) and (h) These institutions are private owned and I have no information.

(e) No special educational qualification is prescribed.

(i) Government will be glad to consider any constructive proposals which the honourable member may put forward to this end.

CHAKANWALI AGRICULTURAL FARM.

***1895. Chaudhri Riasat Ali :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—

- (a) the total area of paddy sown in Chakanwali agricultural farm during *kharif* 1982 ;
- (b) how much was sown by the tenants and how much under the supervision of the farm officials ;
- (c) whether the Government is aware that the plantation charges per acre in *kharif* 1982 varied from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8-0 in this district ;
- (d) whether it is a fact that in the area managed by the manager himself, a contract of plantation was given at the rate of Rs. 4-8-0 per acre ;
- (e) if not, the rate per acre paid for plantation ;
- (f) if more than Rs. 2-8-0 per acre was paid, whether the Government will enquire into the matter as to what was the reason at the bottom to waste so much of the public money ;
- (g) whether the Honourable Revenue Member will please lay on the table a statement regarding the farm showing the following during the *kharif* 1981-82 :—
 - (i) the names of the contractors with their addresses ;
 - (ii) the name of the crop for which the contract was given ;
 - (iii) the number of acres for each contract ;
 - (iv) the amount on which the contract was given ;
 - (v) the amount of money actually realised from the contractors ;

[Chaudhri Riasat Ali.]

- (vi) the balance outstanding in the name of the contractor up to date ;
- (h) if there is a balance, what action has been taken for the realisation of the money ;
- (i) whether the fact of giving the land on contract was advertised in some newspapers ;
- (j) whether there is any authorised cattle pound attached to the farm ;
- (k) if the answer to part (j) be in the affirmative, the annual income ;
- (l) if not, whether the manager has any authority to realise any money from the public in lieu of the damages done to the grass preserved or crops ;
- (m) if the answer to (l) above be in the affirmative, the income realised during *kharif* 1931, *rabi* 1932, and *kharif* 1932 ; and where it was deposited ;
- (n) if not, whether Government is prepared to enquire where the money was deposited which the manager and his staff realised from the people of the neighbouring villages by rounding up their cattle ;
- (o) whether it is a fact that the manager realised Rs. 70 from the inhabitants of the village Kot Janbakhsh by rounding up their cattle on 21st August 1932 ;
- (p) whether it is a fact that the manager realised Rs. 115 on 28th August 1932 from the people of Kot Janbakhsh, Jattanwali and Chakanwali ;
- (q) whether it is a fact that the farm officials realise Rs. 1 per house from the people of village Kot Janbakhsh in addition to *chaukidar's* dues every year ;
- (r) whether it is a fact that the inhabitants of village Chak Khari, Showri and Chak Chhatha, graze their cattle every year in the grass preserve of the farm paying a grazing fee ; if so, whether any receipt has been issued to them ;
- (s) whether it is a fact that the manager stopped the people of Kot Janbakhsh to put up a roof on the mosque in the grave yard ;
- (t) whether the mosque is still without a roof ;
- (u) whether it is a fact that the manager does not allow the inhabitants of the village to repair their houses ; if so, why ;
- (v) if the above allegations are true, whether Government is prepared to hold an independent enquiry into the conduct of the manager in view of the hardship caused to the people ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) 805 acres.

(b) 487 acres by tenants.

818 acres under supervision of farm officials.

(c) Government is informed that the rate for plantation of rice varies from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 3 per acre.

(d) No.

(e) Rs. 3 per acre.

(f) In view of answer to (c) above does not arise.

(g) (i) Bhai Gurdit Singh, son of Bhai Jai Singh, near Clock Tower, Gujranwala.

Pandit Siri Ram, son of Pandit Gowardhan Dass, Model Town, Lahore.

Pandit Radha Kishen, son of Pandit Ram Dass, post office Sirin, district Jullundur.

(ii) Names of crops were not specified in the agreements.

(iii) 318 acres, 414 acres and 635 acres respectively.

(iv) Rs. 1,908, Rs. 2,800 and Rs. 5,050 per annum respectively.

(v) Rs. 12,112.

(vi) Nil.

(h) Does not arise.

(i) Yes.

(j) No.

(k) Does not arise.

(l) The manager has authority to realise grazing charges.

				Rs.	A.	P.
(m)	Kharif, 1931	..	..	22	12	0
	Rabi, 1931-32	..	..	8	0	0
	Kharif, 1932	..	..	75	0	0

The money was deposited in the Hafizabad Treasury.

(n) Does not arise.

(o) No.

(p) Rs. 44 from those people who grazed their cattle in Government area.

(q) Yes. Chaukidar realises his dues direct from the residents of the village.

(r) No.

(s) No.

(t) Government has no information.

(u) No.

(v) In view of the replies given above Government does not consider any enquiry necessary.

*1896. *Cancelled.*

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION IN THE OFFICE OF REGISTRAR, JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, PUNJAB.

*1897. **Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—

(a) the proportion of various communities in the clerical establishment in the office of the Registrar, Joint Stock Companies, Punjab, Lahore;

[Mr. Muhammad Din Malak.]

(b) whether it is a fact that there is no Muslim in this office ?

If answer to (b) above be in the affirmative, what steps the Government propose to take to give due share to Muslims in this office ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) Two Hindus and one Sikh.

(b) Yes.

The policy of Government in the matter is fully explained in the statement made in the Punjab Legislative Council on the 19th July 1927, by the Finance Member and it is proposed to adhere to that policy.

SALARIES TO STAFF OF THE INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT, PUNJAB.

***1898. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state—

(a) the total amount paid as monthly salaries to the permanent staff of the Department of Industries, Punjab ;

(b) how much of this amount is paid to (a) Hindus ; (b) Sikhs ; (c) Muslims ; (d) others ;

(c) the percentage share received by the different communities referred to at (b) above ?

(Note.—Figures for the month of September 1932 may be taken in replying to the above question.)

(d) the steps Government proposes to take to give adequate share to the Muslims in the permanent posts in the Industries Department ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : (a), (b) and (c) A statement is laid on the table.

(d) The policy of Government in the matter is fully explained in the statement made in the Punjab Legislative Council on the 19th July 1927, by the Finance Member and it is proposed to adhere to that policy.

Statement showing the total amount paid as monthly salaries to the permanent staff of the Department of Industries, Punjab.

Department.	Total amount paid as monthly salaries.	AMOUNT PAID SHOWN COMMUNITY-WISE.			
		Hindus.	Sikhs.	Muslims.	Others.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Transferred ..	33,185	12,272 or 52%	2,361 or 7.1%	11,359 or 34.3%	2,193 or 6.6%
Reserved ..	2,829	792 or 28%	1,297 or 45.8%	53 or 1.9%	687 or 24.3%

Mian Nurullah : Will the Honourable Minister please state if the Government have taken any action to find out if the policy of the Government mentioned by him has been carried out ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : I require notice.

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT, PUNJAB.

***1899. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state whether the following new posts in the Industries Department are proposed to be filled up in the near future :—

- (1) Second Inspector of Factories, Punjab,
- (2) Third Inspector of Boilers, Punjab.
- (3) Labour Commissioner, Punjab,
- (4) Vice-Principal, Mayo School of Arts, Punjab, Lahore.

If answers to the above question be in the affirmative, does Government intend to appoint only Muslims to these posts as there are at present no Muslims in the Industries Department holding responsible posts ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : The posts of Second Inspector of Factories, Third Inspector of Boilers, and Vice-Principal, Mayo School of Arts, have been left unfilled in view of the existing financial stringency. There is no post of separate Labour Commissioner for the Punjab. As there is no intention of filling up these posts, the question raised by the honourable member does not arise.

Mr. Muhammad Din Malak : But in case Government did intend, to fill in the vacancy.....

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : This is too hypothetical a question to be answered.

EXTENSION OF SERVICE TO PERSONS ABOUT TO RETIRE.

***1900. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state whether the Government has decided that extensions to persons due to retire should not be given during the present period of financial stringency ;

(b) if answer to (a) above be in the affirmative, will the Government state the reasons under which extension in service was granted to Rai Sahib Madan Gopal, head-master, Government Technical School, Lahore, who was due to retire in January 1932, and why arrangements were not made for filling up his post before he was due to retire ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : (a) No absolute rule has been made, but extensions of service are not generally given in these days except in special cases in the interests of the public service.

(b) The late Rai Sahib Madan Gopal was an officer of exceptional ability who had been instrumental in raising the standard of efficiency of the Government Technical School, Lahore, to its present level. An extension of service was considered necessary in his case in the interests of the institution, but unfortunately he was unable to avail himself of it and died in July last.

Mr. Muhammad Din Malak : How will this institution be run in his absence now ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : By the appointment of somebody else.

Mr. Muhammad Din Malak : Could you not have done this in the first instance?

PRINCIPAL, MAYO SCHOOL OF ARTS, AS SUPERINTENDENT OF THE BOARDING HOUSE.

***1901. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state—

(a) whether it is a fact that—

- (a) the Principal of the Mayo School of Arts, Lahore, is occupying the quarters of the superintendent of the boarding house of the school for the last three years, even when he was not appointed to act as superintendent;
- (b) the Principal was appointed as the superintendent of the boarding house in the end of 1931 simply to enable him to occupy these quarters free of rent;
- (c) according to the orders in force in the Education Department no principal or head-master is allowed to hold charge of the boarding house as superintendent;

(ii) if replies to the above questions be in the affirmative, the reasons why the Principal of Mayo School of Arts, Lahore, has been allowed the charge of the boarding house of the school contrary to the established practice in the educational institutions, whether it is considered that the Principal has enough time to discharge these extra duties;

(iii) whether the boarders of the Mayo School of Arts have represented on various occasions to the authorities directly and through the press—

- (a) that the appointment of the Principal as superintendent of the boarding house is detrimental to their homely atmosphere in the boarding house;
- (b) that certain undue restrictions have been placed by the Principal on the boarders;

(iv) if answer to the above question be in the affirmative whether the Government intends to take away from the Principal the charge of the boarding house of the school?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : (i) (a) Mr. Gupta has been occupying the quarters of the superintendent of the boarding house since 1921 when the new boarding house building was acquired by Government for the Mayo School of Arts. He has been doing a portion of the superintendent's duties in addition to his work as Assistant Principal, Vice-Principal, and later as officiating Principal, though there was also one junior officer who was designated as hostel superintendent and who received the hostel allowance.

(b) Mr. Gupta was appointed superintendent formally in 1931 in order to save the boarding house allowance of Rs. 20 per month.

(c) Yes, but the Industries Department is not bound to follow every practice in the Education Department, as their case is distinguishable.

(ii) *Vide* reply under (c) above, the Principal has time to discharge the duties of superintendent.

(iii) (a) Government has no information as to the representations referred to by the honourable member, but it is considered that the presence of the Principal as superintendent of the hostel is in no way detrimental to the interests of the students; on the other hand, they have a distinct advantage of being looked after by a senior officer.

(b) No.

(iv) Does not arise.

Mian Nurullah : With reference to part (a), was the Principal in the boarding house for so many years because the students liked him, and because he was so popular with them?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : I presume so.

RETRENCHMENT IN THE INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

***1902. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please give a list of persons thrown out of employment from the Industries Department as a result of retrenchment during the last two and-a-half years?

(b) How many of such retrenched persons are Muslims, Hindus, Sikhs and others?

(c) Is it a fact that the majority of persons thrown out of employment on account of retrenchment are Muslims?

(d) If answer to (c) above be in the affirmative, will the Government please state the reasons for this state of affairs?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : A statement is laid on the table—

(a) The following persons were thrown out of employment from the Industries Department as a result of retrenchment during the last 2½ years :—

- (1) M. Abdul Ghani, copper smith, Government Industrial School, Amritsar.
- (2) M. Muhammad Yunus, copper smith, Government Industrial School, Ferozepore.
- (3) M. Aziz-ud-din, lacquer turner, Government Industrial School, Kasur.
- (4) M. Ghulam Sadiq, copper smith, Government Industrial School, Rohtak.
- (5) Lala Dharam Datt, trunk master, Government Industrial School, Sialkot.
- (6) M. Sher Muhammad, sizing assistant, Government Industrial School, Rewari.
- (7) M. Abdul Majid, book-binding teacher, Mayo School of Arts, Lahore.

Retrenched last year as a result of abolition of the crafts they were teaching.

[The Hon. Dr. Gokul Chand Narang.]

(8) M. Inayat Muhammad, smith, Government Industrial School, Kasur.	Dispensed with during last year in connection with retrenchment in consequence of certain proved cases against him.
(9) M. Muhammad Abdullah, drawing master, Mayo School of Arts, Lahore.	
(10) Bhai Gurbachan Singh, mechanic, Government Central Weaving Institute, Amritsar.	Posts retrenched.
(11) M. Abdul Majid, packer, Punjab Arts and Crafts Depot, Lahore.	
(12) Lala Ram Chand, senior vernacular teacher, Government Metal Works Institute, Ambala city.	
(13) Bhai Brahmadas Singh, senior vernacular teacher, Government Metal Works Institute, Ambala city.	Posts abolished.
(14) M. Muhammad Amin, clay model- ler, Government Industrial School, Kasur.	Post abolished as a re- sult of elimination of primary classes.
(b) Muslims	10
Hindus	2
Sikhs	2
Total	14

(c) Yes.

(d) The reasons for retrenchment are given under (a) above.

RETRENCHMENT IN INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

***1933. Mr. Muhammad Din Malik :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please say whether it is a fact that—

- (1) in February 1932 the Government appointed Mr. Hearne to examine the working of the clerical staff of the office of the Director of Industries, with a view to proposing retrenchment from amongst this staff;
- (2) Mr. Hearne recommended that at least one head assistant should be retrenched;
- (3) the Director proposed, in reply to the recommendations of Mr. Hearne, that he would be prepared to retrench the post of one assistant instead of one head assistant;
- (4) all the three head assistants in the office of the Director are Hindus;

- (5) the proposal of the Director of Industries to retrench one assistant instead of one head assistant has been accepted by the Ministry of Local Self-Government, and that a Muhammadan assistant is proposed to be retrenched?

If answers to the above questions be in the affirmative, what action does the Government propose to take to guard against the picking out of Muslims only for retrenchment in the Department of Industries, Punjab?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : (1) Yes.

(2) Yes.

(3) and (4) Yes, but it should be made clear that the recommendation made by the Director of Industries, which was accepted by Government had reference to the requirements of the office of which the Director as Head of Department is the best judge.

(5) Yes, but the consequential appointment made in the office of the Director of Industries is that of a Muslim clerk.

CONVERSION OF GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL SCHOOL INTO AN ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE.

***1904. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state (a) whether it is a fact that—

- (i) the majority of students in the Government Technical School, Lahore, have always been Muslims;
- (ii) the majority of staff at present working in the school are Muslims;
- (iii) the present system of craft education in this school is proposed to be abolished with a view to convert the school into an electrical institute;

(b) if answer to question (a) (iii) above be in the affirmative, whether it is a fact that most of the teachers now working in the school will be thrown out of employment, and that a majority of them will be Muslims; whether it is also a fact that the present students will also be discharged from the roll and that a majority of such students will be Muslims;

(c) if answer to the above questions be in the affirmative, what steps does the Government propose to take to safeguard the interests of Muslim teachers and students at present working in the school? Does the Government also assure that the present proportion of Muslim staff and students will not be adversely affected in future appointments of teachers and admissions of students into the proposed electrical institute, Lahore?

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

(ii) Yes.

(iii) No.

(b) Government has no reason to think that all the teachers working in the school will be thrown out of employment. The students at present on the rolls of the school will not be discharged.

(c) The first part of the question does not arise. Muslims have had quite a large proportion on the staff of this school, and it is not understood what further assurance is required. There are no rules fixing the proportion of appointments or admissions in the school on communal grounds and Government hopes that as in the past Muslim students will be able to gain admission in large numbers.

CONVERSION OF GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL SCHOOL INTO AN ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE.

***1965. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state—

(a) as to when the school, now known as Government Technical School, Lahore, was established;

(b) whether it is a fact that—

(i) the head master of this school has always been a Hindu;

(ii) the second master of the Government Technical School, Lahore, is a Muslim, and that it is proposed to send him for training in electrical engineering at Bombay for a few months, with a view to his appointment as head master of the school after its proposed conversion to an electric institute;

(iii) this Muslim second master is already very old and is due to retire after a few years;

(c) if answers to (ii) and (iii) above be in the affirmative, does the Government consider that a training of a few months to an old person can qualify him to hold charge of head-mastership of an electrical institute;

(d) is it the intention of Government to appoint a young Hindu as the second master of the proposed electrical institute?

If replies to the above questions be in the affirmative, will Government with a view to safeguarding Muslim interests appoint a young Muslim as head-master of the new electrical institute?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : (a) 1889.

(b) (i) No.

(ii) It is proposed to appoint M. Munir-ud-Din as head master, but before he takes over it is proposed that he should have some working knowledge of some big institution in which training in engineering trades is being imparted.

It is not correct to state that the Government Technical School will be converted into an "Electric Institute".

(iii) M. Munir-ud-Din is due to retire in a few years' time, but Government does not consider it equitable to pass over senior officers if they are otherwise suitable.

(c) *Vide* answer under (b) (ii) above. With the additional experience which it is proposed he should acquire, it is hoped that he will be able to run the Government Technical School properly.

(d) This question has not yet arisen or been considered.

Government sees no reason to pass over M. Munir-ud-Din for a younger person.

GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, GUJRAT.

***1966. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the public of Gujrat represented a number of times to the authorities concerned, that the head master of the Government Industrial School, Gujrat, had committed a number of irregularities;

- (b) whether it is a fact that almost all the Muslim teachers in this school were punished for one reason or another and transferred to other places in the Punjab :
- (c) whether it is a fact that the Muslim public took strong objection to the action taken by the Director of Industries against the Muslim staff, and brought to the notice of the authorities, through the press and by the issue of pamphlets, that grave injustice had been done to the Muslim staff of this school ?

If answer to the above questions be in the affirmative, whether Government intends to institute a public enquiry into the affairs of the Industries Department ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : (a) A number of representations were received, some for and some against the head master.

(b) No. Muslim as well as non-Muslim teachers have been transferred.

(c) Certain grievances were brought to the notice of Government and an enquiry was conducted on the spot by Mr. Cowie, Inspector of Industrial Schools, who reported that the charges against the head master were groundless. In view of the Inspector's report the Director's action seems to be justified and no question of any further enquiry arises.

Mr. Muhammad Din Malak : With reference to the answer given to part (b) I would like to know how many Hindus and how many Muslims were transferred from among the teachers in the school ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : I cannot say. If you give me notice I shall give you the information.

HINDU STUDENTS IN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

***1907. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state whether it is a fact that—

- (1) he inspected some of the industrial schools in the province during last two years ;
- (2) in the remarks he made in the log books of some of the schools he stated that Hindus were not getting increased benefits from industrial education ;
- (3) as a result of his inspections he made enquiries from the Director of Industries as to how more Hindu students could be attracted to the industrial schools ;
- (4) as a result of his efforts Government changed the definition of "artizans" for the purpose of award of stipends ;
- (5) increased number of stipends are now being given to the Hindu students as a result of (4) above ;
- (6) the amount distributed amongst Muslim students as stipends has greatly decreased during the last year ?

If answers to the above questions be in affirmative, what steps does the Government propose to take to safeguard the interests of Muslim students in the industrial schools in the Punjab ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : It is regretted that the answer is not yet ready.

LADY MAYNARD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, LAHORE.

***1908. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state whether it is a fact that—

- (1) the school named Lady Maynard Industrial School, Lahore, is a Government institution ;
- (2) the admission to this school is allowed only to Hindu and Sikh girls and women ;
- (3) Muslim girls are not allowed under the rules to join this school ;
- (4) there is no educational institution in the Punjab which is run by the Government purely for the benefit of the Muslim community ?

(b) If answer to the above questions be in the affirmative, whether Government intends to allow Muslim girls also the benefit of training in this school ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : (a) (1) Yes, but it is the result of an endowment by a Hindu philanthropist the late Rai Bahadur Sir Ganga Ram.

(2) Yes.

(3) No.

(4) No, but Government will be prepared to consider a similar endowment by a Muslim philanthropist for the benefit of Muslim girls only.

(b) No, Government is unable to do so under the terms of the endowment created under section 4 and 6 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.

***1909. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Industries maintains only two girls' industrial schools in the province ;
- (b) whether there is a separate whole-time officer known as Industrial Instructress who is supposed to look after these schools ;
- (c) whether this lady officer has any training in any of the industrial arts and crafts ;
- (d) whether there is enough work to keep this officer whole time busy ;
- (e) whether the employment of this officer has effected any improvement in these schools ;
- (f) whether the duties of this officer can be performed by any of the head mistresses of the Government zenana schools in addition to her own duties ?

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

(b) Yes. Her duties include teaching work also.

(c) (i) She holds Ph.D. in Economics from the University of Edinburgh. Her subject of research was cottage industries with particular reference to woollen industry.

(ii) Diploma in teaching (London).

(iii) B.A. and M.A. in Economics—her Thesis for M.A. had direct reference to cottage industries of the province.

Before joining her appointment she was deputed to visit and take short courses of training at the Craft Institutes both in Great Britain and on the Continent.

(d) Yes.

(e) Yes.

(f) No.

Mr. Maya Das: Is it a fact that the Industrial Inspectress is required to organize industrial schools?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang: I believe she is.

Mr. Maya Das: Is it a fact that the Industrial Inspectress has been organizing industrial schools in many districts?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang: I think so.

LOANS UNDER THE PUNJAB INDUSTRIAL LOANS ACT.

***1910. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak:** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state—

(a) the total amount so far advanced as loans by the Director of Industries amongst the industrialists, under the Punjab Industrial Loans Act;

(b) how much of this amount has been given to (1) Hindus, (2) Sikhs, (3) Muslims and (4) others?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang: (a) Rs. 4,79,250.

	Rs.
(b) Hindus	2,17,450
Sikhs	62,300
Muslims	1,83,400
Christians and Chamars	16,100

I do not know if it means Christians and others, but it is written as Christians and Chamars.

STATE TECHNICAL SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED BY THE INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

***1911. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak:** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state—

(a) the number of persons sent to foreign countries by the Department of Industries, Punjab, as State Technical scholars, and whether they have been sent out under the old rules or under the existing new rules;

(b) how many of such scholars were (i) Muslims, (ii) Hindus, (iii) Sikhs, and (iv) others (the percentage of such scholars according to different communities may also be given);

(c) whether it is a fact that no Muslim has ever been granted State Technical scholarship for studies abroad;

[Mr. Muhammad Din Malak.]

If answer to (c) above be in the affirmative, whether Government intends to give such scholarships to Muslims in future ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : (a) 4, of whom one was originally selected by the Education Department but was later treated as an Industries Department scholar.

(b) All the scholars were Hindus.

(c) Yes, but it appears that the only two Muslims who applied for the scholarship in 1929 when the last award was made, did not possess the education qualifications laid down in the rules. If Muslims with necessary qualifications apply when and if, scholarships are next awarded, they will be given due consideration.

Mian Nurullah : What are the qualifications required to get such scholarships ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : Rules are printed and a copy of these rules can be had of the Director.

Mian Nurullah : May I inquire if any of these scholars have returned and have got jobs ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : I shall supply this information with pleasure if notice is given. One I know who has returned recently after qualifying and he has got employment, I am told.

COLLECTION OF LAND REVENUE.

***1912. Chaudhri Riasat Ali** Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to state—

- (a) what action the tahsildars or the collectors take against landholders, who do not pay the land revenue at the appointed time to the lambardar, on the application of the lambardars for assistance to collect the land revenue, and requesting for writ of demand ;
- (b) the practice in vogue in this respect in the Punjab ;
- (c) whether these officers actually follow in practice the law on the subject as mentioned in section 97 of the Land Revenue Act and paragraph 520 of the Land Administration Manual ; if not, why not ;
- (d) whether the Government is aware that in many districts, specially in Sheikhupura district, whether on the application of a lambardar for assistance to recover the land revenue or the issue of the writ of demand against the defaulters, the tahsildars, as a rule, order the lambardar to pay the land revenue in full from his own pocket, before any assistance could be given, or a writ of demand issued against the defaulters, even when the application is made a day or two before or after the due date of the payment of the instalment ;
- (e) whether it is a fact that Rai Bahadur Lala Barkat Ram, Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner, Gujranwala, applied to the tahsildar, Sheikhupura, on 2nd August 1932, to issue writ of demand against some defaulters in Ittanwali Chak No. 8 where he is a lambardar ;

- (f) whether the tahsildar refused to do so unless the arrears were paid in the first instance by the lambardar himself;
- (g) whether this order was justified by the law in force quoted above;
- (h) if not, whether the Government intends to issue instructions that the practice in vogue in this respect be made to correspond with the law on the subject?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) and (b) The sum due is collected as an arrear of land revenue.

(c) Government has no reason to believe that this procedure is not followed.

(d) Government has no information to this effect.

(e) An agent of the gentleman referred to presented a long list of defaulters in respect of occupier's rate, not land revenue, and asked for recovery to be made direct by the tahsil authorities.

(f) The agent's attention was drawn to paragraph 14 of Financial Commissioners' Standing Order No. 61 and he was asked whether his principal assented to the taking of this action which would result in the loss of fees on the amounts directly collected. The agent withdrew to consult his principal who shortly afterwards paid in the whole amount and earned his full fees. No application for any action against defaulters was thereafter made to the tahsil authorities.

(g) Does not arise as no order was passed.

(h) Does not arise.

Chaudhri Muhammad Abdul Rahman Khan: Before I ask my questions, I would request that the answers may kindly be given in Urdu.

The answers were given in Urdu

MIANWALI MUNICIPALITY.

***1913. Chaudhri Muhammad Abdul Rahman Khan:** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that Muslims are in a majority in the town of Mianwali;
- (b) whether it is a fact that almost all the municipal officials are Hindus;
- (c) if the answer to (a) and (b) be in the affirmative, what steps Government propose to take for giving their due share to Muslims in municipal service?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang: (a) Yes; there are 9,845 Muslims and 6,567 non-Muslims.

(b) On the contrary, of 83 appointments, 57 are filled by Muslims.

(c) Does not arise.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST DR. RAHIM BAKHSH, VETERINARY ASSISTANT.

***1914. Chaudhri Muhammad Abdul Rahman Khan:** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture please state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that a number of complaints have been made against Dr. Rahim Bakhsh, Veterinary Assistant, tahsil Nawanshahr, district Jullundur, for bribery and corruption;

[Ch. Muhammad Abdul Rahman Khan.]

(b) whether it is also a fact that an officer of the Veterinary Department conducted an enquiry into certain allegations against the said veterinary assistant;

(c) if the answers to (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture kindly state what action has been taken against the said veterinary assistant?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : (a) No, only one anonymous letter was received.

(b) Yes.

(c) None, as the case against the veterinary assistant could not be substantiated.

Mr. P. Marsden : As a supplementary question, Sir, is Government aware that the practice of making false and malicious charges against officials is on the increase, and that Council questions of this sort tend to encourage this ungentlemanly habit?

Mr. M. A. Ghani : Is a Government official entitled to ask a supplementary question?

An Honourable Member : Why not?

Mr. President : Standing Order 15 (Article 37 of our Business Manual) provides that a question shall not contain defamatory statements and that if any other statements are introduced into a question, the questioner shall make himself responsible for their accuracy. So, if false and malicious charges, contained in a question, amount to defamation, the question is inadmissible. It is also inadmissible if it infringes constitutional propriety or some general rule of order. But when a question is so skillfully drafted that no technical objection can be taken to its form and contents and the honourable questioner assumes responsibility for the accuracy of statements contained in it, it is difficult, under the Standing Orders in force, to disallow it, even if it is indirectly defamatory. Such questions lie on the borderland, and are more often allowed than disallowed.

For deciding the admissibility of questions the secretarial staff of the Council examines most carefully the form and contents of every question. Every effort is made to correct and improve the form and wording of the notice of a question as soon as it is received. But of late the number of questions has so inordinately increased that quality has given way to quantity. Majority of questions deal with communal, local or trivial matters, or individual cases and are so badly drafted that they defy improvement or correction. Sometimes they are exceedingly lengthy and contain minute and unnecessary details. There is reason to believe that in some cases they are actually drafted by persons concerned or interested and that the honourable members only sign and pass them on to the Secretary of the Council. In short, while the quality of questions has considerably deteriorated, their number has so largely increased that during this Session almost every day some of them are not reached in the hour available for them.

Gentlemen, the privilege of asking questions, if exercised properly, is of very great importance, but it cannot be denied that it is also liable to abuse. The chief object of questions is to obtain explanation of political events, and information regarding public affairs and administrative matters. If properly framed questions can turn a search light upon every corner of the

public service. They afford the easiest and the shortest method of supervising and criticising the administration of the Government, nay, they afford, in many cases, the best opportunity for pressing for action without having resort to the necessity of moving motions or resolutions. But their main object is not to ventilate or redress the communal or personal grievances of public servants, from officers downwards to the junior most clerks; and if the majority of questions are tabled and asked with that object, it will not be denied that the right of interpellation is abused.

Gentlemen, it is expected that before long the strength of the Council shall be increased and its powers enhanced. I appeal to you, therefore, in the interest of the good name, dignity and prestige of the House as well as in the interest of economy of time and expenditure to bestow in future greater care on framing questions. I am sure that you will realize your responsibility as members of this infant Parliament and curtail the number of questions on matters communal, local and personal. In the Mother of Parliaments when the number of daily questions rose to 109, the number which each member was allowed to ask was restricted to 8, then to 4 and finally to 3 daily; and I have no doubt that, if my appeal fails to have the desired effect, the Council shall be obliged before long to amend its Standing Orders, regarding the form and contents of questions; and shall also have to fix the number of questions a member shall be entitled to ask daily or throughout a session.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan: Sir, I want further elucidation on some points.

Mr. President: My remarks are not to be discussed.

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq: Can we write to you in answer to your speech, because you have made certain accusations?

Mr. President: I did not mean to do so, but if any of my remarks has been understood in that light, I have not the slightest hesitation to apologise and withdraw it.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan: As it is, questions are put in accordance with certain rules and you exercise a great deal of scrutiny over these before admitting them. If what you have said just now is in addition to the existing rules, may I ask you to kindly amend the existing rules incorporating your present suggestions in them, for instance, laying down that members shall not exceed a certain number of questions on any day and so on.

Mr. President: If my appeal is not listened to, the House, as already remarked, shall have no option but to amend its Standing Orders to restrict the number of questions.

COMPLAINT AGAINST RAHIM BAKHSH, VETERINARY ASSISTANT.

***1915. Chaudhri Muhammad Abdul Rahman Khan:** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture kindly state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that one Khan Muhammad, son of Game Khan; resident of Bernala Khurd, made an oral or written complaint against Rahim Bakhsh, veterinary assistant, to the effect that he refused to treat the latter's mare without a monetary consideration; and that, as a result of his refusal to treat, the mare died; if so, what action has been taken in the matter?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : Such a complaint was made and was inquired into, but it was not found to be true.

REMISSION OF LAND REVENUE.

***1916. Chaudhri Muhammad Abdul Rahman Khan :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member kindly state whether he is aware of the fact that in the Jullundur district *kharif* sowings have been below the normal this year ; if so, whether it is proposed to give some concession to the zamindars in the matter of land revenue for the present *kharif* ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : *Kharif* sowings in the Jullundur district were practically normal in 1932 and were well above the average of the past 5 years and there appears to be no reason for the grant of any concession in the matter of land revenue.

BORING FEES.

***1917. Chaudhri Muhammad Abdul Rahman Khan :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture kindly state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that the boring department did not use to charge any fee for unsuccessful borings ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that Government has issued orders to the effect that in future fees should be charged for all borings, whether successful or otherwise ;
- (c) if the answers to (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, the reasons for the same, and whether Government proposes to rescind these orders ?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) The Retrenchment Committee recommended that the cost of the boring work to the State should be reduced and this measure is being tried accordingly. If it discourages zamindars it will be reconsidered.

RETRENCHMENT IN BORING DEPARTMENT.

***1918. Chaudhri Muhammad Abdul Rahman Khan :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture kindly state if it is proposed to axe the boring department ; if so, why, and what alternative the Government propose to adopt for carrying on boring operations ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : Government does not understand what interpretation the honourable member desires to place on the word 'axe' ; the Retrenchment Committee made certain recommendations for reducing the cost to the State and measures for securing this are under my consideration.

TRANSFER OF DR. CHANDER BHAN.

***1919. Chaudhri Muhammad Abdul Rahman Khan :** Will the Honourable Minister for Education kindly state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Rahon Municipality passed a resolution praying the Government to transfer Dr. Chander Bhan from Rahon ;

- (b) if so, what action has been taken thereon ;
- (c) whether there are any rules prescribing the period of stay of a particular officer in a particular locality ;
- (d) if so, whether these rules apply to Dr. Chander Bhan, stationed at Rahon, and when it is proposed to transfer him from Rahon ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : (a) Government had no information of this resolution till now. It is now learnt that a resolution to this effect was passed in 1927.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) No.
- (d) Does not arise.

CERTIFICATES GRANTED BY THE DOCTOR IN CHARGE OF RAHON DISPENSARY.

***1920. Chaudhri Muhammad Abdul Rahman Khan :** Will the Honourable Minister for Education kindly lay on the table copies of certificates granted by the doctor in charge of Rahon dispensary in criminal cases from the date of his arrival to the present time ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : It is not in the public interest to do so.

DISPENSARY FOR ILAQA BEIT.

***1921. Chaudhri Muhammad Abdul Rahman Khan :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member kindly state whether he is aware of the fact that *ilaqa* Beit of Jullundur and Ludhiana is stricken with malaria and other diseases during the months of *Har* to *Katak* ; if so, whether the Government proposes to establish an itinerant dispensary for the use of this *ilaqa*, if not, why not ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : Yes. Special malaria survey of *ilaqa* Beit of Jullundur and Ludhiana districts has been carried out by Government and endemic centres of malaria have been established whereby regular quininization of the affected population is carried out every year by the district health staff.

Government do not propose to establish any itinerating dispensary for this area as there are already seven dispensaries situated in it including one in Hoshiarpur district, within a distance of ten miles from one another, each commanding an area of about 5 miles. The utility of itinerating dispensaries is very doubtful. The distribution of quinine alone should be done quite efficiently through the local health staff and medical staff.

ACQUISITION OF LAND IN BAHADURGARH.

***1922. Chaudhri Ram Sarup :** Will the Honourable Member for Revenue kindly state—

- (a) whether any land was acquired for drain which passes through the area of Bahadurgarh in the Rohtak district, and, if so, how much and when ;

[Ch. Ram Sarup.]

- (b) whether any compensation for the land acquired has been paid to the proprietors, and, if so, when ;
- (c) if the compensation assessed has not been paid so far, what are the grounds for delay ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : There are two drains which pass through the area of Bahadurgarh in the Rohtak district. If the honourable member will specify the drain he is referring to, the information required by him will be obtained and supplied to him.

DRAIN NO. 6 IN THE ROHTAK DISTRICT.

***1923. Chaudhri Ram Sarup :** Will the Honourable Member for Revenue kindly state—

- (a) the length of Drain No. 6 in the Rohtak district ;
- (b) the number and names of villages of Rohtak district through the limits of which it passes ;
- (c) the number of bridges over Drain No. 6 in the Rohtak district and the average distance between two consecutive bridges ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) 35 canal miles.

(b) A statement giving the information required is laid on the table.

(c) Three—two existing and one under construction. Average distance between two consecutive bridges 11·67 miles.

Statement showing number and names of villages of Rohtak district through the limits of which Drain No. 6 passes.

28 villages, viz., Chilkana, Chaday-Yusafpur, Bhora-Rasulpur, Kheri Gujra, Miana, Jalalabad, Khirzarpur, Gowar, Machrauli, Afghanpur, Bhogepur, Rahlu, Rajpur, Bheri, Sandal Kalan, Kami, Theria, Jowahri, Sonapat, Kabirpur, Shadipur, Bindepur, Rardhana, Akbarpur, Barotta, Jalheri, Pitampur, Nathupur, and Kundli.

SUBORDINATE EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

***1924. Chaudhri Ram Sarup :** Will the Honourable Minister for Education kindly state—

- (a) the number of men recruited direct into Rs. 80—4—100 and higher grades of the subordinate educational service in 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931 and 1932 ;
- (b) the number of Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs among the persons referred to in (a) ;
- (c) the number of statutory agriculturists among Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs, respectively, recruited in these years and grades mentioned in (a) ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : A statement showing the requisite information is laid on the table. Government are fully alive to the desirability of recruiting properly qualified agriculturists. Since January 1930 the agriculturists have received a 50 per cent. share (5 out of 10 vacancies).

Statement showing the total number of recruitment made direct in the Rs. 80—4—100 and higher grades of the Subordinate Educational Service.

NUMBER OF PERSONS RECRUITED DIRECT INTO RS. 80—4—100 AND HIGHER GRADES OF THE SUBORDINATE EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.														
Year.	Hindus.			Muslims.			Sikhs.			Others.			Total.	REMARKS.
	Statutory agent-turists.	Others.	Total.	Statutory agent-turists.	Others.	Total.	Statutory agent-turists.	Others.	Total.	Statutory agent-turists.	Others.	Total.		
1927 ..	1	56	57	26	15	41	5	11	16	2	1	3	117	
1928 ..	4	23	27	14	9	23	4	8	12	1	1	2	34	
1929 ..	4	14	18	5	3	8	2	2	4	..	1	1	31	
1930 ..	2	2	4	3	1	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	9	
1931 ..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
1932 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	11	96	107	48	28	76	11	22	33	3	3	6	223	

SUBORDINATE EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

***1925. Chaudhri Ram Sarup :** Will the Honourable Minister for Education kindly state the total number of statutory Hindu agriculturists employed in the Anglo-Vernacular section of the subordinate educational service and the number of district inspectors and assistant district inspectors of schools who are statutory Hindu agriculturists ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : (i) The honourable member is referred to the Consolidated Annual Statement showing the proportionate representation of the various communities serving in the different departments of the Punjab Government, a copy of which has already been placed on the table.

(ii) The requisite information with regard to district inspectors and assistant district inspectors of schools is as follows :—

Number of district inspectors who are Hindu statutory agriculturists.	Number of assistant district inspectors who are Hindu statutory agriculturists.
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Nil.

19

The claims of Hindu agriculturists are being kept in view.

HINDU AGRICULTURISTS AND DISTRICT INSPECTORSHIP OF SCHOOLS.

***1926. Chaudhri Ram Sarup :** Will the Honourable Minister for Education kindly state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ambala division has the largest population of Hindu agricultural tribes in the Punjab ;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that no statutory Hindu agriculturist of the Ambala division has ever been appointed a permanent district inspector of schools (a) in this division or (b) in any other division ;
- (c) the total number of assistant district inspectors in the Ambala division and the number of statutory Hindu agriculturists among them ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : (a) The honourable member is referred to the Census of India (Punjab and Delhi) figures.

(b) The classification of officials as members of a notified agricultural tribe or otherwise was first noted in the departmental registers in 1926. It is, therefore, not possible to state whether a statutory Hindu agriculturist of the Ambala division has ever been appointed as a permanent district inspector of schools (a) in the Ambala division or (b) in any other division.

- (c) (i) Total number of assistant district inspectors in the

Ambala division	28
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(ii) Number of statutory Hindu agriculturists among them	11
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Government are fully aware of the need of recruiting an adequate number of properly qualified Hindu agriculturists in the Education Department as vacancies occur.

STATUTORY AGRICULTURIST CIVIL DEBTORS.

***1927. Chaudhri Ram Sarup :** Will the Honourable Member for Finance kindly state—

(a) the number of debtors sent to civil jail for non-payment of their debts in 1929, 1930, 1931 and 1932, respectively, in the Rohtak district;

(b) the number of statutory agriculturists among the debtors mentioned in (a) ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : The information is being collected and will be communicated to the honourable member when ready.

AGRICULTURIST DEBTORS.

***1928. Chaudhri Ram Sarup :** Will the Honourable Member for Finance kindly state the number of houses owned by members of agricultural tribes and sold in execution of decrees of civil courts in the Rohtak district in 1928, 1929, 1930 and 1931, respectively ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : The information is being collected and will be communicated to the honourable member when ready.

SALES OF RESIDENTIAL HOUSES OF AGRICULTURISTS.

***1929. Chaudhri Ram Sarup :** Will the Honourable Member for Finance kindly state the number of cases in the Rohtak district in which portions of residential houses belonging to agriculturists were sold in execution of decrees in 1928, 1929, 1930 and 1931, and objections under section 60 of the Civil Procedure Code were disallowed on the ground that the houses were big enough to permit of portions being made available for the satisfaction of decrees ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : The information is being collected and will be communicated to the honourable member when ready.

AREA UNDER SUGAR-CANE AND COTTON IN ROHTAK DISTRICT.

***1930. Chaudhri Ram Sarup :** Will the Honourable Member for Revenue kindly state the normal area under sugar-cane and cotton (a) irrigated and (ii) unirrigated, in the Rohtak district and the area under these crops in the current year ?

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

CATTLE FAIR OF JEHEZGARH.

***1931. Chaudhri Ram Sarup :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government kindly state the average price per head of cattle sold in the autumn cattle fair of Jehezgarh in the Rohtak district in 1918, 1920, 1924 and 1932 ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang: A statement is laid on the table.

Statement showing the average price of Cattle sold at Jehezgarh Cattle Fair.

Year.	AVERAGE PRICE PER HEAD OF CATTLE SOLD.				REMARKS.
	Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.	Camels.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1918	The information is not available.
1920 ..	..	..	..	..
1924 ..	88 9 11	27 4 3	63 15 4	125 4 10	
1932 ..	45 0 4	23 2 4	44 7 8	48 4 0	

GRANT TO DISTRICT BOARD, ROHTAK.

***1932. Chaudhri Ram Sarup:** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government kindly state the total amount of grant made to the District Board of Rohtak in 1926-27, 1930-31 and 1931-32?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang: It is assumed that the honourable member refers to Government grants only. The amounts are—

	Rs.
1926-27 ..	5,02,376
1930-31 ..	5,23,572
1931-32 ..	3,85,799

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION IN ROHTAK DISTRICT.

***1933. Chaudhri Ram Sarup:** Will the Honourable Minister for Education kindly state—

- the number of compulsion areas for purposes of compulsory primary education in the Rohtak district;
- the number of the boys of school-going age in the areas referred to in (a);
- the number of boys actually on the rolls on the 31st August 1932;
- the number of villages comprised in the areas referred to in (a) and the total number of villages in the Rohtak district.

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: The matter has been referred to the local authorities and a reply will be given to the honourable member in due course.

ZILLADARS.

***1934. Chaudhri Ram Sarup :** Will the Honourable Member for Revenue kindly state—

- (a) the number of candidates whose rolls were received in the office of the Chief Engineer for appointment by promotion as zilladars in 1930, 1931 and 1932 ;
- (b) the number of Hindus among the candidates referred to in (a) ;
- (c) the number of statutory agriculturists among the candidates referred to in (b) ;
- (d) the number of statutory agriculturists and non-agriculturists, respectively, who were finally accepted ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan :

(a) 1930	..	..	..	..	56
1931	..	..	..	..	56
1932	..	..	..	..	51
(b) 1930	..	..	..	..	26
1931	..	..	..	..	24
1932	..	..	..	..	24
(c) 1930	..	..	..	..	1
1931	..	..	..	..	2
1932	..	..	..	..	1
(d)				<i>Agriculturists selected.</i>	<i>Non-agricul- turists selected.</i>
1930	..	..	..	4	4
1931	..	..	..	5	2
1932	..	..	..	6	3

JUNIOR CLERKS IN THE FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

***1935. Chaudhri Ram Sarup :** Will the Honourable Member for Revenue kindly state the number of junior clerks in the office of the Financial Commissioners, the number of Hindus among them and the number of statutory agriculturists among Hindus ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : The honourable member is referred to page 10, serial No. 14 of the consolidated statement showing the proportionate representation of the various communities serving in the different departments of the Punjab Government as it stood on the 1st January 1932.

HINDU CLERKS IN THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION'S OFFICE.

***1936. Chaudhri Ram Sarup :** Will the Honourable Minister for Education kindly state the number of Hindu clerks in the office of the Director of Public Instruction and the number of statutory agriculturists among them ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon :

Number of Hindu clerks	..	..	..	23
Number of statutory agriculturists	..	..	..	8

MAINTENANCE OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS IN ROHTAK DISTRICT.

***1937. Chaudhri Ram Sarup :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture kindly state—

- (a) the number of Government buildings in the Rohtak district made over to the District Board for repairs and maintenance ;
- (b) the contribution which the Government makes to the District Board towards the cost of repairs and maintenance of these buildings ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : (a) 8 buildings, 2 road posts and 15 cattle pounds.

(b) No specific contribution is made by Government for maintenance and repairs of these buildings as the consolidated grants-in-aid made to the District Board cover *inter alia* maintenance of provincial property in its charge.

VETERINARY DISPENSARIES.

***1938. Chaudhri Ram Sarup :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state the number of veterinary hospitals and dispensaries closed in each district as a measure of retrenchment ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : None.

CIVIL HOSPITAL, GOHANA.

***1939. Chaudhri Ram Sarup :** Will the Honourable Minister for Education kindly state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Civil Hospital of Gohana has been made over to the District Board of Rohtak ;
- (b) whether this hospital is situated outside the jurisdiction of the District Board ;
- (c) if the municipality was unable to maintain it, why the Government did not take over the hospital ?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) Government have stopped further provincialization of hospitals owing to financial stringency.

SUBORDINATE EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

***1940. Chaudhri Ram Sarup :** (i) Will the Honourable Minister for Education kindly state in respect of the province—

- (a) how many men of subordinate educational service were brought under reduction in 1931 ;
- (b) the number of Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs among the persons referred to in (a) ;
- (c) the number of statutory agriculturists among Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs, respectively, mentioned in (b) ;

- (d) how many of them were probationary, temporary and officiating ;
- (e) whether any of them has been taken back in service ;
- (f) if the answer to (e) is in the affirmative, the total number of such re-employed men and how many of them were temporary, probationary and officiating ?
- (ii) Will the Honourable Minister please place on the table of the House a list of such re-employed persons stating the periods of their services ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : None of the subordinate educational service men has been brought under reduction in 1931. The rest of the question does not arise.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAIL.

***1941. Chaudhri Ram Sarup :** Will the Honourable Member for Finance kindly state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that the assistant superintendents in the Jail Department are not allowed to keep any milch animal with them ;
- (b) if the answer to the above be in the affirmative, whether the Government intends to remove this restriction ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a) Yes.

(b) No.

JAIL WARDERS.

***1942. Chaudhri Ram Sarup :** Will the Honourable Member for Finance kindly state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that the jail warders are now required to be on duty for eight hours instead of six hours while the number of the warders is not reduced ;
- (b) if the answer to the above is in the affirmative, whether Government is prepared to take report from all jails regarding the effect of this action and put a copy of it on the table of the House ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a) Before 1910 jail warders were required to be on duty for 9½ hours daily. In 1910 the hours of duty were reduced to 6½ and in 1930 they were increased to 8½. The number of warders has been reduced wherever possible.

(b) Government are satisfied that the change has resulted in increased efficiency.

MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE, AMBALA CITY.

***1943. Lala Gopal Das :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state—

- (a) whether any reports regarding mismanagement of the Ambala Municipality or against the high-handedness of its president or other members were submitted to Government by the Deputy Commissioner, Ambala, during August, September and October 1932 ;

[L. Gopal Das.]

- (b) if so, whether the Honourable Minister will please lay copies of these reports on the table of this House ;
- (c) whether any reports or suggestions for the removal of the present president or any other members of the committee, or regarding suspension of the municipality, were ever submitted to the Government by the Commissioner of Ambala ;
- (d) if so, whether he will lay copies of these reports or suggestions on the table for the information of the House ;
- (e) whether any action has been or is proposed to be taken on the reports and suggestions of the Deputy Commissioner and the Commissioner ;
- (f) if so, what ;
- (g) if not, the reasons for not doing so ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : The honourable member's questions relate to correspondence passing between a Deputy Commissioner, a Commissioner and the Government, and it is not in the public interest that this correspondence, which is under the consideration of Government, should be made public.

MOSQUE IN MOHALLA ISLAMPURA, AMBALA CITY.

***1944. Lala Gopal Das :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state—

- (a) whether any fresh developments in connection with the mosque in Mohalla Islampura, in Ambala city, have taken place within the last four months ;
- (b) whether it is true that the mosque has almost been completed, and that too during the early part of October, 1982, and whether this has been done by the orders of the Government ;
- (c) if so, whether the Government will lay a copy of such orders on the table of the House ;
- (d) in case the mosque has been completed in spite of the prohibitory orders of the Government, what action has been or is proposed to be taken by the Government in this matter ;
- (e) whether the Government recently found the president of this municipality in some way responsible for this unhappy incident connected with the mosque ;
- (f) if so, what action has the Government taken or proposes to take against the president ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : (a) Yes. The owner of the Islampura mosque has encroached upon some municipal land in violation of the terms of sanction granted to him by the Committee. A notice has been issued under sections 195 and 195-A of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, directing him to discontinue building operations and demolish the portion made beyond the sanction given. Action has also been taken to demarcate the municipal land on the spot.

(b) The mosque has almost been completed but it is not possible to specify the exact date when the structure reached its present stage. The mosque has not been erected under the orders of Government.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) This question has been answered in (a).

(e) Government were of opinion that the president has not taken as prompt action as he might have.

(f) The displeasure of Government was communicated to the president.

DISPUTE re TEDARI ON THE NAURANGRAIWALA TALAB, AMBALA.

***1945. Lala Gopal Das :** Will the Honourable Finance Member please state—

(a) whether there arose recently any dispute on a small building, called Tedari, on the Naurangraiwal Talab in Ambala city;

(b) whether any enquiry was held by local officials;

(c) if so, whether Government will place a copy of the report of this enquiry on the table of this House;

(d) whether any action has been or is proposed to be taken by the Government in this connection?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a) and (b) Yes.

(c) The report is confidential.

(d) No. Proceedings having been instituted by one of the parties, under section 145, Criminal Procedure Code, the matter is *subjudice*.

AMBALA MUNICIPAL BUDGET.

***1946. Lala Gopal Das :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state—

(a) whether the municipal committee of Ambala city has got sanctioned by the Commissioner its annual budget for the year 1932-33;

(b) if so, when;

(c) if not, whether Government will give reasons for this delay on the part of the municipality, and state how the committee is carrying on its work in the absence of a properly sanctioned budget;

(d) whether Government has taken or proposes to take any action against the municipality in this behalf?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The budget estimates were not forwarded to the Commissioner till May 1932 and were returned by him in August 1932 for reconsideration by the committee. The budget has not yet been resubmitted, and it is understood that the president decided that the suggestions should first be considered by the members informally and that so great delay has ensued.

(d) The matter is under consideration.

NAZUL LANDS, BHIWANI.

***1947. Lala Jyoti Prasad :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether Government is aware that memorials regarding *nazul* lands at Bhiwani in the Hissar district have been submitted to the Deputy Commissioner stating that there are no *nazul* lands at Bhiwani ;
- (b) how and when lands at Bhiwani became the property of Government ;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the whole city is built on agricultural lands ;
- (d) if the answer to (c) be in the affirmative, what are the reasons for declaring lands at Bhiwani to be *nazul* lands ;
- (e) in view of the representation above mentioned, what steps, if any, Government is prepared to take to declare that there are no *nazul* lands at Bhiwani ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : Attention is invited to the reply given to Council question No. 1844.¹

NAZUL LANDS, BHIWANI.

***1948. Lala Jyoti Prasad :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to lay on the table all the papers regarding the application of the principle of *nazul* lands at Bhiwani, Hissar district ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : Attention is invited to the reply given to part (a) of Council question No. 1844.¹

BUILDING FOR THE GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOL, BHIWANI.

***1949. Lala Jyoti Prasad :** Will the Honourable Minister for Education kindly state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that the new building of the Government High School, Bhiwani, in the Hissar district is to be constructed in the near future ;
- (b) if so, whether it is expected to start the construction work in the year 1932-33 ;
- (c) if the answer to (a) be in the negative, whether it is a fact that, as regards accommodation, locality, etc., the present building is not at all satisfactory ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : (a) It is proposed to consider the question of constructing a new boarding house for the school on a new site when the financial situation improves.

(b) No.

(c) The school building is tolerably adequate for the present and there has been no complaint about its locality except that it is situated in the middle of the bazar.

¹ Page 374 ante.

CIVIL HOSPITAL, BHIWANI.

***1950. Lala Jyoti Prasad :** Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state—

- (a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to provincialise the Civil Hospital at Bhiwani;
- (b) if not, whether it is a fact that the municipality at Bhiwani with its present revenue when it is difficult to make two ends meet, cannot afford to bear the expenses of the hospital;
- (c) whether it is a fact that this hospital with its present meagre stock of medicines and apparatuses is not of much use to the towns people?

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

(b) The matter has not been brought to the notice of Government or the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals.

(c) Government have no such information.

HANSI-BHIWANI ROAD.

***1951. Lala Jyoti Prasad :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government kindly state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that the road between Hansi and Bhiwani (Hissar district) is a *kacha* one;
- (b) whether it is a fact that Bhiwani, the headquarters of the tahsil and the biggest commercial town in the district, is the only town not connected by a metalled road with the headquarters of the district;
- (c) if the answers to (a) and (b) are in the affirmative, what steps Government proposes to take to have this road metalled at an early date;
- (d) if Government is not going to take the metalling of this road in hand, whether it will ask the district board to do the needful;
- (e) how many miles of metalled roads in the Hissar district are maintained by the district board at present?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : The information is being collected and will be communicated to the honourable member in due course.

FAMINE WORKS, HISSAR DISTRICT.

***1952. Lala Jyoti Prasad :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that owing to failure of last September rains the Hissar district is now faced with a very severe famine;
- (b) whether it is a fact that proposals to start famine works in the district are under the consideration of the Deputy Commissioner, Hissar;

[L. Jyoti Prasad.]

- (c) whether it is a fact that there is a list of works sanctioned by the Government for the above purpose;
- (d) whether Rangoi canal is included in that list of works;
- (e) if not, whether Government, considering the importance of this neglected canal, intends to include this in the list mentioned above?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) Failure of rains in September last has affected the *barani* villages.

(b) Proposals for starting test works are under the Deputy Commissioner's consideration.

(c) Yes.

(d) No.

(e) The programme of famine relief works is at present with the Commissioner, but it is understood that what is required is a regulator across the bed of the Ghaggar just near the head of the Rangoi canal and the construction of this head will be useless till an arrangement is reached with other sharers in the waters of the Ghaggar.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STAFF OF THE KING EDWARD MEDICAL COLLEGE, LAHORE AND MEDICAL SCHOOL, AMRITSAR.

491. Sayad Mubarak Ali Shah: (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Education please state whether it is a fact that the number of Muslims on the staff of the King Edward Medical College, Lahore, and the Medical School at Amritsar is much less than that of the non-Muslims on the staff of the said institutions and that the Muslim interests are not properly looked after so far as the admission and the scholarships in these institutions are concerned?

(b) If the answer to the above be in the affirmative, what steps does the Honourable Minister for Education propose to take in order to increase the number of the Muslims on the staff of the said institutions and to safeguard the interests of the Muslim community of the province in respect of their admissions to these institutions and award of scholarships?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: (a) It is a fact that the number of Muslims on the staff of both institutions is less than that of non-Muslims, but Government are not aware that the interests of Muslims are not properly looked after so far as scholarships and admissions to these institutions are concerned.

(b) There are the permanent professors and their assistants. Among these the Muslim percentage can only be increased when some officer retires. When there is a vacancy in this class the claims of the Muslims will be given due weight at the time of fresh recruitment. The only officers who do not hold permanent appointments are demonstrators. Among these it has been decided that the number of Muslims shall not fall below 50 per cent.

MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE OF AMBALA.

492. Lala Gopal Das : (1). Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state whether it is a fact—

- (a) that the income of the Ambala municipality has been decreasing since the beginning of 1931, while the expenditure has been increasing steadily;
- (b) that the roads, the water and sanitary arrangements in the town are in a hopelessly bad condition;
- (2) if so, do Government propose to take any action against this municipality in view of such undesirable conditions prevailing therein?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : (1) (a) Yes.

(b) The condition of roads of which retaxing has not been done for some years, and of sanitation is not good, but can hardly be called hopeless. The water supply has always been a grave problem, and the Government in collaboration with the committee is doing its utmost to effect an improvement.

(2) These were among the reasons that induced Government to extend the Punjab Municipal (Executive Officer) Act to this municipality. The question of any further action is under consideration.

URDU AS MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION.

493. Chaudhri Shah Muhammad : Will the Honourable Minister for Education kindly state whether there is any district board in the central Punjab where Urdu has been totally abolished as a medium of instruction?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : Central Punjab is a vague term. I shall be very glad to collect the necessary information if the honourable member will very kindly name the districts from which the enquiry is to be made.

CHRISTIAN LADY TEACHERS.

494. Chaudhri Shah Muhammad : Will the Honourable Minister for Education kindly state the number of Christian teacheresses in the provincial girls' schools, and how many of them are married?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : There are in all 119 Christian women teachers—83 married and 36 unmarried. The other principal communities are represented as under :—

Hindus	..	..	..	..	109
Muslims	..	..	..	..	110
Sikhs	..	..	..	..	30

SCHOLARSHIPS IN GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

495. Chaudhri Shah Muhammad : Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state the total amount which is being spent on scholarships in the girls' schools before the matriculation stage?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : A sum of Rs. 56,500 is provided annually in the budget by Government for middle and high school scholarships for girls in Indian schools.

SERVICE IN GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.

496. Chaudhri Shah Muhammad : Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that certain qualified young girls from Dev Samaj are trying to secure service in the girls' schools of the province;
- (b) whether any young girl qualified from that institution has secured appointment in any of the Government high schools;
- (c) whether the Government is aware that the members of that institution have no religious faith?

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

(b) It is not quite clear as to which particular institution the honourable member is referring to.

(c) I regret Government are unable to express an opinion on the subject.

UNTOUCHABLES IN DISTRICT BOARDS AND MUNICIPALITIES.

497. Chaudhri Shah Muhammad : Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government kindly state—

- (a) the total population of untouchables in the province;
- (b) how many seats the Ministry is prepared to allot those people by nomination in the district boards and municipalities;
- (c) the number of untouchables in the district of Sheikhpura;
- (d) whether the Ministry intends, when the general election of the district board is over, to nominate untouchables, particularly from the sweeper class, on the body of the district board;
- (e) whether the Ministry has issued any instructions for persuading the untouchables to join the public schools?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : (a) The population of depressed classes according to the census of 1931 is 1,810,709.

(b) It cannot be said off-hand. The question depends on the circumstances of each local body and the number of members of the depressed classes elected on the local bodies.

(c) 22,476.

(d) The Ministry would be prepared to consider the question of appointing such persons, if suitable persons are suggested.

(e) Such instructions were issued in 1928 and 1929 by the Ministry of Education.

SIALKOT MUNICIPALITY.

498. Chaudhri Shah Muhammad : Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government kindly state—

- (a) whether he has decided to institute an enquiry in order to unearth the conspiracy and intrigue which has rendered the working of the Sialkot Municipality impossible ;
- (b) if so, when this committee of enquiry will begin to function ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : (a) It is not clear to what conspiracy or intrigue the honourable member is referring. But it was found necessary to remove certain members for reasons given in replies to starred Council questions Nos. 1689¹ and 1690.¹

(b) The Deputy Commissioner inspected this committee on November 7th and 8th.

GRANTS OF LAND TO STUDENT AGRICULTURISTS.

499. Chaudhri Shah Muhammad : Will the Honourable Revenue Member kindly state—

- (a) how many rectangles have been granted to student agriculturists through different colleges ;
- (b) whether those students have taken possession of their holdings and are working at their farms ;
- (c) whether it is a fact that some of those students have left their holdings and have come back leaving the farm as it was ;
- (d) whether it is also a fact that they do not till the land with their own hands and do not take pains to convert the farm into a model one ;
- (e) whether these ex-students have taken modern machinery for the work with them or not ;
- (f) whether the Government have made arrangements for supervising these farms ?

✓ **The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan :** I am very glad the honourable member has put this question as it enables me to state how far this interesting experiment has progressed. I assume that the reference is to the two chaks on the Lower Chenab extensions. They have just been inspected by the Financial Commissioner, Development, and his report has reached me within the last day or so.

Eighty-eight squares were allotted to students of seven colleges. Nearly all have taken possession. Two students gave up their grants without taking possession and substitutes have been nominated. One has not yet taken possession.

These students only got possession last spring and so have not yet had time to do more than make a beginning. Mr. Calvert was well satisfied with the general spirit and with the progress made in a few months. The students from the Agricultural College in particular have done very well and others are inclined to take their advice and follow their example. Houses are being

¹ Pages 233-34 ante.

Hon. Capt. Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan.]

erected ; hand-pumps for drinking water have been sunk ; and the jungle has been cleared in a highly satisfactory manner. Most, if not all, are working with their hands, assisted by hired labour. Nearly all were present at Mr. Calvert's visit except one absent on account of illness.

It is too early yet to see what machinery will be used but improved ploughs, chaff cutters, harrows and hand pumps are already in use.

There has been no time to convert this area into a model farm. A careful watch is being kept over this experiment and necessary supervision is being given. In judging of the progress made to date, it must be borne in mind that these students have been hitherto chiefly occupied in clearing away the jungle in order to bring the land under the plough. It will take some years to enable us to form any opinion as to the success or otherwise of this experiment.

VERNAacular NEWSPAPERS.

500. Chaudhri Shah Muhammad : Will the Honourable Finance Member kindly state—

- (a) the total number of vernacular papers which are aided and subsidised by the Government ;
- (b) the different forms of aid or support which is being rendered by the Government to such papers ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a) None.

(b) Does not arise.

LANDED GENTRY GRANTEES.

501. Chaudhri Shah Muhammad : Will the Honourable Revenue Member kindly state—

- (a) the total number of squares or rectangles which have been granted to landed gentry grantees in the province ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that most of these grants were based on the recommendation of the deputy commissioners ;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that grants were mostly given in recognition of recent political services of the grantees ;
- (d) the number of those grantees who have been awarded these grants for suppressing the Congress movement ;
- (e) whether there is any further likelihood of further grants being distributed for such services, and if so, when ;
- (f) whether the Government intends to publish, before finally deciding the question of such distribution, the names of such persons who have been finally approved as deserving candidates for this favour ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) 3,361 rectangles.

(b) Deputy Commissioners submitted their recommendations but in every case orders were passed by Government.

- (c) No.
- (d) None.
- (e) No.
- (f) Does not arise.

TEXT-BOOKS FOR MATRIC CLASSES.

502. Chaudhri Shah Muhammad : Will the Honourable Minister for Education kindly state—

- (a) the cost price of the publication of *Nisab Urdu* and *Nisab Farsi* for the matric classes ;
- (b) the market price of these two courses which are being taught in the matric ;
- (c) whether there is any way by which these two publications can be published and sold cheaply ;
- (d) whether it is a fact that all the courses and text books for the matric are far more expensive than their cost price ;
- (e) how it is that authors and compilers are paid more lucratively in comparison with others of the same calling ;
- (f) the least qualification to get a work for writing and compiling the books for the University ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : The information is being collected and will be communicated to the honourable member as soon as ready.

GRANT OF JAGIRS.

503. Chaudhri Shah Muhammad : Will the Honourable Revenue Member kindly state—

- (a) how many *jagirs* have been given during the past two years ;
- (b) whether there is any record of the services rendered by each recipient ;
- (c) whether the Government intends to publish the record of services rendered by each *jagirdar* for the information of the public ;
- (d) how many *jagirdars* have been created among the lawyers of the province ;
- (e) whether it is a fact that most of these *jagirs* have been given for rendering political services ?

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

- (b) Yes.

[Hon. Capt. Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan.]

(c) In the case of the larger *jagirs*, viz., Rs. 250 or more this has been done. In the case of the smaller *jagirs* this has not been considered necessary.

(d) Six.

(e) These *jagirs* have been granted for services rendered to the administration and public.

LAND REVENUE REMISSIONS IN BHIWANI.

504. Lala Jyoti Prasad : Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to lay on the table the figures of land revenue remissions in Bhiwani tahsil of the Hissar district from 1927-28 to 1931-32 ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : The honourable member is referred to the reply given to Council question No. 475¹ on the 14th November 1932.

WATER SUPPLY OF CANALS IN BHIWANI.

505. Lala Jyoti Prasad : Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is irregular and low supply of canal water at the Bhiwani tail in the Hissar district ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the supply is out off always and there are innumerable breaches every time that the water flows ;
- (c) whether it is a fact that full *abiana* is charged from cultivators and garden owners in spite of this irregular supply ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : The honourable member is referred to the reply given to Council question No. 476¹.

TRAINING OF SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICERS.

506. Mian Nurullah : Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—

- (a) whether the sub-divisional officers in the irrigation branch are given any practical training in revenue work before they are to hold an independent charge of a revenue sub-division ;
- (b) whether they are given charge of a revenue sub-division before they pass the departmental revenue examinations ;
- (c) what experience of revenue work a new sub-divisional officer has who has come out of the college and has been appointed in a revenue sub-division ?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) None.

PROMOTION OF SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS TO THE PROVINCIAL MEDICAL SERVICE, SELECTION GRADE.

507. Khan Bahadur Malik Muhammad Amin Khan : Will the Honourable Minister for Education please state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that no sub-assistant surgeon of the Provincial Medical establishment has been promoted from the ordinary time scale to the selection grade during the last two years ;
- (b) whether there have been any vacancies in the selection grade during the last two years and if so, how many and since what dates ;
- (c) if the answer to question (b) be in the affirmative, whether the Government will please lay on the table any orders passed by the Government stopping promotions to the selection grade to fill up the vacancies ;
- (d) whether similar orders, stopping promotions to the selection grade have been issued in the other departments also, and if so in which departments ;
- (e) whether the Government is aware that senior and deserving sub-assistant surgeons look up to promotion to the selection grade as their legitimate right, and that this stoppage of promotion to the selection grade is causing great uneasiness and hardship in these cases ;
- (f) when Government proposes to fill up the vacancies in the selection grade of sub-assistant surgeons ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : I regret that the answer to this question is not yet ready. It will be supplied to the honourable member when ready.

EXTRA ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE, RAWALPINDI.

508. Raja Muhammad Sarfaraz Ali Khan : Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture please state how many villages have been visited by the Extra Assistant Director of Agriculture, Rawalpindi, during the year 1931-32 (from July 1931 to June 1932) ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : 124.

FODDER SCARCITY IN RAWALPINDI.

509. Raja Muhammad Sarfaraz Ali Khan : Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture please state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that scarcity of fodder is being felt in Rawalpindi circle ; and
- (b) whether any action is being taken by the Department in the matter ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) The latest information at the disposal of Government is that there is no scarcity of fodder at present in the Rawalpindi circle.

- (b) Does not arise.

SEED SUPPLY IN RAWALPINDI CIRCLE.

510. Raja Muhammad Sarfaraz Ali Khan : Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture please state—

- (a) if it is a fact that the arrangements of supply of seed were inadequate this year in spite of the fact that the zamindars were crying for pure seed, and
- (b) whether the department paid any heed to this demand for the supply of seed in any of the districts in Rawalpindi circle ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : (a) No. So far as the information in the possession of Government goes, the demand from the public for pure seed from the Agricultural Department was met in full.

(b) No complaint of inadequate supplies seems to have been received from the Rawalpindi circle ; in this circle over 6,000 maunds of cotton seed, over 4,600 maunds of wheat seed and nearly 1,000 maunds of gram seed were distributed.

It must, however, be understood that the Department can provide seed only for a very small part of the cropped area.

THE PUNJAB WILD BIRDS AND WILD ANIMALS PROTECTION BILL.

The Honourable Khan Bahadur Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan (Revenue Member) : Sir, I regret that I have again to postpone the introduction of this Bill. As a result of the informal discussions which we had the other day with non-official members, certain clauses were added to the Bill and we find that two of these clauses are such as require previous sanction of the Governor-General. If we receive that sanction in time I hope to be able to introduce this measure sometime during this session, and I shall notify the date later.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : On a point of order, Sir. I can understand the Honourable Revenue Member at this stage either moving his motion or withdrawing it, but he has been allowed to make a statement. I remember the other day you did not allow the honourable member, Diwan Bahadur Raja Narendra Nath to make a statement on the ground that there was no motion before the House.

Khan Bahadur Sardar Habib Ullah : This House has been accused of wasting time by the Chair as well as by the honourable members opposite.

Mr. President : What is the honourable member driving at ? It is irregular to discuss a statement made by a member of Government.

Khan Bahadur Sardar Habib Ullah : I am not objecting to that statement, nor do I want to discuss it.

Mr. President : The honourable member from Karnal has raised the point of order : why the Leader of the House has been allowed to make a statement when the leader of one of the parties in the House was not allowed the other day to do so.

Gentlemen, in the matter of making statements, without there being a question before the House, the position of a member of Government is different from that of an unofficial member. According to our Standing Orders, a member can speak or make observations only on a matter pending before

or under the consideration of the Council. Article 56 (Standing Order 28) and Article 57 (Standing Order 29) run as follows :—

"56. A member desiring to make any observations on any matter before the Council or to raise a point of order shall speak from his place, shall rise when he speaks, and shall address the President. At any time if the President rises, any member speaking shall resume his seat."

"57. When for the purposes of explanation during discussion or for any other sufficient reason, any member has occasion to ask a question of another member on any matter then under the consideration of the Council, he shall ask the question through the President."

My interpretation of these Articles is that a member cannot speak or ask a question except "on a matter pending before" or "under the consideration of the Council." According to Article 64 (2) (Standing Order 33), when with the permission of the Chair, a member makes a personal explanation, strictly speaking he speaks more than once to a motion.

Gentlemen, Parliamentary practice on the point under discussion is :

"A member may only speak when there is a Question before the House. The exceptions to this rule are when he is speaking in order to move or second a motion, and also when a ministerial or personal explanation is made."—(*Campion* pp. 163-164).

"Personal statements are also made by unofficial members on behalf of themselves, occasionally on behalf of other members unable through illness or absence to speak for themselves, and even (though permission has been refused) on behalf of persons not members, whose conduct has been reflected upon in debate. The speaker carefully limits such personal explanations to the circumstances which are the subject of explanation, and no other speech is, as a rule, permitted."

Ministerial statements of policy may also be made at this time, though they are now more usually made in response to a question at question time."—(*Campion*, pp. 131-132).

"The only exceptions admitted to the rule that a member may speak only when there is a question before the house, or when he is about to conclude with a motion or amendment, are questions asked of ministers or other members of the house before the commencement of public business, statements made by ministers of the Crown regarding public affairs, and personal explanations."—(*Erskine May*, pp. 310-11).

"Explanations are made to the House on behalf of the government regarding their domestic and foreign policy, stating the advice they have tendered to the sovereign regarding their retention of office or the dissolution of Parliament; announcing the legislative proposals they intend to submit to Parliament; or the course they intend to adopt in the transaction and arrangement of public business. The time when these explanations are made is after the questions to ministers and to other members have been answered and before the commencement of public business; though a ministerial explanation has been made before the speaker began to call on members to put their questions upon the notice paper. As no question is before the House, debate on such statements is irregular."—(*Erskine May*, p. 311).

You will observe, Gentlemen, that according to a rigid and literal interpretation of our Standing Orders even members of Government cannot make statements except when a matter is pending before the Council; but in the light of Parliamentary Practice, they are clearly entitled to a differential treatment.

As to my disallowing Diwan Bahadur Raja Narendra Nath to make a statement on the 7th instant without there being a question before the House, I take this opportunity to state certain facts which have not been released

[Mr. President.]

up till now. A few minutes before 2 P.M. on the 7th, the Honourable Sardar Raghbir Singh, one of the members of this Council, came to my room with the following written request :—

I wish to make a statement on behalf of the Sikh members of the Council. I write this to ask your permission to make the statement either before or after the questions to-day.

I told him that a member could not speak unless there was a motion before the Council, and that consequently, after the first motion on the list of business for the day was moved and proposed, he could speak and make any statement he liked, provided he could make it relevant to the motion before the House. It is regrettable that after so clear an expression of opinion, an attempt should have been made immediately after questions to make a statement without there being any motion before the House.

I may mention in passing that some honourable members have invited informally my attention to a precedent of the Legislative Assembly. On 24th March 1931, immediately after questions, when there was no motion before the Assembly, the Honourable Diwan Bahadur T. Rangachariar and some other honourable members made statements protesting against the execution of Bhagat Singh and others. No one objected or raised a point of order that such speeches could not be made without there being a motion before the House. Had the point been raised and had the Honourable President given his decision on his attention being invited to the irregularity, there would have been some force in the precedent. But as it stands, it is not of much value. If one swallow cannot make a summer, one precedent cannot establish a convention. I am all but sure that if the same point arises again, and the attention of the Honourable President of the Assembly is invited to the language of Articles 53 and 54 of the Business Manual of the Legislative Assembly and the Parliamentary Practice, quoted above, he will endorse the view I have taken.

Gentlemen, I hope, I have made it clear—

- (i) that with the permission of the Chair a member of Government can make a statement, not only after but, if necessary, even before questions, and that such a statement cannot be discussed or criticised ;
- (ii) that an unofficial member can make a statement only when there is a motion before the House and the statement is relevant to the motion.

THE SIKH GURDWARAS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

Sardar Buta Singh (Multan Division and Sheikhupura, Sikh, Rural) :
Sir, I beg to move—

That the Sikh Gurdwaras (Amendment) Bill be taken into consideration at once.

I tried to explain the other day why I wanted to move this measure. I do not want to repeat the arguments again. It is in the interest of justice and fairplay that this measure should be passed.

Mr. President : Motion moved—

That the Sikh Gurdwaras (Amendment) Bill be taken into consideration at once.

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon (Minister for Education) : Sir, I rise to support this motion. This amending Bill is a compromise measure and a private Bill as was the original Gurdwaras Act. As the House will recollect, the original Gurdwaras Act was brought in by a private member who was authorised by the Sikhs of this province to bring that measure in this House. I am referring to Sardar Tara Singh, Advocate, who was a worthy member of this House and who represents the Sikh community on the Round Table Conference in London. That gentleman pushed that very important measure in this House on behalf of the Sikh community and that measure was also to a great extent a compromise measure. Similarly in this case the Government did not bring in an official measure to amend the law, but I called the representatives of the Sikh community and of the Hindu community last summer. There were several amendments put forward by the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee for consideration and eventually most of them were dropped but this important amendment was agreed to by the representatives of the Sikhs as well as of the Hindus that were present at the time. So far as the two communities that are interested in the measure are concerned it is a compromise measure and I hope the House will have no hesitation in accepting the amendment.

Khan Bahadur Sardar Habib Ullah : Has the Bill the support of the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : Yes, he was present and so was the Minister for Agriculture.

Mr. President : The question is—

That the Sikh Gurdwaras (Amendment) Bill be taken into consideration at once.

The motion was carried.

Mr. President : The House will now proceed to consider the Sikh Gurdwaras (Amendment) Bill clause by clause.

The question is—

That sub-clause (2) of clause 1 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

Mr. President : The question is—

That clause 2 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

Mr. President : The question is—

That the preamble stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

Mr. President : The question is—

That sub-clause (1) of clause 1 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

Sardar Buta Singh : I beg to move—

That the Sikh Gurdwaras (Amendment) Bill be passed.

The motion was carried.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan (Revenue Member) : Sir, may I announce the business for next week? On Monday, the 21st, the Honourable Finance Member will move the consideration of the Punjab Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill and subsequently move for its being passed by this House. If we do not finish on the 21st, we will continue on the 22nd.

The Council then adjourned till 2 p.m. on Monday, 21st November 1932.

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

3RD SESSION OF THE 4TH PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Monday, 21st November 1932.

THE Council met at the Council Chamber at 2 P.M. of the clock. Mr. President in the chair.

OATH OF OFFICE.

The following member was sworn in :—

Mr. H. Calvert, (Financial Commissioner).

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

CATTLE FARM, HISSAR.

***1953. Lala Jyoti Prasad :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture please state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that the primary function of Government Cattle Farm, Hissar, is to provide bulls for improving the cattle breed ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that too much emphasis is being laid on the cultivation section of this farm ;
- (c) whether any researches or work of demonstrative value have been done at the farm by officers in charge of the cultivation section, during the period of its long existence ;
- (d) if the answer to (c) be in the affirmative, whether he will lay a detailed statement on the table ;
- (e) if the answer to (c) be in the negative, whether heavy expenditure on agricultural side with practically no good results is warranted in these days of financial stringency ;
- (f) whether it is a fact that one gazetted officer of the provincial service on the cultivation side can with efficiency manage the farm when the Deputy Director of Agriculture of the Agricultural Farm, Hansi, which is situated at a distance of about 16 miles from Hissar, can easily supervise the cultivation section of this farm ?

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

(b) No, the cultivation is designed to provide fodder for the stock.

(c) Yes.

(d) Research has been mainly confined to improving the breed of cattle, donkeys, mules and sheep. No advantage would be gained from calling for a detailed statement.

(e) Does not arise.

[The Hon. Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh.]

(f) No, the cultivated area of the cattle farm is nearly 12 times that of the agricultural farms.

I may add for the information of the honourable member that the committee appointed must have taken up all these points and Government will consider this report with great care.

GOVERNMENT CATTLE FARM, HISSAR.

***1954. Lala Jyoti Prasad :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture please state—

- (a) the number of officers, farm overseers, menial staff, etc. employed exclusively on the cultivation side in the Government Cattle Farm, Hissar ;
- (b) the salary drawn by each of these gazetted officers and farm overseers ;
- (c) the nature of duties performed by each of these officers ;
- (d) the academic and professional qualifications of each of these gazetted officers ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh :

(a) 2 gazetted officers.

1 mukaddam.

6 jamadars.

2 mates.

260 ploughmen.

(b) Assistant superintendent Rs. 700 per mensem.

Deputy superintendent Rs. 800 per mensem.

There is no overseer.

(c) (i) Assistant Superintendent (Fodder) is in charge of the agricultural operations over the whole 5,690 acres and also of the bir, workshops, machinery, ensilage and hay making operations.

(ii) Deputy Superintendent (Fodder) controls Mundianwala farm of 1,000 acres and is in charge of accounts, daily ration and labour.

(iii) Veterinary assistant is in veterinary charge of the herd of 1,500 head and assists the Assistant Superintendent (Fodder) in controlling fodder production at Sali Minor farm of 1,525 acres.

(iv) Mukaddam controls fodder production operations in stables farm. Assists Deputy Superintendent (Fodder) in the preparation of all reports and returns.

(d) (i) Assistant Superintendent (Fodder).—Cambridge University Certificate in Agriculture, with special reference to fodder crops and animal nutrition. Two years in Military Farms Department. Thirteen years in Government Cattle Farm, Hissar.

(ii) Deputy Superintendent (Fodder).—B.Sc. (Agri.) Punjab University. Post-graduate course, animal husbandry and dairying at Bangalore. Five years in Agricultural Department (Punjab). Four years and nine months on Government Cattle Farm, Hissar.

GOVERNMENT CATTLE FARM, HISSAR.

***1955. Lala Jyoti Prasad :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture please state the total expenditure incurred on the cultivation and agricultural side in the Government Cattle Farm, Hissar, during the last three financial years, and also the total expenditure of the farm during these years?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : A statement giving the information asked for is laid on the table.

EXPENDITURE.

			ON CULTIVATION SIDE.		Total for Farm.
			Total cash expenditure.	Total expenditure in cash and kind.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1929-30	..	..	* 89,982	1,74,015	3,05,748
1930-31	..	..	* 99,729	1,67,795	2,88,082
1931-32	..	..	† 81,800	1,54,617	2,90,180

DAIRY FARM IN THE GOVERNMENT CATTLE FARM, HISSAR.

***1956. Lala Jyoti Prasad :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture please state—

- if it is a fact that there is a dairy farm attached to the Government Cattle Farm, Hissar ;
- whether it is a fact that this dairy has recently started supplying milk to the public ;
- whether it is a fact that milk is neither sufficient for the requirements of the public nor is it cheap ;
- whether it is a fact that so far as Government Cattle Farm, Hissar, is concerned this dairy is the only useful thing for the towns people of Hissar ;
- whether in view of public interest Government intends to extend this farm on a larger scale ?

*Includes Expansion Scheme charges.

†Includes Fodder Reserve charges.

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

(b) The dairy has been supplying milk to the public since 1925.

(c) The dairy produces sufficient milk to meet the local demand at the price. The present rate of milk is one anna six pies per seer which is the market rate current at Hissar. This rate fluctuates with the Hissar market.

(d) It is understood that the towns people of Hissar are in favour of the dairy, but the main object of the farm is bull production.

(e) No.

SLAUGHTER HOUSE AT PUNDRI.

***1957. Lala Jyoti Prasad :** Will the Honourable Finance Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it was wrongly represented by the local officers to the higher authorities that a written compromise had been effected between the two communities regarding the slaughter-house at Pundri in the Karnal district, prior to the recent riots there ;

(b) whether it is a fact that both the Hindus and Muslims have been stating that their signatures have been taken on a blank paper and not on any deed of compromise which was not read over to the parties and which was immediately repudiated by both sides ;

(c) whether it is a fact that immediately after the alleged compromise is said to have been signed almost all the leading Hindus and two or three prominent Shias were arrested and put in the lock-up with a view to coerce them into submission and give their consent to the erection of a slaughter-house at Pundri ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a) Such a representation was received. Government has no reason to believe that it was submitted in any way wrongly.

(b) Government has no such information, though it is a fact that a few of the signatories some days after the compromise had been signed, resiled from it.

(c) No. The arrests were made between the 13th and 15th April, and the compromise was signed on the 21st April.

BHAKRA DAM PROJECT : RAILWAY FROM RUPAR TO UNA.

***1958. Lala Jyoti Prasad :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member kindly state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the expert committee on the Bhakra Dam Project consisting of Mr. Wiley, Geologist from America, Mr. H. W. Nicholson, etc., in their report laid stress on the early construction of the railway line from Rupar to Una via Anandpur ;

(b) whether in view of the fact that the Punjab Government is committed to the construction of the project, the Government is prepared to take early steps for the construction of the railway line mentioned above;

(c) whether it is a fact that the work of the project cannot be started on the site of the dam without the construction of the line in question?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) The Expert Committee recommended the early construction of a line from Rupar to Nangal in the event of a decision to proceed with the project being arrived at.

(b) The honourable member is not correct in saying that the Punjab Government is committed to the construction of the project.

(c) Yes.

***1959. Cancelled.**

REALIZATION OF DEBTS DUE TO CO-OPERATIVE BANKS, ETC.

***1960. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture please state—

(a) whether realization of debts due to co-operative banks, mortgage banks, co-operative commission shops, from zamindars is made through *salsis* (arbitrations);

(b) if so, whether the procedure to be adopted for such an arbitration is laid down anywhere;

(c) whether the Government is aware that the zamindars are discontented with this arbitration system;

(d) whether Government is aware that in consequence of this discontentment the zamindars prefer taking a loan from a *sahukar* even at exorbitant rates of interest?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : (a) No; but disputes are settled by arbitration.

(b) The procedure regulating arbitration is prescribed in the rules under the Co-operative Societies Act issued by the Punjab Government.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

LAND ON TEMPORARY CULTIVATION.

***1961. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to state—

(a) how much Government land is given on temporary cultivation in the Lyallpur district—

(i) in Kamaha Jhangar (new extension);

(ii) in other parts of the district.

[Mian Nurullah.]

- (b) how much land was given by auction, and how much by private treaty ;
- (c) the Government rates in both the tracts (i and ii) per acre for the land for temporary cultivation ;
- (d) whether it is a fact that the Government rates in the latter case are much higher than those in the former ;
- (e) whether it is a fact that the land of the latter is of inferior quality to that of the former ;
- (f) the maximum price per acre of land sold by auction and given out by treaty in both the cases ;
- (g) whether it is a fact that some acres are given at Rs. 33 per acre which makes Rs. 825 a square ;
- (h) whether the Government is prepared to reduce the amount especially in the case of (a, ii) on the basis of the rates of Kamalia Jhangar (new extension) ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) The latest information in the possession of Government shows 35,626 acres on temporary cultivation in the new extensions and 20,053 acres in the remainder of the district.

(b) and (f) If the honourable member will kindly let me know whether his question refers to proprietary rights or to leases, I will endeavour to supply the information desired.

(c), (d) and (g) There are no Government rates for temporary cultivation.

(e) Government is not prepared to give any opinion on such a vague question.

(h) No.

LAND ON TEMPORARY CULTIVATION.

***1962. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether the Government is aware that when a new square of land in new extensions of Lyallpur and in its other parts is given on temporary cultivation, it costs a considerable sum of money and inconvenience to prepare it for cultivation ;
- (b) whether the Government is aware that in the next year anybody who bids higher is allowed to take that land ;

- (c) whether any preference is given to the previous lessee to carry on or not ;
- (d) if not, why ;
- (e) whether the Government intend to make it a condition of lease that the first lessee will be secure for three or five years ?

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

- (b) This does not seem to be correct as Government is giving leases for five years.
- (c) No, except for special reasons.
- (d) The interests of the State require that the best income should be derived from State lands.
- (e) This is the general rule in the Lower Chenab Canal extensions.

LEVY OF TAWAN.

***1963. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member kindly state—

- (a) whether the Government is aware that in October, 1931, notices were served on the zamindars who purchased the land in auction, that those who are not able to pay the instalments at the proper time should not sow the *rabi* crop in that year and should only raise the *kharif* crop ;
- (b) whether in March, 1932, they were reminded that no such persons should further cultivate the Government land ;
- (c) whether it is a fact that when a zamindar has to oust his tenant for the next agricultural year, he has to give notice to him before 31st October of the current year, and the owner of the land has no right to give notice to him after this date ;
- (d) whether it is a fact that when in October, 1931, the notices were served, the zamindars had thoroughly prepared the land for the *rabi* crop at a great cost ;
- (e) whether it is a fact that *tawan* is now being levied upon those who did not give up cultivation on that notice ;
- (f) whether the Government is prepared to cancel those *tawans* and give them notice in time ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : If the honourable member will kindly let me know to what zamindars his questions relate, I shall be glad to secure the information he desires.

GENERAL EDUCATION IN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

***1964. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) whether there is a scheme under contemplation of the Government by which general education in industrial schools is to be stopped ;
- (b) whether at present primary pass boys are admitted in these schools ;
- (c) whether according to the new scheme only middle pass and matriculates will be admitted ;
- (d) whether one of the main objects of these schools was to give help to poor artisan classes ;
- (e) whether this purpose will be adversely affected by the new scheme ?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) No such scheme by which admission will be restricted only to middle pass or matriculates in all Government industrial schools has yet been formulated.

(d) Yes, and also to other classes which are interested in industrial subjects.

(e) No. On the other hand, everything is being done to encourage them and make them fitter to earn their living. It appears that there is some misunderstanding and accordingly opportunity is taken to make the position clear. The Unemployment Committee was not satisfied with the industrial schools which had then been in existence for some years, though it added that the new type of industrial school on which the Industries Department was concentrating should be able to play a much more valuable part. Considerable improvement has since been made, but there is still much room for improvement. The matter was placed before the Standing Committee on Industries in July last at which some of the honourable members expressed the view that the existing scheme of studies in the schools did not give sufficiently advanced training to be of much practical use in the way of manufacturing articles which were at present imported from outside, and considered that changes were called for. The Standing Committee unanimously recommended that the schools should concentrate on teaching of production of articles of daily utility. The requirements of each locality are being studied carefully and changes, if any, made, will be made with due regard to the needs for the economic development of the province. It is understood that the present propaganda against any improvements in the existing schools is being initiated by some of the teachers who are fearing to be replaced by more competent men, but it may be made clear that changes in the staff will not be made where they can be avoided and where teachers

can come up to the advanced requirements of the schools by further experience or training. They will be given adequate facilities for acquiring such training and every effort will be made to cause as little dislocation as possible consistent with the need for improved training recommended by the Standing Committee on Industries.

EXPENDITURE ON SIRHIND AND LOWER CHENAB CANALS.

***1965. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to give—

- (a) a table of expenditure per year on the Sirhind Canal and Lower Chenab Canal before and after the War ;
- (b) the percentage of the latter to the former ;
- (c) the difference between the two and the reasons for the same ;
- (d) whether it is not possible to reduce this on the Lower Chenab Canal ;
- (e) whether the Government is taking any steps in this line ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) A statement of working expenses from 1918 to 1982 on the Sirhind and Lower Chenab Canals is placed on the table.

(b) The average annual working expenses on the latter canal over the above period is 217 per cent. of the former.

(c) The fact that the Lower Chenab Canal has a 50 per cent. greater mileage and irrigates an area of 100 per cent. greater than that of the Sirhind Canal makes any direct comparison impossible.

(d) The working expenses on the Lower Chenab Canal in 1981-82 showed a reduction of 16½ per cent. over the average for the previous 19 years and 51½ per cent. reduction from the year of maximum expenditure during that period.

(e) Government is continuing to affect economies wherever possible.

[The Hon. Capt. Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan.]

STATEMENT SHOWING WORKING EXPENSES UNDER VARIOUS HEADS ON THE SIRHIND AND LOWER CHENAB CANALS FROM 1913-14 TO 1931-32.

Year.	DIRECT CHARGES.						INDIRECT CHARGES.					Total indirect.	Total Working Expenses, Direct and Indirect.	R.
	Extensions and improve- ments.	Maintenance and repairs.	Compensation.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Suspense.	Deduct recoveries on Revenue Accounts.	Total direct.	Capitalization of abate- ment of Land Revenue.	Leave and pension allow- ances.	Audit and Accounts charges.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1913-14	98,617	4,39,863	25	5,08,482	1,05,474	..	..	11,36,461	..	70,487	..	70,487	12,06,948	
1914-15	1,09,420	4,18,408	62	5,53,970	38,327	..	..	11,20,687	..	77,556	..	77,556	11,98,243	
1915-16	1,34,408	4,19,363	16	5,74,590	23,488	..	..	11,57,865	550	80,443	..	80,993	12,38,858	
1916-17	1,36,272	5,76,644	140	5,77,571	16,088	..	..	13,04,615	1,675	80,890	..	82,835	13,87,150	
1917-18	70,432	5,31,468	..	5,43,631	32,728	..	..	11,78,259	125	76,108	..	76,233	12,54,492	
1918-19	81,150	4,41,820	17	5,68,300	9,069	..	..	11,00,326	1,950	79,532	..	81,512	11,81,866	
1919-20	91,556	4,26,739	..	7,38,239	2,554	..	..	12,59,087	900	1,03,353	..	1,03,953	13,63,040	
1920-21	1,05,107	4,47,071	..	8,26,752	8,448	..	..	13,87,875	78	1,15,745	..	1,15,823	15,03,701	
1921-22	68,195	4,19,725	..	8,08,230	9,158	..	3,058	13,92,250	..	1,26,436	4,878	1,31,314	16,23,594	
1922-23	83,534	4,86,028	25	9,53,772	10,809	..	9,404	15,08,146	325	1,24,328	5,098	1,40,347	16,43,493	
1923-24	93,883	4,10,497	35	7,35,576	9,974	..	3,674	12,30,291	..	80,680	5,044	85,664	13,21,955	
1924-25	1,36,161	4,85,235	1	8,36,192	16,246	..	15,299	14,47,636	..	91,798	6,204	98,003	15,45,689	
1925-26	90,814	5,06,245	398	8,12,241	11,625	..	1,224	14,20,097	..	90,249	5,975	96,224	15,18,321	
1926-27	58,004	4,69,281	..	8,65,660	14,891	..	2,627	14,03,889	8	..	5,273	5,281	14,10,620	
1927-28	48,955	4,87,950	..	8,66,518	11,058	..	3,241	14,11,240	..	..	5,369	5,369	14,16,609	

SIRHIND CANAL (British).

1928-29 ..	66,575	4,50,977	..	9,98,873	11,094	..	3,009	15,24,510	161	..	5,178	5,937	15,20,847
1929-30 ..	78,890	4,38,424	..	10,09,780	11,742	..	535	16,38,281	..	..	5,173	5,173	15,43,454
1930-31 ..	27,615	4,20,616	..	10,36,835	7,228	..	..	14,92,594	..	..	4,485	4,485	14,97,079
1931-32 ..	25,066	3,53,921	..	9,66,080	6,137	..	..	13,51,214	240	..	3,789	4,029	13,55,243
Average	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,02,005

LOWER CHENAB CANAL.

1913-14 ..	2,37,890	9,46,311	1,873	9,08,456	38,902	..	..	21,93,982	..	1,95,534	..	1,95,534	23,29,516
1914-15 ..	3,03,281	8,53,632	2,116	9,92,487	42,204	..	..	21,93,021	..	1,98,948	..	1,98,948	23,32,569
1915-16 ..	9,80,508	9,86,947	551	10,86,687	56,152	..	..	31,19,855	..	1,52,138	..	1,52,138	32,71,993
1916-17 ..	5,29,113	8,76,048	2,995	11,07,722	48,199	..	..	25,94,677	25	1,56,081	..	1,56,108	27,19,783
1917-18 ..	2,61,020	8,85,854	1,382	11,22,400	31,984	..	..	23,02,749	425	1,57,137	..	1,57,762	24,60,511
1918-19 ..	1,80,337	8,67,233	21	11,54,780	10,780	..	..	22,13,157	150	1,61,689	..	1,61,819	23,74,976
1919-20 ..	1,34,319	7,49,864	244	12,31,244	80,512	..	..	20,54,959	..	1,72,374	..	1,72,874	22,27,393
1920-21 ..	1,01,615	7,04,378	..	12,71,207	17,147	..	..	20,94,347	275	1,77,969	..	1,78,244	22,72,691
1921-22 ..	1,55,015	9,51,882	..	15,72,946	53,277	..	1,218	27,31,907	..	2,20,212	11,089	2,31,281	29,63,188
1922-23 ..	1,44,071	8,16,776	149	16,47,497	27,385	..	14,372	26,30,506	1,775	2,31,993	9,598	2,43,367	28,63,873
1923-24 ..	1,92,180	8,62,095	5,045	14,96,396	87,237	..	6,890	26,38,093	..	1,66,266	10,593	1,76,359	26,12,352
1924-25 ..	2,21,808	10,22,253	..	16,36,371	61,843	..	4,965	23,44,476	..	1,81,319	12,512	1,94,331	31,38,807
1925-26 ..	1,88,918	10,32,253	8,074	16,79,399	30,592	..	3,275	29,35,961	..	1,86,600	12,293	1,98,893	31,34,854
1926-27 ..	2,08,464	10,71,015	..	18,62,202	1,10,058	..	1,06,159	31,46,181	..	..	12,801	12,68,982	31,68,982
1927-28 ..	4,51,518	11,51,199	..	18,85,437	1,00,255	..	20,985	35,47,424	..	..	16,027	18,027	35,63,451
1928-29 ..	3,55,187	13,44,573	..	19,48,058	1,42,875	..	9,095	37,31,698	..	..	16,998	16,998	37,98,696
1929-30 ..	7,72,967	21,82,829	..	22,19,431	1,31,449	..	32,498	52,24,178	..	..	29,058	29,058	52,53,236
1930-31 ..	5,07,075	15,92,806	..	23,43,040	1,33,280	..	..	46,07,001	..	..	21,007	21,007	46,28,008
1931-32 ..	1,44,452	7,57,926	..	16,54,913	24,380	..	24	26,32,935	..	..	9,024	9,024	26,41,968
Average	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30,44,594

N.B.—From the year 1926-27 leave and pension allowances are treated as direct charges and are included in the figures shown in column 5.

KHARABA.

***1966. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that zamindars are required to put in applications for *kharaba* on certain fixed dates ;
- (b) if so, under what rules of the Canal Act it is done ;
- (c) whether it is a fact that a large number of these applications are rejected on the ground that they were not put in before a certain date ;
- (d) how many applications were received in the Lower Gugera division of the Lower Chenab Canal in 1931, and how many of these were rejected on that ground ;
- (e) whether sanction of the Local Government had been obtained to the enforcement of the rule in question ;
- (f) whether this rule has been recently modified on any canal ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) and (b) Zamindars are not required to put in an application for *kharaba* by a certain date but they are advised to put them in not less than ten days before the inspection of *kharaba* begins in order that the inspection may be systematic and complete. Applications received after the date mentioned have in some cases to wait until the inspection elsewhere is completed.

- (c) Government has no information.
- (d) The information has been called for and will be intimated to the honourable member when received.
- (e) and (f) Do not arise.

KHARABA.

***1967. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—

- (a) whether divisional canal officers are the only persons to grant *kharaba* ;
- (b) whether all *kharaba* applications are sent to zilladars for inspection and report on each application ;
- (c) if so, whether under the Act the divisional canal officer is empowered to call for such a report ;
- (d) if so, under what section of the Act ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) The honourable member is referred to Irrigation Branch notification No. 0252-R.L., dated 12th July 1929, as amended by notification No. 901-R. L., dated 31st March 1931.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d) No, the procedure is laid down in the Revenue Manual.

KHARABA INSPECTION.

*1968. **Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to state—

- whether zilladars are required to start *kharaba* inspections on fixed dates ;
- what are the dates of such inspection fixed in each circle for *rabi*, *zaid rabi*, *kharif* and *zaid kharif* ;
- whether in certain circles the date fixed for *kharif* is first of October ;
- whether under the rules an officer must inspect standing crop to be able to give remission ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) Yes, but they are empowered to recommend remission at any time ;

(b) A statement giving the required information is placed on the table.

(c) Only in the Sirhind Canal Circle.

(d) It is not that what rules the honourable member refers to, but if he means the *kharaba* rules every field for which an application is made for remission has to be inspected.

Statement showing dates of commencement of inspections by the zilladars on each canal.

Name of Canal.	Crop.			
	<i>Rabi.</i>	<i>Zaid Rabi.</i>	<i>Kharif.</i>	<i>Zaid Kharif.</i>
Western Jumna ..	10th March ..	1st June ..	10th October ..	20th December.
Sirhind ..	10th March ..	5th June ..	1st October ..	5th December.
Upper Bari Doab ..	22nd March ..	1st June ..	7th October ..	8th December.
Lower Bari Doab ..	15th March ..	15th June ..	15th October ..	15th December.
Upper Chenab ..	15th March ..	10th June ..	10th October ..	15th December.
Lower Chenab ..	15th March ..	1st June ..	15th October ..	15th December.
Upper Jhelum ..	10th March ..	1st June ..	15th October ..	15th December.
Lower Jhelum ..	10th March ..	1st May (a) .. 15th June (b).	15th October ..	15th December..

(a) For crops sown during February and March.

(b) For crops sown during April and May.

NOTE.—No dates have yet been fixed for the Sutlej Valley Project Canals.

Mian Nurullah : I think it is rule 20 (a) under which the officer must inspect the standing crop for purposes of giving remission. How can you expect the zamindar to keep the crop standing till the date which is fixed for inspection ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : Unless the crop is there, how can you expect the officer to judge the condition of the crop ?

Mian Nurullah : If the field is ploughed down, it is clear that something was wrong with the crop and that fact itself is enough for granting *kharaba*.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : Not necessarily.

Mian Nurullah : I gather from some of the answers to the previous questions that it is at the discretion of the divisional canal officer to give remission. I think it should not be so.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : But the zamindar can appeal at any time against the orders of the divisional canal officer.

Mian Nurullah : Under what rule or section of the Act ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : Under the rules framed under the Act.

KHARABA.

***1969. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether there is any provision in the Canal Act or the Revenue Manual by which a zamindar can lodge an appeal against the orders of a divisional canal officer, if he is dissatisfied regarding his claim of remission for occupiers' rates ;
- (b) whether there is any provision in the Canal Act under which a zilladar is required to inspect and report on *kharaba* ;
- (c) whether the Canal Act provides for an appeal on the report made by the zilladar ;
- (d) whether there is no provision in the Canal Act regarding (a) and (c) ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) No, the divisional officer is the final authority under the Revenue Manual.

(b) No, the procedure is laid down in the Revenue Manual.

(c) No.

(d) Appears redundant.

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF CANAL OFFICERS.

***1970. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—

- (a) whether the Revenue Manual of the Irrigation Branch is one of the books that guide the canal officers ;
- (b) whether the rules contained therein are made by the Chief Engineer ;

- (c) whether the officers are bound to follow these rules ;
- (d) under what section of the Canal Act, the Chief Engineer is authorised to frame rules for the guidance of the officers ;
- (e) if no such provision exists, what is the authority for the issue of these rules ?

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

(b) Yes, some of these have the sanction of the Local Government.

(c) Yes.

(d) Canal Act contains no details of procedure.

(e) The authority of the Local Government where its sanction has been obtained, otherwise, that of the Chief Engineer.

CANAL OFFICERS.

***1971. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—

- (a) if the Chief Engineer of the Irrigation Branch, the deputy collector of the Irrigation Branch, the zilladar of the Irrigation Branch and the patwari of the Irrigation Branch are canal officers ;
- (b) if so, under what section of the Canal Act they are mentioned as canal officers ;
- (c) if the answer to parts (a) and (b) be in the negative, under what class do the above officers come ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) Presumably the honourable member is referring to the canal officers defined in section 3 of the Act. If so, the answer is in the negative.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As the Chief Engineer does not exercise any executive powers mentioned in the Act, it is not necessary for him to be included in the officers defined in the Act. The deputy collector, the zilladar and the patwari are not canal officers as defined in section 3 of the Act, but their functions are laid down in the rules framed under the Act which have the force of law, and in the Revenue Manual.

Mian Nurullah : If the Chief Engineer is not a canal officer, how can the rules made by him be quoted in this House or quoted as law ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : Just as the rules sanctioned by Local Government are quoted in this House.

Mian Nurullah : Is it necessary that the rules made by him should be confirmed by the executive, by the Government ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : There are certain rules which have been sanctioned by the Local Government and there are others in the form of instructions which he has issued as head of the department to facilitate work.

Mian Nurullah : They are only instructions ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : Yes.

SHIFT ENGINEERS FOR MANDI HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME.

***1972. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state the number of posts with scales of pay of shift engineers sanctioned for the operation of the Mandi Hydro-Electric scheme and the number of the posts with scales of pay allotted or to be allotted to Muslims ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : Three posts on Rs. 200—20—600 are sanctioned but none are allotted to any particular community.

STAFF OF THE MANDI HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME AND MUSLIMS.

***1973. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state the total number of posts with scales of pay for local managers sanctioned for the operation of the Hydro-Electric scheme and the number of such posts with scales of pay allotted or to be allotted to Muslims ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang :

4 posts on Rs. 400—20—600.

8 posts on Rs. 200—10—250/15—400.

19 posts on Rs. 150—15/2—225

but none are allotted to any particular community.

SECRETARY TO CHIEF ENGINEER, MANDI HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME.

***1974. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state whether a post of Secretary to Chief Engineer has been created for the operation of the Mandi Hydro-Electric scheme, and if so, whether the Government intends to consider the appointment of a Muslim to this post ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : Yes, all applications received are considered.

MUSLIMS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

***1975. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state whether any of the following posts in the Department of Industries has ever been held by a Muslim in the permanent cadre; if not, what steps Government proposes to take to give due share to Muslims in the higher posts in this department :

- (i) Director of Industries, Punjab ;
- (ii) First Assistant to the Director of Industries, Punjab ;
- (iii) Second Assistant to the Director of Industries ;
- (iv) Inspector of Industrial Schools, Punjab ;
- (v) Inspector of Factories, Punjab ;
- (vi) Principal, Mayo School of Arts, Lahore ;
- (vii) Head Master, Government Technical School, Lahore (now vacant due to the recent death of R. S. Madan Gopal ;

(viii) Chief Inspector of Boilers, Punjab ;

(ix) Three Inspectors of Boilers, Punjab (one post vacant due to the death of Lala Bashambar Das) ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : The posts of Principal Mayo School of Arts, Lahore, and Head Master, Government Technical School, Lahore, have been held by Muslims on two occasions. It is proposed to appoint a Muslim to the permanent vacancy which has occurred in the Government Technical School, Lahore. With the exception of the posts of the Director of Industries and Inspector of Factories, the present incumbents of the posts mentioned by the honourable member are those who were appointed on the creation of the posts in question.

Otherwise the policy of the Government in the matter is fully explained in the statement made in the Punjab Legislative Council on the 19th July 1927 by the then Finance Member and it is proposed to adhere to that policy.

MUSLIMS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

***1976. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state—

- the proportion of different communities (Hindus, Sikhs, Muslims and others) in the clerical services of the Department of Industries, Punjab ;
- to what communities the unpaid clerk apprentices, working in the office of the Director of Industries and the sub-offices, belong ;
- in view of the replies to (a) and (b), whether Government intends to appoint Muslims to all the existing and future vacancies and new posts, till their representation becomes adequate ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : (a) The proportion of different communities in the clerical services of Department of Industries, Punjab, is given below :—

TRANSFERRED.				RESERVED.			
Hindus.	Sikhs.	Muslims.	Others.	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Muslims.	Others.
Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
74.5	5.9	19.6	..	55.6	33.3	11.1	..

(b) There are three unpaid apprentices, all Hindus.

(c) The claims of Muslims will be duly considered on the occurrence of vacancies.

HEAD MASTERS, ETC., OF INDUSTRIAL AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

***1977. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state—

(a) the total number community-wise of head masters and experts, etc., who are in charge of the industrial and technical schools, factories and other institutions in the Department of Industries, Punjab ;

(b) whether the Government intends to appoint Muslims only to all future vacancies with a view to giving them adequate share in such posts ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : (a) Total number of head masters 26.

Hindus	..	..	..	17
Muslims	6 (includes one for the Government Technical School, Lahore).

Sikhs	1
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Others	2
--------	----	----	----	---

Experts in charge of factories and institutions 5.

Muslims	2
---------	----	----	----	---

Hindus	2
--------	----	----	----	---

Others	1
--------	----	----	----	---

(b) The claims of Muslims are, and will continue to be considered on their merits on the occurrence of vacancies but Government sees no justification for directing that all future vacancies must be filled by Muslims : in some institutions, e.g., as teachers in industrial schools they are already holding quite a large proportion of the posts, and may be expected in due course to get their share in head mastership by promotion.

MUSLIMS AMONG OFFICERS IN THE INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

***1978. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please (1) give a list of permanent officers in the Industries Department who are drawing more than Rs. 400 per mensem, and (2) state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no Muslim amongst the officers mentioned in (1) above ;

(b) if answer to (a) above be in the affirmative, whether Government intends to see that in future appointments to higher posts in the Industries Department are made from amongst the Muslim candidates only, in order to give an adequate share to Muslims in such posts ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : Following permanent officers of the Department of Industries are at present drawing pay more than Rs. 400 per mensem :—

(1) Director of Industries, Punjab.

(2) Second assistant to Director of Industries, Punjab.

- (3) Inspector of Industrial Schools, Punjab.
- (4) Principal, Mayo School of Arts, Lahore.
- (5) Industrial Instructress, Punjab.
- (6) Textile Master, Government Central Weaving Institute, Amritsar.
- (7) Dyeing Expert, Government Institute of Dyeing and Calico Printing, Shahdara.
- (8) Inspector of Factories, Punjab.
- (9) Chief Inspector of Boilers, Punjab.
- (10) Inspectors of Boilers.

(a) Yes.

(b) The claims of Muslims will be considered on their merits on the occurrence of a vacancy.

MUSLIMS IN SUBORDINATE EXECUTIVE POSTS IN INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

***1979. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that all the subordinate executive posts in the Industries Department under the budget head "Superintendence" together with their clerks and peons are being held by non-Muslims ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that during the last three years the services of one Muslim industrial surveyor from amongst the above posts were dispensed with and another Muslim holding such a post was brought under retrenchment, leaving no Muslim in this cadre ;
- (c) if answers to the above questions be in the affirmative, what steps Government proposes to take to give due share to Muslims in the subordinate executive posts in the Industries Department ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : (a) There are at present no clerks with the officers included under the budget head "Superintendence." The four posts of industrial surveyors and one post of textile inspector are held by Hindus.

(b) One Muslim industrial surveyor was removed from the service in April 1980 as a result of an enquiry held into his conduct. A Muslim was appointed industrial surveyor in May 1980, but as the post held by him was ordered to be kept unfilled in the interests of economy and as he happened to be the junior-most man on probation, his services were dispensed with.

(c) Whenever any temporary vacancy amongst the four existing industrial surveyors has occurred during the last two years a Muslim has been appointed to act.

MUSLIMS IN THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES,

***1980. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state—

- (a) the percentage of Hindus, Muslims and other clerks in the office of the Director of Industries, Punjab ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that in spite of the overwhelming majority of Hindus in this office the axe of retrenchment has been laid on Muslims alone ;
- (c) if answers to the above questions be in the affirmative, how Government proposes to safeguard the interests of Muslims in the Department of Industries, Punjab ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang :

- (a) Muslims 33.8 per cent.
Hindus 67.7 per cent.
- (b) No.
- (c) Does not arise.

MUSLIM REPRESENTATION IN THE INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

***1981. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state—

- (a) whether he is aware that there is a great dissatisfaction amongst the Muslims of the province owing to the fact that all the important posts in the Industries Department are being held by Hindus and other non-Muslims ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the Muslims have represented on various occasions against the present inadequate proportion of Muslims in the Industries Department, both directly to the authorities concerned and through the press and by the issue of pamphlets, posters, etc. ;
- (c) if answers to the above questions be in the affirmative, what steps Government proposes to take to relieve this dissatisfaction amongst the Muslims of the province and to give due share to the Muslims in the services of this department?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : (a) and (b) Government is aware that there is dissatisfaction in some quarters.

(c) It is the declared policy of Government to see that all communities are represented in Government service and the Department of Industries is not excepted from this policy. Where, however, a post requires certain technical qualifications, the presence or absence of those qualifications in the candidates for employment must be the deciding factor. Government considers that there is no justification for dissatisfaction as to the representation of Muslims in the Industries Department. It will appear from the reply to Council question no. 487¹ that out of 592 persons employed in the

department, 80.9 or 52.4 per cent. are Muslims and 47.6 per cent. non-Muslims which include Hindus, Sikhs and Christians. In some of the higher appointments the Muslims are not well represented, but as they are holding a larger proportion of the junior appointments, they should in the ordinary course secure larger share of them. Government cannot be expected to turn out at this stage non-Muslims who were engaged when no competent Muslims were available for filling up the appointments, or who got them in the ordinary course of promotion. Taking up the case of some of the posts in question, it may be mentioned that the first and second assistants to the Director of Industries are the first incumbents of the posts who obtained them in their ordinary turn of promotion. The superintendent of the office is a Muslim who was selected specially to fill the post. For the post of Inspector of industrial schools no application from a qualified Muslim was received. When the post of the Chief Boiler Inspector was filled, it was found that the present incumbent was the only one of the applicants who was of suitable age. When the appointments of Boiler Inspectors were filled, there were only three Muslim applicants, none of whom was qualified. The present incumbent of the post of Inspector of factories was specially selected for his War services and special qualifications and there was no Muslim applicant for the post. In the Mayo School of Arts while the Principal is a non-Muslim, the Assistant Principal is a Muslim.

CHAUDHRI MUHAMMAD DIN, SECRETARY, MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE, LYALLPUR.

***1982. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** (i) Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state if it is a fact—

(a) that Chaudhri Muhammad Din, Secretary, Municipal Committee, Lyallpur, was a lent officer and that in case of a lent officer the municipal committee was bound to give one month's previous notice to the local Government,—vide section 44 (2) of Punjab Municipal Act for sending him back to his substantive post;

(b) that Chaudhri Muhammad Din's services as Secretary, Municipal Committee, Lyallpur, have been dispensed with by the Municipal Committee, Lyallpur, without previous notice to the local Government?

(ii) If the replies to the above be in the affirmative, will the Honourable Minister be pleased to state the reasons why no previous notice to the local Government was considered necessary in this case? If it was necessary, as provided in the Punjab Municipal Act, what action would the Government take in this matter if none is already taken?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : I regret that the reply to this question is not yet ready. It will be supplied to the honourable member when ready.

CHAUDHRI MUHAMMAD DIN, SECRETARY, MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE, LYALLPUR.

***1983. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** (i) Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state if it is a fact—

(a) that Chaudhri Muhammad Din, Secretary, Municipal Committee, Lyallpur, was granted by the municipal committee one month's compulsory leave with effect from 23rd July 1932, against the specific provisions in the Fundamental Rules, Volume No. 1,—vide Rule 122 and Article 5 of Appendix B of Fundamental Rules, Volume I, as well as Articles 778 and 780 (c) of Civil Service Regulations ;

(b) that Chaudhri Muhammad Din, Secretary, Municipal Committee, was relieved without taking over charge from him ;

(c) that the President, Municipal Committee, Lyallpur, issued an order, dated 23rd July 1932, to Chaudhri Muhammad Din, Secretary, Municipal Committee, Lyallpur, stating therein that he should consider himself relieved of his duties as Secretary, Municipal Committee, Lyallpur, from 23rd July 1932, i.e., from the very date of that order against the provisions contained in Rule 125 of Fundamental Rules, Volume I, and Article 755 of Civil Service Regulations ?

(ii) If the replies to the above be in the affirmative, will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state what action the Government would now take if none has already been taken ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : (i) (a), (b) and (c) and

(ii) If there was any injustice done to the employee, it would be for him to seek redress under rules applicable to such cases.

CHAUDHRI MUHAMMAD DIN, SECRETARY, MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE, LYALLPUR.

***1984. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** (i) Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state if it is a fact—

(a) that the special meeting of the Municipal Committee, Lyallpur, held on 22nd July 1932, in which the services of Chaudhri Muhammad Din, Secretary, Municipal Committee, Lyallpur, were ordered to be dispensed with, was held in contravention of the provisions contained in Business Bye-law No. 2 (a) which specifically lays down—

“That the notice of every meeting shall be signed by the president, vice-president or secretary.”

(b) that the matter contained in the agenda for the special meeting, held on 22nd July 1932, was not put before the meeting in the stated form but was presented in a form substantially and materially different disregarding the Business Bye-law No. 9 of the Lyallpur Municipal Committee, which requires that the consent of the House should be obtained for bringing such matter before the meeting ?

(ii) if the replies to the above be in the affirmative will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state the reasons for not setting aside the resolution in question ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : (i) (a) The notice was issued under the written order of the president and was signed by the official officiating for the Secretary who was absent on leave.

(b) The reply is in the negative.

(ii) Does not arise.

CHAUDHRI MUHAMMAD DIN, SECRETARY, MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE,
LYALLPUR.

***1985. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** (i) Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state if it is a fact—

(a) that the Deputy Commissioner asked the Municipal Committee, Lyallpur, in his letter No. 2954 L-99-A, dated 7th September 1982, to direct Chaudhri Muhammad Din to report himself for duty in his office and to vacate the house occupied by him and that the order was against rule 125 of the Fundamental Rules, Volume I, as well as Article 755 of Civil Service Regulations ;

(b) that the Deputy Commissioner ordered Chaudhri Muhammad Din, Secretary, Municipal Committee, in his endorsement No. 3216-L-99-A, dated 11th October 1982, to accept his pay and tonga allowance for the broken period from 1st July 1982, to 22nd July 1982, and that the order was against Rule 125 of the Fundamental Rules, Volume I, as well as Article 755 of Civil Service Regulations ?

(ii) if the replies to the above be in the affirmative, will the Honourable Minister be pleased to state the authority under which the Deputy Commissioner, Lyallpur, issued the orders referred to above ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : Government cannot be expected to have information of the details, nor has any representation been made, so far as Government is aware by the ministerial official referred to.

BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

***1986. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** (i) Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture please state if it is a fact—

(a) that the Muslim press has for some time back been ventilating the grievances of the Muslims in regard to their low proportion in the engineering service of the Buildings and Roads Branch of the Public Works Department ;

(b) that memorials and representations have also been made to the Government ?

(ii) If so, what action has Government taken or propose to take on these representations?

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

(b) Yes.

(ii) Orders already issued require that, subject to the supreme need for efficiency, future recruitments should be so made as to avoid any undue preponderance of any one class in the public services to the exclusion of the reasonable claims of other classes of the community.

ELECTRICAL CIRCLE OF THE BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

***1987. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture please state—

- (a) whether two Hindu temporary officiating sub-divisional officers have recently been appointed in the electrical circle of the Buildings and Roads Branch of the Public Works Department ;
- (b) whether applications of better and equally qualified Muslims were received and duly considered at the time of making these appointments ;
- (c) whether in making these appointments, the considered policy of the Government as regards the adjustment of communal inequalities was kept in view, and if so, why no Muslim was appointed to any of these posts ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : (a) Two Hindu electrical overseers, who were already in service, have been appointed as purely temporary measure to officiate as sub-divisional officers, *vice* one Muslim and one Christian sub-divisional officer, appointed to officiate as executive electrical engineers pending the recruitment of two executive electrical engineers. As soon as these two executive engineers have been appointed the sub-divisional officers and overseers will revert to their substantive posts.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

EXECUTIVE ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.

***1988. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture please state—

- (a) whether Government intend to fill up two posts of executive electrical engineers in the electrical circle ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the names of a Sikh and Christian candidates are being favourably considered by the authorities, and if so, the respective qualifications and departmental experience of these two candidates ;
- (c) whether, in view of the fact that there is not a single Muslim executive engineer in the Buildings and Roads Branch of the Public Works Department, Government propose to allow these two posts to go to Muslims?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : (a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) As no final decision has yet been reached it is regretted no information can be given.

(c) The posts being of a technical nature it is essential to select the best men available (irrespective of their creed).

PREVIOUS SANCTION OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL TO NON-OFFICIAL BILLS.

***1989. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state whether there is any provision—

- (i) in the Government of India Act ;
- (ii) in the Punjab Constitutional Manual (of Business and Procedure) ;
- (iii) in any circular ; or
- (iv) in any rule or set of rules ;

under which the non-official members of the Council may be required —

- (a) to submit through the Punjab Government their applications (under section 80-A of the Government of India Act) for obtaining the previous sanction of the Governor-General ;
- (b) to submit as many copies of the Bills requiring previous sanction of the Governor-General as the local Government may demand ;
- (c) to defray the cost of the copies mentioned in (b) above from their (non-official members' own) pockets ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (1) (i) and (ii) No.

(iii) and (iv) Not in any circular or set of rules available to honourable members.

(2) The honourable member has drawn attention to a lacuna and I am taking steps to fill it.

PREVIOUS SANCTION TO NON-OFFICIAL BILLS.

***1990. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to state—

- (a) the rule or rules which authorize them to treat as confidential the recommendations they may make to the Governor-General for withholding or for granting, as the case may be, the previous sanction applied for by a non-official member under section 80-A of the Government of India Act ;
- (b) whether the Punjab Government treat their recommendations as confidential under instructions from the Government of India, and if so, whether they will lay copy of such instructions on the table, and whether they propose to ask the Government of India to modify these instructions at least in cases where the recommendations are for withholding the grant of the previous sanction ;
- (c) the reasons for treating the local Government recommendations as " confidential " or the Punjab Government are treating the recommendations as confidential of their own accord ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a), (b) and (c) All official letters are privileged documents, to copies of which no person has any claim whatever.

COMMUNICATIONS TO NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

***1991. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to state—

- (a) if there are any rules laying down the form of the routine etiquette^o which the heads of the various departments of the Government must observe in addressing official or demi-official communications to the non-official members of the Council, and if so, whether the Government will lay a copy of such rules on the table and whether it is intended to circulate these rules to all heads of departments for their guidance ;
- (b) if there does not exist any such rule or rules mentioned in (a) above, whether the Government propose to frame such rules ; if so, when, and if not, why not ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) Instructions have been issued that in any official communication to a member of the Punjab Legislative Council the letters "M. L. C." should be added after the name of the member, and that a member who is a Barrister-at-Law is entitled to be addressed as "Esquire". Apart from this no rules have been framed on the subject.

(b) The need for such rules has not so far been brought to the notice of Government.

PANCHAYAT OFFICERS.

***1992. Khan Bahadur Mian Ahmad Yar Khan Daultana :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state—

- (a) if it is a fact that he, when questioned by a press representative at Simla, said that his predecessor had appointed only one Hindu, a Jat, from Rohtak out of 14 panchayat officers ;
- (b) if it is a fact that all the panchayat officers were retrenched by him ;
- (c) if it is a fact that out of 14 panchayat officers appointed by his predecessor, 8 were Muslims, 4 were Sikhs and 2 were Hindus ;
- (d) if it is a fact that his predecessor had appointed Muslims to districts where the majority of population was Muslims and Sikhs and Hindus in predominantly Sikh and Hindu districts, respectively ;
- (e) if it is a fact that Government had selected for these posts officers belonging to agricultural classes ;
- (f) if the answer to (e) is in the affirmative, why the Honourable Minister did not give real facts to the press correspondent ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : (a) Not having the press report before me I cannot say if anything was said regarding the appointing authority or the total number of panchayat officers but it was probably mentioned that there was only one Hindu panchayat officer.

- (b) A reference is invited to the reply given to starred question No. 941 .
- (c) Yes.
- (d) No.

(e) Yes, they belong to notified agricultural tribes in the districts concerned.

(f) The interview took place at my house. I had no files when the question came up. I was speaking from an impression which a perusal of the names many months before had left on my mind. The mistaken impression was caused probably by the fact that the second Hindu officer had a name resembling a Sikh name and is much regretted.

RESIDENTIAL *Ihata*s IN THE MANDI TOWNS.

*1993. **Khan Bahadur Sardar Habib Ullah** : Will the Honourable Revenue Member kindly state—

(a) whether it is a fact that it is the practice among the purchasers of residential *ihata*s in the *mandi* towns of Lower Bari Doab Colony, especially in Mandi Khanewal in some cases to use such *ihata*s as shops ;

(b) the numbers of such *ihata*s in Mandi Khanewal and the names of their owners ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) Cases of this kind occasionally come to notice.

(b) A statement giving the information is laid on the table.

Statement showing unlawful shops opened in residential ihata in Khanewal town.

Number.	Number of Block.	Number of <i>ihata</i> .	Name of owner.
1	4	33	Tek Chand of Khanewal.
2	4	53	M. Daraysi Lal, Contractor, Multan.
3	7	39	Pir Arshad Ali of tahsil Khanewal.
4	7	56	Hoa Ram.
5	7	57	Parma Nand and Sobh Raj of Khanewal.
6	7	59	Gahna Ram Sethi.
7	7	61	Parma, Sidhu, etc.
8	7	63	Dhalu Ram.
9	7	64	Hema Ram, Vir Bhan of Khanewal.
10	7	65	Ditto.
11	7	67	Lakha Ram of Khanewal.
12	7	95	Haq Nawaz Khan, Muhammad Nawaz Khan, Zulfiqar Khan, Khan Sahib Farid Khan, Khan Haibat Khan and Gul Muhammad Khan of Khanewal.
13		96	
14	11	51	Kishan Chand, Narain Das and Deva Ram, of Multan city.
15	11	65	Khan Sahib Farid Khan and Khan Haibat Khan, of Khanewal.

TRUNK AND SOAP FACTORY IN MANDI KHANEWAL.

***1994. Khan Bahadur Sardar Habib Ullah :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that a site for trunk factory and a site for soap factory were allotted by Government in Mandi Khanewal;
- (b) when those allotments were made;
- (c) whether the trunk factory was made according to the plan originally sanctioned by the Government;
- (d) if not, the reasons which necessitated any change in the original plan;
- (e) the name of the owner of the trunk factory site and the name of his father and his father's present position in the notified area committee and his father's position in the committee at the time when the allotment was made;
- (f) whether the buildings of those factories were completed within the stipulated period;
- (g) if not, why those sites were not resumed;
- (h) whether the factory sites have been used for the purpose for which they were allotted according to the deeds of conveyance;
- (i) if not, why they were not resumed;
- (j) whether it is a fact that the trunk factory site had been let out by its owner for oil pressing and other miscellaneous uses;
- (k) if so, whether this was allowed according to the deed of conveyance;
- (l) if not, why the site was not forfeited to Government?

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

(b) 1922.

(c) No.

(d) The Notified Area Committee of Khanewal in 1928 resolved that the buildings so far erected were sufficient.

(e) Lala Madan Lal, son of Lala Parshotam Lal, who was and is a member of the Notified Area Committee and was then also Honorary Secretary to it.

(f) to (l) The honourable member is referred to the answer given to Council question No. 1469¹ (starred).

WATER SUPPLY IN SOHAG AND LOWER SOHAG INUNDATION CANALS.

***1995. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—

- (a) whether he is aware that it was promised to the zamindars by the Irrigation Department at the time of fixing the rates of *abiana* on the Upper Sohag and Lower Sohag inundation canals in the Montgomery district that water will be given from the 15th April to 15th October every year;

- (b) whether he is aware that both in 1931 and 1932 water from the canals referred to in (a) was not given till about the end of June each year ;
- (c) whether he is aware that the late supply of water prevented the cultivation of a full crop in *kharif* 1932 ;
- (d) whether he is aware that owing to late supply of canal water mentioned in (b) the scanty area sown in *kharif* 1932 had to be watered from the wells ;
- (e) whether he is aware that the zamindars were unable to sow the *rabi* crop in full in time ;
- (f) if he is aware that the zamindars have submitted representations on the subject to the commissioner, the deputy commissioner and Irrigation officials ;
- (g) if the answers to (b), (d) and (e) are in the affirmative, whether Government intends to make an effort to keep the canals running till 15th November, 1932 ;
- (h) if the answers to (b), (c), (d) and (e) are in the affirmative, what remission the Government intends to give in the *abiana*, if not, why not ?

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

(b) No, the Dipalpur Canal which covers the tract to which the honourable member refers received water in April, May and June 1931.

For 1932, which was a year of phenomenal scarcity of water throughout the South and East Punjab and the United Provinces, the canal was opened at the end of May for staunching purposes and a continuous irrigation supply was run from 5th June.

(c) No. The irrigation during *kharif* on the Dipalpur canal was—

					Acres.
1930	..	..	..	..	256,833
1931	..	..	..	..	218,480
1932	..	..	..	..	238,713

The drop in 1931 is clearly due to economic causes and the same reason prevented the 1932 figures from equalling those of 1930.

(d) The Irrigation Branch have no figures on this matter except in regard to the cotton crop but as the supply was continuous once the canal was opened, it is unlikely that any large area was so watered.

(e) No. The area irrigated for this year's *rabi* is in excess of that of last year.

(f) Yes.

(g) Does not arise, but in any case this is not possible in any year without serious detriment to the perennial canals.

(h) Does not arise, the answers to (b), (c), (d) and (e) being in the negative.

GRANT OF LAND TO RAJA HARI KISHAN KAUL.

***1996. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—

- (a) how much land was granted to Raja Pandit Hari Kishan Kaul on the Rakh Branch Canal in the Lahore district ;
- (b) whether the land referred to in (a) was given distinctly on the condition that it should be watered by a tube-well to be set up by the grantee ;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the land in question has been allowed to be watered from the Rakh Branch Canal ;
- (d) if he is aware that there is a great discontent among the zamindars on account of land referred to in (a) being watered from the Rakh Branch ;
- (e) if the answers to (b) and (d) are in the affirmative, whether the Government intends to resume the grant in (a), if not, why not ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) 1,000 acres.

(b) Yes.

(c) A supply of two cusecs of canal water has been allowed to Raja Hari Kishan Kaul, from the Rakh Distributary of the Upper Bari Doab Canal, for washing out the salts from the soil of his land and thus rendering irrigation from tube-wells practicable. The supply is to be given from 1st July to 15th September each year, on a lump-sum annual payment of Rs. 516. The agreement under which the supply is being given is terminable by either party on giving a notice of six months in writing to the other party.

(d) No.

(e) Not at present.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

***1997. Shaikh Abdul Ghani :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) if it is a fact that Government propose to abolish the ordinary course of instruction imparted for educational purposes in industrial schools in the Punjab ;
- (b) if so, why it is considered advisable to deprive the students of the above schools from receiving elementary University education ;
- (c) if Government would consider the advisability of reviewing their decision in the light of the above remarks ;
- (d) how many Muslim and non-Muslim members of the staff would be brought under reduction if the imparting of University education were abolished ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : (a) No. General related education forms part of the curriculum of industrial schools and must continue to do so.

(b), (c) and (d) Do not arise.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

***1998. Shaikh Abdul Ghani :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state the total number of industrial schools in the province and the strength of the staff employed community-wise ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : Total number of industrial schools—22.

Strength of the staff employed :—

Muslims	..	..	..	..	107
Hindus	..	..	..	..	89
Sikhs	..	..	..	..	22
Others	..	..	..	..	5
Total					223

HEAD MASTER, INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, GUJRAT.

***1999. Shaikh Abdul Ghani :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- whether there is an industrial school in Gujrat ;
- the name of the head master of that school ;
- whether there have been consistent complaints against this official for a long time ;
- whether the local Muslim public and the Muslim press have been ventilating their grievances against the head master ;
- whether any enquiry was made ; if so, with what result and the members conducting the enquiry ;
- the number of students in the school,—Muslims and non-Muslims respectively ;
- whether the Government would consider the advisability of putting a Muslim head master at the helm of affairs if the Muslim students are in a majority ?

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

(b) Mr. De.

(c) No, Mr. De took over as head master only two or three weeks ago.

(d) and (e) Mr. Routh, the previous head master to whom the honourable member obviously refers, has been replaced by Mr. De. An enquiry was

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conducted on the spot into the alleged grievances by Mr. Cowie, Inspector of Industrial Schools, who reported that the charges against the headmaster were groundless.

(f) Total number 109—

Muslims	..	..	..	..	85
Hindus	..	..	..	..	17
Sikhs	..	..	..	..	5
Others	..	..	..	..	2

(g) No, Mr. De has recently been posted to Gujrat. Government is unable to subscribe to the suggestion that the head master must always belong to the community to which the majority of the students in a particular institution may happen to belong at a particular time. Every effort is made to keep the school atmosphere above communal spirit, and accordingly the posting of teachers to a particular institution is made from the point of view of the teaching requirements of the institution concerned and from none other.

APPEALS AND REPRESENTATIONS TO THE REGISTRAR, CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, PUNJAB.

*2000. **Mr. M. A. Ghani**: Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture be pleased to lay a statement on the table showing—

(a) the number of (i) appeals and (ii) representations made to the present Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Punjab, Lahore, from the orders of the present Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Lahore;

(b) the number of (i) appeals and (ii) representations accepted by the Registrar mentioned in (a)?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh: (a) (i) None, because no appeals lie.

(ii) I regret, I cannot answer this question as the labour involved in collecting material to answer this would be out of all proportion to the importance of the question.

(b) Does not arise.

THE PUNJAB CRIMINAL LAW (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik (Finance Member): Sir, I beg to move—

That the Punjab Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill as reported by the select committee be taken into consideration.

In making this motion I desire to take the opportunity of thanking the members of the select committee, first for the care and diligence with which they examined this Bill, and secondly for reaching a unanimous conclusion. I would also like to point out that such changes as have been made in the Bill may all be described as having the effect of toning it down. In particular, the select committee propose that the operation of the Bill

should not be unlimited but should be restricted to a period of three years from the date of commencement. Secondly the class of officers who may be empowered to arrest and detain suspected persons under clause 2 has been limited by the insertion of the word "gazetted." Thirdly, a proviso has been introduced into that clause which is designed to prevent the possibility of abuse of these very wide powers by any subordinate officer. Then again in clause 5, the penalty for infraction of an order of restraint has been reduced from two years to one year. And lastly, it has been provided that no court inferior to that of a magistrate of the first class is to try any offence under this Act. All those changes made by the select committee are, as I have said, clearly in the direction of mitigating the rigours of the Bill. We have—when I say we, I mean the select committee,—also added to clause 11 an explanation of some importance designed to prevent expressions of disapprobation regarding the incidence of taxation from coming within the mischief of clause 11. Sir, I beg to move.

Mr. President: The motion is—

That the Punjab Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill as reported by the select committee be taken into consideration.

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq (Amritsar city, Muhammadan, Urban):

I beg to move—

That the Punjab Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill as reported by the select committee be circulated for eliciting public opinion thereon.

We all know that a similar Bill called the Ordinance Bill is before the Legislative Assembly. The reason given for the introduction of this Bill in the Punjab Council was that local conditions required certain powers which might not be provided for in a Bill before the Legislative Assembly. Now we find that the Bill has come before the Assembly and it is just possible that it might provide for all emergencies which this Bill is intended to meet. I do not therefore see any wisdom in bringing this dual legislation simultaneously in both Houses. It is only right for Government to wait and see in what form the Bill finally emerges from the central legislature and if then it is found inadequate, to bring in a measure of this kind in this Council. It is useless to have the same kind of Act passed by two legislative bodies. If the one in the central legislature is wider in scope a provincial legislation is rendered unnecessary.

In the statement of objects and reasons which was appended to the Bill it was stated that the measure was considered necessary for three reasons. Firstly the Congress activities, then, the communal feeling in the country and lastly the fact that the future Government of the country should have adequate powers in their possession to stop anarchy in the country. I take these three reasons one by one for examination. On the one hand Government are never tired of telling us that the Congress is dead, that its power has been diminished. We find that the Secretary of State in England and other people in authority have been repeating that by the firm action taken by them, Government has broken the back of the Congress. While on the one hand they seem to have crushed the Congress, on the other, they seem to think that it is not yet dead. What is the truth? Is it really dead? If it is, why arm yourself unnecessarily with extraordinary powers? If it is not, what justification have the Government and the Secretary of State to go about saying that they have killed the Congress movement. It seems

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to me that the object of the Bill has not so much to do with the Congress as with some deeper object than the Government are ready to admit. Next, they refer to the communal estrangement. Every one knows that the Hindus and Muslims are not so much estranged in the last few months as they had been during the last three or four years. I do not see any reason why when the Hindu-Muslim feeling is not so bad—I am only talking comparatively—a Bill of this kind is considered necessary. What passes my comprehension most is why a special enactment is sought to be passed here when we are not yet in a position to know whether the provisions we are considering are already covered by the Bill in the Legislative Assembly. The only reasonable course for Government would have been to wait for some time. The January session is coming and they could have brought this Bill then. Government are not handing over charge to a new Government for another twelve or fourteen months. Hence I ask, where is the hurry?

The funniest part of a legislation of this kind is that every member who goes from this side to the Government benches always expresses inordinate hurry in bringing some kind of penal legislation. Whether it is the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government or the Honourable Member in charge of law and order, all of them seem to take pleasure in adding more and more penal sections to our already overcrowded Penal Code. What for? Simply because we are helpless. They take advantage of estranged feelings between communities like Hindus and Muslims and they speak of them as if in a state of enmity with the fear of an impending physical impact. By postponing this measure to another two or three months, we shall be able to elicit public opinion on it and have it considered with the aid of it. I thought that my Honourable friend, the retired Governor when he became Governor would have given us some hope for a liberal spirit in the administration. But that such a measure as this should come before us when he was at the head of affairs leaves in us the impression that there is no difference between a white and a black Governor at all. Again, I thought that my Honourable friend, Sir Henry Craik, when he returned from England would bring us, as he was coming in the middle of November, some Christmas present. But I cannot say why, perhaps because when he was sick in the Bay of Biscay or in a moment of disgust on coming back to India, that he conceived of this Bill, instead of a Christmas present, Sir Henry Craik has brought us this Christmas cracker. But even out of some crackers nice figures appear. Not so in this case. For there comes out a demon who is trying to devour what is left of Indian liberties. I ask Government to consider whether in this House deprived as it is now of the Hindu and Sikh members, it is wise for them to push the measure through. People say that it was on account of the communal award that those honourable members have walked out but there are some who are shrewd enough to see that the Honourable Ministers have managed to bring this about in order to save their faces. If they were to remain here and oppose the Bill the Honourable Ministers will not be able to keep them down. But now it can be said that they as a party viewed the measure with opposition. (*The Honourable Revenue Member*: Why do you assume that they would have opposed the Bill?) I do not say that all of them would have opposed. Even a few would be quite enough. I do not myself say that it would be so. There are a lot of people who are of that opinion.

There are many who feel that they are keeping out not on account of the communal award alone but also with a greater purpose. They have allowed the Government an easy passage of the Bill and the ministers will win the credit of being good boys of the Government. Our party, however, is like a tame sparrow nibbling at the hand of Government. I refer to this only to show that there is no authority behind a legislation passed in a House where those members have walked out. If you are having an enactment of this important nature, at least the wishes of the whole country should be consulted. After all who is going to suffer for the penal laws of the country? We who are the people of the country. Whose interest it is to keep law and order in the land? It is ours, not that of Government officials who are birds of passage. Honourable Members of Government retire from service at the age limit fixed and they return to their country. What happens to us? It is we who are to face a terroristic movement if it were to arise. I may assure Government that if I feel for a moment that there is the fear of terrorism in the country I shall have little hesitation in voting for the Bill. Even if I feel convinced that the powers which we have, the powers which we shall have through the central legislation are not sufficient, I shall be quite willing to support the Bill. But I do not want that this kind of imaginary fear should lead to place on the Statute book a rigorous measure like this. There may be, I concede, one or two cases of terrorism in the whole province but it should be remembered that they are not the rule. While enacting this penal law, Government are evidently forgetful of the real cause of any terroristic movement in the land. The real cause is economic. The zamindar has no money; he cannot sell his produce and I ask, what has Government done to alleviate his condition? (*The Honourable Revenue Member*: Remitted 4½ crores). In how many years? (*The Honourable Revenue Member*: During the past harvests when there was distress.) They have remitted 4½ crores, they say, in three or four years. Whether they remitted the amount or not, it was like bad debt. Government might have lashed the zamindars, imprisoned them, but all to no effect. The money could not have been got.

The real trouble is the economic depression. The fact is that the zamindar has no gold to give. During the last two years the zamindar has sold every *tola*, nay every *ratti* of gold. Not only the zamindars, even the townspeople have also sold their gold. People are in a miserable plight.

Mr. President: Will the honourable member please speak to the motion?

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq: I will show, Sir, how what I am saying is relevant. Government know that the gold is gone and that the result will be distress in the country. Sir, when the gold is gone, there is bound to be great unemployment in towns. Government know that there is bound to be an effervescence as a result of unemployment, and in order to check that they are bringing forward this Bill. So instead of giving bread Government is bringing a Bill to take away the right of asking for bread. If Government were simply to employ the means employed in England, France and other western countries, I can assure them that everybody will be able to walk in any street in the Punjab without any fear whatever of being molested. As I have said the present state of affairs is due to a certain

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extent to economic causes. Let Government remove those causes and the difficulty will be solved. The Industries Department is absolutely dead like a dead horse, doing practically nothing. When we ask them why they do not try to develop industries, the answer invariably given is that Government does not give money (Government *kuchh rupaya nahin deti*). Every proposal that they bring forward is thrown out for they say there is no money. If the Government only try to solve the economic problem, there would be no necessity for a Bill of this kind.

The House being not fully representative of public opinion, being devoid of Hindu and Sikh members, should not pass an Act of the kind which takes away the liberty of the people. Under the ordinary law the police can arrest any person. If a zamindar says he will not pay the tax he can be arrested in two minutes; there is a proviso no doubt, but we know that will be conveniently forgotten in actual practice. But the zamindar members who are sitting here quietly just now will be the first to suffer when this Act is applied to them. They may be happy just now thinking that they as representatives of the people will be immune from molestation from authorities, but there will be trouble when the Act is applied to them. Look at the clauses of the Bill. Simply because a Jat says he cannot pay, he will be arrested. Then they have added a proviso at the end giving protection to police officers and other persons for acts done 'in good faith.' Do not the lawyers know what kind of witnesses the police produces in this country? Are you really going to convert the whole Punjab into a prison? It seems by passing this Act you are making the Punjab a living prison for the people of this country. The zamindars will be the first to suffer when this Act comes into force. Our friends the zamindar members think they are safe, but theirs will be the fate of those who suffered in the French Revolution, because such irksome laws create revolutions.

Let people see the working of the Assembly's Bill and in the meantime I can assure Sir Henry Craik that he will have plenty of time to pass this Bill. The Government have still fifteen months and they have full power in the legislature and they can pass this Bill any time, in the morning, at noon, in the afternoon, at midnight. Government has come forward with this Bill when they know that the Hindu and Sikh benches are empty and that with the support of certain members they can pass the Bill. But let me point out to the Finance Member that a Government which introduces a law with so many penal sections cannot last long against what is called the popular will. I have been reading a book called "The Fall of the Russian Empire". I would recommend it to you. They hanged thousands in Russia, but what happened, where are they to-day? Their ashes blew away with the wind.

Sir, I repeat that you have brought this Bill forward at this juncture because you want to take advantage of the empty benches. You can pass any law at this time. You can bring a Bill to stop breathing, with a view to hanging the man who breathes. Some of the members are just like tame sparrows. They will probably vote with Government for anything. Some of the members will probably vote for a Bill against sneezing.

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad : Sir, is not that a slur on the members of the House?

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq : Sir, I did not say, they will: I said they probably will. Some members, not all. Sir, I was not casting any aspersions, but I was just saying that we are hopeless in this House.

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : The honourable member is now casting aspersions against the whole House.

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq : No, Sir, I was only saying that after the walk out the elected members are in a hopeless minority in the House at the present time. If you think it is an aspersion, I will withdraw. I would be the last man to cast aspersions on my own friends and colleagues and I am very glad that my vigilant friend has caught at least one sentence in my speech—

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : There may be others, but I am patient.

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq : It does not matter. I give you the palm for that. What I want to say is this that this Bill goes to the very root of law and justice. It gives enormous powers in the hands of the police officials. There was only one power not possessed by any one but the Bourbons, but our police now possesses even that. You will remember that the French king gave blank chits—perhaps the Education Minister will tell me what they were called—

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : I am glad you look to Government for some guidance in something.

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq : Yes, but I do not get it. I asked the Honourable Minister but he does not give it. Perhaps he does not know himself, otherwise he would have helped. If Cardinal Richelieu wanted to seal the fate of an undesirable person and wanted to hang him, the King used to give him blank signed orders, and all that the Cardinal had to do was to fill up his name. But even there they had never given that power to the police. Supposing I were the Finance Member in England representing India and supposing I asked the British Government as Finance Member representing India to give me some such power as we are giving the Government here to-day, how would they like? There would be the cries of the rights of liberty from the British all over, and it would be impossible for me to get the power of arrest of the kind our Government here is getting to-day. The right of liberty is a precious asset for everybody.

In all constitutional world Government depends upon judiciary, but I hope, Sir, I am not casting aspersions when I say that this Bill is not only a cup of poison, but poison itself. The Bill says that the man arrested will be sent to an unspecified place. If we arrest a man who has committed no crime, why not send him to a judicial lock-up. But, Sir, they seem to think that judiciary is not part and parcel of the Government. They say that they will not send the man to a judicial lock-up but will send him to a place which the Government may appoint. Why do the Government not give the arrested man facilities to be in touch with his relatives. Even a person arrested for murder knows that he will be treated properly in a regular jail according to jail rules, but an innocent person (everybody is innocent

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until he is convicted) arrested under this Bill will not know, where he will be kept and how he will be treated. In fact this position will be worse off than that of a murderer, bomb thrower. I ask, why should Government be afraid to send the person arrested to a judicial jail? I say that such a Bill should only be passed after the people of the Punjab have had time to consider and improve it. With these words I beg to move that the Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion.

Mr. President : Motion under consideration, amendment moved—

That the Punjab Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill as reported by the select committee be circulated for eliciting public opinion thereon.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan [Ambala division, North-East, Muhammadan, Rural]: Sir, I rise to support the motion for circulation. I would put only two observations very briefly and I suppose the Honourable the Finance Member will listen to them. In my opinion the Bill is *ultra vires*.

It takes away the right of habeas corpus which has been in operation not only in England but throughout the British Empire. For section 17 of the Bill says "No suit, prosecution, or other legal proceedings whatsoever shall be entertained in any court against any police officer or person for anything in good faith done, or intended to be done, in pursuance or execution of this Act." Now after this Act embodies this section there will be no court throughout the British India which can interfere with a single act done by any one in pursuance or execution of this Act and that would be clearly taking away the right of habeas corpus. For, when a man is put in a lock-up he has no right to be brought before a judge as that right is taken away by this section. This right of habeas corpus has been in operation not only in England but throughout the British Empire and the successive Parliaments have always affirmed this principle and it certainly prevailed in India and other colonies of the British Empire. This is one point.

The other point is that recourse to all judicial courts including the High Court is taken away. Any person aggrieved by any act done by a police officer can have no recourse to a court of law because section 17 prevents it. Nobody can question the right of a police officer. It is very strange that the powers of the court are being given to a police officer. I need not dilate in this Council upon the doings of the police officer because they have been too often dilated upon. Only the other day a police sub-inspector was sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment for taking part in dacoities and thefts in Dera Ghazi Khan district, the very sub-inspector who was in charge of a police station.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : The honourable member ought to know that there are black sheep in every department (*laughter*).

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : But such powers are not placed in the hands of any officer of the other department. These powers which are placed in the hands of police officers are too large for them and they are absolutely unfit to exercise them. Only the other day a sub-inspector of police in Gurdaspur was assaulted by the head constable of that very police station and 4 constables and such big powers are now given to them, the powers to

judge a man's actions, not only to judge what a man has done but his inner feelings and deeds which he is about to commit. Such a thing cannot be passed in a hurry. These two points require cool consideration and nothing will be lost if this Bill is circulated for eliciting public opinion. During the interval the public opinion will be obtained, not only the opinion of the general public but the opinion of the legal experts and then if the Bill is not *ultra vires*, it can be passed. Section 80-A (4) of the Government of India Act clearly lays down :—

The local legislature of any province has not power to make any law affecting any Act of Parliament.

Again Section 80-A (2) says—

The local legislature of any province may, subject to the provisions of the sub-section next following, repeal or alter as to that province any law made either before or after the commencement of this Act by any authority in British India other than that local legislature.

I say this right of habeas corpus and recourse to judicial courts has been confirmed time after time by the British Parliament and not by any legislature in British India. So, that right cannot be taken away by this Council. I think this interpretation is right. But supposing my contention is not right and I have made a mistake in interpreting the section, well and good, it does not matter. But suppose after all I am right, then, what will happen? If a man is arrested and brought before a court under this Bill, he will be let off at once. Then all this labour will be wasted and what would be the compensation for all this trouble and for the heavy expenses incurred by the Government? I, therefore, think that cool and calm consideration should be given to this Bill and it should be circulated for the purpose of eliciting public opinion. Other arguments have already been adduced by my honourable and learned friend and I need not repeat them. When I first made the circulation motion when this Bill was brought in, I adduced my reasons and the Bill has not been since changed very materially. It is admitted by the select committee that no material alterations have been made requiring its republication. If there is any apparent change in the Bill, it is in a certain section but the modification is merely apparent and not real and does not touch the root of the Bill. For instance, the provision that the police officer can use any means open to him in arresting a man, has been changed to "If any person disobeys or neglects to comply with an order made, direction given, or condition prescribed, in accordance with the provisions of section 3, the Local Government may take or cause to be taken such action as it thinks necessary to give effect thereto." That is, while under the original Bill power was given to the police officer to use any means in arresting a man, now the same power is to be given by the Local Government. The Local Government may authorise the officer to comply with the provisions of the Act. It is possible that the local Government may sometimes make an order that such and such a man can be arrested by shooting. It may perhaps be contended that the local Government always uses its powers with considerable restraint. I admit that. But this Act is like the law or the perverse law which was enacted during the martial law days. Was not the local Government present here then when those outrages under martial law were committed in Lahore, when those outrages were committed on helpless women at Gujranwala? Was not the local Government here then and was not everything supposed to be done

[Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan.]

under the instructions of the Local Government? Were not big men hauled up in jails simply because notices put upon their doors were torn by some people? Were not those excesses committed under the very nose of the local Government? Why should you trust that the local Government will act with considerable restraint? Perhaps the local Government can. But what about those people who are to carry out the behests of the local Government? They can always exceed the powers given to them by the local Government. Did not the agent of the local Government during martial law days act under the very inspiration and under the very instructions of the local Government? Did he not then exceed those powers? What was the result? The British Government lost its prestige and the trouble inherited by that ill-advised action still survives and is not abated a bit. If martial law had not been introduced at that time, perhaps there would not have been so much discontent in the country to-day. It lost the prestige of the Government. It engendered a feeling of resentment and disaffection in the minds of the people. Even the most law-abiding men were hauled up for ordinary or imaginary offences.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : Is the honourable member in order in saying all this? Is he relevant? I see no connection between the introduction of martial law in the year 1919 when we were under an entirely different system of Government, and the Bill now before the House which makes no proposal to introduce martial law.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : The point is that if you give excessive powers to these subordinate people, they can be abused. During martial law days some powers were given and they were abused. I gave only an instance.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : When you were an officer of the Government?

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : Fortunately I was not at Lahore and had no share in those excesses which were committed in Lahore and I was at that time in a most troublesome of the areas in the Ambala division and I kept the place free from these troubles and I did not apply any law or rule made by the martial law authorities. My point was that if excessive powers are given to anybody, they are apt to be misused because at times man loses self-control and just a small offence committed will enrage the officer and he at once applies the powers that he possesses. You may say that powers are given for defence of the man and property. But it is the experience of my lawyer friends of whom there are not many here that in not a few cases those powers have been abused. Simply because the man does not run away when an officer enters the house, he does something and says that he has done it in self-defence. When power is given to any man or department, it is abused. It is our experience. I was giving instances to show that it has been abused, and if I was not interrupted I would have given many more.

So, I say that this law is *ultra vires* in taking away valuable rights of the people and is likely to be abused. Therefore, why not circulate it for eliciting public opinion? Everything will be gained and nothing lost. With these words I support the motion for circulation.

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad [East and West Central Towns, Muhammadan, Urban]: Sir, it is really very unfortunate that I have to pitch myself always against the honourable member from Amritsar and the honourable member from Ambala. I wish to assure them that my opposition is never based on personal grounds. I am always in the lookout for inspiration from these honourable members, but when I feel disappointed and find that the arguments they are pleased to advance against any such measure that is brought before the House are based on erroneous assumptions, wrong premises, and illegal grounds, I cannot help opposing them and submitting before the House that they should decide for themselves as to whether they are to follow the wrong lead given by these honourable members or whether they would listen to reason to determine what course they should adopt.

The honourable member from Amritsar started with an objection to the effect that because a similar measure was before the Assembly now-a-days, therefore, it would not be advisable for the Punjab Government to move such a measure here. Unfortunately he did not care to read the statement of objects and reasons which clearly says that "The Government of India have recently introduced in the central legislature a Bill to enact such provisions of the Special Powers Ordinance as are deemed necessary to strengthen the normal criminal law applicable throughout British India. But the Punjab Government considers it advisable to take certain additional powers based on other provisions of the Ordinance."

A mere perusal of the statement of objects and reasons would have shown that the provisions that have been introduced in the present measure are quite different from those provisions which are being discussed in the Assembly. (*Hear, hear.*) Our work, therefore, is not redundant. He was further pleased to remark that when once the Government admits that the Congress is dead, where is the necessity of the executive being armed against the Congress. The Congress is dead no doubt, but it has yet to be buried. And unless and until the Congress is buried or cremated and unless the House is assured that it is not going to be restored in any shape or in any form, it is absolutely essential that the executive should be armed with plenary powers to suppress that spirit of lawlessness, which is threatening us every minute of our life.

Sir, as the Bill is to be considered in detail to-day, it is the duty of these honourable members to point out any provisions that are obnoxious and then to accuse the Government of having brought a measure which was absolutely offensive rather than build on mere generalisations. I was a member of the select committee that considered this Bill and I am prepared to share the blame or the credit of shaping the Bill in its present form. The other day when the principles of this Bill were being discussed, the honourable member from Amritsar agreed with at least one-half of the provisions that were incorporated in it. He remarked that so far as the penal provisions regarding mock ceremonies were concerned, he had no objection. He further remarked that all those provisions which related to the control of the seditious meetings were perfectly acceptable to him. The only clause to which he objected was the clause which was contained in Chapter II and which laid down that any officer of Government could be authorised by the local Government to arrest any person under the circumstances mentioned and

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use any means for his arrest. His objection was considered to be valid, and we accepted it in the select committee. We thought that the powers were wide and should be restricted. He referred to the possibility of an ordinary police constable committing trespass into this Chamber and arresting everybody present and we have, therefore, provided that no officer below the rank of the deputy superintendent of police should be so authorised. We at once exclude the constable, the head constable, the assistant sub-inspector of police, the sub-inspector of police and the inspector of police from this authorisation. We further exclude all the revenue officers who are below the rank of tahsildars. In the case of general administration we allow only those officers who occupy the position of extra assistant commissioners or belong to a higher rank to be so authorised by the local Government. And we have, therefore, removed the sting which was causing pain to some of our critics.

Then, Sir, the question was, who should be vested with the discretion of arrest? Our critics had strongly protested against such officers being vested with this discretion and that provision has been consequently modified and it is now laid down that that discretion would vest in the local Government alone. The local Government while issuing general instructions would specify the movement or movements which are intended to be operated against.

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq: Where is it?

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad: It is in the provisions of the Bill. The honourable member for Amritsar asks me to point out where it is. The words are quite clear—

"Provided that the local Government when authorising any officer by general order under this sub-section, shall specify the circumstances in which the officer so authorised may make or direct such arrest."

The Honourable the Finance Member has always been prepared to give an undertaking to the effect that this chapter would be used against terrorists and anarchists only. I am perfectly sure that he will even to-day repeat the same assurance which he gave in the select committee. And if this provision is to be used against terrorists and anarchists only, I fail to understand why any objection is being levelled against the present provision. It has been pertinently asked by the honourable member from Amritsar that when this is so why this should not be expressly mentioned in the Bill itself. Sir, it is really very difficult to define what anarchism and terrorism is, and you cannot leave it to every individual officer to define for himself as to what a terrorist and an anarchist is. It is only to obviate that difficulty, to save the country from the danger of wrong interpretation that we hold the local Government itself responsible to interpret it in the best possible manner.

Then remember that the present form of Government is not going to last beyond a year. You are going to have your own Cabinet; the future Ministry will be responsible to the House and that Ministry will be empowered to interpret this clause and it shall surely do so in a way which would not at all be offensive or obnoxious to the members of this House, who will be the real representatives of the whole of this province. With this check in view, why should you insist that these words should be included in the Bill itself?

Sir, another offensive feature of the Bill that was brought to the notice of the House was the existence of wide powers that vested in the officers under the provisions that related to the non-payment of taxes. There also a very salutary check has been introduced and we have excluded all such comments from the operation of the Act which are made in good faith against the incidence of taxation, against the rates and taxes, against the general land revenue policy of the Government.

Mian Nurullah : What about deferring payments ?

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad : If you care to read the Bill as it is, you will find that any comment made in good faith regarding the deferring of revenue or the non-payment of revenue is perfectly legal. The words clearly say—

“Comments made in good faith expressing disapprobation of the incidence, rate or amount of a notified liability without instigating refusal to pay such liability but with a view to securing by lawful means a temporary or permanent remission or reduction thereof shall not constitute an offence under this section.”

There was another rigorous provision of this Bill and that was that all offences under the act were non-bailable. We have deleted those words and have made all the offences bailable. Further in the original Bill any magistrate could try these offences, but thinking that if these offences were allowed to be tried by second or third class magistrates also, a complaint would be made by the public most justifiably inasmuch as their appeals would lie to the district magistrate who is considered to be a limb of the executive, we have made these offences triable by a magistrate of the first class so that appeals against the convictions of those persons who are found guilty under the Act should go to a sessions judge only who is a member of the judiciary and who is always considered to be above executive influence.

In this manner, Sir, we have tried our best to meet the wishes of all those honourable gentlemen who had raised series of intelligent objections against the provisions of this Bill. But we cannot satisfy those honourable members who raise objections merely for the sake of objections. The honourable member from Amritsar talked of liberty. I make bold to say that these honourable gentlemen who think that this Bill in any way interferes with the liberty of the people, have got a very strange notion of the word liberty. Sir, there is no such term as absolute liberty in this world. This is the place for mutual adjustments. When we talk therefore of liberty of action or of freedom of thought, we always talk subject to the implied restriction that this liberty or freedom should not come into clash with the liberty and freedom of the rest of the world. The honourable member has talked of the liberty of the people of other countries ; the freedom of the free nations of the world. If you look to those countries you will find that even for playing upon your own piano in your own house in certain hours of the night you run the risk of being hauled up before a police magistrate and fined from £5 to £10 at least. Sir, the people who live in free countries spend half of their time in paying due consideration to the susceptibility of their neighbours and the other half in trying to live under restraint. Paradoxical though it might appear, freedom means restraint. Now, what is the liberty that our critics demand ? Liberty to insult ladies when they go to attend public meetings, liberty to hoot them down when they attend a lecture hall ; liberty to molest their neighbours and to coerce them into false

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creeds, liberty to defy law and to break the public peace, liberty to insult the authorities, to shoot Governors, and to murder innocent people. That is the liberty that you demand and that is the liberty that you consider is being hampered or interfered with by the introduction of this measure.

Imagine the difference between this liberty and the one enjoyed by the other countries of which I have spoken. They have been enjoying since long that political freedom which we now seek to gain. Sir, this is not the manner in which individual liberty is to be exercised. There is only one enemy of the people as a whole, of every individual in the world, and that is lawlessness. Lawlessness, as we all know, favours no individual; respects no community; owns no religion. When lawlessness is afoot, history tells us that nobody is spared. It is our sacred duty, therefore, to join our hands and unite our heads together to crush that spirit of lawlessness. It is better, in my humble judgment, to be a prisoner of law than to be a freeman of lawlessness. So long as you maintain the dignity of law, you will have a protector against every sort of evil but if you once either by your own act or by your omission, impair the dignity of law you are bound to suffer. It is the respectable man that always suffers. When there is a storm, the proverb says, it is the tallest tree that falls first. Ordinary shrubs, tiny hedges, small plants, always remain firm. The scum of the society will likewise go unscathed. It is you, responsible gentlemen, who would suffer if lawlessness is abroad. The scum of the society has no stake in the country. It is you gentlemen who have a stake. And this legislation only seeks to protect you gentlemen when it seeks to suppress the spirit of lawlessness. What else does it do ?

The honourable member from Amritsar appealed to the zamindars and told them : Look here ; this is all being done to check that effervescence which would show itself out when you shall have no money left to pay your taxes. Supposing for the sake of argument that there is a danger of an economic rising, that there is a risk of the zamindars or the cultivators rising as a body against the Government, then should not there be such a legislation in existence? Why should there not be this legislation in existence to arm the executive against that danger of a rebellion of the agricultural classes against the Government ? Whatever the cause, let it be economical, let it be agrarian, let it be political, whatever the cause, we must have a safeguard against the rising, the rebellion, the defiance of law by the masses. This appeal therefore that was made to the zamindars was entirely out of place. It was simply to play upon their weak points. I think that the zamindars are too intelligent now to be caught with this bait. They perfectly realise that their safety lies only in one thing and that is peace. It is in peace alone that self-governing institutions can flourish. It is peace alone which can bring them relief in the shape of reductions or remissions. If lawlessness is abroad, and Government has to spend millions and millions of money in suppressing lawlessness, in organising special tribunals, in taking extraordinary measures, in engaging additional police, where are the funds to come from to give any sort of relief to the zamindars who are suffering under the present heavy burden of taxation ? Do not give any occasion for such things to happen and then alone you can make

your finances stable. But if you let loose all the people to defy the law in the manner in which they now do and if you do not allow your executive to take even a minute's rest, to study calmly as to what measures ought to be adopted for the relief of the masses under their control, you cannot at all blame the Government if the needs of the people at large go unheeded. It is therefore necessary that the whole House should unanimously vote for this measure. It is not at all offensive to any principles of equity, justice, and good conscience.

Sir, a very strange argument was advanced by the honourable member from Ambala who was bold enough to remark that it was a measure *ultra vires* of this Council and that it offended against the law of *habeas corpus*. With all respect to his learning I may humbly submit that he neither understands what *ultra vires* is nor what *habeas corpus* means. The law of *habeas corpus* is not at all violated by the passing of this measure, nor is this measure *ultra vires* of the Punjab Council. We had to obtain our sanction from the Government of India and that sanction has been obtained. The honourable member from Ambala should know that far more intelligent, far better informed people are there to watch the interests of the Government of India than the honourable member himself. (Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan: I quoted clause 4). Sir, the honourable member laid stress on clause 4 and was pleased to remark that because the jurisdiction of the civil courts was ousted by this clause in regard to action against any official whether he was a policeman or any other for anything done in good faith, therefore, it offended against the fundamental principles of law. I wish to inform the honourable member that there are similar pieces of legislation already existing on the Statute Book. There is the Judicial Officers' Protection Act and there are several other Acts which grant such exemptions. (Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan: Not at all). There is no remedy for ignorance and obstinacy. There are Acts which lay down that judicial officers are protected for everything that they do in the course of their official duties. There are Acts which incorporate provisions, granting protection for all official acts done in good faith. The question of the protection of police was lately discussed in a very memorable case in Calcutta in which Government had to import a very learned lawyer from England to argue their case and it was there decided that if a police officer takes any action in good faith against any person however respectable he might be, if he even searches his house, and arrests him on the basis of the information in his possession, then the Secretary of State is immune from any sort of damages. This provision of the Bill only repeats and incorporates in clear terms the decision that was arrived at in that Calcutta judgment only four years ago. I may tell the House in passing that it cost the Government at least one million rupees. They had to pay the British lawyer very heavily for defending their case. It is therefore not an extraordinary provision of law that has been incorporated in this Bill. I would therefore appeal to the patriotism and to the good sense of the honourable members of this House and would ask them to support this measure. With these words I oppose the motion for recirculation.

Chaudhri Riasat Ali (Gujranwala, Muhammadan, Rural): I must admit, first of all, that in spite of hearing so many speeches on the floor of this House I cannot find out exactly the place where this Bill should be dis-

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cussed. When this Bill brought forward in this Council the argument is advanced that the Assembly should discuss this Bill. When this Bill comes before the Assembly, the members there get up and say that they should not enact for the whole of the country and that each province should be left to find its own remedy. This is what is reported in the *Tribune*, dated November 18th—

Continuing Sir Abdur Rahim said: "My argument is that the provinces have their own remedy. Why should you have an all-India penal legislation?"

I want to ask the question, what should we do. Should we pack up the Bill under a registered cover and send it to the Heavens so that it might be discussed by the angels there? After all either we or they should discuss this Bill.

Now I want to submit that the honourable members of the Assembly cannot realise with what kind of electricity our atmosphere in the Punjab is charged. They cannot know at what degree our political thermometer reads. So it is for us preferably to legislate on such occasions. So far as the knowledge of different customs and traditions of this land are concerned it is the man on the spot who should legislate and not one who is remote from the centre of activity. I would therefore suggest that we should not delegate our powers to legislate to another House but that we should be alert to our own duty. It is for us to legislate and for us to consider. This much I will say so far as the point relating to the place of discussion of this Bill is concerned.

Another point which has been amply made out by the honourable member who has preceded me is that the Bill as it emerges from the select committee is certainly an improvement. It might not come up to the mark to which some of us might want it to come but that is only a difference of opinion which might be discussed and fought for in this very House. We should proceed with the Bill like practical men and we should not postpone it indefinitely. The Bill has been before the House, and before the province for a long time since. It has been commented upon by the Press and by the pulpit and I do not think there is any further reason to postpone it. We might move amendments some of them might be accepted and some rejected, but it is safe only to proceed with it.

As to the reference made to the zamindar I have to make some remarks. As every body knows the main source of income of our province is land revenue and water-rate, and if in any way the realisation of these dues is tampered with, then I do not think there is any remedy for us to run any form of government. We want funds for otherwise we cannot have better education; we cannot have better roads; we cannot have better health, better agriculture, better industries and I assure you that there is nothing which we can have unless we are possessed with sufficient funds. Every one is also aware of the hardship which a zamindar suffers in a no-rent campaign. If his tenant refuses to pay him rent which he demands from him and which is due to him, unless that rent is paid he is doomed and he will die of starvation. The financial position of the zamindar is known to every honourable member of this House and I may assure the House that

this starvation will not confine itself to the zamindars alone on this side of the House but it will extend to the lawyers, to the doctors, to the merchants, to the Government officials and to all others who depend for their prosperity on the work and labour of the zamindar.

Another point is this. It has always been argued on the floor of this House whenever a measure of this sort is introduced that government by ordinances is no government at all. But when a measure to do away with the ordinances is brought forward it is argued with equal force that we should not disgrace our Statute Book by passing this Bill into an Act. I fail to understand what the Government should do. Should it leave our shores bag and baggage leaving us in a state of chaos? Most surely not. Society has to be governed by some rules after all. There do arise occasions when the ordinary law of the land fails to meet the conditions prevailing in the country and special times always demand special measures.

Everybody here is also aware of the havoc which the civil disobedience movement has wrought in our province at least. It has retarded our constitutional progress not by years but by decades. It has squandered so much of our provincial wealth in the shape of maintaining special police, special tribunals, special public prosecutors and special jails. Moreover it has been the source of so many lives having been lost for nothing. It has been the cause of ruin to so many families. Now realising all this, would you suffer that this state of affairs should continue? We all appreciate the virtues of peace and a measure which is meant to secure peace for us should not be opposed at least at this stage.

Another thing which I want to remark at this stage is that most of the provisions of this Bill do not take effect at once. The only provisions which are going to have effect are Chapters III, V and VI. Chapter III relates only to the law of meetings, and those of us who have some experience of the martial law days know what sort of danger these meetings create if they are not properly checked. Chapter V relates to mock processions, and mock processions as our experience tells us have been the cause of so many communal riots and they have disseminated hatred between class and class. Chapter VI only relates to procedure and in this way I do not think we should have any objection worthy of the name so far as this chapter is concerned. Chapter IV relates to instigation to the refusal of payment of certain liabilities. As I have already submitted, that might be a liability due to the local bodies, that might be a liability due to Government, or that might be a liability due to a zamindar. These provisions which secure the realisation of our dues from whatever persons concerned must be welcomed. So I support the principle of the Bill and oppose the present amendment.

Mr. C. C. Garbett : Sir, I move—

That the question be now put.

The motion was carried.

Mr. President : The question is—

That the Punjab Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill as reported by the select committee be circulated for eliciting public opinion thereon.

The motion was lost.

Mr. President : The question is—

That the Punjab Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill as reported by the select committee be taken into consideration.

The motion was carried.

Mr. President : The Council will now proceed to consider the Bill clause by clause.

Clause 1.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : Sir, I rise to a point of order. In the amended Bill before us the statement of objects and reasons is not given.

Mr. President : Under which rule or standing order should a statement of objects and reasons be appended to the Bill as reported by a select committee?

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan [Ambala Division, North-East, Muhammadan, Rural]: Sir, I move—

That in sub-section (3) of clause 1, for the word 'three' the word 'two' be substituted.

It has been stated in the statement of objects and reasons that among other objects of the Bill one is to hand over a sound legacy of government to the succeeding Government. The next Government will in all probability come into operation within two years. So it will be better to have this Bill only for two years, for in that case if the Bill achieves anything it will have achieved and then let the next Council be free to bring a fresh Bill if it likes or perhaps the circumstances at that time will demand a much more stringent Bill or perhaps a more lenient Bill. In any case the provisions will be considerably different to the provisions of this Bill. So I say that if that is the object to be achieved by this Bill, then it will be achieved if it remains for two years and after that a fresh Bill can be brought in. That is the object of my moving the amendment.

Mr. President : Clause under consideration, amendment moved—

That in sub-clause (3) of clause 1, for the word 'three' the word 'two' be substituted.

Chaudhri Risat Ali (Gujranwala, Muhammadan, Rural): Sir, I have already submitted that we are not opposed to the principle of the Bill and I think that the honourable mover of the Bill will not mind the insertion of a colon here or the omission of a semi-colon there. So far as this amendment is concerned, I want to submit that the principle underlying this has been conceded by the select committee, because the original Bill was introduced for all times and now they have put it that it should be for three years. The amendment is that instead of 'three years' the words 'two years' should be inserted. I think that when once the select committee have conceded the principle, there is no harm if the honourable mover of the Bill accepts the amendment. With these few words I support the amendment of Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan.

Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Hyat Qureshi (Shahpur West, Muhammadan, Rural) (Urdu): Sir, I think that the period of three years should remain, and therefore I oppose the amendment now moved.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik (Finance Member): Sir, the reason why I oppose this amendment is that I particularly do not want to throw on the new Government the onus of having to introduce a Bill to

extend the life of this Bill perhaps during its first year of office. That would be an unpopular and possibly an odious task whereas as a matter of fact the object of the amendment is, I think, already secured. If the new Government thinks this Bill superfluous, then the new Legislative Council can repeal it. But it would be unfair on the new Government to throw on it, if it finds that the life of the Bill must be extended, the onus of introducing a measure to that effect. I therefore think that from that point of view it would be far better to keep the period at three years.

Mr. President : The question is—

That in sub-clause (3) of clause 1, for the word 'three' the word 'two' be substituted.

The motion was lost.

Mr. President : The question is—

That sub-clauses (2) and (3) of clause 1 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

Clause 2.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan [Ambala division, North-East (Muhammadan), Rural] : Sir, I beg to move—

That in sub-clause (1) of clause 2, line 3, for the words 'general or' the word 'a' be substituted.

The object of this amendment is that if this Act is to be used it should be used with great precaution and that if there is any danger of any such offences as are contemplated in this section being committed, there ought to be a special order of Government and not a general order. If a general order is passed at one time, then as I have submitted on a previous occasion the provisions are likely to be abused and the Government will be the best judge of the circumstances of each occasion requiring a particular action to be taken under this Act for this purpose. The word 'general' is too vague a word, and such a vast power should not be given without any restriction or without any consideration, to the police officer, but whenever there is an occasion there will be no danger or inconvenience in passing an order, and the report having been received by the local Government no time would be wasted. The Government can at once pass an order and it will be a more salutary and more cautious provision than if the Government passed a general order. It is for this reason that I move this amendment.

Mr. President : Clause under consideration, amendment moved—

That in sub-clause (1) of clause 2, line 3, for the words 'general or' the word 'a' be substituted.

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq : Sir, my honourable friend from Gujranwala has not understood me. In my

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speech I did not say that the terrorist movement should be allowed to go on. But what we do object is to making this hasty law and to large powers being given to people who are likely to misuse them. We do not say for a moment, don't punish the terrorists, people who are guilty of terrorist movement, don't punish people who are breaking the law. What we say is, do not hand over powers to your officers unless you know that they will not be misused. This is our object and i

mad Sadiq.]

has been brought out by my honourable friend in his speech. If they want a particular person to be arrested and if they want to have special powers for that, let them be given special powers. But do not give general powers to the officers. My friend was jubilant in saying that these powers are not given to a subordinate but to a gazetted officer. He made a great point in saying a gazetted officer. But I say when the question of using the powers come, a gazetted officer is no better than a non-gazetted officer. My friend from Gujranwala made out a difference by saying that it is not a constable but it is a gazetted officer that uses these powers. It does not matter for the man who is in the jail whether it is done by a gazetted officer or by a constable. It is all the same whether the man is arrested by the Governor or by the Deputy Commissioner or by a constable, so far as the arrested man is concerned. I think my honourable friend sitting on my left, the honourable member for Lahore, was arrested by a gazetted officer during martial law. What difference does it make? To me it does not matter whether the powers are misused by a gazetted officer or by some other officer. Now it is contended that the local Government will not be so silly as to give a *carte-blanc* to the officers but they will look carefully to each and everything and I have the assurance of my honourable friend Sir Henry Craik, that discretion will be used by the Government in handing over the powers to the officers and that they will not be used by all and sundry. If that is so, where is the harm in accepting this mild amendment that instead of arming police with general powers, arm them with special powers. Even deputy commissioners, I saw in martial law days in Gujranwala, arrested men in panic, even loyal men, loyalists of loyalists, such as my honourable friend sitting on my left. So it is our desire to protect such people, not only the ordinary people who are helpless. I am also speaking of men of this type such as my honourable friend from Gujranwala who should be protected from such orders. They should be protected in spite of themselves, so that they may not suffer from any wrongs. I therefore want that special orders should be issued by the Government, and not that they should give a *carte-blanc*. My honourable friend from Gujranwala said that the Honourable Finance Member has given a promise that this law will be applied only by the Government. I therefore request him to accept the amendment. If they accept this amendment then the Government will issue special orders saying that such and such a man should be arrested, instead of issuing a general order to all extra assistant commissioners in Lahore or Amritsar division. So I request the Government, if they really want to use these powers cautiously and I have no doubt they will despite our fears as naturally the Opposition has always to fear, to accept this amendment and issue special orders instead of general orders.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: I always enjoy the speeches of my honourable friend from Amritsar, at least as much of them as I can catch. (*Interruption*). He babbles on like the brook, and he reminds me very much of a certain character in Dickens, whose name escapes me for the moment. He himself would be the last to claim that his speeches have any very strict relevancy to the subject in hand. At the moment we are discussing whether the words 'general or' should be omitted from this sub-section. I think the honourable member is under a complete

misapprehension as to the effect which such an amendment would have. He asks us to accept the amendment and not to empower all the extra assistant commissioners of such and such districts to make arrests as they like under this clause. Now under no circumstances could they exercise that power. (*Hear, hear*). If the honourable member will study the proviso inserted by the select committee, he will see that any officer to whom a general order issues can only make the arrest or direct somebody else to make the arrest in the circumstances specified by the local Government. It is impossible for the local Government to use this clause to issue a general order to any magistrate saying 'You can act under this Act and effect the arrest of anybody you like'. What I take it is the real distinction between a special and general order is this. A special order would be directed to a magistrate directing him to arrest some named person, A, B or X, Y, without any hypothesis, without any condition. A general order would be directed to a magistrate and would authorise him to arrest A, B, or X, Y, or perhaps both of them and a few others if they did certain things that would have to be specified in the order. Now if you admit the necessity of this clause at all, and it is obviously intended to be not a punitive but a preventive clause, then surely you must admit the necessity for an order of that kind, that is to say, the order authorising a magistrate to arrest certain persons if they take certain action. There is no question, I hope the House will understand, of issuing a general authorisation or even of gazetting any particular magistrate with powers to use this section whenever he like. That would be quite impossible under the section as it stands now. So I hope the House will agree with me that we must keep power to issue a general order which would have to specify the circumstances in which the magistrate authorised by that order may take action.

Mr. President : The question is—

That in sub-clause (1) of clause 2, line 3, for the words 'general or' the word 'a' be substituted.

The motion was lost.

Mian Nurullah : Sir, I beg to move—

That in sub-clause 1 of clause 2, lines 7 and 8, for the words 'or is about to act' the words 'or has shown by implication or writing his intention to act' be substituted.

Sir, the necessity for amending the criminal law has long been felt for the last few years. New ideas, new conditions and new considerations have cropped up into the country and new law is always handy to meet such conditions and circumstances. It is very wise that the Government should be armed to face the situation. To be forewarned and forearmed is no sin. But as the honourable Leader of the Unionist Party pointed out clearly the other day when we conceded to the principles of the Bill but will be very reluctant to support it through and through, clause by clause unless and until a good deal of modification is done in some of the clauses.

Mr. President : The honourable member is requested to speak to the amendment which stands in his name.

Mian Nurullah : I am explaining to show how far we are prepared to concede to this extent and no further.

Mr. President : The Bill is not under discussion.

Mian Nurullah : Sir, to my mind this is the crux of the whole Bill.

Mr. President : That is an additional reason why the honourable member should speak to his motion.

Mian Nurullah : Sir, I was going to say that while we want Sir Henry Craik to crush and put down any terrorist or terrorism or any movement, like the civil disobedience movement from the country, we also want that any Act or Bill—

Mr. President : Order, order, I again request the honourable member to speak to his amendment.

Mian Nurullah : Sir, I was going to say that we do not want any Bill or any Act to be passed by this House unless and until it is acceptable to the public.

Mr. President : Just now the honourable member can speak only to the amendment of which he has given notice.

Mian Nurullah : I am just going to explain that unless this amendment is passed, the powers under this Bill will be open to misuse and abuse. That is the argument I am developing. I must explain what I want exactly to say against this Bill.

Mr. President : The honourable member should speak to his amendment and not to the whole Bill.

Mian Nurullah : I will leave that point, Sir. When I was coming up for the Council I happened to stand in the premises of the district court and heard certain young men talking about this Bill. They said that this was a black Bill. Let us see what the members of the Council do with it.

Mr. President : Gentlemen, I invite your attention to the persistent irrelevancy which the honourable member is indulging in.

Mian Nurullah : Sir, I was just going to say that this Bill—

Mr. President : The honourable member is requested to resume his seat.

Clause under consideration, amendment moved—

That in sub-clause (1) of clause 2, lines 7 and 8, for the words, 'or is about to act' the words 'or has shown by implication or writing his intention to act' be substituted.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : Sir, I will only say this about the honourable member's amendment that the words "or has shown by implication or writing his intention to act" are far wider and far more vague than the words of the clause as it stands. That alone is sufficient to make me oppose this amendment.

Mr. President : The question is that—

That in sub-clause (1) of clause 2, lines 7 and 8, for the words 'or is about to act' the words 'or has shown by implication or writing his intention to act' be substituted.]

The motion was lost.

Mian Nurullah : Sir, I beg to move—

That in sub-clause (1) of clause 2, lines 7 and 8, the words 'or is about to act' be deleted.

The idea of giving notice of this amendment is to improve the just as—

Mr. President : Improve the sub-clause and the Bill shall be improved to that extent.

Mian Nurullah : Just as I was going to point out that while this clause is being objected to by the public and has got such names as I have just mentioned—I am sorry I cannot name the gentlemen—that it is a black section. Sir, I was very prompt in my reply and said that we will certainly do all we can to remove the black spots of the Bill, at any rate bleach it well. Sir, I am glad to remark that the select committee has made good many improvements in the Bill, except deleting some words and making changes here and there.

Mr. President : Will the honourable member please speak [to] his amendment?

Mian Nurullah : Sir, this is a very important amendment and I will request the Honourable Member in charge to explain the special circumstances under which we cannot do without these words, why and when this is going to be put into force and when these words if not deleted will be brought into action. This clause has been bleached, but has not been bleached well.

Mr. President : Clause under consideration, amendment moved—

That in sub-clause (1) of clause 2, lines 7 and 8, the words 'or is about to act' be deleted.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : Sir, the object of deleting those words is this that the section should be used with some moderation and precaution. If a man has not done anything, how can I and you know that he is about to act unless I have a good knowledge of the intention of the man? Police officers are not supposed to know and cannot know that this gentleman if not arrested is going to act contrary to this Bill. This is such a nasty provision and no Act of any legislature should have such a provision. In the first instance the man has not done anything and he has no chance of being produced before a court. How can he prove that he was not going to do anything and how can you know that he is about to act? Suppose he has come out of his house after quarrelling with his wife or somebody else, his face would be reddish and bloody. A police officer arrests him on the suspicion that he is about to commit a murder. This is most ridiculous. I say the sane counsel will prevail with the members of this House and I would request them at least to accept such a reasonable amendment. (*The Honourable Revenue Member :* The honourable member is casting a reflection on other members.) I am not casting any aspersion but many of those members who would oppose the Bill are not here now. I am not blaming them but I appeal to the honourable member in charge of the Bill that he should accept some amendments. Otherwise it would be thought that he was very persistent even as against very moderate amendments. It is very difficult and almost impossible to judge of a man's actions beforehand and to say that he is going to act in a particular way. If Government wants to create some confidence in the minds of the public about the way in which the Act is going to be administered by their officials, they should take the feelings of the people into account and accept at least a few moderate

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amendments like this one. With these words I would appeal to the Honourable Finance Member to accept this amendment.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: Sir, if sub-clause (1) is to have any effect at all, any value at all, its value must be as a preventive measure, that is to say, this power to arrest is to be used, as in the past it has been used, mainly to prevent crime. If I were to accept this amendment nobody could be arrested under this clause unless he had acted or was actually acting in a manner prejudicial to the public safety. We, the Government, consider it is essential that we should have the power of making these arrests before the offence contemplated is committed. I would ask the House to consider carefully the effect of this amendment. When I introduced the Bill in this House, I assured honourable members that the powers given by the section of the ordinance corresponding to clause 2 had been used only against terrorists, and if the honourable member had listened to my speech he would have heard me say that I was convinced that by the arrests made under that section of the ordinance we had prevented at least two terrorist outrages. That was putting the case very moderately. We may have prevented more. But I am quite convinced from a careful study of the evidence in which those arrests were made that we certainly prevented two outrages. That statement is I think sufficient justification for this particular measure, namely the power to arrest people who are "about to act." I admit that the actual wording is somewhat vague. The point was considered at some length in the select committee. Honourable members who were members of the select committee will bear me out in saying that I displayed my readiness to accept a better wording if one could be devised. But my lawyer friends on that select committee agreed with me that we wanted something wider than either attempt or preparation. A man may be about to act before he makes an attempt or before he makes preparation. And sometimes, fortunately Government obtains information that he is about to act. But we would not be in a position to say that he was actually making an attempt or even making preparation to commit the offence. Eventually the select committee accepted the view that there was no possible way of improving on the words "about to act". I would like the House to realise the kind of circumstances to meet which I want the Bill to give us this power. We might receive information that a certain man was planning to commit the offence of derailing a train. It is not an uncommon form of crime among the terrorists. We might know this man was plotting not to commit such a crime himself, not to remove the rail himself, but to instruct one of his subordinates to do so. We might well acquire that knowledge but at the same time remain in ignorance of the date on which this crime would be attempted or even of the exact place at which it would be attempted. We might only know what this man was contemplating. My submission is that when you deal with criminals of this particular class you are perfectly justified, if you obtain a piece of knowledge of that nature and test it as well as you can, in arresting the man at once. You are not on the other hand justified in letting such a man remain at liberty and risking the lives of possibly hundreds of other people by doing so. I think I have said enough to show that it is absolutely necessary to retain this power of making arrests of people who are about to commit offences, and in the absence

of any better formula I ask the House to accept the unanimous finding of the select committee that these words 'about to act' should be retained.

Mr. President : Question is—

That in sub-clause (1) of clause 2, lines 7 and 8, the words 'or is about to act' be deleted.

The motion was lost.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : I beg to move—

That the following proviso be added at the end of sub-clause (2) of clause 2 :

'Provided that when a person is so arrested the Local Government shall make due and suitable provision for the dependents, if any, of the arrested person during the period of his confinement'.

Mr. President : Does not the honourable member's amendment go beyond the scope of the clause?

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : No, Sir. It does not. The clause relates to the arrest of certain persons and the offsprings or members of their families who had been dependent on those arrested persons should be naturally provided for. When the arrested person was free he was looking after them and now we are only seeking to fill up the vacancy created by his arrest. Moreover, this very provision was allowed in the Legislative Council of the North-West Frontier Province. The Bengal Regulation III of 1818 contains a similar provision. The amendment is only consequential and a necessary result of the arrest under the clause.

Mr. President : It is doubtful whether the amendment goes beyond the scope of the clause; so, I give the honourable member the benefit of the doubt and allow him to move it.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : The object of the amendment is to make provision for the dependents of an arrested person. Take an extreme case which is by no means an improbable one. Suppose a man is quite innocent and somehow or other the authorities have come to know that he was about to act in a certain way, for reasons best known to the authorities themselves. If he is arrested and unfortunately he happens to have some two or three little children, would it not be conceivable that the children would die of starvation if no means of subsistence were left them? It is not inconceivable that the Act will be administered in an indiscriminate manner leading to the arrest of a large number of men. If a provision like this were there, people would regard the action of Government as one of dire necessity. They will say : Government have to undergo a great deal of expense in arresting this man. He should really be dangerous for otherwise Government would not have gone out of the way to furnish so much money in these days of financial stringency to maintain his dependents and keep the person in arrest. The provision will make the Act more acceptable to the general public than it is now and it will increase the respect for the law which Government are going to administer.

If, on the other hand I have said 'suitable and due provision,' I have not fixed any amount of money. A very small amount will be required. I give an illustration. During the martial law days there was a Christian who had a young child whose mother was dead. He was looking out for milk for the child but he could not get any milk. The child was crying and the man had to shoot him because he could not bear the very cries of the child. If a man is arrested for no offence and his children cry in that way, he would be a hard-hearted man who would not have pity on them.

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I am not making an exaggerated demand upon the resources of Government. I am only asking that suitable provision should be made for them. This very provision was moved in the Frontier Legislative Council in the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill which has just been passed and it was rejected, but let us see if the Punjab Government rises to the occasion and takes these remarks to heart and makes a due provision to meet such extreme cases. I cannot say that all cases would require the Government's help, but I am simply asking for due and suitable provision, and if that man is suitably provided always they may not have to make any provision. I am quite sure that if such a young child is seen crying out of hunger or out of starvation, the Government Member would take pity on that child, otherwise he would be very sorry afterwards. I think this modest amendment will be useful. With these words I move this amendment.

Mr. President: Clause under consideration, amendment moved—

That the following proviso be added at the end of sub-clause (2) of clause 2 :

‘Provided that when a person is so arrested, the Local Government shall make due and suitable provision for the dependents, if any, of the arrested person during the period of his confinement’.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik (Finance Member) : I am sorry that I cannot accept the pathetic appeal of the honourable member on behalf of “the crying child” and accept this amendment. I would call attention to the fact that under this clause no person can be detained in custody for more than fifteen days unless the local Government by a special order otherwise direct, and if the local Government does pass a special order, even then the person cannot be detained for more than two months. I have already explained that this section is designed for use against terrorists. It is quite a common thing for persons to be arrested under the ordinary law and kept in custody for more than fifteen days, very often more than two months. Such persons may ultimately be acquitted. They may be accused in the first instance of comparatively trivial offences. Why should they be treated less favourably than the terrorists? Why should you single out these people who, in my humble opinion, are the most cowardly and vile type of criminals breathing? I decline altogether to be moved by the spectacle of “the crying child.” I would remind the honourable member that the children of the victims of these foul murderers cry too. Any money that Government may have to spend, Government would prefer to spend on the support of the dependents of victims of these murderers rather than on the support of the dependents of the murderers.

Mr. President: The question is—

That the following proviso be added at the end of sub-clause (2) of clause 2 :—

‘Provided that when a person is so arrested, the Local Government shall make due and suitable provision for the dependents, if any, of the arrested person during the period of his confinement.’

The motion was lost.

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq: Sir, I think the next amendment to be moved is the one of which I have given notice.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik (Finance Member) : On a point of order. I have not had any notice of this amendment.

Mr. President: The honourable member has just handed over his amendment to me.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : He has not given two days' notice, I do not know why.

Mr. President : Amendments to Bills are often allowed to be moved even at shorter notice, as sometimes they are important and improve the Bill.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : I am sorry but this amendment raises an entirely new point at the very last moment and I feel—

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq : I want him to consider this point before he opposes my amendment. In future it will be the business of the House not to allow any amendments moved by the Honourable Member, if the ruling is that I cannot move my amendment because the Honourable Member is opposed to my moving it. This is a very minor amendment.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : There are no Government amendments. I have not tabled any amendment.

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq : May I have your permission to move my amendment ?

Mr. President : Will not the honourable member's amendment, if moved and carried, change the executive lock-up into a judicial lock-up ?

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq : My amendment does not exclude executive lock-up as the judicial lock-up does contain executive lock-up. Government want to have so many places as lock-ups, whereas I want to have only one place.

Mr. President : I am not inclined to agree with the honourable member.

Khan Bahdur Shaikh Din Muhammad : Sir, I would request you to kindly inform the House what the amendment is, so that we may also follow the discussion.

Mr. President : As two clear days' notice has not been given and as objection is taken to the moving of the amendment, I disallow it.

Chaudhri Riasat Ali (Gujranwala, Muhammadan, Rural) : Sir, I beg to move—

That in the first proviso to sub-clause (2) of clause 2, line 4, for the word 'fifteen' the word 'seven' be substituted.

The object of having these words in this clause seems to be that it is now required that the man should be removed from the scene of action at once, and that he should be prevented from acting in a certain way which seems objectionable. That seems to be the object. Now, when a man is put in custody, that object is served. He is removed from the place of action. It does not count whether he is there in custody for seven days or whether he is there in custody for fifteen days. It is the sense of humiliation which the man suffers at the time he is arrested and put into custody which counts, it is not the length of time for which he is retained which counts. When a man is arrested he is handcuffed and he is paraded in the streets, in the bazaars and in the court premises and everywhere where he is open to the public view, if he does not mend his ways even with that sense of humiliation, he will not do so even if he were put into custody for fifteen days or even for one month. What I want to impress is that if the mere fact of arresting him and putting him to this disgrace does not serve as an eye

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opener, no length of time will serve this purpose. Therefore I move that the word 'seven' should be substituted for the word 'fifteen.'

Mr. President : Clause under consideration, amendment moved—

That in the first proviso to sub-clause (2) of clause 2, line 4, for the word 'fifteen' the word 'seven' be substituted.

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad : The object of this clause has not been clearly understood by the honourable member from Gujranwala. The clause provides

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that as soon as the arrest is made, it shall be reported to the local Government and the local Government would be the final authority to define the manner and the place of custody as well as the period of custody. This sub-clause further lays down that unless such orders are received from the local Government within fifteen days, the person so arrested shall not be detained any further. The words are "not exceeding 15 days." If the reply is received within 8 days, the local Government's orders shall be obeyed. If the local Government informs the officer who arrested the person that that person should be released, the person shall be released at once and if the local Government orders that he should be detained for a period of two months, then even if the word "seven" is substituted, it will not help the person concerned. This is therefore an unnecessary amendment. The period is only intended to provide for the receipt of the reply from the local Government.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : Even the argument of my learned friend who preceded me, does not destroy the effect of keeping the man for 15 days. After all he knows and the Government knows that no answer is possible within a less period than 15 days. So his argument would only strengthen the argument of the honourable mover of the amendment, that seven days should be sufficient and this will make the Government send the reply as soon as possible and not take 15 days. If that period is considered to be sufficient, it is welcome. Moreover keeping a man for 15 days in the lock-up would certainly harden him and if the man is not given to these ways of crime, 7 days will be most salutary to him, because when he comes back he will abstain from doing any such acts. But if the man is kept for fifteen days in a lock-up, he might get hardened in the custody of the police and then the object of this Bill will be frustrated. So I think 7 days will be sufficient.

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq : The request is a reasonable one. The man is arrested without his knowing why he is arrested and his case is not taken before a judicial officer. Only the Government knows the reason. If this amendment is accepted, the whole procedure will be expedited. When the officer writes to the local Government, it will go to the Home Secretary who may be on tour and he will have to consult His Excellency the Governor or the Home Member who may be in Attock. We do not want that the man should be detained for 15 days. You have taken away the right to defend himself. So his case should be settled as soon as possible. The Honourable the Finance Member has stated that the man will not be arrested unless ordered by the Government. So they must have been aware of the reasons for his arrest and they must at once decide as to what to do with the man.

and not keep his case hanging for 15 days. I do not see why the Government should take more than 7 days. This is a reasonable request. My honourable friend on my left has said that the Government will act expeditiously if left to them. This is all moon-shine.

Mr. President : The question is—

That in the first proviso to sub-clause (2) of clause 2, line 4, for the word 'fifteen' the word 'seven' be substituted.

The motion was lost.

Chaudhri Riasat Ali : Sir, I move—

That in the second proviso to sub-clause (2) of clause 2, line 3, for the words 'two months' the words 'one month' be substituted.

In addition to the reasons which I have submitted in connection with my amendment No. 10, I want to add only this much that after all it is not an offence against the person or property or relating to character with which we are concerned here. It is only based on believing in a different school of thought and if a man happens to belong to a school of thought, different from ours, then we should not be so harsh on him, and commit him for that reason to custody for a period of 2 months. I want to soften the rigour of this clause, to tone it down and to change the acute form of the Bill into a mild one. With these remarks I move the amendment.

Mr. President : Clause under consideration, amendment moved—

That in the second proviso to sub-clause (2) of clause 2, line 3, for the words 'two months' the words 'one month' be substituted.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : Sir, I must oppose this amendment. The honourable member wishes to limit the power of the local Government, not that of an officer, to order detention to one month only. I submit that this is not sufficient time in all cases to expect the local Government to make full enquiries into the previous character and history of the person arrested under this clause. One month is not always sufficient. The enquiries are occasionally very prolonged. They extend over many other provinces and they involve digging up of past records of the persons arrested and possibly of many of his associates. I do not think it is unreasonable that we should ask that detention can, if necessary, be extended to two months. We already possess this power and have used it in a certain number of cases and I do not think that by doing so we have caused any undue hardship. I resist the amendment.

Mr. President : The question is—

That in the second proviso to sub-clause (2) of clause 2, line 3, for the words 'two months' the words 'one month' be substituted.

The motion was lost.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : I move—

"That the second proviso to sub-clause (2) of clause 2 be omitted."

The effect of the omission of this proviso will be that the local Government shall not have this power to keep in custody a man who has committed no offence. The object being to prevent the commission of an offence, fifteen days is quite sufficient for that purpose. And if fifteen days are not going to be sufficient, neither two months will be sufficient. Why should you harass people for two months when the object can be gained, if it can be gained, within 15 days? It is nothing but vindictiveness to keep a man

[Ch. Allah Dad Khan.

without trial, at the sweet will and pleasure of a certain officer, for a period of two months. If the man is to be reformed he will be reformed sooner, if you release him sooner. But if you detain him for a long time, he will become a hardened criminal and will resent his detention. I have seen cases of this sort where a man kept in confinement becomes desperate. He says "I have not committed any offence and I am detained in custody. Without any fault, without any crime having been committed, without any suspicion, I have been kept in the lock-up and I will do my worst." The lock-up, as was contended by my honourable friend from Amritsar, is in this country a terrible thing. All sorts of trouble are given there. If a man is put in the custody of the police, he will be put to all sorts of troubles and tortures (*An honourable member*: Shame). The honourable member cries shame. I say the history behind these lock-ups will clearly prove it, that the police give troubles and tortures.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: I strongly object to these irresponsible remarks.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan: I say in the lock-up a man becomes hardened on account of tortures and troubles by the police (*Interruption*). Is it not the experience of all gentlemen in this House that when a man is sent up to the lock-up, he is tortured?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: No.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan: I say it is the experience of the elected members of the House.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: Certainly not.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan: How can you speak for the elected members of the House. You resigned your elected membership when you were appointed Revenue Member of the Punjab Government.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: I know of no honourable member on those benches who has personal experience of a lock-up.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan: And still you are speaking as an elected member of this House?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: Not an elected member now, but I was once an elected member.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan: Interruption is very easy, but to keep it up is difficult. It is the experience of all.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: No, it is not.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan: I do not use that word which is very appropriate on this occasion. It is the experience of elected members of this House that when a man is arrested by the police, he is put to all sorts of tortures—many a time, not always,—and he is made to confess even

what he has not done. The history of these gentlemen in the conspiracy case will prove it. What has happened to the Crown witness? He afterwards stated that he was pressed by the police to confess. There is a record of what all has been done with him, how he was made to sit or to stand in the sun and so on.

Mr. P. Marsden : He told a lie the second time and the truth the first time. That is obvious.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : He told a lie the first time and truth the second time.

Mr. P. Marsden : How do you know that?

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : It is the experience of all and it is an established fact. I can prove that in 101 cases which have gone up even to the High Court.

I ask, why should you keep a man in confinement for 2 months? Witnesses might have been forthcoming against this man. I do not think such a nasty measure can prevent the commission of these offences. When the time comes then of course this would be useless. When there are no witnesses forthcoming of course then you can keep a man for a long period in confinement and if the witnesses are forthcoming, it is hardly fair to keep him in confinement for 2 months. This is an outrageous act and I wish for the good name of the Government that you should not bring such a hard provision. You should have left this provision so that your good intentions may be quite clear. The general public will think that the Government is driven to the dire necessity of having such a drastic legislation for this purpose and this will have good effect on public opinion. But if you keep a man for 2 months in the lock-up for not having committed any crime but because a police man thought that he was about to act then this will have a diverse effect upon the public mind. This is certainly a very nasty measure. During the martial law days—

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

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : Sir, I am not repeating a single argument. I simply said that during the martial law days—

Mr. President : How will the omission of proviso 2 affect proviso 1, which has been already passed by the House?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : If this proviso is omitted, the Government will be able to keep a person in confinement as long as they like. If the honourable member will read the first proviso he will find it.

Mr. President : Will the honourable member please read the first proviso carefully?

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : Provided that no person shall be detained in custody for a period exceeding fifteen days.

Mr. President : Unless the local Government by special order otherwise directs.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : I see your point, Sir. (*Laughter*).

Mr. President : The question is—

That clause 2 stand part of the Bill.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : Sir, the clause is a very drastic one. Even if it is omitted the other clauses of the Bill are quite sufficient for achieving the object in view. The object in view is that you should remove from the scene persons whose action might lead to public disturbance, whose presence would be a menace to public safety or would be undesirable. If this clause is removed, all these objects can yet be served. You have imprisonment provided for; you can confine the person. You have ensured that no preaching against payment of Government dues will be allowed; you have made safeguards against any seditious meetings. The liberty of these undesirables is curtailed in a thousand and one ways and where is the necessity for embodying a provision like this? Why keep such a person in the lock-up and use such threats as confiscating his property or confine him? If you put the man in the lock-up it will exasperate him all the more and I therefore think that this section should be dropped.

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq (Amritsar City, Muhammadan, Urban) : Sir, this clause is very important. Granted that Government has power to arrest a man, the question where that man is to be kept is still more important. So I appeal to you to let me put my view before you. According to the clause as it stands, the person arrested can be kept here, there or anywhere. Supposing an informer gives a report that such and such a person's mental vision is such that he is likely to commit a crime, or that he is a revolutionary about to commit a crime, and supposing that man is arrested. In all civilised countries the man arrested would be sent to judicial lock-up, but the Government in this province would send that man to any other place they like.

Mr. President : The honourable member is discussing his over-ruled amendment.

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq : Sir, this is such a wide power that we must throw it out. Government do not say any special place, and that is why I oppose this whole clause. If they were to specify any place, say a bungalow, a *bara dari* or any other comfortable place—

Mr. President : The honourable member was not allowed to move his amendment, but he discussed it all the same.

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq : I did not discuss it. I want to substitute, but you say you cannot allow a substitution. The clause does not specify any place. I do not want it to be necessarily a *bara dari* or a nice garden. But the place must be clearly specified. I want to mention a specific kind of internment. There was a municipal commissioner of Lahore—a very respectable man and a candidate for the post of executive officer. He was arrested by a police officer who kept him in custody for seven days in his own house, where I understand he was insulted. Why should Government allow that sort of thing? If you arrest a man, why should you not send him to a definite place? Let it to be a fort in Amritsar or in Lahore. If a man has

committed a crime, he is sent to judicial lock-up. A murderer has to go to a judicial lock-up, because he is not presumed to be guilty until he is found to be guilty. But here is a man who was committed no crime and in whose case there is only a presumption that he is going to commit an offence. Why should he be treated worse than the murderer? All the criminals have a right to be protected. Even a *badmash* has the right—be he a number ten *badmash* or number one hundred *badmash*. But what will happen under the clause is that he will be taken away by the police fifty miles from his home. The police may keep him in Attock or they may keep him in Panipat, absolutely away from his family. This cuts at the very root of the liberty of a person. My point is that offenders who are arrested and detained without trial should at least be kept in a judicial lock-up when even murderers and dacoits are given the facilities of a judicial lock-up. My object is that Government should at least tell us where they are going to keep such men. My amendment seeks to specify the place where the man is going to be kept. The executive officers should not be given the power to keep him anywhere they like. We strongly object to anybody being kept in a police lock-up. There is no visitor from the Council who has a right to go there to see him. No friend can visit him in any unknown place. I want my Honourable friend to assure us that the place where Government intends to keep such prisoners will be such as will be accessible to his lawyers, it will be such as will be accessible to his friends, it will be such as will be accessible to the district magistrate himself or to any other magistrate. Is that man going to be kept at the mercy of the police department? That hits at the very root of justice. My friend asks, why should they not arrest them? My point is if they are arrested, give us the reason why you should keep the place of his confinement a mystery. Why should Government not specify where they are going to keep him? I do not say that Government will do any harm to him intentionally; I do not say that the honourable member will intentionally do something against the man, but there are allegations made in regard to the treatment of Sardar Dilawar Singh and hundred of others who were ill-treated.

Mr. President : The honourable member is repeating himself.

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq : Even after he was released, Government never enquired as to why he was arrested and kept in custody. Let the Honourable Member say that these people will be kept in such and such a place, so that we have confidence. I do not want to oppose just for the sake of opposing. I want that the people should have trust in Government and in the police. If Government were to say that these are the places where these men are going to be kept, that they are not going to keep these men in custody for more than one or two days, then I would not oppose this provision.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : Sir, I beg to move—

That the question be now put.

The motion was carried.

Mr. President : The question is—

That clause 2 stand part of the Bill.

The Council divided : Ayes 39 : Noes 5.

AYES.

Khan Bahadur Dr. K. A. Rahman.	Khan Bahadur Nawab Muhammad
Mr. D. J. Boyd.	Jamal Khan.
Mr. H. Calvert.	Khan Bahadur Mian Ahmad Yar
Lala Labh Chand, Mehra.	Khan, Daultana.
Mr. E. Maya Das.	Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad
Dr. (Mrs.) M. C. Shave.	Hayat Qureshi.
Mian Mushtaq Ahmad.	Maulvi Sir Rahim Bakhsh.
Sardar Bahadur Captain Sardar	Mr. Muhammad Din, Malak.
Janmeja Singh.	Khan Bahadur Captain Malik
The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand,	Muzaffar Khan.
Narang.	Khan Sahib Makhdum Shaikh Mu-
The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan	Muhammad Hassan.
Noon.	Khan Haibat Khan, Daba.
The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra	Sayad Mubarak Ali Shah.
Singh.	Khan Sahib Risaldar Bahadur Nur
Mr. P. Marsden.	Khan.
Mr. R. Sanderson.	Makhdumzada Sayad Muhammad
Mr. F. H. Puckle.	Raza Shah, Gilani.
Rai Bahadur Ambika Prasad.	Rai Jagdev Khan, Kharal.
Mr. C. N. Chandra.	Maulvi Imam-ud-Din.
The Honourable Sir Henry Craik.	Raja Muhammad Sarfaraz Ali
The Honourable Captain Sardar	Khan.
Sikander Hyat Khan.	Khan Bahadur Nawab Chaudhri
Mr. J. W. Hearn.	Fazl Ali.
Mr. C. C. Garbett.	Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sheo-
Khan Bahadur Nawab Muzaffar	Narain Singh.
Khan.	2nd-Lieutenant Sardar Ram Singh.
Mr. M. M. L. Currie.	

NOES.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan.	Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq.
Chaudhri Riasat Ali.	Chaudhri Ram Sarup.
Mian Nurullah.	

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : I only want to announce that in case we finish with the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill in time to-morrow, we will take up the Wild Birds and Wild Animals Protection Bill to-morrow.

The Council then adjourned till 2 P.M., on Tuesday, 22nd November 1932.

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

3RD SESSION OF THE 4TH PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Tuesday, 22nd November, 1932.

THE Council met at the Council Chamber at 2 p.m. of the clock. Mr. President in the chair.

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

CHAUDHRI RAM DITTA MAL, LIQUIDATOR OF THE PUNJAB CO-OPERATIVE PRINTING PRESS SOCIETY, LAHORE.

***2001. Mr. M. A. Ghani :** Will the Honourable the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

- (a) whether Mr. Ram Ditta Mal, Advocate, Lahore, was appointed as liquidator of the Punjab Co-operative Printing Press Society, Lahore (in liquidation) ;
- (b) if so, on what date he was appointed and on what date he took over the charge of the liquidation work of the society ;
- (c) what amount of money has been realised for the society by his personal efforts ;
- (d) whether it is not a fact that he has realised only Rs. 400 so far ;
- (e) whether it is not a fact that the members of the society have themselves paid the whole debt to the creditors of the society mentioned in (a) ;
- (f) whether it is not a fact that the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Lahore, insists on paying to Mr. Ram Ditta Mal mentioned in (a) an amount of the commission on the whole amount mentioned in (d) and (e) ;
- (g) the reasons for paying commission to him on the amount mentioned in (e) ?

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

(b) Chaudhri Ram Ditta Mal was appointed liquidator on 4th January, 1932. He assumed charge of the press on 13th January 1932 ;

(c) Rs. 585-1-2.

(d) No.

(e) No.

(f) No. The question of Chaudhri Ram Ditta Mal's fee is still to be considered.

(g) Does not arise.

Mr. M. A. Ghani : Has the Assistant Registrar offered to pay something by way of liquidation fee ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : I require notice of it.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE TO ELECTRICAL *MISTRI*, PUBLIC
WORKS DEPARTMENT.

*2002. **Mr. M. A. Ghani** : Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

- (a) whether any travelling allowance is paid to the electrical *mistris* of the Public Works Department, Punjab ;
- (b) if answer to (a) be in the negative, the reasons for not paying any travelling allowance ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : (a) Yes, actual travelling expenses.

(b) Does not arise.

Mr. M. A. Ghani : Are the other Government servants paid only actual travelling expenses ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : There are different scales of travelling allowance for different grades of officers.

Mr. M. A. Ghani : Under what category do these electrical *mistris* fall ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : You can easily see. They do not belong to the first grade officials.

Mr. M. A. Ghani : Do they belong to the third or fourth grade ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : They draw the allowance according to their grade.

Mr. M. A. Ghani : What is their grade ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : Subordinate.

CYCLE ALLOWANCE TO OVERSEERS, AND *MISTRI*S, PUBLIC
WORKS DEPARTMENT.

*2003. **Mr. M. A. Ghani** : Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

- (a) whether Rs. 6 are paid as cycle allowance to the overseers of the Public Works Department, Punjab ;
- (b) whether Rs. 1-8-0 are paid as cycle allowance to the electrical *mistris* of the department mentioned in (a) ;
- (c) the reasons for paying Rs. 6 to the overseers mentioned in (a) and Rs. 1-8-0 only to the *mistris* mentioned in (b) ?

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

(c) As overseers are in charge of considerably large areas than *mistris* and have to oversee the work of several *mistris* who have a comparatively small area of charge, the former are paid a higher rate of cycle allowance.

Mr. M. A. Ghani : Is it not a fact that electrical *mistris* have to go about more on cycles than the overseers ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : That is not the question.

Mr. M. A. Ghani : That is my question.

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : *Mistries* can keep their cycles in better repairs. The honourable member must realise that these scales are fixed according to each man's position and work.

Mr. M. A. Ghani : Is it not a fact that cycle repairs would cost just the same for everybody ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : It is a matter of opinion.

TERMINATION OF SERVICES OF SOME *MISTRIES*, PUBLIC WORKS
DEPARTMENT.

***2004. Mr. M. A. Ghani :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

- (a) whether the services of Chanan Din, Hassan Khan and Ganga Din, *Mistries*, in the No. II Electrical Sub-division, Public Works Department, Lahore, were terminated in September last ;
- (b) if so, whether any notice was given to them ;
- (c) if answer to (b) be in the negative, the reasons for not giving notice ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : (a) The reply is in the affirmative. They were subsequently re-employed.

(b) Yes.

(c) Does not arise.

WORK CHARGE ESTABLISHMENT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEER,
PUNJAB.

***2005. Mr. M. A. Ghani :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

- (a) whether the 'Work Charge Establishment' of the Electrical Engineer to Punjab Government are Government servants as defined in the Civil Service Regulations ;
- (b) whether the service of the establishment mentioned in (a) is pensionable ;
- (c) whether they are granted any provident fund ;
- (d) whether they are granted any gratuity ;
- (e) if answers to (b), (c) and (d) or either of them be in the negative, the reasons for not allowing any pension or provident fund or gratuity to the establishment mentioned in (a) ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : (a) The reply is in the affirmative.

(b), (c) and (d) The reply is in the negative.

(e) Rules do not permit otherwise. It may be added that this system is not in any way peculiar to the Work Charge establishment in the Electrical Circle.

MR. ABDUL AZIZ, LIQUIDATOR OF THE PUNJAB CO-OPERATIVE
PRINTING PRESS SOCIETY, LAHORE.

***2006. Mr. M. A. Ghani :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Abdul Aziz was appointed as the liquidator of the Punjab Co-operative Printing Press Society, Lahore (in liquidation) ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that soon after he took over charge of the liquidation work of the society, his services were dispensed with ;
- (c) whether it is a fact that Chaudhri Ram Ditta Mal was appointed as liquidator of the society in place of Mr. Abdul Aziz mentioned in (a) ;
- (d) the reasons for (i) the termination of the services of Mr. Abdul Aziz mentioned in (a), and (ii) the appointment of Chaudhri Ram Ditta Mal mentioned in (c) ?

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

(b) No. There was an interval of 4½ months ;

(c) Yes ;

(d) Chaudhri Ram Ditta Mal was considered more competent to undertake the work of liquidation.

Mr. M. A. Ghani : In what respect was Chaudhri Ram Ditta Mal considered more competent ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : I require notice of that question. The Registrar is the best judge.

Mr. M. A. Ghani : Is it not a fact that Mr. Abdul Aziz has audited many societies before and he has experience ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : I have no knowledge.

MR. GHULAM AHMAD, SUB-INSPECTORSHIP CANDIDATE, CO-OPERATIVE
SOCIETIES, LAHORE.

***2007. Mr. M. A. Ghani :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Ghulam Ahmad, a candidate for the post of sub-inspector of co-operative societies, Lahore, applied to the present Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Lahore, for leave to appear in the B.A. examination of the Punjab University ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that no action was taken by the Assistant Registrar on the application mentioned in (a) ;
- (c) the reasons for not taking action on the application mentioned in (a) ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : Sub-inspectors of co-operative societies are not Government servants, and I regret I have no information concerning them.

Mr. M. A. Ghani : Are not they under the control of the Government ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : No, they are servants of the Co-operative Union.

Mr. M. A. Ghani : Who controls their work ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : The Co-operative Union.

Mr. M. A. Ghani : Is it not a fact that the inspectors of co-operative societies control the work of the sub-inspectors ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : They supervise the work.

Mr. M. A. Ghani : If they supervise the work, will you kindly answer the question.

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : It has been answered.

Mr. M. A. Ghani : From whom have they to take leave ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : I do not know. They do not get leave from Government.

Mr. M. A. Ghani : Is it not a fact that they take leave from the Assistant Registrar ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : I have no knowledge.

Mr. M. A. Ghani : Will you kindly ascertain from the honourable the Financial Commissioner ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : I require notice of that question.

MR. GHULAM AHMAD, SUB-INSPECTORSHIP CANDIDATE, CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, LAHORE.

***2008. Mr. M. A. Ghani :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Ghulam Ahmad was accepted as a candidate for the post of sub-inspector of co-operative societies by the present Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Lahore ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the name of the said Mr. Ghulam Ahmad was removed from the list of candidates for the sub-inspectorship of co-operative societies by the Assistant Registrar mentioned in (a), and if so, when and for what reasons ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : Sub-inspectors of co-operative societies are not Government servants, and I regret I have no information concerning them.

ASSISTANT REGISTRAR, CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, LAHORE.

***2009. Mr. M. A. Ghani :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

- (a) for how many days in a month, at an average, the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Lahore, is on tour ;
- (b) whether his stenographer also accompanies him on tour ;
- (c) if answer to (b) be in the affirmative, reasons for the stenographer's going on tour with the Assistant Registrar mentioned in (a) ;
- (d) if answer to (b) be in the negative, reasons for keeping the stenographer in the office during the absence of the Assistant Registrar when the latter is on tour ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : (a) 12 days.

(b) The Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Lahore, has no stenographer.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Mr. M. A. Ghani : Has he got a typist ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : Notice.

STENOGRAPHER TO THE ASSISTANT REGISTRAR, CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, LAHORE.

***2010. Mr. M. A. Ghani :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that a stenographer is allowed to the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Lahore ;
- (b) whether there is enough work to justify the employment of a stenographer to the Assistant Registrar mentioned in (a) ;

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

(b) Does not arise.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN THE PUNJAB.

***2011. Mr. M. A. Ghani :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing—

- (a) the names, and (b) addresses of the different co-operative societies in the Punjab, arranging them into districts and tahsils and also giving the names of their secretaries and presidents ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : As there are over 20,000 societies in the province, I trust the honourable member will not press me for this information, which would involve an amount of trouble and labour in collecting far beyond its value when ready. I may note that I am not responsible for the appointments of presidents and secretaries of these societies.

Mr. M. A. Ghani : Will you kindly confine the question to the first and second grade societies and answer it ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : It does not arise out of this question.

Mr. M. A. Ghani : It does arise.

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : Notice.

Mr. M. A. Ghani : On a point of order. The original question asked the Honourable Minister to lay on the table the names and addresses of different co-operative societies in the Punjab. He says that the collection of the information would involve trouble and labour. I ask him a supplementary question to lay on the table a statement showing the names and addresses of only the first and second class societies. The Honourable Minister says that this question does not arise. I say this does arise.

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : I require notice if he wants any further information.

MR. FAZAL-UD-DIN, LATE ASSISTANT SIZING MASTER, INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, PANIPAT.

***2012. Mr. M. A. Ghani :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) whether any representation addressed to His Excellency the Governor, Punjab, was made to the Government by Mr. Fazal-ud-Din, late assistant sizing master, Industrial School, Panipat, district Karnal, on the 16th August, 1932 ;
- (b) if so, what action has been taken on the representation ;
- (c) if the answer to (b) be in the negative, reasons for not taking action ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : (a) Representations from Mr. Fazal-ud-Din were received on 25th February 1932 and 17th June 1932 only.

- (b) They were carefully considered by Government and rejected.
- (c) Does not arise.

MR. FAZAL-UD-DIN, LATE ASSISTANT SIZING MASTER, INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, PANIPAT.

***2013. Mr. M. A. Ghani :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) whether Mr. Fazal-ud-Din, late assistant sizing master, Government Industrial School, Panipat, district Karnal, appealed to the Director of Industries, Punjab, on the 8th of January, 1932 ;
- (b) the action taken by the said Director on the appeal mentioned in (a) ;
- (c) whether it is a not a fact that no information has so far been sent to Mr. Fazal-ud-Din mentioned in (a) as regards his appeal ;
- (d) if answer to (c) be in the negative, reasons for not sending the information to the said Mr. Fazal-ud-Din ?

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

(b) It was properly considered and rejected.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

**PROCESS-SERVER AND BAILIFF IN DISTRICT JUDGE'S COURT,
LAHORE.**

***2014. Mr. M. A. Ghani :** Will the Honourable Finance Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a special process-server and bailiff attached with the Liquidation Office of the District Judge, Lahore ;

(b) how many attachments were effected, notices and summons served and arrests made at an average by the process-server and bailiff mentioned in (a) during the past 12 months ;

(c) whether there is enough work for the process-server and bailiff mentioned in (a) to justify his employment ;

(d) if answer to (c) be in the negative, reasons for not retrenching the post of the process-server and bailiff mentioned in (a) and for not entrusting his work to the regular process-serving agency of the district court, Lahore ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a) No, but there is an usher who has been working as process-server and bailiff to that court for the last twelve years.

(b) The following processes were issued and executed during the past twelve months :—

			<i>Issued.</i>	<i>Executed.</i>
Warrants of attachment	..	..	301	195
Notices and summonses	..	..	521	403
Warrants of arrest ..	..	..	168	97

(c) Yes.

(d) Does not arise.

LIQUIDATION CLERK.

***2015. Mr. M. A. Ghani :** Will the Honourable Finance Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a liquidation clerk attached to the court of the District Judge, Lahore ;

(b) how many cases of liquidation are pending in the court mentioned in (a) ;

(c) whether it is not a fact that the district judge mentioned in (a) hears the liquidation cases generally once a week, and that also for a short time ;

- (d) whether it is not a fact that the liquidation clerk mentioned in (a) generally has to sit with the District Judge, Lahore, as his reader only once a week, and that also for a short time ;
- (e) reasons for keeping a whole time liquidation clerk for the cases mentioned in (b) and reasons for not entrusting the cases to the clerk of court and the reader of the District Judge mentioned in (a) ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a) Yes.

(b) About 1,100.

(c) and (d) Once a week ; the duration of the sittings vary.

(e) The clerk has a considerable amount of correspondence and other work to attend to and those in the best position to judge consider it should be a full time appointment.

LIQUIDATION CLERK.

***2016. Mr. M. A. Ghani :** Will the Honourable Finance Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that the present incumbent of the post of the liquidation clerk of the District Judge, Lahore, passed his LL.B. examination of the Punjab University by regularly attending the Law College, Lahore, while he was in office as the liquidation clerk ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the liquidation clerk mentioned in (a) joined the Law College with the sanction of the High Court and managed to attend the College regularly with the permission of the District Judge, Lahore ;
- (c) reasons for the sanction of the High Court and for the permission of the District Judge mentioned in (b) ;
- (d) whether it is not a fact that the liquidation clerk mentioned in (a) sits idle for more than 5 hours a day or so in his office ;
- (e) reasons for not retrenching the post of the liquidation clerk mentioned in (a) ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a) Yes.

(b) He did so with the permission of the District Judge.

(c) As the law lectures are held in the morning he was able to attend office regularly at 10 A.M. except on two days in the week when he attended at 11 A.M.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

SUPPLY OF INFORMATION BY THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES.

***2017. Mr. M. A. Ghani :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Agent of the Trade Museum, Lahore, wrote to the Director of Industries, Punjab, Lahore, on the

[Mr. M. A. Ghani.]

28th of April 1932 to supply to him the names and addresses of the various departments and institutions under him (the Director);

- (b) whether it is a fact that the above mentioned Agent on the 26th of August, 1932 sent a reminder of the letter mentioned in (a);
- (c) whether it is a fact that the Director of Industries supplied the required information on the 21st of October, 1932 (i.e., after six months);
- (d) whether it is a fact that in the letter giving the required information the Director of Industries, Punjab, referred to the letter of the Agent (mentioned in (a)) of the 26th of August, 1932 and not that of the 28th of April, 1932;
- (e) reasons for supplying the information after six months as mentioned in (c) and for not referring to the original letter mentioned in (a), but to the reminder mentioned in (b) above?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : I have got the answer to this question ready. But I consider that this is a question which should not really be answered and should not have been put.

Mr. M. A. Ghani : When you have been pleased to admit the question, what right has the Honourable Minister to say this?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : In view of your remarks the other day, I think this question need not be answered. It is about somebody writing to an officer.

Mr. President : If the Honourable Minister thinks that it is not in the public interest to answer the question, he need not answer it.

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : I will answer the question now. But I hope that in future such questions will not be put.

(a) Yes, this was one of the several requests contained in the letter of the 28th April 1932 which was duly replied to by the Director of Industries in a letter sent by him in June 1932.

(b) With the letter dated the 26th August 1932, the firm forwarded to the Director of Industries a copy of the letter forwarded by the firm to the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, and at the same time sent a reminder for the supply of the list which had not accompanied the letter sent in June to the firm.

(c) Yes, but the letter of the 28th April 1932 was replied to in June 1932. There were numerous references either from the firm or from other provinces and departments about the firm and the papers were constantly on the move. The reply was sent at the earliest practical opportunity.

(d) Yes. The correct method of dealing with correspondence is to refer to the last letter on the subject.

(e) *Vide* replies under (c) and (d) above—there have been numerous enquiries either from the firm or from other quarters about the firm and the papers were generally on the move.

Mr. M. A. Ghani : Is it not a fact that the Agent, Trade Museum, only wanted the names of the institutions under the Department of Industries ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : I have answered the question as put.

Mr. M. A. Ghani : You have not answered it.

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : I cannot answer it better.

LEGAL PRACTITIONERS, HIGH COURT, LAHORE.

***2018. Mr. M. A. Ghani :** Will the Honourable Finance Member be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing—

- (a) the names of the legal practitioners on (i) "The Crown List" and (ii) "The Defence List" of the High Court of Judicature at Lahore for the last five years ;
- (b) the total amount earned by the legal practitioners on the lists mentioned in (a) during the period they have been on the lists mentioned in (a) ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a) It is not the practice to disclose names.

	Rs.
(b) Legal practitioners on the "Crown List" ..	1,10,543
Legal practitioners on the "Defence List" ..	31,970

SUB-INSPECTORSHIP CANDIDATES, CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, LAHORE.

***2019. Mr. M. A. Ghani :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that in the approved list of the candidates for the post of sub-inspector of co-operative societies, Mr. Muhammad Yusaf was senior to Sayad Nabi Ali Shah ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that Sayad Zahur Husain Shah, Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Lahore, made Sayad Nabi Ali Shah senior to Mr. Muhammad Yusaf ;
- (c) the reasons why Sayad Nabi Ali Shah was made senior to Muhammad Yusaf ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : Candidates for sub-inspectorship are not in any way the concern of Government and I regret I have no information to give the honourable member.

TONGAS AND MOTOR CARS NEAR THE DISTRICT COURT BAR ROOMS, LAHORE.

***2020. Mr. M. A. Ghani :** Will the Honourable Member for Finance be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that all tongas and motor cars going to the district courts at Lahore have been ordered to pass in front of the Bar Room District Courts, Lahore ;

[Mr. M. A. Ghani.]

- (b) whether he is aware that the passing of the tongas and motor cars mentioned in (a) raise clouds of dust and noise to the great inconvenience of the members of the District Bar using the Bar Room mentioned in (a) ;
- (c) whether it is a fact that a deputation on behalf of the District Bar Association, Lahore, waited upon the Deputy Commissioner, Lahore, and requested him to redress the grievance mentioned in (b) ;
- (d) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Commissioner mentioned in (c) promised to the deputation mentioned in (c) to do the needful in the matter ;
- (e) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Commissioner has done nothing so far to redeem the promise mentioned in (d) ;
- (f) reasons for not redeeming the promise mentioned in (d) and for not redressing the grievance mentioned in (b) ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a) Tongas and motor cars have been ordered to pass along a road which happens to be in front of the Bar Room.

(b) Some inconvenience is doubtless caused to the occupants of this room as to those of the various other rooms near the roadway.

(c)—(f) The Deputy Commissioner has received a number of deputations and representations regarding traffic arrangements in the Kutchery compound, which constitute a difficult problem. He is not aware of any promises left unredeemed.

ADMISSION OF MESSRS. RANBIR SINGH AND DURGA DAS IN THE LAW COLLEGE, LAHORE.

***2021. Mr. Mukand Lal Puri :** Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state—

- (a) if he is aware that Mr. Ranbir Singh Vir, son of Lala Khushal Chand, proprietor of the *Milap*, was studying in the LL.B. class of the Law College when he was arrested in connection with the conspiracy case in December 1930 ;
- (b) if admission in the LL.B. class was refused to Mr. Ranbir Singh Vir, after he had been acquitted in January 1932 by the High Court who found that no case was proved against him ;
- (c) if the co-accused Mr. Durga Das, who had also been acquitted, was admitted in the LL.B. class of the Law College ;
- (d) if the Principal of the Law College refused admission alleging that he had been ordered by the Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University to do so ;
- (e) the reasons why Mr. Ranbir Singh was refused admission and why his case was differentiated from that of Mr. Durga Das ?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) The decision was that of the Principal who has full authority, subject to the control of the college committee, in such matters.

(e) It is not in the public interest to disclose the reasons.

ARREST OF MR. RANBIR SINGH.

***2022. Mr. Mukand Lal Puri :** Will the Honourable Finance Member be pleased to state—

- (a) under what law Mr. Ranbir Singh Vir has been arrested and detained in the Lahore Fort and for how long it is proposed to detain him ;
- (b) the reasons for the arrest and detention of Mr. Ranbir Singh ;
- (c) if it is a fact that Mr. Ranbir Singh was keeping indifferent health at the time of his arrest, and that at present his temperature rises every day ;
- (d) if this rise of temperature is not the result of his incarceration ;
- (e) if Mr. Ranbir Singh is being confined in a solitary cell like a condemned prisoner ;
- (f) if the father of Mr. Ranbir Singh applied to have him examined by a private medical practitioner ;
- (g) whether his request was refused ;
- (h) if so, the reasons for the refusal ;
- (i) if it is a fact that Mr. Jenkins, Superintendent of Police, told Mr. Ranbir Singh that he would be detained soon under Regulation III of 1818 ;
- (j) if Government intends to recommend or has recommended the detention of Mr. Ranbir Singh under Regulation III of 1818 ; if so, what are the reasons ;
- (k) why Mr. Ranbir Singh is kept in the Fort and not in the jail ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a) Ranbir Singh was arrested under section 8, Special Powers Ordinance. The order of the Governor in Council authorises detention in custody for a period of two months.

(b) Because there was good reason for believing that he was acting in a manner prejudicial to the public safety or peace.

(c) He was not quite fit when he was arrested. Medical reports on 22nd October 1932 and 29th October 1932 showed that he was then quite fit.

(d) On the contrary, his health has improved.

(e) No. He is allowed association with selected persons and an interview once a week.

(f) and (g) Yes.

(h) Adequate arrangements already exist for the medical care of the prisoner.

(i), (j) and (k) Government does not consider that it would be in the public interest to disclose the other information asked for by the honourable member.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT BY DR. NIZAM-UD-DIN IN THE LAHORE
MODEL CREDIT AND THRIFT SOCIETY.

*2023. **Mr. M. A. Ghani** : Will the Honourable the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

- (a) whether Mr. Zahur Husain, the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Lahore, made a complaint to the police to prosecute Dr. Nizam-ud-Din, M.B. (Homeo), for embezzling the funds of the Lahore Model Credit and Thrift Society, Lahore (now in liquidation) ;
- (b) whether it is not a fact that the said Dr. Nizam-ud-Din was prosecuted, but was, after a long and protracted hearing of the case, discharged by a magistrate, 1st class, Lahore ;
- (c) whether Mr. Zahur Husain mentioned in (a) took legal advice from the law officers of the Crown before making the complaint to the police mentioned in (a) ;
- (d) if the answer to (c) be in the negative, the reasons for not taking the advice mentioned in (c) ;
- (e) the amount of money (all told) spent by the Government on the case against the accused ;
- (f) whether the amount mentioned in (e) has been realised from the Assistant Registrar ;
- (g) if answer to (f) be in the negative, the reasons for not realising the money from the Assistant Registrar ?

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

(c) I cannot say.

(d) It is not necessary or customary to take legal advice before reporting a *prima facie* case of embezzlement to the police.

(e) I regret the information is not available.

(f) No.

(g) No liability attaches to the Assistant Registrar as he was merely performing his duty.

Mr. M. A. Ghani : Is it not a fact that in practice every Government officer takes legal advice before starting prosecution against a subordinate ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : Not before reporting a matter to the police.

ASSISTANT REGISTRAR'S ENQUIRY REGARDING CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY,
KOT RADHA KISHAN.

*2024. **Mr. M. A. Ghani** : Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that an inquiry was made into the conduct of Sardar Chanan Singh, inspector of co-operative societies, Chunian, district Lahore, by the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Lahore ;

- (b) whether it is a fact that the Assistant Registrar mentioned in (a) went to Kot Radha Kishan on the 3rd of April 1932 or so and demanded the books of the local co-operative credit society through Mian Akbar Ali, auditor, co-operative societies, Chunian, district Lahore, at 9 P.M. ;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the society mentioned in (b) refused to hand over the books to the Assistant Registrar mentioned in (a) on the grounds that it was Sunday on that day, that the hour was so late and it was pitch dark then, that the office-bearers were honorary, that the notice of demand of books was so short, and that no meeting of the society could be held at that time ;
- (d) whether it is a fact that on the refusal on the part of some of the members of the society as mentioned in (c), the Assistant Registrar mentioned in (a) abused and threatened the members of the society whereupon one of them hurled his shoe at the Assistant Registrar and abused him flagrantly and an altercation ensued ;
- (e) the reasons for the Assistant Registrar's demanding the books of the society at the late hour as mentioned in (b) and for the Assistant Registrar's conduct in creating the scene as mentioned in (d) ;
- (f) what action has been taken against the Assistant Registrar for demanding the books of the society at the late hour as mentioned in (b) and for creating the scene as mentioned in (c) ;
- (g) if answer to (f) be in the negative, reasons for not taking any action ?

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

(b) No.

(c), (d), (e), (f) and (g) Do not arise.

COMPLAINT AGAINST MR. FAZAL HAQ, CANDIDATES INSPECTOR, CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, LAHORE.

***2025. Mr. M. A. Ghani :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that Sardar Chanan Singh inspector of co-operative societies, Chunian, district Lahore, made a report to the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Lahore, against Mr. Fazal Haq, candidate inspector, co-operative societies, Lahore, for "fictitious audit" ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the Assistant Registrar mentioned in (a) took no action on the report against Mr. Fazal Haq mentioned in (a) ;
- (c) if answer to (b) be in the affirmative, what action has been taken against the Assistant Registrar mentioned in (a) for not taking any action as mentioned in (b) ;
- (d) if answer to (b) be in the negative, the action taken against Mr. Fazal Haq by the Assistant Registrar mentioned in (a) ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : The Registrar has not traced any official record of such an incident. If the honourable member will give further particulars I will try to secure information.

RE-ENGAGEMENT OF MR. ABDUL AZIZ, EXECUTION AGENT, CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, LAHORE.

***2026. Mr. M. A. Ghani :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that Agha Atta Ullah Khan, late Assistant Registrar, co-operative societies, Lahore, dismissed Mr. Abdul Aziz, execution agent, co-operative societies, Lahore ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that Mr. Zahur Hussain, the present Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Lahore, re-engaged Mr. Abdul Aziz mentioned in (a) ;
- (c) the reasons for the re-engagement of Mr. Abdul Aziz mentioned in (a) ;
- (d) whether it is permissible for an officer to re-engage a man dismissed by his predecessor ;
- (e) if answer to (d) be in the negative, what action has been taken against the Assistant Registrar mentioned in (a) for re-engaging the said Mr. Abdul Aziz ?

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

(b), (c), (d) and (e) Do not arise.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAH PUNJAB CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT, LAHORE.

***2027. Mr. M. A. Ghani :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Anjuman-i-Islah, Punjab, Co-operative Department, Lahore, made a representation to the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Punjab, Lahore, on 6th August, 1932, for permission to wait in a deputation upon him as regards certain grievances of the public against the Co-operative Department ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that in reply to the representation mentioned in (a), the Registrar wrote on the 10th of August, 1932, " the last thing I should dream of doing is to see any deputation from this mushroom Anjuman " ;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the Anjuman mentioned in (a) wanted to suggest certain reforms in the Co-operative Department ;
- (d) if answer to (c) be in the negative, what action has been taken against the Registrar mentioned in (a) for his using unbecoming language mentioned in (b) ;
- (e) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Lahore, did allow a deputation on behalf of the Anjuman mentioned in (a) on the 9th of August, 1932 and heard their grievances ;

- (f) reasons for not allowing the deputation mentioned in (a) to wait upon the Registrar mentioned in (a) and for his using the language mentioned in (b) ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : (a) Government has no knowledge of the existence of any such body ;

- (b) to (f) Do not arise.

TAKING OF BRIBE BY DR. K. S. THAPAR, ASSISTANT SURGEON, GUJRAT.

***2028. Mr. M. A. Ghani :** Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state—

- (a) whether an article under the heading of "*Rishwat satani ki pardah poshi*," at page 4 and columns 3 and 4 of the *Sadayat*, Gujrat, of 21st October, 1982 on the subject of the taking of bribe by Dr. K. S. Thapar, assistant surgeon, Gujrat, from certain injured persons brought to his notice ;..

- (b) if so, what action has been taken by him in this respect ;

- (c) if answer to (b) be in the negative, reasons for not taking action ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : (a) Yes, I have now seen that article ;

- (b) The matter is being investigated departmentally ;

- (c) Does not arise.

SUB-REGISTRARS IN SIALKOT DISTRICT.

***2029. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that as against 49,955 Sikhs and 179,595 Hindus there are 609,689 Muslims in the Sialkot district ;

- (b) whether at present there are two Muslim and two Sikh sub-registrars in the district ;

- (c) whether one of the Muslim sub-registrars is on the eve of retirement, and that the Honourable Minister intends to appoint a Hindu in his place ;

- (d) if answers to the above questions are in the affirmative, whether Government will be pleased to reconsider the claims of more than six lakhs of Muslims as against less than half a lakh of Sikhs and less than two lakhs of Hindus ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : (a) Yes, with the exception of Sikhs whose number is 94,955 and not 49,955 as stated by the honourable member.

- (b) Yes.

(c) Chaudhri Abdulla Khan, sub-registrar at Narowal is due to retire on 15th November 1982 and Chaudhri Inayat Ullah Khan has been selected in his place.

- (d) Does not arise.

ANNUAL PROVINCIAL RECEIPTS.

***2030. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Finance Member be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the annual provincial receipts from the following sources :—

- (a) Land revenue ;
- (b) Canal rates ; and
- (c) Excise ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : The honourable member has not indicated the years for which he desires to obtain information. The figures of actual receipts for the three years ending 1931-32 were—

	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Land Revenue (Gross) ..	4,57,14,128	4,59,48,630	3,62,41,546
(b) Canal Rates ; and ..	4,40,44,796	4,07,25,633	3,84,92,556
(c) Excise	1,15,07,096	1,11,52,068	96,83,644

TOTAL ANNUAL RECEIPTS OF THE PROVINCE AND THE SHARE OF THE COMMUNITIES.

***2031. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Finance Member be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the percentage of contribution made by each community of the province to the total annual receipts from the source of—

- (a) Land Revenue ;
- (b) Canal Rates ; and
- (c) Excise ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a) The figures for the year 1928 are as follows as regards land revenue. No information later than 1928 is available—

	Per cent.
Muhammadans	49·88
Hindus	23·27
Sikhs	26·26
Others	·64

(b) and (c) The figures are not available.

LALA CHAMAN LAL, MEMBER, DISTRICT BOARD, GURGAON.

***2032. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government kindly state—

- (a) whether Lala Chaman Lal, pleader of Palwal, has been nominated a member of the District Board of Gurgaon ;
- (b) whether Lala Chaman Lal is a voter on the electoral roll of any district board constituency in the Gurgaon district ;
- (c) whether Lala Chaman Lal owns any agricultural land in the Gurgaon district ;

- (d) whether Lala Chaman Lal pays any local rate, professional or *haisiyat* tax or any other rate or cess to the District Board of Gurgaon ;
- (e) whether Lala Chaman Lal owns any house property in the Gurgaon district ;
- (f) whether it is a fact that the home district of Lala Chaman Lal is not Gurgaon ;
- (g) what interest Lala Chaman Lal has been nominated to represent, and whether that interest could not be represented by any other non-agriculturist pleader with his native residence in the Gurgaon district ;
- (h) whether it is a fact that Lala Chaman Lal was not at all recommended by the Deputy Commissioner, and if so, whether his name was included in the list of persons recommended in the first instance ;
- (i) the date of the original recommendations of the Deputy Commissioner for nomination and the date of recommendation, if any, favouring the nomination of Lala Chaman Lal ?

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

(b) No.

(c) No.

(d) No.

(e) No.

(f) Yes : but he has for some time been carrying on his occupation in Gurgaon district.

(g) Lala Chaman Lal was appointed a member for the purpose of representing non-agriculturist *haisiyat* tax-payers. Local officers were asked to recommend the appointment of a non-agriculturist *haisiyat* tax-payer but they failed to find a suitable person and as telegrams and letters had been received supporting Lala Chaman Lal's appointment, he was appointed a member.

(h) Lala Chaman Lal was not recommended by Deputy Commissioner and his name was not shown in the list in question.

(i) The recommendations of the Deputy Commissioner were forwarded by him on the 17th March 1932.

ELECTIONS TO THE SONEPAT MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE.

***2033. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government kindly state—

- (a) whether an election for ward No. 2 of the Sonapat Municipal Committee, in the Rohtak district, was held on the 1st August, 1931 ;
- (b) whether the defeated candidate filed an objection petition and the election was set aside as null and void by the officer who was appointed to hear the petition ;
- (c) whether the District Judge of Rohtak upset the decision referred to in (b) and upheld the result of the election as valid ;

[R. B. Chaudhri Chhotu Ram.]

- (d) whether it is a fact that the Commissioner of the Ambala division interfered with the decision of the District Judge and accepted the decision referred to in (b) as sound ;
- (e) whether it is a fact that the Commissioner of the Ambala division did not act upon the decision of the officer appointed to hear another objection petition relating to another election held on the 3rd August, 1931 for ward No. 3 of the Sonapat Municipal Committee, although the decision was not appealed against to the District Judge ;
- (f) if the answer to (d) and (e) is in the affirmative, on what provision of the Municipal Election Rules the action of the Commissioner was based ;
- (g) if the action of the Commissioner was illegal, what action the Government proposes to take to rectify the mistake and give effect to the requirements of the law ?

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

(b) An election petition was so presented, and the Commission reported to the Commissioner that the election should be set aside. The Commission has no power to pass final orders in the matter, but makes a report to Government in the case of first class and to the Commissioner in the case of second class municipalities.

(c) The District Judge disagreed with the findings of the Commission and recorded the opinion that the election should be deemed valid. The District Judge has merely to record his opinion on the findings of the Commission, and it is for Government or the Commissioner, as the case may be, to pass final orders in the matter.

(d) No. The Commissioner passed orders in accordance with the opinion expressed by the District Judge.

(e) In another case, to which the honourable member is presumably referring, a reference was made to the District Judge, who agreed with the findings of the Commission, but the Commissioner passed orders contrary to the opinion of both those authorities.

(f) Does not arise. I may state, however, that it has been decided by Government that the Commissioner's order in question is null and void, as he has no option in the matter and is bound by sub-rule (1) of rule 91 of the Municipal Election Rules, 1930, to pass orders in accordance with the opinion recorded by the District Judge.

(g) The Commissioner has been directed to pass orders in accordance with the provisions of the statutory rules referred to above.

CASES UNDER THE MOTOR VEHICLES ACT IN ROHTAK DISTRICT.

*2034. **Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Member for Finance kindly state—

- (a) the number of cases under the Motor Vehicles Act tried by the District Magistrate and the Additional District Magistrate of Rohtak, respectively, during the six months ending on the 31st October, 1932 ;

- (b) the proportion of acquittals to convictions in the two courts referred to in (a) respectively, in relation to the cases, tried during the six months ending on the 31st October, 1932 ;
- (c) the average of fine per case of conviction in each of the two courts, respectively ?

Mr. C. C. Garbett (Chief Secretary) :—

(a) District Magistrate	14
Additional District Magistrate	237
(b) District Magistrate	1 : 13
Additional District Magistrate	1 : 6
(c) District Magistrate	Rs. 4
Additional District Magistrate	Rs. 26

1ST CLASS MAGISTRATES IN ROHTAK DISTRICT.

***2035. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram:** Will the Honourable Member for Finance kindly state the number of cases (excluding cases under the Motor Vehicles Act) pending on 31st October, 1932 in the court of each of the 1st class magistrates at Rohtak and the number of cases (excluding cases under the Motor Vehicles Act) disposed of by each of them in the months of August, September and October, 1932 ?

Mr. C. C. Garbett (Chief Secretary) : A statement containing the information required is laid on the table.

No.	Names of magistrates.	Number of cases excluding cases under the Motor Vehicles Act pending on 31st October, 1932, in the courts of each of the 1st class magistrates.	NUMBER OF CASES EXCLUDING CASES UNDER THE MOTOR VEHICLES ACT DISPOSED OF BY THE 1ST CLASS MAGISTRATES IN THE MONTHS OF			
			August 1932.	September 1932.	October 1932.	Total.
1.	E. H. Lincoln, Esquire, District Magistrate.	1	7	4	3	14
2.	Rai Sahib Lala Amar Nath, Additional District Magistrate.	16	38	14	4	56
3.	M. R. Sachdev, Esquire, I.C.S., Sub-Divisional Officer, Sonapat.	25	21	19	24	64
4.	Mian Rattan Singh, G.A.I.	24	25	13	15	53
5.	Sardar Harbans Singh, Section 30 Magistrate.	8	16	1	..	17
6.	Chaudhri Mohammad Anwar Khan, Revenue Assistant.	2	12	5	2	19
7.	Chaudhri Belbir Singh, Treasury Officer.	..	23	..	..	23
8.	Hakim Fazl-i-Husain, Special Magistrate.	15	7	30	35	72
9.	Raja Faiz Ali Khan ..	29	20	22	13	55
10.	Chaudhri Rattan Singh ..	39	15	18	14	47
11.	Mr. W. Jackson ..	2	..	..	..	..

(Took over charge on 28th October 1932, afternoon).

SELECTION GRADE OF SUB-INSPECTORS OF POLICE.

***2036. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Member for Finance kindly state whether any promotions to the selection grade among sub-inspectors have been made in the Eastern Range in 1931 and 1932 ; if not, why not ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : Six promotions were made in 1931 and four in 1932.

COPYING AGENCY, DISTRICT AND SESSIONS COURT, KARNAL.

***2037. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Member for Finance kindly state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that the copying agency attached to the court of District and Sessions Judge at Karnal has been abolished ; if so, since when ;
- (b) the annual saving to Government expected to result from the abolition referred to in (a) ;
- (c) the number of applications for copies made at the office of the District and Sessions Judge at Karnal by litigants from the district of Rohtak during the first ten months of the current calendar year ;
- (d) the railway fare from Rohtak to Karnal ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a) No Copying Agency was ever attached to the court of the District and Sessions Judge, Karnal.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) 120.

(d) Re. 1-3-0 for 3rd class.

COPYING CHARGES IN ROHTAK.

***2038. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Member for Revenue kindly state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that under the present practice in the district of Rohtak an applicant for copies has to deposit beforehand an amount which will approximately cover the copying charges ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the depositor has to apply in person for the refund of the balance ;
- (c) whether Government is, under the rules, empowered to realise as an arrear of land revenue any sum due from the applicant for copies and not paid by him, and if so, why the practice referred to in (a) has been introduced ;
- (d) the amount for the realisation of which Government had to issue a special process during the last year of the old practice which did not insist on advance deposits ;
- (e) whether Government has any objection to the restoration of the old practice in view of the expense and inconvenience caused to private men by the present practice and in view of the corruption and dishonesty to which the present practice lends itself ;

- (f) if the restoration of the old practice is not possible, whether Government has any objection to the framing of a rule directing that all items of balances should be remitted to depositors by money orders ;
- (g) the total amount of all the items of balance in the Rohtak district in 1931 ; how much of it has been refunded and how much is lying undisbursed ;
- (h) whether the refund when made is made before a magistrate ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) Yes. This is the rule for the whole province.

- (b) Not necessarily ; it may be sent by money order ;
- (c) Only in the case of copies of revenue records under section 98 (a) of the Land Revenue Act.
- (d) Rs. 86-7-0 was the loss suffered by the state on copies other than those under the Land Revenue Act.
- (e) Yes, the state was losing considerable sums under the old system owing to the number of people who refused to accept copies sent V. P. P.
- (f) This is already permitted.
- (g) Rs. 29-2-0 out of which Rs. 16-15-0 have been refunded.
- (h) Yes.

REFUND OF FINES IMPOSED BY COURTS.

***2039. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Member for Finance kindly state—

- (a) the present system governing the refund of fines when remitted in whole or in part by an appellate court ;
- (b) whether the Government has any objection, and if so, what, to a modification of the present rules in such a manner as to permit of refunds being made by money order ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a) The present practice governing the refund of fines is that a certificate is prepared by the appellate court without an application by the payee and sent to the original court for delivery to the payee either direct or through the tahsil. The refund can then be paid by the Treasury Officer on the appearance and the receipt of the person entitled to it, after production of the authority. An amount not exceeding Rs. 100 can be remitted by money order on an application, supported by the certificate mentioned, being forwarded by the payee to the Treasury Officer.

(b) Government have received no complaints regarding the present system, but they are prepared to consider the possibility of modifying the rules if the honourable member can suggest reasons for doing so.

CLOSURES ON THE LOWER BARI DOAB CANAL.

***2040. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Member for Revenue kindly state the number and duration of the various closures which took place on the Lower Bari Doab Canal in the Montgomery district on the minor known as 6-R. ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : If the honourable member will state the period to which he refers, the information will be supplied.

WATER SUPPLY IN MINOR 6-R, OF THE LOWER BARI DOAB CANAL.

***2041. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Member for Revenue kindly state the time of the year when a failure of water supply will affect the flowering of American cotton most adversely, and whether it is a fact that the minor 6-R of the Lower Doab Canal in the Montgomery district was closed at this critical period?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : Failure of water in September most adversely affects the flowering of American cotton, Minor 6-R was not closed during that month this year.

SENATE AND SYNDICATE OF THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.

***2042. 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 members of the Senate and the Syndicate of the Punjab University coming from the towns of Lahore, Amritsar, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, Multan and Ambala ;
- (b) the number among the members of the Senate and the Syndicate coming from each of the five revenue divisions ;
- (c) the number of rural members on the Senate and the Syndicate ;
- (d) the proportion of elected and nominated members on the Senate ;
- (e) the reasons on which the practical elimination of rural members from the Senate and the Syndicate is justified ;
- (f) why the Government has failed to nominate members representing rural interests ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : I regret that the answer to this question is not yet ready. It will be supplied to the honourable member when ready.

LOWER CHENAB CANAL.

***2043. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member kindly state—

- (a) whether Government is aware that distribution of water on the Lower Chenab Canal is getting from bad to worse every year ;
- (b) if so the reasons for it ;
- (c) whether the Government has a scheme in hand to put things right ;
- (d) what would it cost to put things right all at once ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) The distribution between individual outlets in places is defective.

(b) The accumulation of an excessive amount of silt in branches and distributaries.

(c) Yes.

(d) This is impossible, so question of cost does not arise.

COTTON POOL IN LYALLPUR.

***2044. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that factory owners at Lyallpur have again pooled this year and are making zamindars part with their crop at a much cheaper rate than in other *mandis* ;
- (b) the price of cotton in Lyallpur during the third week of October and the first week of November 1932 ;
- (c) whether it is a fact that in some *mandis* the corresponding rate was higher by eight annas to one rupee, and if so, in which ;
- (d) whether the Honourable Member is aware that those who have pooled in Lyallpur are trying to create monopoly conditions for themselves by not allowing anybody else to work a factory in Lyallpur ;
- (e) whether the Government is prepared to take any action against these pools and the factory owners ; if so, when ;
- (f) whether the Government is prepared to support financially any enterprise by the zamindars if they want to start their own factories on the co-operative system ;
- (g) in which other *mandis* of the Lyallpur district these pools exist this year ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) The reply to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. In connection with the second part a statement is laid on the table which will show that the average price for *Desi* and American cotton during the third week of October 1932 did not vary very greatly, although in the non-pooled area the price realized was slightly higher.

(b) Please see the statement laid on the table.

(c) The reply to the first part of the question is in the negative. The reply to the second part does not, therefore, arise.

(d) It is understood that all the existing factories in Lyallpur have entered into a pool.

(e) The law gives no power to Government to interfere in the matter. The matter is, however, receiving the attention of the Punjab Government and the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

(f) The number of cotton ginning and pressing factories already in existence exceeds the requirements of the province and hence pools are being formed. It is, therefore, evident that the starting of new factories will not be a solution of the difficulty to which the honourable member refers.

(g) It is understood that in addition to Lyallpur, pools have been formed in Chak Jhumra, Tandlianwala and Jaranwala *mandis* of the Lyallpur district.

[Hon. Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan.]

Statement showing prices of cotton at Lyallpur, Jaranwala and Gojra.

Date.	LYALLPUR (POOL).		JARANWALA (POOL).		GOJRA (POOL).	
	Dest.	American.	Dest.	American.	Dest.	American.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
22nd October 1932	6 6 6	No arrivals	6 12 3	No arrivals	6 9 0	No arrivals.
23rd October 1932	6 9 6	Ditto.	6 8 0	Ditto.	6 9 6	Ditto.
24th October 1932	6 8 3		6 10 0		6 11 6	7 6 3
25th October 1932	6 9 6		6 12 0		6 14 3	7 7 6
26th October 1932	6 9 6	7 4 0	6 13 0		6 14 0	
27th October 1932	6 10 0	7 10 0	6 13 6	7 6 0		
28th October 1932	6 9 6	7 11 3	6 13 0	7 6 6	6 14 6	7 12 8
Average price for the 3rd week of October 1932	6 8 10.5	7 8 5	6 11 8.2	7 6 3	6 12 1.5	7 9 1
1st November 1932	6 13 8	7 12 0	6 11 0	7 10 0	6 13 0	No arrivals.
2nd November 1932	6 13 0	7 11 6	6 11 0	7 10 0	6 13 0	
3rd November 1932	6 11 0	7 12 6	6 9 0	7 9 0	7 0 0	7 12 0
4th November 1932	6 12 3	7 15 3	6 8 0	7 8 0	Not available.	Not available.
5th November 1932	6 14 0	7 12 0	6 8 0	7 8 0	Ditto.	Ditto.
Average price for the first 5 days of November 1932	6 12 8.4	7 12 7.8	6 9 9.6	7 8 4.8	6 14 0	7 12 0

BHAKRA DAM SCHEME AND THE WATER LEVEL OF THE INDUS.

***2045. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member kindly state—

- (a) whether the Punjab and Bombay engineers finally agreed as to the effect of the Bhakra Dam scheme on the water level of the Indus ; if so, what was their opinion ;
- (b) whether the Government of India has expressed any opinion on the report submitted by the Punjab and Bombay engineers ; if so, the general purport of this opinion ;
- (c) whether the estimates of the Bhakra Dam Project have been completed ; if not, when they are expected to be completed ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) Yes, their opinion was that the effect of the Bhakra Dam Scheme on the water level of the Indus would not materially affect the inundation canals supply.

(b) No.

(c) If the Bhakra Dam scheme is to be proceeded with, revision of the project will be necessary. The Punjab Government will consider whether this revision should be undertaken after the conference with the representatives of the Indian States concerned. It will take about two years to revise the project.

GHORA GALI HIGH SCHOOL.

***2046. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram :** Will the Honourable Finance Member kindly state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that a deficit of over Rs. 60,000 in the budget of Ghora Gali high school, in respect of messing, etc., was met out of public funds in 1931-32, and the Director of Public Instruction promised to look into the matter when he appeared as a witness before the Punjab Resources of Revenue Committee ;
- (b) whether the Director of Public Instruction has gone into the question and submitted any report ; and if any report has been submitted, whether Government intends to place that report on the table of the House ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a) and (b) The amount is not a deficit but represents the difference between the expenditure on contingencies and the income from fees during 1931-32. The action taken by the department on the report of the Punjab Resources of Revenue Committee was submitted to Government in the form of an office note in which it was reported that the rates of fees had been increased by 10 per cent. As a result of various measures of economy the allotment under "contingencies" has been reduced by Rs. 35,000 from the current year and there has been an increase of Rs. 10,000 in fees owing to a 10 per cent. rise in the rates. There has been a steady reduction in expenditure during the last three years. The recommendations of the Committee

[Hon. Sir Henry Craik.]

and other methods of economy have been examined by the Director of Public Instruction who will discuss them with the Principal when the latter comes to Lahore at the end of this term.

CANAL REST HOUSES AND THE SUPPLY OF PROVISIONS TO TOURING OFFICERS BY CONTRACTORS.

***2047. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—

- (a) whether contractors were appointed in the past at every canal rest house for supplying provisions to the touring officers ;
- (b) whether the contractors above mentioned have been dismissed due to financial stringency ;
- (c) whether the officers now require their subordinates to supply them with necessary provisions on payment when they are on tour ;
- (d) whether in some cases the subordinates are not paid the amount in full spent by them ;
- (e) whether in some cases the subordinates are required to give receipts without getting any money ;
- (f) if the answer to the above be in the affirmative, whether the Government will issue instructions to all touring officers of the various departments not to arrange for their provisions to be purchased through their subordinates ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) Not at every canal rest house.

(b) Some reductions have been made.

(c), (d) and (e) The Government has no information. If the honourable member has any particular instances in mind Government will be glad to make enquiries.

(f) Does not arise.

Mian Nurullah : Has the Government any objection to issuing instructions that officers should not take provisions through subordinates, even if Government has no information about it ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : Such instructions already exist.

CANAL ACT AND INQUIRIES BY ZILLADARS IN CASES OF *Tawan*.

***2048. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member kindly state—

- (a) under what section of the Canal Act the zilladars are required to record statements and hold inquiries in cases of *tawan* ;

- (b) under what section of the Canal Act the recording of statements and investigations for cases under sections 33 and 34 of the Canal Act are entrusted for enquiries to the sub-divisional officers and the deputy collectors ;
- (c) whether the statements in such cases are written by the divisional officers ;
- (d) if not, why not ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) and (b) Sections 33 and 34 of the Canal Act do not detail the procedure to be followed in such cases. This is provided for in the instructions contained in the Revenue Manual.

(c) and (d) Statements are recorded by the divisional officers when it is considered necessary.

CANAL ACT AND REMISSION OF *Kharaba* BY ZILLADARS.

***2049. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether under Rule 20 of the Canal Act the zilladar has no authority to grant remission of *kharaba* ;
- (b) whether the zilladar cannot even recommend remission under the above rule ;
- (c) whether it is only the Revenue Manual which requires zilladars to recommend remission ;
- (d) whether Revenue Manual is not a book of law ;
- (e) whether the Government has fixed any percentage for *kharaba* to be given ;
- (f) if not, why zilladars are required to report and recommend for remission and why they are held responsible for grant of *kharaba* ?

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

(b) and (c) No, the procedure regarding inspection and recommendations for remissions is laid down in the Revenue Manual.

(d) The Revenue Manual has not the force of law but the instructions contained therein are meant to implement the provisions in law on the subject of remission for *kharaba*.

(e) No.

(f) Zilladars are required to inspect and make recommendations regarding applications for remission, because it is physically impossible for the divisional canal officer to inspect every field, about which an application is made ; they are not, however, held responsible for the grant of remission, except where the special *kharaba* rules are temporarily in force.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE TO CANAL REVENUE STAFF AT THE TIME OF SPECIAL REMISSIONS.

***2050. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member kindly state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that all the members of the canal revenue staff in every division are collected at divisional headquarters by most of the divisional officers at the time of special remissions ;
- (b) whether travelling allowances are paid to all such members ;
- (c) whether some divisional officers do not follow this practice of calling the patwaris and zilladars, etc., at their headquarters ;
- (d) what amount has been paid as travelling allowance to the canal revenue staff at the time of special cotton remission in December 1931 in each canal division ;
- (e) which of the divisional canal officers did not call the revenue staff of the whole division at their divisional headquarters and why this practice was not followed by them ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a), (c) and (e) Divisional officers call in canal revenue staff on such occasions, as in their opinion, it is necessary or desirable.

(b) Yes, where it is admissible.

(d) The labour involved in the collection of this information would not be commensurate with the result.

THE PUNJAB CRIMINAL LAW (AMENDMENT)-BILL.

Clause 3.

Mian Nurullah [Lyallpur South, Muhammadan, Rural] : I beg to move—

That in sub-clause (1) of clause 3, line 5, the words 'or is about to act' be omitted.

This clause, as it stands, gives too much power to the local Government and I want to mitigate the rigours of this clause, as the Honourable the Finance Member himself put it yesterday. Secondly, I want that innocent persons should not be hauled up. Besides, this clause, as it stands, is liable more to abuse than to right use. Further, if the local Government ever hears that a person is carrying on agitation against an increase in land revenue or against any new settlement in which increase may be contemplated or against any case in which the question of land revenue comes in, even then this section gives too much power. For this reason I beg to move that these words be omitted.

Mr. President : Clause under consideration, amendment moved—

That in sub-clause (1) of clause 3, line 5, the words 'or is about to act' be omitted.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan [Ambala division, North-East, Muhammadan, Rural] : I support the amendment moved by my honourable friend from Lyallpur, that is, that the words "or is about to act" be deleted. The significance of these words is very much in this section as it is in the other

sections. The motives or the inner feelings of a man cannot be judged by any person simply by looking at him, unless there are some acts to prove it. By merely seeing him you cannot say that this man is about to act in such and such a way. A man may be going about with an innocent motive. It is the first principle of law that no innocent person should be put in jail and that is being violated in this section. As for the attitude of the Police Department in arresting a man when he has not committed any offence, there are many instances. Yesterday the Government members dared to contradict me when I said this. I have got here a copy of the evidence given by a witness. With your permission I will read the evidence of prosecution witness No. 60 in the court of the first class magistrate, Lahore, in connection with the Kinari Bazar case. He says :—

“By the words ‘strenuous efforts’ used in my statement, dated 11th June 1932, I meant intimidation and torture. It is correct that I was belaboured by Rai Sahib Lala Jawahar Lal, himself and other constables. He had given me 2 fist blows on my face. I was given shoe-beating. I was also slapped and subjected to inhuman indignity. The constables had belaboured me under the orders of Rai Sahib Jawahar Lal. Rai Sahib Lala Jawahar Lal had told me that he had already got my father and uncle suspended.”

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : On a point of order. I object very strongly to the reading of this *ex-parte* statement bringing charges which have not been substantiated and probably have no foundation in fact, against a certain officer by name. They are not relevant.

Mr. President : What is the honourable member reading from ?

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : I am only stating that the police get information and other things extorted from people and that if the words ‘or is about to act’ are there in the Act, these people will bring false charges. That is my point. That is quite relevant.

Mr. President : The honourable member should avoid irrelevancy.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : That is my meaning. “Rai Sahib Jawahar Lal—

Mr. President : What is the honourable member going to read now ?

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : I am only trying to show that any man may be arrested for being ‘about to act’ and evidence produced afterwards.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : How can you prove your case by reading that statement which is merely a statement of somebody ?

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : It is the statement of a witness in a judicial court.

Mr. President : I would request the honourable member to speak to the motion.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : He will not bring these charges for nothing. He said that they wanted to involve another man Dilawar Singh, as the culprit, as the man from whom the revolvers were recovered.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : On a point of order. I have already objected to this statement.

Mr. President : I will not allow the honourable member to read the statement any further.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : My point is that the police were torturing him.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : I rise to a point of order.

(Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan did not resume his seat).

Mr. President : When a member rises on a point of order, the speaking member should resume his seat.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : The point of order I wish to raise is this. Ever since the sitting commenced to-day and even yesterday, the honourable member who has just sat down has been constantly and repeatedly interrupting not only every other speaker, but the Chair also and arguing with you about your ruling. I wish to know if that conduct is conducive to the dignity of the House and the dignity of the Chair.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : My contention is that if you remove the expression 'or is about to act,' the Act will be better liked by the people and will produce a better impression on the minds of the people. Why should you go about provoking the people to the utmost limit? The only concern of the Government is to safeguard its own interests and to keep order, but not to put the people to unnecessary trouble. If you can secure your object with the minimum of trouble to the people, that would be more laudable and that would be liked by the people for whom the law is intended. I think that such an innocent amendment as this, the deletion of these words, should be accepted by the Government. But that will be accepted only if the Government come in the spirit of give and take. But they come determined to have their own way because they know that they have got a majority just now by a curious circumstance and, therefore, they can carry anything they want. But I say the actions of the honourable members may not be felt in this Council. They are going to affect the country at large which will know what sort of fair dealing the Bill has had in the Council and what sort of opposition it has had, how the elected members have behaved and how the Government has taken advantage of the absence of certain members. These are the various factors to be taken into consideration and the peculiar thing is that even the best advice given to the Government members is misconstrued. But time will show that the opposition members have always been in the right and have always given proper advice. As I submitted on another occasion, we are more anxious to keep this Government than these gentlemen. If there is a disturbance, many of the Europeans run up to England and we are here to face the troubles, the results of this rigorous law that is being enacted. There were laws promulgated in 1919 and what was the result? The result was that most of the Europeans ran away to England and we were left to meet the hardships here. So, this concerns us more than these honourable members. I, therefore, submit that such a drastic law should be applied with some palliatives, with some modifications and with great leniency and the advice given should be taken willingly. Even supposing that I am opposing them, the opponent's advice should be taken when it is reasonable and proper. My suggestion yesterday that the Bill was *ultra vires* fell on deaf ears. There was one honourable gentleman who said that I was mistaken and that I did not understand law. (An

honourable member : Is it relevant to the subject under discussion ?) I am saying that this section should be amended in this way and am pointing out the various harms that would result and explaining why they should take my suggestions. Where is the irrelevancy ? But if you say anything, I would accept it. My idea is that the Bill is *ultra vires* because it contravenes the two important principles of the British law.

Mr. President : That question is not now before the House. The amendment under discussion does not give rise to that question.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : It surely involves that principle because you are catching the man who has not committed any offence, a man who is quite innocent perhaps and it offends against your doctrine of *Habeas Corpus*, in view of clause 17 of the Bill.

Mr. President : The honourable member is a member of Parliament and as such he ought to make statements with a full sense of responsibility. He stated yesterday and has repeated to-day that the Bill is *ultra vires*. How is it *ultra vires*? Again, he has referred to the rule of *Habeas Corpus*. How does it apply ? Will the honourable member speak to the question ?

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : This very point about the *Habeas Corpus* was discussed yesterday in the Assembly and it was pointed out that the principles of British law were being violated and recourse to courts was being taken away. At the same time that I am putting forward these points, they are also being discussed in the Assembly. The way to wisdom is the same in all cases.

Mr. President : I would request the honourable member to speak to the amendment.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : That point of mine remains unanswered. As for this amendment which is now proposed, if it is accepted with good grace, I think we might also concede some other points. That should also appeal to the member in charge and that is the economical question. With these words I support the amendment moved by my honourable friend from Lyallpur.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : For the same reasons given yesterday in opposing some amendments to the previous clause, I must oppose this amendment. Neither the honourable member who moved it nor the honourable member who has just sat down has given any reason whatever for passing this amendment. I will give them a simple reason for not accepting it. Suppose that I receive information that a certain man is coming to this Council—to the gallery of this Council—to throw a bomb on the head of the honourable member. If I had this power to arrest or restrain the movements of a man who is "about to act," I might prevent that terrible calamity. If the amendment is carried, the bomb would drop on the honourable member's head, and then, but not till then, that is, when this terrible calamity has befallen this Council, this province and this country, can we take action against the offender.

Mr. President : The question is—

That in sub-clause (1) of clause 3, line 5, the words "or is about to act" be omitted,

The motion was lost.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan [Ambala division, North-East, Muhammadan, Rural]: Sir, I beg to move—

That in sub-clause (2) of clause 3, lines 2 and 3, the words "unless the Local Government by special order otherwise directs" be omitted.

Sir, the effect of this clause, as it stands now, would be that the local Government can turn out a man from his home for ever if it should so like. There is no limitation.

3 P.M.

The period of one month as provided in the section is quite sufficient, but in this case there is no limit of time when a man can be kept out of his home or kept in an undesirable place. He may be thus deprived of his property of lakhs and lakhs of rupees which may be at his disposal for all time to come. He could be turned out of his home for ever. He may be kept in the Andamans without any trial or offence having been established against him for all his life. I ask, will the honourable elected members of this Council allow such a thing to be passed which is surely very reprehensible? A man can be deported without any trial or any offence having been established against him simply because he is about to act. This will be the effect of this clause. Why do you not omit the words "unless the local Government by special order otherwise directs"? Why should the local Government remain in power for ever? But I say such a power should not be given to the police officers and without any offence having been established. It is an outrage on the good sense and responsibility of the elected members. If they do not care to listen let them think and let them not say afterwards that they were not a party to this legislation. A man may be sent to jail for 10 years, or 7 years at the sweet will of the local Government without an offence having been established against him. The offence of murder if committed under a certain provocation entails a life sentence or transportation for life for 20 years at the most, but a man who has not committed any offence but according to this section is about to act, is to be deprived of his liberty for ever and he is to be sentenced for 25 years, 20 years or 15 years or for the rest of his life; for 70 years, possibly for 60 years or he may be sent to the most abominable place just as the Andaman islands and so forth. Such a provision, I think, if passed into law, no civilized country will tolerate the position that a man who has committed no offence can be condemned for ever. I say there is every possibility of this section being abused, being construed in a wrong way. If this section is construed in a wrong way and a man is condemned for the whole of his life, what would happen? There would be a great agitation and anger against the Government. So, in the interest of Government we should not support this damnable clause, as I call it surely. This clause must not remain. I dare say such a clause should not remain in the Punjab. The Punjabi will not take it lying. The Punjabi will surely condemn it in unmistakable terms. Sir, this Bill is going to meet the same fate as awaited the Rowlatt Act during 1919. I see that that fate is in store for this Bill as well. It is sure to meet that fate. If you want to secure tranquility and rest and good government in this province, surely you must accept this modest amendment which I have moved. This limit of 2 months is a sufficient time. If you turn out a man, if you deport him for ever, you must also realize what will be its effect upon that man. Suppose you deport a man for ever who is very popular, will there be no agitation against Government? You all know the case of Zaghlul Pasha. Govern.

ment had to eat a humble pie. What has been the result here in the Punjab ? This very power was used against Lala Lajpat Rai. He was deported from India, but with what result ? The Government had to eat a humble pie. He was again brought back with greater honour and respect. By this section you give more chance to agitators to agitate against Government. They will say, look here, such and such an innocent man has been deported for ever and they will all be dissatisfied with Government and the Government will have to face a very awkward position and will be placed in great trouble. You must also realize all these difficulties while passing this clause. This will give a handle to the agitators. They will say, look here, even if you do not commit any offence you are condemned for ever, for all your life. Government does not like you ; the police does not like you. What will be the result ? That man will become desperate and will do all he can against the Government. The people will not take it lying, they will defy Government. If my advice falls on deaf ears, Government is to blame and not the elected members of this House. But I see still there is some sense of responsibility. Just now I was reminded that you are very responsible men. Well, we are more responsible than the members of Government, who take their salary from us and come here to govern us. They should not bring the Government into difficulties, into an awkward position. These considerations should weigh with them. They are sitting in this Chamber, they should listen to everything calmly and dispassionately. They should not take all these risks. They should consider all my remarks calmly and dispassionately.

The Honourable Finance Member remarked, suppose a man comes here into the Council Chamber with a revolver and shoots every member, what will they do ? He can be dealt with under the ordinary law. Well, if he has got a licence, you cannot arrest him before he shoots. But if he has not got a licence you can certainly arrest him under another law. You have got that power. You can send him to jail for 5 years or 7 years. This is a very undesirable Bill. It is going to meet the same fate as the Rowlatt Act.

Mian Mushtaq Ahmad : The honourable member is repeating the same arguments over and over again.

Mr. President : The honourable member is requested not to repeat his arguments.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : Sir, what is the criteria for judging that a man is about to act ? It is very hard that you should condemn a man for all his life without any offence being established against him. This is a very nasty clause. With these few words I support the motion moved.

Mr. President : Clause under consideration, amendment moved—

That in sub-clause (2) of clause 3, lines 2 and 3, the words " unless the Local Government by special order otherwise directs," be omitted.

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq (Amritsar City, Muhammadan, Urban) (Urdu) : Sir, I have stood up to say a few words with regard to the amendment moved by my honourable friend who has just resumed his seat. The clause, as it stands, empowers the Government to order a person to reside or refrain from residing at a particular place. Under this clause they are authorised to pass orders for the internment of a person within the precincts

[Sh. Muhammad Sadiq.]

of a small village or a town or for his banishment to jungles or woods. They can prohibit a person from entering the boundaries of the Punjab, in fact they can deport a person from his home. Yes, even the most respectable persons can be subjected to the miseries of deportation. I am really at a loss to understand how my honourable and learned friends responsible for the drafting of such Bills totally fail to comprehend the results of such drastic measures. Perhaps the Honourable Member in charge of the Bill needs reminding that people of this country have precisely the same rights to live peacefully in their homes as he has in his own country. To-day he has come forward to ask for powers so that he may be able to turn any of our countrymen out of this country and yet he has the courage to remark very complacently that the award of these powers is in the best interests of the country.

Mr. President : The honourable member will please speak to the amendment.

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq (Urdu) : Sir, if I do not touch the principle of this clause I am afraid I shall not be able to show the entire unreasonableness of its provisions. If a man is interned for a period of one or two months he may be able, though with much difficulty to depend for maintenance on his parents or relatives. But who is going to bear the burden of his subsistence if he is interned for three long years. I think even a man of your wealth and opulence will not be able to spend three years of such rigid internment without financial worry. Have these gentlemen ever taken the trouble of thinking as to wherefrom a pleader, a doctor or any professional man will earn his livelihood if he is interned for a term of three years? My friend over there has remarked that an internment for a term of three months will not be very hard but he has conveniently ignored the fact that so long as this Act remains in force the Government will be able to extend the period of internment or externment. If such drastic and terrible measures are to be taken under the new Act, I, for one, feel constrained to characterise the measure as an inhuman law. The Government will be well advised to carefully examine all the aspects of a statute before bringing it to the Council. The Bill should be perfect in all respects before we proceed with its consideration on the floor of this House. But unfortunately the Government has presented a Bill which is imperfect and incomplete in many ways and contains powers unnecessarily drastic. And when we object to it we are curtly assured that no abuse of power is going to take place with regard to this Act. But, Sir, are we not aware of so many cases of most reckless abuse of power in this country? Have we not suffered the humiliation of crawling and being flogged in the open markets? Pray tell us which is the calamity which as yet has not befallen us? What we want is simply this : We want to purge this Bill of all such powers the award of which may give us cause to rue the time later on. We know to our cost that once the arrow is out from our bow, that is, if this Bill is passed into law, we cannot know whether it will pierce the head of a guilty man or the heart of an innocent person. True, that the Government says that it intends to wield this weapon over the head of the solitary terrorist. I have always condemned and denounced terrorism in every form and shape. I abhor the very name of a terrorist. But as we all know neither the Government's sources of information are totally unquestionable, nor is the honesty of their informants

absolutely unimpeachable. Nobody knows when an innocent person is going to be hauled up on account of the malignant reports of an informant or through the malicious propaganda of a tale-bearer. The mill-stone of such drastic law often grinds the guilty and the innocent alike. This is but natural. You cannot help it. When the net is cast in the water the fisherman who intends to catch fish only also drags the poor frog out of its dear watery home. There is no discrimination between the guilty and the innocent fish, either.

Another point which I would like the honourable members to consider carefully is this. If a lawyer is interned within the precincts of Attock, wherefrom would he get work to eke out his living? Then there are so many salt mines probably where he can be sent, but the place is not such where a lawyer can find good business. (*Laughter*). Further, if a doctor is interned in a village he will have to starve for want of work. A school master if deported to a jungle is sure to have a very bad time. It is, therefore, evident that the policy of passing such drastic orders will lead to incalculably terrible results—more specially with regard to aforementioned men of business. Moreover the conditions under which the period of internment is to be spent are trying to the extreme. Even if the person so interned receives the sad news of his parents' or son's demise he will not be able to obtain permission to leave the place of his confinement. And if he wants to approach the Home Secretary in this connection it will be extremely difficult for him to obtain access to that officer. If the Home Secretary happens to be on tour and his tour extends over the whole hilly tract ranging from Simla to Dalhousie it is almost impossible to communicate with him for weeks. One very humiliating aspect of such confinement is that the persons under confinement may have to report themselves in the morning and evening at the police station. Even the most respectable and wealthiest Seths have been subjected to this unfair and highly detestable treatment. A friend of mine who at one time held the responsible and honourable office of Deputy Registrar was actually subjected to this sort of humiliation.

Will the honourable Government members kindly think, if such treatment were to be meted out to them in some other country like Australia or France what would be their state of mind? May be my Urdu is at fault or my English is not sufficiently strong to bring home to them the unbounded humility and utmost disgrace which the victims of internment have to suffer, but let them listen to the voice of their conscience which will never deceive them. We on these benches are supposed to be *anti-government* and members of the opposition and as such our voice perhaps carries no weight. But, will these honourable gentlemen hear the voice of their inner self and realise the difficulties of those who will be subjected to the inexplicable difficulties on account of the laws they are passing?

What do you mean by such laws, we ask. Do you think that those people with whom you have to deal are more dangerous, more intolerable and more undeserving of leniency than proved burglars, condemned cut-throats and dacoits? And why do you think it right to make their children suffer from starvation?

Mr. President: I cannot allow repetition.

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq : I am explaining that these men will have to undergo untold hardships together with their children. I am fully aware of the fact that we are in a minority to-day, and the Government can have their own way. But I appeal to their common sense and sense of justice that it is only fair and equitable that the limit of internment should be fixed at the most at 2, 3, 4 or 6 months rather than at miserably 8 long years and without trial. With these words Sir, I lend my whole-hearted support to this amendment.

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad : Sir, I was a member of the select committee where this clause was considered and discussed. And as I am one of those persons who are responsible for the retention of this clause I may be allowed a few minutes just to explain and justify my position. It has been most strenuously urged before this House that we must not shut our eyes to the comforts of those persons who will be affected by this sub-clause. It is also argued that if an order of internment or externment is passed against a certain person for more than one month which can also be extended to a period of three years, it would be very hard on the family of the person concerned because they would be deprived of their means of subsistence. We can save a lot of time if—as you have been pleased to remark so often—we confine ourselves to the clause that we are discussing and read it before we criticise it. Sub-clause 1 reads :

Mr. President : Is it necessary to read the sub-clause ?

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad : My complaint is that the honourable members who criticise the clause do not read it at all. The words occurring in the sub-clause are “there are reasonable grounds for believing that anybody has acted in a manner prejudicial to the public safety or peace or in furtherance of a movement prejudicial to the public safety or peace.” I wish only to stress these words before the House. This sub-clause is therefore intended to affect only those persons who are found on reasonable grounds by the local Government to act or about to act in a manner which is prejudicial to the public safety or peace. I fail to understand why we should insist that while a felon under the ordinary law of the land who behaves in a manner which is prejudicial to the safety of one individual may be sent to jail for three years without any regard for the maintenance of his family, a person who is an enemy of the State, who has endangered the peace and security of the whole State should be treated as a distinguished guest. There must be some good reason for raising all sorts of objections and making all sorts of criticisms and appeals. Where is the justification for such a privilege and preferential treatment to be given to an offender about whom we are satisfied (*Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq :* Who is satisfied ?) The local Government is satisfied that he is acting or about to act in a manner prejudicial to public peace or safety. In the case of a judicial trial it is a magistrate of the first class only who has to be satisfied, while in the case of the offender with whom we are dealing it is the local Government which will have to be satisfied and which would consist, after one year, of five ministers who will be responsible to this House. Do you mean to say that if a person undergoes a judicial trial his guilt is proved to the hilt, but if five gentlemen of the position of ministers come to the conclusion that there are reasonable grounds that a certain person is going to behave in a manner which is prejudicial to the safety of the public and

to the security of the Empire his guilt is still open to doubt and he should be treated as a privileged man?

What period does this sub-clause lay down? It says that this order would not remain in force for more than a month. It also adds, "unless the local Government otherwise directs." The local Government in the first place restricts its own power to one month inasmuch as the sub-clause clearly lays down that any direction which is given by the local Government would not operate beyond a period of one month. Then there may be certain special and extraordinary cases to be dealt with and in order to legalise the detention of any such person beyond the period of one month the power vests in the local Government to direct otherwise.

We must therefore clearly understand what we object to and then object, if we find that a sub-clause would really work hardship.

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq : Sir, I want to know for future guidance whether the remarks of the honourable member that members do not understand what they are saying should be allowed.

Mr. President : No personal remarks should be made. Impersonality is one of the fundamental principles of parliamentary debate.

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad : I am really obliged to you for giving this ruling and on the request of a gentleman whose confirmed habit is to make personal references of every kind. I am not making any personal remarks and I would most respectfully claim the privilege to point out to a member that he has not understood the scope or the meaning of the section. That remark is not at all personal. With these words I oppose the motion made by the honourable member from Ambala.

Mr. President : The question is—

That in sub-clause (2) of clause 3, lines 2 and 3, the words 'unless the local Government by special order otherwise directs,' be omitted.

The motion was lost.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan [Ambala division, North-East, Muhammadan, Rural]: Sir I beg to move—

"That in sub-clause (2) of clause 3, line 4, for the words 'one month' the words 'fifteen days' be substituted."

No long speech is needed and I would make only one observation that a shorter period would be better for the object in view than a longer period inasmuch as the man who has to abstain from certain acts will be able more easily to abstain from them for fifteen days, while for a longer period he will find it difficult. This shorter period will be an advantage. With these words I move my amendment.

Mr. President : The question is—

That in sub-clause (2) of clause 3, line 4, for the words 'one month' [the words 'fifteen days' be substituted.

The motion was lost.

Mr. President : The question is—

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : Sir, once again I rise to oppose the retention of this clause as a part of the Bill. This clause is iniquitous, most outrageous and damnable and should be deleted without a moment's hesitation from any statute book in the Punjab. Now the whole clause has been discussed sub-clause by sub-clause and therefore I want to give a brief idea as to its scope and the provision that it embodies. It empowers the local Government and for that purpose any police officer or the local Government which acts through the police officer generally. There would be no dispute about it, but if you want to have further proof I would give it—and for that purpose the local Government will do what?—It will order that any person shall not enter, reside or remain in any area—this area perhaps of his own home—on the report of the police officer that he is going to act in such a way and that man is forthwith turned out of his home. What hardships would it entail upon the poor people of the villages! It is possible that many of the poor people may be suspected by these police officers, or it may be that there is personal animosity between these people and the police officers or, shall I say, these men who are responsible for keeping peace and order. Supposing they have enmity with a man, they have only to make a report that this man is about to act in a certain way which is described under this Act. Therefore there comes an order in a very short time that this man shall not reside or remain in the area in which he was living and then the poor fellow goes out. How outrageous that this man should be turned out for a month, or for a year, or even perhaps for ever, for it is very easy to convince the local Government that this man is very dangerous and that he should not be allowed to remain there. My friend from Gujranwala stated that there would be five ministers whom it would be very difficult to convince. Of course it would, but may I ask this simple question whether martial law did not furnish such an example when he was arrested?

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad : No ministers existed then.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : It is very strange that this law should disfigure the statute book of the Punjab and I daresay that when the next Council comes into being it will not see a single hour's life and if some of the members are just now supporting it, they will be persuaded to throw it out, to destroy it, to annihilate it and to burn it into eternal ash which will not be seen any more. And has any law in any other country such provisions? Even in the worst days of Sinn Féinism never had any law such damnable sort of sections. Never was any such provision applied to Ireland even during the worst days of agitation. In England itself there was no such law. Such black laws were never passed in Africa nor is there any such law even in Kabul. The members must take a little calm view and see what they are doing. They are forging a chain which will be very difficult to break for three years, at least for two years before the next Council comes into being. I am quite sure that the next Council will do away with this Act, but should we have it even for two years and for those very men who have sacrificed their comfort, their ease and have gone during nights to give votes. My honourable friend said that one has to do such things out of bare necessity that if a man is about to act in a dangerous way and Government is satisfied, well then he must be damned. Surely there is such a thing as reform. These men may reform themselves. You can have better

government by trying to reform people than by deporting them. What will be the result? How many men will be offended with Government? The whole family of which he is a member, the whole village of which he is an inhabitant, the whole district and the whole province to which he belongs will be turned against Government simply because this man has been turned out for no offence. After all, there ought to be some sort of consideration. The people are subjects, not enemies of Government and if one or two are wrong headed, the remedy should not be so drastic, it must be discriminatory, and when such provisions are kept in the Act that action is taken against a man merely on the report that he is going to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety, then the provision should have been as lenient as possible, and this section should have applied to those men who have actually committed an offence or who have been caught in the act of committing the offence. In the case of men of whom it is stated that they are going to act in a certain prejudicial way this section should not apply. Even that consideration has not been shown. We are blindly giving support to this section. It does no matter. I am one of those who share the blame that attaches to them because I am also a member of this Council. Who knows that this section may not apply to near relatives of some of the members? Who knows that the son of one of us—my son is not going to be arrested as he is too young to be arrested—may not be sent to the Andamans? And then he will bless the memory of that gentleman and say that he sitting in this very Chamber passed the law which deported him. I am not one of those who always dispute the motives of others. They may be right but if they are not taking any lesson from the past events, then I must say that they are very much mistaken and hopelessly mistaken. I say if better counsels prevail with these men, they should try to conciliate rather than provoke people and bring them to a sort of exasperation which knows no qualms, and they will have to bless their own insistence afterwards for the troubles which such a drastic provision is bound to result in. This much for part (a) of the clause. I now come to the remaining parts of it.

It says: "shall reside or remain in any area specified in the order: shall remove himself from, and shall not return to, any area specified in the order: shall conduct himself in such manner, abstain from such acts, or take such order with any property in his possession or under his control, as may be specified in the order." I ask where is the notion of the English law of property? Do you take a man's property because he is going to act in a certain way? The property of a man who has committed a heinous offence—

Mr. President : The honourable member is not relevant.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : You may take away the property of a man who has acted in a certain bad way. You can take away the property of a man who has fired a shot or of the man, as the Finance Member himself put it, who comes with a revolver to shoot some honourable member of this Council. But supposing the man has not done anything and he is about to—

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : We have heard this argument *ad nauseam*: we have heard it thirty or forty times.

Mr. President : The honourable member should not repeat his arguments.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : Such a section should form no part of the statute book. I, therefore, appeal to the honourable members that they should reject this section because as I have said it is most fearful and most reprehensible and perhaps it will touch the near relations of some of the honourable members. With these words I oppose the whole clause.

Khan Bahadur Sardar Habib Ullah : There is no doubt that this is a very important piece of legislation that we have been discussing since yesterday. But unfortunately a very important section of the House is not present and we are thus deprived of their good advice and their views on most of the important points before us. But fortunately we have amidst our three Ministers who represent all the communities and especially two very honoured Ministers whose communities are absent at the present moment. I should be very much obliged if they would kindly give us their views on some of the very important clauses. (*Hear, hear*). I can assure these Ministers that their views will be of very great value to those members who are present here as well as to those outside the House.

Sardar Buta Singh : Is the honourable member who has just sat down relevant ? Is he speaking to the motion under consideration ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : No, he is out of order.

Khan Bahadur Sardar Habib Ullah : I put this question through the Chair to the Honourable Ministers.

Mr. President : What is the question ?

Khan Bahadur Sardar Habib Ullah : I explained myself that members present here in this House as well as the public outside will value very much the views of the Ministers if they can kindly give us some advice on the important clauses of this Bill, and I make this appeal through you to the Ministers. If they do not want to guide us, the responsibility is theirs.

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq (Amritsar city, Muhammadan, Urban) (*Urdu*) : Sir, what is patent needs no comment. The honourable member from Ambala has opposed the whole clause. But the honourable members on this side of the House want to gag us. It seems that the argument put forward by them has now come to mean this—

Mr. F. H. Puckle : On a point of order. Is the honourable member relevant at all to clause 3 ?

Mr. President : The honourable member should speak to clause 3 and not repeat arguments advanced by other members.

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq : I am not going to repeat the arguments ; but I am going to refute them and tear them to pieces.

Mr. President : I will not allow the honourable member to answer arguments advanced by other members on amendments which have been disposed of. The honourable member may advance his own arguments.

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq : But I have to answer those questions.

Mr. President : No. The whole of clause 3 is before the House.

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq : I am speaking to the clause. An honourable member said that I am not speaking to the clause. I do not understand these interruptions. This is a new habit. They think they have got so many votes and they can do anything they like. They do not show the spirit of tolerance. Now, Sir, it has been urged that we should not be afraid because there will be five ministers who will consider very carefully each case and that it will be decided by the local Government. But what is the local Government? The local Government means the gentlemen in charge of law as a rule. Will that satisfy the members of the House? Can it satisfy any person in this province? Will not a member of the local Government commit a mistake? Every day my friends are putting questions to the Ministers, to the Minister for Local Self-Government, to the Minister for Agriculture and so on alleging partiality and injustice. That means that they are acting in their individual capacities and not as a cabinet. Is it not a fact that they are acting wrongly in many cases? Is there any thing to show that they are not going to act wrongly in this case even if working jointly? I ask my friend, will he depend upon these three ministers out of five even if they are jointly responsible? Now he has no confidence in the Minister for Local Self-Government, he has no confidence in the Minister for Agriculture, no confidence in the Minister for Education. So out of the five he is against three of them. Now exactly the same kind of fallacious arguments as are now put forward were put forward in Russia too. If this clause is passed, this Government will be on the same parallel as the government of Russia. I have to draw before you the wrongs which can be committed by a Government which is not restricted by law. I am going to say what is to happen if the Government is not bound by any judicial proceedings. This is a picture not written by me, not by an Indian. It is written by an Englishman and printed in England. An exactly parallel Act was passed in Russia. This book only shows what will be the effect if repressive Acts of this nature are passed. Here is the book, *The Fall of the Russian Empire* by E. A. Walsh. What does he say there? He himself quotes from very notable persons. He says here :

Karakosov fired at the Emperor in 1866, and the repression which followed practically closed the period of enlightened reform initiated by Alexander II. Governmental repression generated new terrorism, and the annals of modern Russia from 1866 onward record an ever-increasing series of plots, assassinations of governors, of cabinet ministers, and policemen. Siberia began to receive a new quota of political prisoners. Dostoevsky has immortalized prison life there in his novel, *The House of the Dead*, where he tells us "our life was a constant hell, a perpetual damnation."

The long, long trial to Siberia was worn deep with ruts cut by marching parties of condemned prisoners clad in gray exile costume.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : Will the honourable member kindly lay the book on the table?

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq : Yes, after I have read it and after I have quoted it; not before. They took away laws from society. What happened? Thousands and thousands of people were sent to prison in an extraordinary manner as will now be done under this Act. And what does history say? After the murder in 1866 there was repression and terrorism which increased

[Sh. Muhammad Sadiq.]

without limit. Now my friends there and my friend here say that we are going to stop murders. But did Russia stop it by repression of this kind? History says no. It is the stock in trade of every two-penny and half-penny politician, to say that a man is an offender even before he is convicted is unjust. There is a lot of difference between a man who is tried by a court and one who is not tried by a court. What we say is this. If this section is allowed to stand, nobody is safe. The families will be broken up absolutely because there will be nobody to care for the children; I ask these people, these very gentlemen who want pensions for them, who want pensions for their wives and children, who want so many allowances, I ask them to put themselves in the position of a poor woman who has only one son to support her and who is pushed into jail under this clause without being convicted by any court. Now my friend says that there are five of my honourable friends sitting on those benches and they can be trusted. In the case of political animosities, nobody can be trusted. (*Interruption*). Now I am told that I am making personal remarks. I will never make any personal remarks. What is there to be personal? I say people are being put into jail without any offence or charge being brought against them. Now, who does it? After all some officer does it. These Ministers also could commit mistakes. They are not infallible. Is this the argument? We are told that we do not understand these nice words, I mean the niceties of the law. It may be so, but we do understand this that the right of trial is being taken away not only trial by jury but even by the judges, judges appointed by the Government. Again if a man is arrested, let him be put in jail for one or two or three months. No, in this case it is three years. This is to be done by the Ministry consisting of opposition and others. It has been said by an honourable member that he has reliance on the European side of the Ministry and not the Indian side. People say in this House openly. You have no belief in them. So if this Act is handed over to 5 or 11 Ministers, for political reasons they may try to destroy a family, ruin a family. They might ruin the political life of a man. If a man opposes him in election, the Minister may cause harm to the opponent. It is being done in South America every day. When the popular Government is there, it will be a farce to allow a popular Government to use such wide powers. A popular Government should have broad views. Queen Victoria's proclamation says that the Government will be based on public opinion. But now my friend says that the whole of the Punjab is criminal, that the whole of the Punjab did something against the Government and so the people are deserving of punishment which Government will bestow on them. So I appeal to my friends on the Government side not to take so much power in hand. The tyranny of this Bill is there. It is apt to be misused. Indian Government will be the same as any worst administered State Government. What is wrong or criminal about the Indian States? It is the personal power. This clause definitely gives such a great power that even a Maharaja does not possess. In that case he is checked by the British Government. But now you are going to give this power to the executive, powers more than those exercised by the Maharajas and, where is the check? The powers are being taken away from the Maharajas, and here we are giving these powers to our friends. We are creating an unparalleled kind of autocracy. The *agent provocateur* is there, the man whose business it is to provoke a person to make him say something

against Government and then get him arrested and you will create him with vengeance. This is what the book says :

The odious profession of *agent provocateur*, or police spy and informer, was perhaps nowhere more highly developed than under the Russian Tsars. To be sure, spies have occupied an admitted place and performed a definite function in all lands and times, both in peace and war. But the Imperial Russian type has a particularly repulsive role to play. His was the task of persuading the timid to talk revolution and aiding the daring to execute their plots in order that the police might have specious grounds for ruthless repression. To murder a police official in order that the higher state police, the Okhrana, might make the arrests necessary to justify their existence, was an ordinary detail imposed on the *agent provocateur*."

Now you know all this, you know what the police agents of all other countries where this power has been handed to them have done against the innocent people. It will be a kind of system the kind of which has never been known in the British Empire up to this time. If this Bill is passed you will be faced here with the same conditions as was in Russia under repression. You are going to have a negation of the Proclamation of Queen Victoria. Under Regulation III of 1818 you have got ample powers, but of course these powers have a check because His Excellency will not arrest a person under the Regulation of 1818 unless the Honourable Law Member is satisfied that something really exists against the man. Sir, but who does not remember the martial law days in Amritsar, martial law days in Gujranwala and in Lahore. What happened? My honourable friend is quite aware of what happened. He has an experience of all that happened in Gujranwala. What happened in Amritsar? People were ordered to crawl on the ground, on the *farsh*. My honourable friend knows all this. Under this Bill people may be made to dance like *mor*. They were made to dance like *mor*. My honourable friend from Gujranwala, I believe, knows what a *mor* is.

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad : Sir, the honourable member should learn how to speak in a dignified manner, at least here in the Council Chamber. I seek the protection of the Chair.

Mr. President : No personal reflections should be made.

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq : I have made no remarks against my friend, so I cannot see the purpose of his interruption.

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad : Sir, you have already ruled that the term "my honourable friend" should not be used by the honourable member. I am sitting in the Council Chamber and I seek your protection.

Mr. President : I request the honourable member not to make any personal remarks.

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq : Sir, the words "my honourable friend" are not unparliamentary. They are always used in every Council and even in Parliament. However, I will not use the words "my honourable friend" if you think them offensive.

Sir, a friend was—I will not say "my honourable friend," because a friend has objected to being addressed as honourable friend, so I will simply say a "friend"—

Mr. President: The honourable member should not be personal.

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq: Sir, what happened in martial law days? The people were put in jail on the slightest pretence. The people were flogged and dishonoured and insulted on the slightest pretext. My friend knows all this. When the highest officers during the martial law days committed mistakes, I do not think, the local Government, the infallible local Government and the infallible member in charge of the Home Rule will not commit mistakes, as was the case during the martial law days. Is it not a tyranny, is it not the negation of justice that innocent persons without any offence being established against them, and without any trial should be condemned for three years? I submit most humbly that such powers should not be given to the executive officers, however reliable they may be, however honest they may be.

Mr. President: How many times is the honourable member going to repeat the same argument?

Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq: Well, Sir, what will be the result of the passing of this clause? You will find hundreds of *provocateurs* coming out. They will demoralize the whole Government, demoralize the people of this country. They will put the Government in a most awkward position. Then the Government will realize what they have done. I do not say that the Government as it is constituted at present is not honest. I will not say that. Honesty requires that we should take good care that a law is not passed which allows executive to harass innocent people. Everybody knows what happened in 1919. (*Interruptions*). With these few words I request the honourable members to throw out this clause.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik (Finance Member): Sir, the proposal to reject this clause strikes at the very root of the Bill and I must, of course, resist it. It would remove from the Bill one of its most essential provisions and I think it would be acting contrary to the position already taken by the House which referred the Bill to the select committee and thereby accepted it in principle. We have been told that with this clause as it now stands, there is a risk that subordinate police officers would use it dishonestly or vindictively. In reality there is no such risk, as no police officer or any authority subordinate to local Government is empowered to act under this section at all. Similar powers have been in force for the last two years either under the Special Powers Ordinance or under the Emergency Powers Ordinance. Sir, as I submitted before, those powers have been used with great moderation and have had a very good effect in restricting the activities of the people who are seeking to bring Government to a standstill. It is on that ground that it is desired to retain this power in the Bill. As a matter of fact, during the whole time that Government has possessed this power it has only had to use it, I think I am right in saying, in 88 cases. I gave the exact figures when introducing the Bill. In only half a dozen of those cases was the order broken and was it necessary to follow up that infraction with a prosecution. That shows that the power has been effective in stopping this unlawful movement without undue hardship such as imprisonment or fine on the people concerned. And I submit that it is absolutely necessary that that power should be retained.

Mr. President : The question is—

That clause 3 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

Clause 4.

Mr. President : The question is—

“That clause 4 stand part of the Bill.”

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : May I ask, Sir, when a member can oppose a clause ?

Mr. President : As our own rules and standing orders are not clear on the point, I would read for the information and guidance of the House the following relevant passages from Sir Erskine May's standard work :—

The chairman proceeds to read the number of each clause, which is thus brought under the consideration of the committee ; and to call on the members who have given notices of amendments. A member is not at liberty to speak generally upon a clause, upon its being called by the chairman, there being no question before the committee until an amendment has been moved, or the question proposed, “That the clause stand part of the Bill.” If no amendment be offered to any part of the clause, the chairman at once proposes the question, “That this clause stand part of the bill,” and when this has been disposed of proceeds to the next clause.—May, page 403.

Again—

When a clause has been amended, the question put from the chair is, “That this clause, as amended, stand part of the Bill” and no other amendment can be proposed to a clause, after this question has been proposed from the chair. Debate upon this question must be confined to the clause, as amended, and must not extend to a discussion of the circumstances under which particular amendments were made or to a review in detail of the proceedings on the clause.—May, page 408.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : May I ask whether the procedure in committee stage is the same as the procedure for the House ?

Mr. President : Yes. Only the order in which new clauses and new schedules are considered of is slightly different.

The question is—

That clause 4 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

Clause 5.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : Sir, I move—

That in the last line of clause 5, for the words ‘one year’, the words ‘three months’ be substituted.

It is laid down here that whoever disobeys an order made under the preceding section shall be sentenced to one year's imprisonment. This is a very hard punishment and in some cases the offence may be only an imaginary one. I recognise that the punishment is only to extend to one year but the very fact of there being one year, it will surely influence the magistrate to pass a sentence of substantial imprisonment. This section will be required only to be applied in the case of those men who have not committed any crime or who have not been caught committing any crime. For

[Ch. Allah Dad Khan.]

disobeying directions a punishment of three months is quite sufficient. Besides there is ample power for the Government to see that a man complies with its order. There would, therefore, arise not very many occasions for the application of this section. But if the section is applied it will be in the case of those men who have not committed any offence. A lenient punishment will serve the case better and an order of three months' punishment being a mild one will help the criminal to persuade himself to obey it more quickly. If he realises that there is one year provided and that the magistrate may sentence him to the full period, he may be persuaded to resist it and to run away in the meantime. The object of the section will be frustrated and I, therefore, move that the period be reduced to three months.

Mr. President : Clause under consideration, amendment moved—

That in the last line of clause 5, for the words 'one year,' the words 'three months' be substituted.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : Sir, I oppose this amendment. I do not consider that three months is a sufficient term for deterring people from committing the offence contemplated nor is it a sufficient punishment if they do commit it. It must be remembered that persons against whom an order under any of the sub-sections of section 3 would be directed would be usually persons of a certain amount of importance in the world of agitators. They would not disobey any such order by mistake; any act of disobedience would ordinarily be a quite deliberate act of defiance. For such an act I consider that three months would not be a sufficient punishment. Further it must be remembered that many of these people would be entitled to A or B class privileges in our jail, and three months of A or B class imprisonment is not really a severe punishment at all. Their lot is so very different from that of the ordinary convict. They live in comparative comfort and imprisonment holds very little terrors for them. We have already agreed to reduce the punishment provided in the corresponding section of the Ordinance from two years to one year as the select committee was unanimous in thinking that one year was a sufficient and suitable punishment. I hope the House will endorse the verdict of the select committee.

Mr. President : Question is—

That in the last line of clause 5, for the words 'one year,' the words 'three months' be substituted.

The motion was lost.

Mr. President : Question is—

That clause 5 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

Clause 6.

Chaudhri Riasat Ali (Gujranwala, Muhammadan, Rural) : Sir, I beg to move—

That sub-clause (2) of clause 6 be omitted.

I think, Sir, this is very hard because if this clause is allowed to stand we are not safe even in our own houses. Suppose I invite some forty or fifty persons to dinner or tea under my own roof and in my own house. It is a private function pure and simple, but if somebody happens to whisper that some political matters are going to be discussed as in some cases they are—then a head constable with a posse of police is sure to intrude upon my privacy. He will not ask my permission, he will not require any invitation ticket to enter therein. This is certainly a direct attack upon the rights of personal freedom.

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad : Is the honourable member in order in moving the deletion of the whole sub-clause? That would be the negation of the principles which have already been conceded and which are really the fundamental bases of the whole clause.

Mr. President : I think the honourable member is in order.

Chaudhri Riasat Ali : Sir, is that head constable there to watch the movements of my guests or of myself? Is he there to record the number of morsels we take or is he there to count the number of knives and forks used in the dinner? However unpleasant and obnoxious his very presence might be to me, still under this law I cannot help it and I cannot turn him out. This means I am a prisoner to a certain extent within the four walls of my own house and under the roof of my own house. Therefore I would request that this amendment should be accepted.

Mr. President : Clause under consideration, amendment moved—

That sub-clause⁽²⁾ of clause 6 be omitted.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : There is nothing new about this sub-clause. The words of the whole clause 6 are taken bodily from an Act that has been on the statute book for over twenty years—I refer to the Seditious Meetings Act. If the honourable member looks at section 3 of that Act, he will see that it is exactly word for word a model of this section. I see the honourable member's point that this section might give the police if properly authorised the power of interfering in meetings held in a private house. I quite admit that. But unless they have that power the power given them by this chapter would be entirely useless. The meetings which we desire to secure reports of—the important ones—are usually held in private places and it would be absolutely useless to enact that the police can only enforce their presence and secure reports of those meetings which are held in public places. Naturally when a meeting is going to be held where seditious sentiments are likely to be expressed, people do not choose public places for such a meeting.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : I rise to support the amendment moved by my honourable friend. He has pointed out some of the evils but he has not shown if the constables resort to private houses what great evils may result. There are females generally present on such occasions and if a constable comes at once like a thunderbolt, people will find it very inconvenient and very insulting. Those men who have come for the purpose of a marriage will see a constable having thrust himself just as an eaves-dropper and they will be puzzled and will feel insulted. On the other hand, if this provision is made with a view to report the proceedings of political meetings, they

[Ch. Allah Dad Khan.]

are generally not held in private houses, they are held in the open. They openly hold political meetings and have no secrecy about them whatever. What is the use then of inserting a provision like this? If there is a political meeting in a house, then there is always admission to the police to visit such meetings even without this Act. Where is the necessity of putting in this provision for meetings in private houses? It will be surely causing a great deal of inconvenience and insult, and therefore I support the amendment.

Mr. President : The question is—

[That sub-clause (2) of clause 6 be omitted.]

The motion was lost.

Mr. President : The question is—

[That clause 6 stand part of the Bill.]

The motion was carried.

Clause 7.

Chaudhri Riasat Ali (Gujranwala, Muhammadan, Rural) : Sir, I beg to move—

“That in clause 7, line 7, for the words ‘head constable’ the words ‘assistant sub-inspector’ be substituted.”

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : I might explain to save the time of the House that we have shorthand reporters who are trained in Urdu shorthand and they are men of the rank of a head constable. If only assistant sub-inspectors could be given this power, it would be necessary to raise them to the rank of assistant sub-inspector and give them extra pay. So it will be better to keep the words ‘head constable.’

Chaudhri Riasat Ali : The reasons why I take objection to this is that these head constables, most of them, are uneducated people and of a very low social status. (*A voice :* Some of them, not most of them). The reason for this is that they are generally promoted from the ranks of constable as direct recruitment to this post is now abolished for the last two or three years. It is horrible to imagine having these people as the rulers of our destiny. What I propose is that an assistant sub-inspector should be deputed for this work instead of a head constable. Assistant sub-inspectors are graduates or under-graduates, and as there is no direct recruitment to sub-inspectorship now, practically speaking for all intents and purposes these assistant sub-inspectors are equal in position to sub-inspectors.

Another objection to which my attention has been drawn is this that their number might be too short. So far as I know there are available now at least a dozen of them in each district. The total strength of these assistant sub-inspectors throughout this province is 868, and there are only 29 districts. If we divide by the ordinary procedure of division, we will get I think about 12 or 13 assistant sub-inspectors in every district. There is never a political movement in each of the villages. It is often concentrated in important towns or in a very few outside places, and this number is quite sufficient to meet the requirements of these cities.

Mr. President : Clause under consideration, amendment moved—

That in clause 7, line 7, for the words 'head constable' the words 'assistant sub-inspector' be substituted.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : The honourable member has misunderstood me. What I wanted to explain was that meetings are reported and can only be reported by police officers who are trained to take down speeches in Urdu shorthand. No other officer, whatever his rank, would be of any use whatever at the job. The number of police officers trained in Urdu shorthand is very limited and all the officers so trained are recruited with the rank of head constable. It would, therefore, mean that everyone of these forty or fifty officers would have to be promoted to the rank of assistant sub-inspector, causing considerable and unnecessary expenditure to Government if this amendment is accepted. I hope that the honourable member will withdraw that amendment.

Mr. President : Does the honourable member from Gujranwala wish to withdraw his amendment in the light of the explanation given by the Finance Member ?

Chaudhri Riasat Ali : Yes, Sir, I want to withdraw.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan [Ambala division, North-East Muhammadan Rural]: I move—

That in clause 7, lines 9 and 10, for the words 'causing a report to be taken of the proceedings' the words 'taking a report of the proceedings' be substituted.

The object of this amendment is based upon my experience. Generally these reports are taken down by subordinate police officers and they are inaccurate. In Jullundur I used myself to take reports of the meetings of certain political complexion and these police officers also used to take reports and they were either constables or head constables. And many a time they came to me with their reports and I found that their reports were absolutely divergent from mine. There was something said by the speaker and the police officer put down something from out of his own head. They used to ask me, "will you kindly dictate to us"? (*An honourable member :* Can you write shorthand?) There is no need of shorthand. One can write in Urdu full text. It is only an excuse. You can speak as fast as you can in Urdu and it can be taken down without one knowing shorthand. These people are not writing shorthand and yet they are taking the reports. Shorthand, I dare say, even up to this time, is not well developed in Urdu. And if there is any question of shorthand, it is the sub-inspectors that should be taught shorthand who have got some education and not these constables and head constables who are very poor in education and who cannot follow intelligently any good speaker. This has been the experience of judicial officers and even in the Lahore Conspiracy Case many a time their reports were found to be inaccurate. Not only that, the reports were divergent even among the police officers themselves, one man taking down one thing and another man quite a different thing. So a man with some responsibility should do this work. The excuse that he does not know shorthand is a lame excuse. If you want to take responsibility and if you want to prosecute a man, there ought to be good arrangement. Any loafer

[Oh. Allah Dad Khan.]

should not be deputed for this purpose. "Causing a report to be taken of the proceedings"—it is not known whether the head constable will himself take down the proceedings. He can cause a report to be taken. He can ask the constable to take the report and he can take it in any way he likes and sometimes there is a difference of earth and heaven between what the man has spoken and what these people have taken down. This is not a new thing which I am divulging to this House. Everybody knows that these people always make mistakes. Now such a modest amendment as this should not be objected to, but should be accepted. It is not going to take away anything from the possession of the Government. It is not going to lower the prestige of the Government in any way. It is only a safeguarding provision in the interest of the man who will be hauled up as a result of this Act. Therefore it will be a good thing for the Government to accept this amendment and nothing will be lost by its acceptance.

Mr. President : Clause under consideration, amendment moved—

That in clause 7, lines 9 and 10, for the words 'causing a report to be taken of the proceedings' the words 'taking a report of the proceedings' be substituted.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : I really do not follow this amendment. The honourable member, I think, has not read the section carefully and I do not think the amendment will have the effect he contemplates. The clause consists of one sentence, the subject of which is the district magistrate. He does a certain thing, that is to say, he deposes a police officer to attend a public meeting for the purpose of causing a report to be taken of the proceedings. Now if the words are "for taking a report of the proceedings," I do not think they would mean anything different from what the present words mean. I do not think they would necessarily put an obligation on the officer deputed to make the report himself any more than the present words do. This is a case in which we have followed the drafting of the corresponding ordinance which is presumably the work of a skilled draftsman and I cannot see that the amendment would be any improvement of the present wording. I think it would merely make the English of it less accurate.

Mr. President : The question is—

That in clause 7, lines 9 and 10, for the words 'causing a report to be taken of the proceedings' the words 'taking a report of the proceedings' be substituted.

The motion was lost.

Mr. President : The question is—

That clause 7 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

Clause 8.

Mian Nurullah : I beg to move—

That in clause 8, line 5, after the words 'access' the words 'on showing the written authority' be added.

Just as it has been discussed already that even if anybody gives a knock at the door and the door is not opened the person

would be liable to 6 months' imprisonment, in the same way, just to mitigate the hardship, I want that the person coming must be in possession of a written authority and he must be able to show to the host that he has been deputed by the deputy commissioner and the number of such persons also should be limited. If one man after another begins to come and the host has arranged only 40 covers and he is very courteous, extending his hospitality to everybody, then the 40 covers will be used up before the actual guests come in. It is only to mitigate such hardship that I move this amendment.

Mr. President : Clause under consideration, amendment moved—

That in clause 8, line 5, after the word 'access' the words 'on showing the written authority' be added.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : I am quite prepared to accept this amendment. But I think it ought to come not after the word "access" but after the word "shall"—"shall on showing the written authority."

Mian Nurullah : I have no objection to this.

Mr. President : The question is—

That in clause 8, line 5, after the word 'shall' the words 'on showing the written authority' be added.

The motion was carried.

Mr. President : The question is—

That clause 8 as amended stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

Clause 9.

Mr. President : The question is—

That clause 9 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

Clause 10.

Mr. President : The question is—

That clause 10 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

Clause 11.

Chaudhri Riasat Ali : Sir I move—

[That in clause 11, line 2, the words 'or by signs' be omitted.

The reasons for moving this amendment are very simple. The law should not be made ridiculous on the face of it. Supposing a municipal man who wants to realise the dues of water-tax or *teh-bazari* comes in a bazar and demands the arrears from a certain shop-keeper and I happen to stand close by. If per chance I move my hand simply to improve a stiff muscle or if I happen to move my kerchief to remove a fly or a mosquito or if I happen to nod my head or wink then I am doomed for ever.

[Ch. Biasat Ali.]

No such signs should be made under the clause as it stands. After all, this Bill is to remain in force for three years and has application throughout the whole province. We must, therefore, provide against unnecessary and malicious prosecutions, especially in this country which is hopelessly divided into factions and parties. With these words I request the Government to accept this amendment.

Mr. President : Clause under consideration, amendment moved—

That in clause 11, line 2, the words 'or by signs' be omitted.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : As in the case of the honourable member's last amendment, he has omitted to observe that the words which he complains of already exist in another statute. The words of this section are taken exactly from section 124-A of the Penal Code, which says "whoever by words either spoken or written or by signs or by visible representations or otherwise" and so on. I do not personally attach very great importance to the words "or by signs" and I do not remember any case in which a man was prosecuted for making a sign. As I said in the case of the honourable member's last amendment, this is a law drafted by expert draftsmen and it is generally a mistake for the amateur to try and improve on the work of the expert. The honourable member's suggestion that a man would be liable to prosecution for nodding his head or blowing his nose is of course fantastic and is not what is meant by a sign. A sign is quite a different thing from that, such as the sign on a flag or something like that. I do not think there is any real objection to those words.

Chandhri Allah Dad Khan [Ambala division, North-East, Muhammadan, Rural] : Sir, I support the amendment moved.

5 P.M.

As the Hon'ble Finance Member has quoted from a book on the Penal Code, it may be there, but that is for grave offences. There the word "sign" is to be interpreted by the court, but here the word "sign" will be interpreted by very low men, men of no status and illiterate men. If there is a single gesture unconsciously made by a person, it may be construed illegal and that innocent man may be hauled up by the police. This is really very hard. Why should you copy this provision from another Act? There it is meant for graver charges, but here it is a very minor one. There it may be used against a person who makes a sign that that person may be shot. There it has got some sense. But here thinking that a man makes a sign that land revenue should not be paid is quite ridiculous. The word "sign" should not be kept here; it is a mischievous word and is apt to be misconstrued and it should go. The Honourable Finance Member has just said in his speech that he is not very anxious to keep this word, it was simply imitated from a section of another Act. There it might have been used on an appropriate occasion, but here it is not at all appropriate and therefore need not be brought in. Therefore, for these reasons I will request the Honourable Finance Member to omit this word.

Mr. President : The question is—

That in clause 11, line 2, the words 'or by sign' be omitted.

The motion was lost.

Mian Nurullah (Lyallpur South, Muhammadan, Rural) (*Urdu*): Sir, I beg to move—

That in clause 11, lines 6 and 7, the words 'or to defer payment of' be deleted.

As this amendment concerns the zamindars alone I prefer to speak in Urdu for the benefit of my zamindar friends. I fear that if these words which are sought to be deleted, are allowed to remain in the clause under consideration, the zamindars are going to suffer great hardships. To illustrate my point I shall take a particular example. Supposing an educated zamindar is in the habit of studying newspapers and journals dealing with the topics of the day and also the conditions of the market and by this study comes to know that due to the paucity of rain at a particular time or due to the supply of a certain commodity running short in countries like Russia and America or other factors, the prices of that commodity is going to rise very high and as a businessman asks his relatives and friends to defer payment of a notified liability till they are able to dispose of their commodities under favourable conditions, that educated man will certainly be hauled up and prosecuted under this section for instigating the zamindars to defer payment of that liability. This, it will be admitted, is really very hard for the zamindars particularly when we know that it is not uncommon that the prices of commodities do rise and fall and that only a few days' delay would bring huge profits to them. The instance of the last harvest is in point. The Government are aware that in some tahsils of the Lyallpur district the tahsildars hastened the realisation of the Government dues probably to please the Deputy Commissioner by the display of this overwhelming zeal in the discharge of their duties. The result was that the zamindars of these tahsils were deprived of the advantage of the rise in prices of the agricultural produce which occurred a few days after they had paid the dues. The Government will also be aware of the fact that the zamindars of the Lyallpur tahsil were able to get full advantage of this rise simply because the tahsildar of that tahsil was good enough to wait and did not press the realisation of land revenue and other cesses. I might as well say in this connection that the zamindars of Samundari tahsil, who were compelled to pay the Government dues earlier, had to sell wheat at the rate of Re. 1-14-0 per maund while the zamindars of the Lyallpur tahsil sold the same commodity at a much higher rate thereby getting a profit of several lakhs of which their neighbours were deprived without the Government gaining anything by the hasty action of their officers. It is hardly necessary for me to say that the zamindars of this province never refuse or hesitate to pay the Government dues. They are always ready to pay them at the earliest opportunity. This has been admitted by His Excellency in one of his recent speeches. Under the circumstances there is no reason even to suspect that these zamindars will ever think of deliberately deferring the payment of land revenue or *abiana*. Lest I should be misunderstood I might say that I have absolutely no objection to the prosecution of the persons who deliberately instigate the zamindars to defer payment of the dues to harass the Government. Such persons should certainly be prosecuted. What I want is that those persons should be saved from being prosecuted under this clause who ask the zamindars to defer payment of the Government dues with this intention that the latter may be able to derive some advantage from the rise of prices of the agricultural produce. Now

[Mian Nurullah.]

this intention is not bad. If anything, it is a good intention which should bring credit and not discredit to the person expressing such intention and it is for this reason that I ask that such a person should be saved. Moreover I have reason to believe that the Government are in a position to allow the zamindar this small concession to defer the payment of the Government dues to enable them to profit by the rise in prices. Even a cursory glance at the budget will tell you that the Government have during certain months of the year several lakhs of rupees with them which are not utilised for any purpose for the time being. This does not bring even a single pie of interest. It is, therefore, evident that the Government can conveniently exempt such persons from the operation of this measure who advise the ignorant zamindars to defer payment of the Government dues for a month or two without having the least intention to make the Government impossible. With these words I commend my amendment for the acceptance of the Government and the House.

Mr. President : Clause under consideration, amendment moved—

That in clause 11, lines 6 and 7, the words 'or to defer payment of' be deleted.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : I am very sorry that I cannot accept my honourable friend's amendment. I think he seems to think that this clause penalises a zamindar who defers payment of his land revenue. As a matter of fact, it does nothing of that kind. The man who defers payment is not penalised at all. Those who instigate others to defer payment of notified liabilities are penalized. If a man instigates a whole class of the zamindars to defer payment of a notified liability, he would be liable to be prosecuted under this section, but not the zamindars. If the amendment suggested by my honourable friend is made and if the words "to defer payment" are deleted, it will open a very wide field for abuse. A man can plead that he was not instigating people to refuse payment, but was only asking them to defer payment. But if you defer payment indefinitely, it is exactly the same thing as refusal of payment. I myself see no practical difference between the two. I doubt if deferring of payment of taxes by way of protest is a justifiable measure at all. Taxes should be paid on the due date. From the point of view of the administration, it is essential in this province that taxes should be paid on the due dates, otherwise the whole administrative machine would run short of fuel and in a very short time the engine would stop working. We cannot afford to let taxes run on at the convenience of the people who have to pay them. As I have already said, if the zamindars are unable to pay taxes owing to poverty or anything else, this clause will not penalise them at all. This clause is meant only for the agitators and, therefore, I press that this amendment should not be accepted.

Chaudhri Muhammad Abdul Rahman Khan (Jullundur, Muhammadan, Rural) (*Urdu*) : Sir, I regret that I was not present in the House all the time these amendments were being discussed here. Fortunately I have this opportunity of expressing my views, so I would like to say a few words about the amendment now under discussion.

Khan Bahadur Sheikh Din Muhammad :

صبح کا پہلا شام کو کھر آ جائے تو اسے پہلا نہیں کہتے

Chaudhri Muhammad Abdul Rahman Khan (Urdu) : Sir, I want to convey to the Government, through you, that there are already so many rules and laws governing the realization of the Government dues from the zamindars. It is, therefore, unnecessary to frame new laws in that respect. For instance, if a zamindar does not pay the land revenue, his land can be confiscated. And there are the local officers who frame so many laws for quick realization of the Government dues. It is, therefore, quite unnecessary that we should be wasting our time in framing laws for that purpose. Sir, the zamindars are already face to face with grave difficulties. They have to suffer all sorts of humiliations at the hands of the pressing revenue officials of the Government. Perhaps the higher officers are quite ignorant of all these facts.

Mr. President : The honourable member is not speaking to the amendment.

Chaudhri Muhammad Abdul Rahman Khan (Urdu) : Sir, I simply say that we zamindars are already suffering from great hardships, therefore no new laws should be framed to torment us. If the zamindar members lend their support to such measures or participate in the framing of new tormenting laws they would be acting like the pneumonia patient who knowing fully well that cold water is as dangerous for his health as deadly poison goes on clamouring for it. The Government should always bear in mind that the zamindar is the most loyal of all their subjects. He serves them on the battlefield and in the police department. Whenever the Government stands in need of any help the zamindar is always willing to come to their aid with all the resources at his command.

Mr. President : The honourable member is not speaking to the amendment.

Chaudhri Muhammad Abdul Rahman Khan (Urdu) : Sir, I only emphasize that it is not proper to frame new laws with regard to the realization of the land revenue and other Government dues. With these words I support the amendment moved by my honourable friend Mian Nurullah.

Sardar Buta Singh (Multan division and Sheikhpura, Sikh, Rural) (Urdu) : Sir, I had no intention to participate in these discussions but the amendment now under discussion is of such a great importance that it does call for a short speech. I should like to make it clear at the outset that I agree with each and every word which has fallen from the lips of my honourable friend Mian Nurullah. I want to tell the Government once for all that zamindars never expect help from the Government when they have no actual need for it. They only come forward with a request when they are sorely in need of aid. I, for one, have never heard any zamindar making an unreasonable demand. If they have anything in their house to pay, they never say that they have nothing to pay. I will appeal to the Government with all the earnestness I can command that this amendment be kindly accepted.

Khan Bahadur Sardar Habib Ullah (Lahore, Muhammadan, Rural), (Urdu) : Sir, I had no intention to participate in the debate at this stage, but since a misunderstanding seems to have arisen with regard to this clause I would like to make a few observations. My honourable friend

[K. B. Sardar Habib Ullah.]

the mover of the amendment seems to think that the deletion of these words will in a way benefit the zamindars without defeating the object of the clause. But that is not the case. Either you will have to admit that you are not prepared to punish those persons who instigate the zamindars to refuse to pay or defer the payment of the Government dues or you will have to accept the clause as it stands in its entirety. The Government want to check the nefarious propaganda which aims at creating serious obstacles in the collection of Government dues by their officers and this object can only be achieved if instigation for deferring the payment of such dues is made punishable and if this clause is allowed to remain as it is. Moreover, supposing anybody comes to you and says: I do not ask you to refuse payment at all but I simply ask you to defer the payment for the time being. Now you can see that there is very little difference between the two statements. But the result would be one and the same. The Government will have to face grave difficulties in running its administration if obstacles are placed in the collection of its taxes.

I want to point out that if I go to a zamindar and tell him not to dispose of his wheat or cotton forthwith but wait in order to benefit by the expected rise in prices, that would be no offence. If the last date for payment of Government dues is the 15th of a month, I can very well ask my friends not to pay them on the 1st but defer their payment for ten or fifteen days and this would not constitute any offence under this Act. I am sure that the Honourable Revenue Member will support me in what I have said.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: Yes, it would be no offence.

Khan Bahadur Sardar Habib Ullah: I hope the honourable member will realise that the deletion of these words will serve no useful purpose, but on the other hand will adversely affect the principle underlying this Bill. With these words I would request my friend not to press his amendment.

Mian Nurullah [Lyallpur South, Muhammadan, Rural], (Urdu): Sir, before the honourable member arrived I had said that the zamindars of the Lyallpur district had had four or five lakhs of rupees of profit by waiting for a while before disposing of their commodities. The date for the payment had come up and the prices began to go up precisely in those days. Some of my relatives and neighbours disposed of their wheat at the rate of Rs. 1-14-0 per maund only. The Honourable Revenue Member perhaps sold his wheat at the rate of Rs. 2 per maund. I waited and was able to dispose of my grain at the rate of Rs. 2-6-0 a maund. Sardar Habib Ullah who could wait for a still longer time was able to get Rs. 3 per maund for his grains. My point is only this, that those people who have studied books and journals on business and have carefully examined the conditions of the world markets are naturally more conversant with the business matters than the ignorant and unsophisticated peasants. Now, if such educated people tell their brethren that if prices are rising they need not sell their wheat at ridiculously low prices and that they need not sell their daughters in their anxiety to pay Government dues nor need they mortgage their lands or borrow at abnormally high rate of interest where is the harm if you exempt such persons and if his advice is not made an offence. I fail to understand why a

person like myself who has graduated in commerce from London University should be checked from enlightening his brother zamindars on a matter of their welfare. This is why I want to press this amendment. My honourable friend was just saying that the next amendment was very important. I like to remind him that this amendment is of greater importance since this will establish the right of the enlightened zamindars to instruct their ignorant brothers on matters of great commercial value. Moreover, if at the time when the zamindars' commodities are ready for sale if anybody advises them to wait till the coming rise in prices and also request the Government to suspend the realization of their dues it should not be treated as illegal in the first place, because such an advice to the zamindars is beneficial for them, and secondly, because as in those days Government's exchequer is quite full and Government does not lose in any way whatsoever. I simply want that people who are enlightened and who happen to tender such sort of advice to their brethren in such a manner as mentioned before should not be liable to prosecution.

The Honourable Revenue Member : According to this Act they cannot be prosecuted even now.

Mian Nurullah : With these words, Sir, I again request that this amendment be accepted.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik (Finance Member) : Sir, the honourable member has worked himself into a state of excitement on a perfectly imaginary apprehension of a contingency that could never possibly arise. This chapter can only be brought into force when the Government is confronted with instigation to the illegal refusal of the payment of certain liabilities. Even then, it is not necessarily in force in the province as a whole : it can only be enforced in respect of such districts as are notified and only in respect of such liabilities as are notified. I cannot imagine for a moment that Government would bring into force this machinery, which is designed to stop instigation to refuse to pay taxes, in order to force zamindars to pay their taxes at a moment when the market is unfavourable to them. That is not only a fantastic fear but is entirely opposed to all experience. Government far from insisting on its taxes being paid on the fixed date frequently defers payment when it sees that zamindars will get a better market a little later on. My honourable colleague tells me that last year when the cotton market was rising we deferred the payment of land revenue for two months to enable zamindars to get the benefit of the rising market, and throughout my association with Government, and I am certain throughout my Honourable colleague's association with Government, it has been notorious that the administration of the collection of land revenue and other dues has always been conducted in the most sympathetic spirit and so as to resume that the zamindars get the greatest possible benefit from any rise in prices.

Now, Sir, to imagine for a moment that we would use this particular clause to penalise anybody who suggests that it is better to hold up the crop because the market is rising, is simply fantastic. All that the amendment will actually do is to give the genuine agitator, the man who actually encourages illegal action a loophole by means of which he can wriggle out of the charge. I deprecate very strongly the passing of this amendment

[Hon'ble Sir Henry Craik.]

because it will provide the instigator of refusal to pay with an easy means of defence. As I said, he will say, "I did not tell them not to pay; I only told them to defer payment." I hope that after what I have said the House will throw out this amendment.

Mr. President : The question is—

That in clause 11, line 6 and 7, the words 'or to defer payment of' be deleted.

The Council divided: Ayes 18, Noes 30.

AYES.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan.
Khan Haibat Khan Daba.
Khawaja Muhammad Eusoo.
Khan Sahib Mian Noor Ahmad Khan.
Chaudhri Riasat Ali.
Makhdumzada Sayad Muhammad Raza Shah Gilani.

Rai Jagdev Khan Kharal.
Maulvi Imam-ud-Din.
Raja Muhammad Sarfaraz Ali Khan.
Mian Nurullah.
Chaudhri Ram Sarup.
Chaudhri Muhammad Abdul Rahman Khan.

Sardar Buta Singh.

NOES.

Khan Bahadur Dr. K. A. Rah-man.
Mr. D. J. Boyd.
Mr. H. Calvert.
Lala Labh Chand Mehra.
Mr. E. Maya Das.
Mian Mushtaq Ahmad.
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. R. Sanderson.
Mr. F. H. Puckle.
Mr. R. P. Hadow.
Mr. C. N. Chandra.
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.
Mr. M. M. L. Currie.
Chaudhri Bansi Lal.
Mr. Muhammad Din Malak.
Khan Bahadur Captain Malik Muzaffar Khan.
Khan Sahib Makhdum Shaikh Muhammad Hasan.
Khan Bahadur Sardar Habib Ullah.
Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad.
Khan Bahadur Nawab Chaudhri Fazl Ali.
Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sheo Narain Singh.
2nd-Lieutenant Sardar Ram Singh.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : Sir, I move—

That in clause 11, line 15, for the words "six months" the words "three months" be substituted.

Six months is a very severe punishment for this sort of offence. In the Punjab there is no movement for non-payment of taxes and I do not think there will be any. Even if at any time there is a necessity for such a provision I think the object will be met by providing 8 months instead of 6 months. The British Government has now been here for 200 years and the necessity for such a legislation has not been felt.

Mr. President : The honourable member should speak to the amendment, as to why 8 months should be substituted for 6 months.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : I am bringing forward an argument to show that this sort of legislation is not necessary for the Punjab and even if it is necessary, then a provision of 3 months' punishment is enough. Three months will be quite suitable. For non-payment of land revenue there is already a punishment provided and the confinement in such cases extends only to 30 days and this has worked very well. To a man who instigates another not to pay, there ought to be surely a less punishment than to the original offender. Abettor is always liable to less punishment than the original offender. He must be liable only to half the punishment given to the original offender especially in such mild offences. I have already said that except in the case of heinous and very big offences, the abettor is always liable to less punishment than the original offender. The zamindars will be the victims in this case because if a man has enmity with zamindars, he can say, this man is instigating the people of this village. The man may not have done anything at all and there is no dearth of witnesses that can be brought up at any moment to give false evidence. So, for this reason also lenient punishment should be given.

Another consideration is that by severe punishment you are putting a sort of fear in the people. It is not only 3 months, they will say that there is a question of 6 months and people would rather become desperate on account of such a long punishment. I will give you an instance which occurred recently. A zamindar was molesting another zamindar by cutting his crop and molesting and troubling him in many other ways. He called one or two men and asked them to enquire from the man why he was molesting him so much. There is a limit to patience he said. The man said, look here I have been molesting him for a long time, but you know that I have nothing to eat. I am living on *sarson*, and *sarson* only. I have not got a single grain for a long time. I am starving. I am molesting the man so that he might have a case against me and get me imprisoned and sent to jail. There in jail I shall be able to get bread to eat. There is no hard work to do.

Sir, the political agitators will have an upper hand. There should be lenient punishment. If you want to give a bitter pill, it should be coated with sugar. You are giving bitter pills under this section, you ought to put some sugar of leniency so that they may swallow it. Do not give it in a way so that they might vomit. You must remember that if once zamindars begin to defy the authority of Government there is no limit to it. So, we must do nothing that they should take it in that light and begin to defy Government. You must by accepting the amendment show to the zamindars that, while bringing this nasty legislation, you have been as lenient to zamindars as possible.

[Ch. Allah Dad Khan.]

If a zamindar thinks that if he will defer payment for a month or so and by this he can be benefited, then Government should not mind this. You must learn a lesson from these money-lenders. They are very lenient in this respect. They will never press a zamindar to repay the. They will give them more latitude. They are very wise people. Government should learn a lesson from them. This is the reason that these money-lenders have increased so much.

Mr. President : Order, order. The honourable member should speak to the amendment.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : Sir, these money-lenders are professional men. Government should learn a lesson from them.

Mr. President : The honourable member is quite irrelevant. He is wandering away from the motion.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : Sir, I was saying that lenient punishment is always to be acceptable. Upon this I may quote from great constitutionalists. A hard punishment will harden a man.

Mr. President : I request the honourable member to speak to the motion.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : With these few words, I support the amendment.

Mr. President : Clause under consideration; amendment moved—

That in clause 11, line 15, for the words 'six months' the words 'three months' be substituted.

Mian Nurullah (Lyallpur South, Muhammadan, Rural) : Sir, a few moments ago I moved my amendment relating to a person who asks for deferring land revenue for a few days in order to bring some gain to zamindars who are the backbone of this province. That amendment which was one of the most important, has not been accepted. I think that the punishment of 6 months is far too much. The punishment of 3 months as suggested by my honourable friend Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan is enough. I am glad that the select committee added this explanation and this takes out a certain number of people who are legally and constitutionally carrying on agitation against this or against any permanent or temporary remission or reduction in land revenue. Sir, zamindars have always been loyal to Government and all sorts of propaganda, however, inviting have failed to persuade them. I will just refer to one or two sentences from the address of His Excellency the Governor in this connection. He said that no zamindar has ever refused payment of land revenue. If you allow me I will read one sentence of that speech. His Excellency says :—

It is greatly to the credit of the landowners of the province that in spite of nefarious propaganda to the contrary, they have remained steadfast to their obligations in regard to the payment of land revenue when due,—Punjab Debates, Volume XVI, page 318.

If the fellow is in for six months the zamindar will lose the advantage of his advice and he, if true to his conviction, will not lose an opportunity of giving them advice and go to prison once more. The period between collection of two revenues is less than six months and the interval of the har-

vesting time is always about two months. In any case it will be a great hardship. Therefore I want to say that this punishment is far too much and I support the amendment moved by my honourable friend Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : The honourable member still persists in thinking that this Bill is to be applied against zamindars who are unable to pay their land revenue on due date. I wish he had read the provisions of the Bill more carefully. There is neither the intention nor the possibility of using this Chapter against the zamindars. This Chapter is directed against the communist agitator, who wishes to bring the Government to a stand-still by withholding payment of taxes of all kinds including land revenue, because that is the commonest and most general form of tax in this province. For the professional Moscow-trained agitator against whom it will be directed I consider that 6 months is not at all too severe a punishment. I cannot subscribe to the idea that a short sentence is a greater deterrent than a long one; nor can I subscribe to the idea that the abettor does not deserve more severe punishment than the person whom he instigates to offend.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : Sir, the Honourable Finance Member has said that this section is not intended to be used against zamindars, but that it will be used against agitators. I hope so. The zamindars are in a very deplorable condition. Even the land revenue for the last crop has not been paid by this time. About 10 lakhs are still due from one tahsil in the Montgomery district. Ten lakhs of rupees are still outstanding for the last crop in Dipalpur tahsil of the Montgomery district. And this is the condition everywhere. You can easily haul up a person, an innocent person, against whom an official of Government or the police has a grudge, and say, "because zamindars are not paying revenue you have instigated them." There will be no defence and the poor innocent person will be sent to prison. The great difficulty is that honourable members who reply to an argument do not quote the argument in exactly the words in which it has been spoken but they put it in a different form and reply to it in their own way. That point has not been answered. The Honourable Finance Member will see that this point is invulnerable and I hope that he will accept this amendment.

6 P.M.

Mr. President : The question is—

That in clause 11, line 15, for the word 'six' the word 'three' be substituted.

The motion was lost.

Mr. President : The question is—

That clause 11 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

Clause 12.

Mr. President : The question is—

That clause 12 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

Clause 13.

Mr. President : The question is—

That clause 13 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

Clause 14.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : Sir, I beg to move—

That in clause 14, last line but one, for the words 'six months' the words 'one month' be substituted.

This section is meant generally to apply to females for these are the only creatures that carry out mock ceremonies—*siapa*. It is laid down in the statement of objects and reasons that this section is meant to suppress that ceremony called *siapa*. I say we must not be so hard on the females. These poor creatures should be better treated. What was the attitude of the Germans during the War towards the English ladies that were arrested? They treated them as leniently and as honourably as they could be treated. Similarly the British Government also treated the German ladies kindly. That same kind treatment should be meted out to our women. If they are guided by political motives, they sometimes get excited and do these things. One month therefore should be quite sufficient for a female. The courts have lately been passing very heavy sentences in this very town of Lahore. In the case of Shakuntla Devi and others the court passed six months ago a sentence of nine months for taking out the Congress flag. But when the case went to the High Court, it was ordered that only a week's punishment would have sufficed. My fear is that the powers put in the hands of the magistracy as it is at present in the Punjab are likely to be misused. I think we should be chivalrous to the women. If they do *siapa*, it does not hurt anybody. Not to speak of this, there are women who do *siapa* in their own homes. There are women who curse even the bread winner. This provision is not worthy of being embodied in this Act. After all, it is a verbal thing. They can shoot nobody, they can kill nobody, they can even push nobody. It is only their tongue. On the other hand, it is better for a woman to give vent to her tongue and lose all her excitement, but if you suppress her excitement it is likely to assume dangerous forms. For these considerations I request that one month's punishment is quite sufficient. I would go further and say that even a warning is sufficient, or ten or fifteen days' punishment. But if you are inclined at all to pass a heavy sentence of imprisonment, then let it be one month. Nothing would be lost by giving this comparatively lighter sentence. A woman gets sufficient lesson in jail for it means her living away from home. How can you separate her from her children? You may kill her, but you cannot separate her from her grown up children whom she every hour cares for and looks after and whom she feeds and nourishes. Even the very idea of being arrested is sufficient for her. We should not suppress any activity of women because they do not do any harm. For these reasons I suggest that a lenient punishment that I have advocated should be adopted and in my opinion one month's punishment would be quite sufficient for this small offence. With these words I move my amendment.

Mr. President : The question is—

That in clause 14, last line, but one, for the words six months the words one month be substituted.

The motion was lost.

Mr. President : The question is—

That clause 14 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

Clause 15.

Mr. President : The question is—

That clause 15 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

Clause 16.

Mr. President : The question is—

That clause 16 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

Clause 17.

Mr. President : The question is—

That clause 17 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

Preamble.

Mr. President : The question is—

That the preamble stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

Clause 1, Sub-clause (1).

Mr. President : The question is—

That sub-clause (1) of clauses 1 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : Sir, I beg to move—

That the Punjab Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill as amended be passed.

Mr. President : The motion is—

That the Punjab Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill as amended be passed.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : Sir, I oppose the motion under consideration. The Bill is most iniquitous, most outrageous and contravenes all sane provisions of the British law in British India. Such drastic provisions as are embodied in the Bill have not been enacted in India for the last 200 years that the British Government has been here. The reply to this would be that the Ordinance has already been in existence for about a year. But that was an Ordinance and no such codified law has been in existence up to this time. Even Regulation III of 1818 is thrown into the shade by the most drastic provisions of this law which has been carried with such lightning speed in this House which has been already thin.

[Ch. Allah Dad Khan.]

The Bill has been divided into three parts. In the first place, according to section 2, a man can be arrested whether he has committed any offence or not. We can understand a man being arrested if he has committed an offence or is committing an offence. But a man who has not done anything but known by some means that he is about to do something is to be arrested.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: On a point of order. Is the honourable member in order in repeating the arguments previously made?

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan: Then what should I say? I am referring to clauses in order to strengthen my argument.

Mr. President: At this stage the honourable member may attack the Bill as a whole without discussing any of its specific provisions.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan: I simply take the clause only by way of reference. I do not refer to the Bill in detail. I only say these are the features of the Bill. If a man is arrested and kept up in the lock-up without any trial, it is against all constitutional law. The Bill surely takes away the right under the *Habeas Corpus* law. *Habeas Corpus* is done away with. That law has been in operation under the authority of the British Parliament not only in England but throughout the British Empire, and any law made in contravention of that law is null and void.

Mr. President: Order, order. The honourable member is not only repeating that argument, but is raising a point of law which he had raised before. Is he sure that the law of *Habeas Corpus* has been affected by this Bill?

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan: Yes, that is what I say. According to section 17, if a man is kept in the lock-up even without committing any offence, he has no way of being brought before a judicial court and that is the law of *Habeas Corpus*.

Mr. President: Is that the meaning or object of *Habeas Corpus*?

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan: That is the plain object of the *Habeas Corpus*. A man is kept in prison without his committing any offence and he has no way—

Mr. President: Will the honourable member kindly read clause 17 of the Bill? Does it say so? So far as I can see it only protects from civil and criminal liability certain persons who may act under the Act.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan: "No suit, prosecution, or other legal proceedings."

Mr. President: Against whom?

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan: Against the police officer.

Mr. President: Do you want to protect the police officer?

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan: He has no chance of being brought before a Court because they will say the doings of the police officers cannot be questioned. Besides, the Act takes away the recourse to judicial courts. Recourse to law is a right under the authority of the British Parliament for any wrong done to a man. The answer given is that already this exists.

in the case of officers. But I ask, has that right been given by this Council? My argument is that this Council cannot take away the law made by the British Parliament or any authority conferred by the British Parliament. This Council has no authority. That is my point and that is not met at all.

Mr. President : Why has it no authority?

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : That is not my view. It is the view of Sir Hari Singh Gour which he expressed only yesterday.

Mr. President : Did the honourable member obtain Sir Hari Singh Gour's opinion?

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : I shall show you. It is in the papers.

Mr. President : Is it on this Bill or on some other Bill?

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : It is his opinion on the Ordinance Bill which is now before the Legislative Assembly. That also involves certain provisions which infringe the right of *Habeas Corpus*.

Mr. President : Has the honourable member read that Bill?

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : Yes, I have. It was published in the papers. I know it very well.

Mr. President : I hold that section 17 of this Bill is not in conflict or inconsistent with the principle of *Habeas Corpus*.

The question is—

That the Punjab Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill as amended be passed.

The motion was carried.

PUNJAB MUNICIPAL (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : The Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government has to present the report of the select committee on the Municipal (Amendment) Bill. He will do so at the next sitting, i.e., on Thursday if there is no objection.

Mr. President : He can present it now.

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : A report has already been sent to the Secretary. If it is permissible, I beg to present the report of the select committee on the Municipal (Amendment) Bill.

The Council then adjourned till 2 P.M. on Thursday, 24th November 1982.

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PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

3RD SESSION OF THE 4TH PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Thursday, 24th November 1932.

THE Council met at the Council Chamber at 2 P.M. of the clock. Mr. President in the chair.

OATH OF OFFICE.

The following member was sworn in :—

Mr. S. L. Sale (Secretary, Legislative Department).

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

DUTIES OF LAMBARADAR.

***2051. Mian Nurullah:** Will the Honourable Revenue Member kindly state—

- (a) the duties of a lambardar ;
- (b) whether the Government is prepared to supply a list of the duties of a lambardar to each lambardar of the province ;
- (c) whether it is a fact that recently they have been entrusted with the duty of distributing the demand slips (*parchas*) of the Irrigation Department ;
- (d) whether the Government is aware that demand slips are distributed four times a year ;
- (e) whether this work was previously done by the canal patwaris ;
- (f) the number of demand slips of each lambardar of Lyallpur proper, and chak No. 212, Rakh Branch ;
- (g) to which departments a lambardar is required by rules to give help ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) Attention of the honourable member is invited to Land Revenue Rule 20.

(b) The duties enumerated in Land Revenue Rule 20 are shown on the *sanad* of lambardari which is given to each lambardar on his appointment to the office.

(c) Yes, in the Lyallpur division only of the Lower Chenab Canal, and there too as an experimental measure.

(d) Yes.

(e) Yes.

(f) 1st lambardar	..	..	..	..	15
2nd lambardar	..	..	..	..	9
3rd lambardar	..	..	..	..	1
4th lambardar	..	..	..	..	200

[Hon. Capt. Sikander Hyat Khan.]

(g) Under Land Revenue Rule 20 (x) lambardars are required to help all officers of Government. It may be mentioned that they are handsomely remunerated for the work they do in connection with the collection of *abiana*.

Mian Nurullah : What is the nature of help required from them under (g) ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : Their duties are enumerated in the *sanad*.

MALIKANA IN NILI BAR COLONY.

***2052. Khan Bahadur Mian Ahmad Yar Khan Daultana :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that *malikana* on peasantry and other grants in Nili Bar Colony has been ordered to be levied on allotted area ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the rate of *malikana* in Ganji Bar is much less than in the Nili Bar ;
- (c) the reasons why *malikana* on peasantry and other grants is being charged now on allotted areas instead of the matured area in Nili Bar ; and whether the conditions have changed ?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) *Malikana* has always been charged on the allotted area in the Nili Bar, and no change has been made except for three harvests when special concessions were given. A similar concession is being granted for the current *kharif*.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER, LAHORE.

***2053. Khan Bahadur Mian Ahmad Yar Khan Daultana :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Executive Officer, Lahore Municipal Committee, has sanctioned rates for the carting of coal, etc., for the year 1932-33 without reference to the committee ? If so, under what authority was he competent to do so ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : An enquiry is being made, and the result will be communicated to the honourable member in due course.

BUILDING INSPECTOR, LAHORE MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE.

***2054. Khan Bahadur Mian Ahmad Yar Khan Daultana :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government kindly state whether it is a fact that the Executive Officer, Lahore Municipal Committee, appointed one Harbans Lal as a building inspector in the grade of Rs. 60-8-75 in preference to another person who was senior to him and who had been recommended by the officers below ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : I regret that a reply to this question is not yet ready. It will be communicated to the honourable member when ready.

STENOGRAPHER TO THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER, LAHORE.

***2055. Khan Bahadur Mian Ahmad Yar Khan Daultana :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government kindly state whether it is a fact—

- (a) that the Junior Vice-President of the Lahore Municipal Committee appointed a stenographer for the Executive Officer, Lahore, on Rs. 75—5—120 per mensem for which there was no provision in the budget ;
- (b) that this appointment was made at the instance of the Executive Officer who wanted to appoint a certain man, named Hira Lal, already in Government service ;
- (c) that the post to which he was appointed was originally that of the 3rd attendance officer in the Education Department of the committee which had been retrenched by the Education sub-committee ;
- (d) that the Education sub-committee had proposed that the saving resulting from the abolition of this post should be utilized in the matter of appointing three peons to serve notices under the Compulsory Primary Education Act ;
- (e) that the appointment of three peons was as well made in addition to the appointment of the stenographer ;
- (f) that the stenographer so appointed was a subordinate of the Executive Officer in the position he held at Moga, before his appointment as Executive Officer ?

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.

LAHORE MUNICIPAL ENQUIRY COMMITTEE REPORT.

***2056. Mr. Mukand Lal Puri :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state in detail what action, if any, has so far been taken by the Government on the recommendations of the Dobson Enquiry Committee's Report on the affairs of the Lahore Municipality, which was published about a year ago ? Which of the recommendations have been accepted or carried out by the Government and which have been rejected and whether any of the recommendations have been given practical effect by the Lahore Municipal Committee ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : The information is being collected and will be communicated to the honourable member when ready.

LAND REVENUE WITHIN LAHORE MUNICIPAL LIMITS.

***2057. Mr. Mukand Lal Puri :** Will the Honourable Member for Revenue, be pleased to state the total amount of land revenue received by the Government annually from all the lands situated within the Lahore municipal limits including the new *abadis* and the amount paid to the municipal committee out of that revenue ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : The total amount of land revenue realized by the Government annually from all the lands, including the new *abadis* within the Lahore municipal limits, is Rs. 78,661. The Municipal Committee, Lahore, receives an annual grant-in-aid of Rs. 60,000.

LAHORE CENTRAL RATEPAYERS' ASSOCIATION.

***2058. Mr. Mukand Lal Puri :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether he has considered the representations made by deputations of the Lahore Central Ratepayers' Association which waited on the Commissioner of Lahore and the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government on March 29th and April 7th, 1932, respectively? If so, what action has been taken by the Government on them ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : The matter is under consideration.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING, RASUL.

***2059. Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Hayat Qureshi :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

- (a) the number of Muslim and non-Muslim clerks (including accountant) in the Government School of Engineering, Rasul, on 1st April 1932 ;
- (b) the number of Muslim and non-Muslim clerks (including accountant) in the above institution on 1st October 1932 ;
- (c) if it is a fact that the only Muslim clerk and only agriculturist with B. A. qualifications was brought under reduction on the score of financial stringency ;
- (d) if it is a fact that there is still one post of a clerk vacant for which another clerk in the establishment is being given an allowance of Rs. 25 in addition to his substantive pay ;
- (e) if the reply to (d) above is in the affirmative, why that vacancy has not been filled up by the clerk brought under reduction or some other Muslim clerk ;
- (f) what steps, if any, have been taken by the Government to have the Muslims adequately represented on the clerical staff of the school ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : (a) The number of Muslim and non-Muslim clerks (including accountant) in the Government School of Engineering, Rasul, on 1st April 1932 was :—

Muslims.....2. Non-Muslims.....3.

(b) The number of Muslim and non-Muslim clerks (including accountant) in the above institution on 1st October, 1932, was :—

Muslim	..	..	..	..	1
Non-Muslim	..	..	..	..	3

(c) Yes ; he was the most junior clerk and worked in the school workshop. As there is now insufficient work in the workshop for a whole-time clerk, the post has been abolished.

(d) Yes.

(e) This is the cheapest arrangement to meet present needs without interfering with efficiency.

(f) Due regard is made for adequate Muslim representation on the clerical staff when the opportunity arises.

AMENDMENT OF KHARABA RULES.

***2060. Mr. Mukand Lal Puri :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to state—

(a) what action, if any, has been taken on the resolution of the March session 1932, with regard to the amendment of *kharaba* rules ;

(b) whether the Government intends to appoint a committee of officials and non-officials to carry out the recommendations of the Council in the above connection ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) It is presumed that the honourable member is referring to the cut moved and passed in the March, 1932, session of the Council. If so, the following action has been taken by Government :—

(i) It was stated by some honourable members in the course of the debate on the cut that zilladars received confidential or unofficial instructions that the remissions granted for failed crops were not to exceed a certain percentage ; also that zilladars were reprimanded if they accepted claims for remission over a certain percentage. Instructions have been issued to superintending engineers, Irrigation Branch, asking them to make it as widely known as possible that no such instructions have ever been issued and no such procedure has ever been laid down with authority.

(ii) A complete copy of the *kharaba* rules was supplied in July, 1932, to each non-official member of the Canal Standing Committee of this Council with the intention of discussing them at a meeting with the Chief Engineers. As replies have not been received from several members to the effect that they are ready to discuss the rules, the meeting has not yet taken place.

(b) No, in view of the reply to (a) above.

WADH WATTAR.

***2061. Khan Bahadur Mian Ahmad Yar Khan Daultana :** (a) Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state (a) whether it is a fact that *wadh-wattar* is charged on that portion for the Dheddhir Branch, Sutlej Valley Project, which is situated in Multan district and not on the rest ;

(b) if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, the reasons for this exclusive treatment in respect of portion mentioned in (a) ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) The honourable member is presumably referring to the Khadir Branch of the Pakpattan Canal. If so, the answer is in the negative.

(b) Does not arise.

WADH WATTAR.

***2062. Khan Bahadur Mian Ahmad Yar Khan Daultana :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—

- (a) the names of the perennial canals on which *wadh-wattar* is charged with its rates per acre ;
- (b) the names of the non-perennial canals on which *wadh-wattar* is charged with its rates per acre ;
- (c) the names of the perennial canals on which *wadh-wattar* is not charged ;
- (d) the names of the non-perennial canals on which *wadh-wattar* is not charged ;
- (e) the reasons which justify *wadh-wattar* and the particular reasons for levying it on the canals in (a) and (b) ;
- (f) whether the canals mentioned in (a) and (b) have any advantage over the canals mentioned in (c) and (d) with regard to supply, prices of grains, quality of soil or any other cause ;
- (g) whether the *wadh-wattar* rates were reduced in the recent past ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) The *wadh-wattar* rate is charged on all the non-perennial channels of the Sutlej Valley Canals only.

- (b) (i) Khadir Branch of Pakpattan Canal.
- (ii) Dipalpur,
- (iii) Eastern, and
- (iv) Mailsi.

The rate per acre is Re. 1-4-0 for flow and annas 10 for lift irrigation.

(c) *Wadh-wattar* is not charged on perennial canals.

(d) There are no such canals.

(e) and (f) The canals mentioned in (b) above have replaced the old inundation canals. There was no *wadh-wattar* rate on the latter, but all areas growing *rabi* crops were charged the *rabi* rate instead.

(g) The *wadh-wattar* rate was abolished on the old perennial canals in 1924.

BREACH OF EMBANKMENTS OF ISLAM WEIR.

***2063. Khan Bahadur Mian Ahmad Yar Khan Daultana :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—

- (a) whether the Government have constructed several protection embankments and the R. R. E. for the Islam weir ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the lands between the protection embankments and the river were acquired, and that the lands between the protection embankments and the R. R. E. were not acquired on the understanding that there was no fear of that area being flooded ;
- (c) whether it is a fact that several villages are situated in the areas between the protection embankments and the R. R. E. with crops ;
- (d) whether it is a fact that the protection embankments were breached, and that the villages, Saba Kharal, Hunjan, Salob, Usman Dhudhi, Sharifa, Metha Hunjan, Khichi, Tiwana, etc., were visited by a flood which destroyed buildings, drowned grain, *bhusa* and other commodities and people had to seek shelter on the R. R. E. or on trees ;
- (e) if so, what action Government has taken to make inquiries and to compensate those who deserve it ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : The information required necessitates reference to the local officers and a final reply will be given when received from them.

A breach in the protection bunds occurred during August, but it is not possible yet to estimate the net damage as losses incurred will be partly or wholly balanced by the benefits to the *rabi* crop in the flooded areas.

BREACH OF EMBANKMENTS OF ISLAM WEIR.

***2064. Khan Bahadur Mian Ahmad Yar Khan Daultana :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that R. R. E. of the Islam weir on the Sutlej Valley Project was breached, and that the floods destroyed the crops in villages Kot Muhammad Hussain Todar, Kot Hakim Ali, etc., in Mailai tahsil of Multan district ;
- (b) if so, the steps Government have taken to compensate the loss of zamindars whose crops were destroyed and who had to cultivate that land over again ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) The R. R. E. at Islam breached during August. No damage was done to standing crops, and the area has benefitted greatly by *sailab* irrigation.

- (b) Does not arise.

BREACH OF EMBANKMENTS OF ISLAM WEIR.

***2065. Khan Bahadur Mian Ahmad Yar Khan Daultana :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state whether it is a fact that the zamindars who have lost their houses and crops as a result of the breaches in the protection embankments of the Islam weir on the Sutlej Valley Project waited upon the colonization officer, Nili Bar, at his camp Joya, on the 28th September and placed their grievances before him ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : Government has no information, and it does not require its officers to keep a record of visits paid by individual zamindars or other visitors.

SUPERINTENDENT, DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, MULTAN.

***2066. Sayad Mubarak Ali Shah :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—

- (a) when the superintendent, Deputy Commissioner's office, Multan, is to retire normally ;
- (b) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government for giving him extension ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) 1936.
(b) No.

SUPERINTENDENT, DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, MULTAN

***2067. Sayad Mubarak Ali Shah :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—

- (i) if it is a fact that the superintendent, Deputy Commissioner's office, Multan, is being paid Rs. 25 per mensem as house rent, a concession which is allowed nowhere else in the province ;
- (ii) if the answer to the above is in the affirmative, the reason for doing so ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (i) No. The house occupied by the superintendent, Deputy Commissioner's office, Multan, is a private building held on lease by Government. The superintendent is paying Rs. 35 per mensem, i.e., ten per cent of his salary towards the rent. This is the maximum rate fixed by the Fundamental Rules for a house supplied by Government to a Government servant ;

- (ii) Does not arise.

DISTRICT INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, MULTAN.

***2068. Sayad Mubarak Ali Shah :** Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that the present district inspector of schools, Multan, is there for the last five years ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that he was in Multan for seven years before ;
- (c) whether he has acquired any immovable property in the Multan district ;

- (d) whether any expansion in the district board schools has been effected during his term of office ;
- (e) whether any new area has been brought under compulsion for purposes of primary education during the last five years ;
- (f) when Government propose to transfer him from Multan ?

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

- (b) He was in the Multan district for about five and-a-half years before.
- (c) Yes, by inheritance.
- (d) Yes.
- (e) Yes.
- (f) When it is in the public interest to do so.

KHARABA.

***2069. Khan Bahadur Mian Ahmad Yar Khan Daultana :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—

- (a) if the Chief Engineer has ordered that no *kharaba* should be given unless the crop is standing,—*vide* letter No. 1—8557-Revenue, dated 22nd July 1932 ;
- (b) if he is aware that in fields where cotton has been grown and on account of no growth or defective growth it has been destroyed and *rabi* crops have been sown instead, the revenue staff charges rates for both the crops ;
- (c) whether it is a fact that in fields where gram grows in the end of October, zamindars cannot benefit in the slightest manner by the cotton crop, and that it only involves extra labour ;
- (d) what action the Government propose to take in this matter ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) Presumably the honourable member's reference is to Chief Engineer, Irrigation Branch's letter No. 8557-Rev., dated 22nd February 1932. A copy of this letter is placed on the table. The orders in paragraph (a) of this letter are based on rule 20·1 of the rules issued under the Canal Act and on the Revenue Manual of the Irrigation Branch.

(b) Government has no information. The correct procedure, however is as follows :—

Where cotton fails to germinate and is replaced by a *rabi* crop, only the latter should be charged for ; where cotton fails after germination and is replaced by a *rabi* crop, the cultivator should put in a claim for remission of occupier's rate according to rules if he wants to avoid payment of charges for both crops.

(c) The honourable member as an agriculturist should be able to answer this question himself.

(d) None. If the practice mentioned by the honourable member exists and does not secure any benefit to the zamindar, he will give it up.

[Hon. Capt. Sikander Hyat Khan.]

Letter No. 3557-Rev., dated 22nd February 1932.

From A. MURPHY, Esquire, O.B.E., Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, Punjab, to the Superintending Engineer, Pakpattan Canal Circle.

WITH reference to the enquiry made in your letter No. 10102-37-R., dated the 21st December 1931, on the above subject, I have the honour to say that the case of two crops sown in the same harvest is provided for in rule 25 of the rules issued under the Canal Act and the field will be assessed for the crop which comes to maturity.

(2) As regards the sowing of a *roti* crop in a field in which a *kharif* crop has failed, the *zilladar*, in the first instance, should comply strictly with the *kharaba* rules and refuse remission if the crop is out before inspection. If, however, the cultivator appeals, the executive engineer can use his discretion to allow the remission provided the applicant can prove to his satisfaction that no benefit was obtained from the *kharif* crop before it was cut.

TOUTS.

***2070. Kanwar Mamraj Singh Chohan :** Will the Honourable Finance Member be pleased to state—

- (a) how many persons were declared touts in the Punjab during the last three years in each district ;
- (b) how many of the declared touts were proceeded against for breach of law in each district in the last three years in each year ;
- (c) whether any legal practitioner was proceeded against for engaging the services of touts ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a), (b) and (c) The information is being collected and will be communicated to the honourable member when ready.

EX-GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS PRACTISING AS LEGAL PRACTITIONERS.

***2071. Kanwar Mamraj Singh Chohan :** Will the Honourable Finance Member be pleased to state—

- (a) how many Government officials who were dismissed, retired or who resigned under circumstances necessitating their forced resignation, have been given licence to practise as legal practitioners during the last ten years (in each year) ;
- (b) the reasons for giving licences to such persons ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a) Two.

(b) They were admitted as pleaders before the introduction of the rule which requires applicants to state in their applications whether they have been in Government service.

ENCROACHMENTS IN THE GRAIN MARKET OF AMBALA CITY.

***2072. Kanwar Mamraj Singh Chohan :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether there have been any fresh encroachments or additions to the former encroachments in the grain market of Ambala city or elsewhere in the city of Ambala from 1st April 1932 up-to-date ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : The answer is in the affirmative.

SHEDS IN AMBALA DISTRICT COURTS COMPOUND.

***2073. Kanwar Mamraj Singh Chohan :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether the Government is aware that there are no sheds set apart for the litigating public attending courts on rainy days or extremely hot days in Ambala district courts compound ;
- (b) if the answer to (a) be in the affirmative, whether the Government propose to see to the convenience of the public in any manner ?

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

(b) Litigants can, if they wish, use the shed set aside for petition-writers who prefer to sit near the courts. As the court rooms are scattered litigants also generally prefer to sit near the respective courts in which their cases are to be heard. In the circumstances sheds for the litigant public in this period of financial stringency are not considered so urgent as other claims on public funds.

— — —

USE OF CANAL BANK ROAD OF SIRHIND CANAL BY CYCLISTS AND PEDESTRIANS.

***2074. Kanwar Mamraj Singh Chohan :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that the canal authorities have stopped cyclists and persons going on foot from using the canal bank road of Sirhind Canal near Rupar ;
- (b) if the answer to (a) be in the affirmative, the reasons for the same ;
- (c) whether the advisability of this prohibitory order has been considered by the Government ;
- (d) what action the Government intends to take in the matter ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) No, the bicycle traffic between Rupar and Doraha has not been altogether stopped. It has only been restricted and that too only on the left bank reserved canal road. The right canal road and the two parallel boundary roads which serve as alternative routes have been left absolutely free for use by cyclists and other traffic.

(b) The safety of the cyclists, as the left bank road is narrow and is used by motorists.

(c) Yes.

(d) None, considering that parallel roads without any restriction for use by cyclists exist.

— — —

HEALTH OF DR. MOHAMMAD ALAM.

***2075. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Finance Member please state—

- (a) whether Dr. Muhammad Alam is at present in the Mayo Hospital, Lahore ;

[Mr. Muhammad Din Malak.]

- (b) whether Dr. Muhammad Alam has, in addition to other disorders of a serious nature, developed a tumour in the bladder ;
- (c) whether the official medical authorities are of the opinion that an operation will be necessary to remove the tumour ;
- (d) if not, what treatment the official medical authorities have advised ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a), (b), (c) Yes.

(d) Does not arise.

RELEASE OF DR. MUHAMMAD ALAM :

***2076. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Finance Member kindly state—

- (a) if it is a fact that Dr. Muhammad Alam who is lying seriously ill in the Mayo Hospital, Lahore, is serving a sentence in connection with the civil disobedience movement ;
- (b) whether others convicted for civil disobedience have before this been released under circumstances and for reasons far less cogent than those obtaining in the case of Dr. Muhammad Alam ; and
- (c) whether, in view of the precarious nature of his health and the fact that he is one of the accepted leaders of the non-violent school of politics, Government propose to release him forthwith to enable him to get himself suitably treated in more congenial environments ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a) Yes.

(b) Not so far as I am aware.

(c) The honourable member is referred to the statement¹ made by me on November 8th.

SIKH REPRESENTATION IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

***2077. Sardar Jawahar Singh Dhillon :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture please state—

- (a) the percentage of representation of Sikhs in the establishment of the various circles of the Public Works Department, including the Secretariat, the Electrical and Public Health Departments ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that Sikhs are under-represented in almost all of them ;
- (c) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to retrench some Sikhs in any one or in some of these circles ;
- (d) the steps Government proposes to take to safeguard the interests of the Sikhs.

¹Page 95 ante.

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : (a) and (b) The honourable member's attention is invited to pages 16 and 17 of the Consolidated Statement showing the proportionate representation of the various communities serving under the Punjab Government as it stood on the 1st January 1932.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

SIKH SUPERINTENDENT IN THE PUNJAB CIVIL SECRETARIAT.

***2078. Sardar Jawahar Singh Dhillon :** Will the Honourable Finance Member kindly state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there has never been any Sikh superintendent in the Punjab Civil Secretariat ;

(b) whether any vacancies have occurred in the cadre of superintendents in the Punjab Civil Secretariat ;

(c) whether there are suitable Sikhs in the Civil Secretariat to be appointed to these posts ; if so, whether he intends to appoint any ;

(d) if the answer to (c) is in the negative, whether he will consider the importation of a suitable Sikh from outside to give the Sikhs their due share in these posts ;

(e) if the answer to (d) above is in the negative, the reasons for not selecting a Sikh for these posts ?

Mr. C. C. Garbett (Chief Secretary) : (a) No.

(b) to (e) The honourable member is referred to the reply given to part (e) of Council Question No. 1787¹ (starred).

HINDU SUBORDINATES IN THE DISTRICT AND MUNICIPAL BOARDS, GURDASPUR.

***2079. Lala Gopal Das :** Will the Honourable Finance Member please state—

(a) whether it is a fact that some Hindu subordinates in the service of the District and Municipal Boards, Gurdaspur, were called upon to explain their conduct by the Deputy Commissioner as to why they attended and participated in the functions held on the sacred Janam Ashtami day in the Shri Ganesh Gir Shivala ;

(b) if the answer to the above be in the affirmative, why this was done ;

(c) whether similar treatment is meted out also to the Muhammadans who join and attend in large numbers the speeches made by the Muhammadan preachers and *maulanas* in the mosque after the *Juma* and other prayers ;

[L. Gopal Das.]

- (d) if not, whether the Government will ask the Deputy Commissioner, Gurdaspur, why this discrimination in the case of Hindus was thought necessary ;
- (e) whether the Government will place on the table a copy of the said notice and the explanation of the persons concerned and the result thereof ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : (a) (i) The Chairman of the District Board did call unofficially for an explanation of the conduct of two Hindu subordinates of the board. The Chairman is also Deputy Commissioner.

(ii) As regards subordinates in the service of municipal boards, the answer is in the negative.

(b) The Deputy Commissioner had received a report that certain speeches alleged to have been made during these functions had a political bearing.

(c) No occasion has arisen for similar treatment.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) It would not be in the public interest to do so.

MUSLIM SUBORDINATES IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH.

***2080. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture please state if it is a fact that in a total of 82 subordinates (not in the regular cadre) in the Buildings and Roads Branch of the Public Works Department, only 5 are Muslims ; if so, whether Government propose to so readjust the method of recruitment to this cadre as would allow the Muslims their due share ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : The figures mentioned by the honourable member are as they stood on 1st January 1932. Every opportunity is taken to level up these appointments on a more proportionate communal basis provided suitable candidates are forthcoming.

MUSLIM REPRESENTATION IN THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

***2081. Khan Haibat Khan Daba :** (i) Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture please lay on the table a list showing community-wise—

- (a) the number of employees in the Agricultural Department (agricultural assistants, officers in the provincial and in the imperial service, respectively) ;
 - (b) the number of agriculturist and non-agriculturist employees in the Agricultural Department ?
- (ii) Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture please state further—
- (a) whether there is any paucity of Muslims in the Agricultural Department ;
 - (b) whether the Government proposes to redress the grievances of the Muslim community by appointing only Muslims so as to make up the ratio when any such opportunity arises ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : (i) (a) and (b) The honourable member will find the information he desires in the consolidated statement prepared up to 1st January, 1932.

(ii) (a) No. The statement shows 381 Muslims or 49·5 per cent. of the whole staff.

(b) The figure just given does not disclose any cause for action.

COMPENSATION TO RETRENCHED OFFICIALS IN THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

***2082. Khan Haibat Khan Dahi :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member kindly state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating to give a grant of land to the men employed in the Agricultural Department as agricultural assistants and whose services have been dispensed with due to the financial stringency ;

(b) whether the Government has done anything to compensate those who have come under retrenchment in other departments ; if not, the reasons for this differentiation ;

(c) the probable number of such grantees and the number of squares granted to them ; how many of them are Sikhs, Muslims and others ;

(d) what is going to be the percentage of land allotted to the Sikhs, Muslims and others ?

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

(b) The grants now being made to retrenched agricultural assistants are being made in order to make the best use of their knowledge of scientific methods of agriculture by distributing them on the land in various colonies.

In the case of these agricultural assistants who have come under retrenchment, the opportunity has been taken to make their knowledge of modern methods of agriculture widely available to the rural public by granting them land in colonies. It is hoped that by giving these grants scattered over a wide area, other colonists will be able to see the results of modern methods of cultivation carried out under the same conditions as apply to themselves, and will appreciate the advantages obtainable by adopting these methods.

(c) Sixty-eight squares will be granted to 34 grantees, i.e., 2 squares each. Out of these, 21 are Sikhs, 9 Muslims and 4 Hindus.

(d) The percentage of land to be allotted to Sikhs, Muslims and Hindus will be 61·77 per cent., 26·47 per cent. and 11·76 per cent., respectively.

MOSQUE AT SOHNA.

***2083. Khan Haibat Khan, Dahi :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local-Self Government kindly state—

(a) whether there is an old mosque at Sohna, in Gurgaon district, which is still in the possession of Government ;

[Khan Haibat Khan Daha.]

- (b) whether it is a fact that a number of representations have been received from the Muslims of that locality praying that the said mosque may be handed over to them in perpetuity;
- (c) whether Government contemplates a retrocession of that mosque to the Muhammadan community?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang: (a) The building referred to is under the control of the District Board of Gurgaon.

(b) Yes.

(c) The matter is under the consideration of Government.

ROAD BETWEEN WANRADHARAM AND BHAI PHERU.

***2084. Khan Haibat Khan Daha:** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture kindly state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Multan arterial road between Wanradharam and Bhai Pheru is still unmetalled;
- (b) whether it is a fact that in this unmetalled part the Buildings and Roads Branch of the Public Works Department maintain a service road for the use of motor traffic;
- (c) whether it is a fact that motor traffic is very heavy on this road;
- (d) whether it is fact that this portion of service road is being maintained in an absolutely unsatisfactory manner, so much so that motoring on it is positively dangerous; if so, what action Government propose to take to improve the condition of this portion of Lahore-Multan road?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh: (a) The major portion of this road is still unmetalled. Work on metalling it has already started in sections, but progress is held up for want of funds.

(b) Yes.

(c) Not at present owing to its unsatisfactory condition.

(d) No. Owing to the nature of the soil the unmetalled surface is unsatisfactory but not dangerous. The process of metalling will be continued as funds permit.

***2085. Cancelled.**

MALIKANA.

***2086. Mian Nurullah:** Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether the Government is aware that auction purchasers who have paid full price for their land but are not able to get *malkiyat* because they are unable to pay stamp duty for registration, are put to a great loss;
- (b) whether the Government has stopped receiving *malikana* or not from those auction purchasers who have paid full price;

- (c) if not, why and how much amount is being so collected every year;
- (d) the authority under which Government are recovering *malikana* after receiving full price of the land;
- (e) the total amount that has so far been received from such persons?

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

(b) Subject to a few exceptions no *malikana* is charged from auction purchasers in the Lower Bari Doab and Nili Bar colonies. Where *malikana* is charged in other colonies, it continues to be charged until all the conditions of purchase have been fulfilled.

(c) The levy of *malikana* ceases as soon as proprietary rights are secured. I regret I have no statistics as to how much is being collected from purchasers who have paid the full price.

(d) Section 15 of the Colonization of Government Lands Act, 1912.

(e) I regret I have no information as no separate statistics are maintained for such cases.

CLOSURE OF PAKPATTAN CANAL AND DAMAGE TO COTTON CROP.

***2087. Khan Bahadur Mian Ahmad Yar Khan Daultana :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state:—

- (a) whether it is a fact that there was a closure in the Pakpattan main canal from the 5th of October to the 20th of October;
- (b) whether he is aware that this untimely closure has damaged the cotton crops at this critical juncture to the extent of eight annas in the rupee;
- (c) whether Government intends to make enquiries in the matter?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) The supply in the river at this period of the year is seldom likely to equal the total requirements of both perennial and non-perennial canals, hence it is customary to give preference to the latter from the 6th to 15th October, and accordingly the perennial portions of the Pakpattan Canal were closed during this period.

(b) No.

(c) Yes.

LEASE OF LAND FOR TEMPORARY CULTIVATION IN THE NILI BAR.

***2088. Khan Bahadur Mian Ahmad Yar Khan Daultana :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member kindly state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that the supply in the Nili Bar canals is insufficient for the area that has been allotted so far;

[K. B. Mian Ahmad Yar Khan Daultana.]

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government are proposing to lease out another lakh of acres on temporary cultivation in Nili Bar next year ;

(c) whether Government have taken into consideration the interests of the colony while allotting additional lakh of acres for cultivation ?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

Mian Nurullah : Has the Government made any arrangements for extra supply of water ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : Where is the extra supply to come from ?

Mian Nurullah : You are giving more lands.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : The honourable member always assumes something which is not correct.

LAND REVENUE AND MONEY-ORDER FEE.

***2089. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state whether it is a fact that the lambardars of the villages remit to the tahsil or district treasuries by money order the amount of land revenue collected by them and pay the money order fees from their own pockets ; if so, why the burden of money order fees has been put on the shoulders of the lambardars ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : It is discretionary for a lambardar to pay land revenue either personally at the tahsil or to remit it by postal money-order at his own expense. It is the lambardar's duty to pay the revenue without deduction into the tahsil.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : Why should you put this additional burden on the lambardar : he does not even get so much *pachotra*.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : Who puts the burden on him ?

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : Government.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : No, Government has already reduced the burden to half. Government pays half and the lambardar pays half.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : Do you know that the lambardars resent this very much ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : I am not aware of it.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : If they do, will you consider the case ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : Why should I assume that they resent ?

SUPERINTENDENTS IN DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICES.

***2090. Mr. M. A. Ghani:** Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Financial Commissioner (Revenue) has ordered that a list of the candidates for the post of superintendents in deputy commissioners' offices should be maintained in the respective offices of the commissioners of each division;
- (b) if so, whether such a list was prepared in the office of the Commissioner, Lahore division, in February last;
- (c) how many men have been put in the list mentioned in (b) and how many of them belonged to the commissioner's office itself and how many to the deputy commissioners' offices in the Lahore division;
- (d) whether it is a fact that all the men put on the list mentioned in (b) were matriculates;
- (e) whether a number of law graduates and M.A.'s. employed in other departments and in the deputy commissioners' offices applied for acceptance as candidates for the post mentioned in (a) and whether their applications were rejected by the Commissioner Lahore division;
- (f) if so, the reasons for rejecting their applications and preferring mere matriculates to them?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: (a) Such a list is maintained under the orders of Government.

- (b) Yes.
- (c) Five, of whom four belonged to the commissioner's office and one to a district office in the division.
- (d) Yes.
- (e) No, there was only one M.A. who applied for acceptance as a candidate for the post of superintendent, deputy commissioner's office, but his application was rejected by the commissioner.
- (f) The applicant was not considered suitable for the post in question.

APPLICATION FOR EMPLOYMENT UNDER THE INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

***2091. Mr. Muhammad Din Malak:** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture please state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that among others a Muslim Government servant's application was forwarded by the Ministry of Agriculture for employment under the Indian Central Cotton Committee;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the Assistant Director of Agriculture, Punjab, in a demi-official letter addressed to one of the members of the selection board, stated in substance that the Punjab

[Mr. Muhammad Din Malak.]

Government would not accept the Muslim applicant's appointment ;

- (e) if answers to the above questions are in the affirmative, who authorised the Assistant Director to write as he did ;
- (d) if the Assistant Director wrote the letter unauthorisedly, what action has been or is intended to be taken against him ;
- (e) if no action has been taken nor any action is intended to be taken why ;
- (f) whether, in spite of the Assistant Director's efforts, the Muslim applicant has been selected for appointment by the selection board ;
- (g) whether the appointment is subject to the approval of the Punjab Government ;
- (h) whether efforts are now being made to have the Government's approval refused to get somebody else appointed in his place ;
- (i) whether Government intends to approve his appointment ;
- (j) if the answer to (i) be in the negative, the reasons other than the fact that he is a Muslim, for withholding the requisite approval ?

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

(b) No.

(c), (d) and (e) Do not arise.

(f) to (j) The question of the appointment is at present under correspondence. Government will attempt to get the best available research officer for work on this important *kharif* crop.

HOUSE SEARCH AT REWARI.

***2092. Lala Jyoti Prasad :** Will the Honourable Finance Member kindly state—

- (a) if he is aware of a publication headed "from a correspondent" "A house search at Rewari," published in the *Tribune* paper of Lahore, dated 26th July 1932 ;
- (b) if the answer to (a) be in the affirmative, whether any inquiry was made into the allegations made and whether any action was taken against the police officers concerned for their illegal and unwarranted act ;
- (c) if the answer to (a) be in the negative, whether Government is prepared to make an enquiry now into the matter and proceed to take action against the officers in case the allegations made are proved against them ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a), (b) and (c) The article had not been brought to the notice of Government, but the allegations contained in it will now be enquired into.

RAINFALL IN DISTRICT OF LYALLPUR.

***2093. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member kindly state—

- (a) the total rainfall during the months of June, July, August, September and October this year and in 1981 in the various tahsils of the district of Lyallpur ;
- (b) in which of these tahsils of district Lyallpur rain gauge is kept ;
- (c) the difference in inches between the rainfall of last year and this year, and the normal rainfall ;
- (d) whether the Government is aware that the scarcity of rain had an adverse effect on cotton crop ;
- (e) whether the Government has received any applications about the failure of cotton crop, specially American, in the various tahsils of Lyallpur ;
- (f) whether the Government is holding any enquiry about it ;
- (g) whether the Government has received any reports so far ;
- (h) if so, what they are ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) and (c) A statement giving the required information is laid on the table.

(b) A rain gauge is maintained at all the tahsil headquarters in the Lyallpur district.

(d) In some parts of the district the buds of American cotton are reported to be poor and premature openings are reported. The produce is expected to be normal if premature openings are checked.

(e) Yes.

(f) Yes.

(g) No.

(h) Does not arise.

[Hon. Captain Sikander Hyat Khan.]

Statement showing the total amount of rainfall during June, July, August, September and October, 1932 and 1931 and the normal rainfall in each tahsil of the Lyallpur district.

Name of tahsil.	RAINFALL DURING JUNE.		Normal rainfall for June.		Difference between columns 2 and 3.		RAINFALL DURING JULY.		Normal rainfall for July.		Difference between columns 7 and 8.		Difference between columns 7 and 9.		RAINFALL DURING AUGUST.		Normal rainfall for August.	
	1932.	1931.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	1932.	1931.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	1932.	1931.	Inches.	Inches.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1																		
Toba Tek Singh	0.22	0.78	0.72	0.78	0.72	1.97	3.61	1.86	1.64	0.11	6.08	1.73	2.78					
Samundri	0.32	1.83	1.12	1.71	0.90	3.07	7.54	2.64	4.47	0.84	5.84	1.96	2.76					
Lyallpur	0.30	1.34	1.42	1.02	1.10	1.68	7.88	3.21	6.20	1.53	1.50	4.30	3.24					
Jaranwala	0.30	1.31	0.80	1.01	0.50	0.99	6.43	3.23	5.44	2.30	2.89	2.71	4.46					

Name of Tahsil	RAINFALL DURING SEPTEMBER.		Normal rainfall for September.		Difference between columns 17 and 18.		RAINFALL DURING OCTOBER.		Normal rainfall for October.		Difference between columns 22 and 23.		Difference between columns 22 and 24.	
	1932.	1931.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	1932.	1931.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1														
Toba Tek Singh	+4.35	+3.30	0.18	0.47	1.10	0.29	0.92	..	0.30	0.32	0.30	0.32	0.32	0.32
Samundri	+4.18	+3.08	0.04	1.11	0.97	1.07	0.93	..	0.20	0.05	0.20	0.05	0.05	0.05
Lyallpur	+2.80	+1.74	..	2.20	1.95	2.20	1.95	..	0.37	0.18	0.37	0.18	0.18	0.18
Jaranwala	+0.18	-1.57	..	2.74	2.80	2.74	2.80	..	0.37	0.54	0.37	0.54	0.54	0.54

FAILURE OF COTTON CROP.

***2094. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) if the matter of the failure of the cotton crop in the province has been brought to the notice of the Government, whether the Government is making an enquiry through the Agricultural Department ;
- (b) if not, why not ;
- (c) whether the Government is prepared to make one now ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) Yes. From the report of the Agriculture Department it appears that such degree of failure as has come to notice has been only local.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

UNPAID PROBATIONERS.

***2095. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Chief Secretary please state—

- (a) how many unpaid probationers are working at present and since how long in each of the following cadres—
 - (i) extra assistant commissioners,
 - (ii) tahsildars,
 - (iii) naib-tahsildars ;
- (b) whether there are any such incumbents in other departments ; if so, how many, and since how long they are serving respectively ;
- (c) the reasons for not paying them ;
- (d) when the Government proposes to pay them for their services ?

Mr. C. C. Garbett : The information is being collected and will be communicated to the honourable member when ready.

LAND GRANTS.

***2096. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—

- (a) how many kinds of grantees have received land from the Government during the last 5 years ;
- (b) how much land has been granted to each kind of grantee ;
- (c) whether there is anything like (i) gentry grants and (ii) grants for other services ;
- (d) the conditions attached to the various grants ;
- (e) whether it is a fact that grantees of class (a) (ii) had rendered sufficient services to deserve these grants ;
- (f) if so, why any price was charged for them ;
- (g) whether it is a fact that they had to pay about Rs. 4,000 as *mal-kiyat* and *dakhil kari* for each square of land ;

[Mian Nurullah.]

(h) whether the Government is aware that in Pir Mahal where most of the grantees were granted land, the present market price of an average square is not much more than Rs. 4,000 ;

(i) how then the Government have appreciated their services ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) and (b)—

	Acres.
Grants on peasant terms including those made to military men, <i>tahudkhas</i> and compensatory grantees	240,000
Non-official reward grants	16,000
Landed gentry grants	9,000
Graduates with a view to found model villages	2,500
Military and police rewards	2,000

(c) Yes.

(d) The conditions will be found published in the *Gazette*. They are being reproduced in a revised edition of the Colony Manual shortly to be published. If the honourable member desires to know the conditions for any particular grant, I shall be glad to get him the information.

(e) Yes, this is the opinion of Government.

(f) Because this is a condition of the grant. These grants are tenancies and not gift of proprietary right.

(g) Yes.

(h) No.

(i) By conferring upon them the right to cultivate land with a promise of occupancy rights and a conditional right of purchase at a low rate.

ZAMINDARS OF KAMALIA.

***2097. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member kindly state—

(a) whether Government is aware that before the construction of Balloki headworks (Lower Bari Doab Canal) floods often inundated the fields on the banks of the Ravi as a result of which the zamindars round about Kamalia reaped very good harvest in *rabi* ;

(b) whether the Government is aware that since the construction of the Lower Bari Doab Canal these people have suffered a great loss and practically there is no *rabi* harvest ;

(c) whether the Government has given any compensation to those who have suffered like this ;

(d) if not, why not ;

(e) whether the Government will be prepared to consider their case for compensation ;

(f) if not, why not ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) and (b) Government has no information on these points, but the construction of the Balloki headworks has not materially affected the flood discharges of the river below Balloki.

(c), (d), (e) and (f) The question does not arise.

MUNICIPAL AMENDMENT BILL.

***2097-A. Khan Bahadur Mian Ahmad Yar Khan Daultana :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state—

- (a) whether he wanted to get his Municipal Amendment Bill passed in the last session ;
- (b) if it is a fact that a conference of some of the presidents of various municipalities was invited at Lahore during the last summer and Government made the choice of those who were to be invited ;
- (c) if it is a fact that a majority of the presidents considered his Bill as uncalled for and reactionary and opposed it ;
- (d) if it is a fact that the select committee finished the consideration of the Bill clause by clause during the Simla season ;
- (e) if it is a fact that the Honourable Minister is not making the motion of consideration of the Bill clause by clause, and that the report of the select committee will be presented at the end of the session (the autumn session) ;
- (f) if it is a fact that the Council is not sitting from the 15th to the 20th November
- (g) if it is a fact that a special session will be called before the budget session for his Bill ;
- (h) if so, the reasons for calling the select committee in Simla and not at Lahore ;
- (i) whether he is prepared to have the Bill considered during the off-days of this session ;
- (j) if not, why not ?

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

(b) All the presidents, without exception, of committees of municipalities with a population of over 30,000 were invited to a conference.

(c) Yes, ten out of eighteen, but the opinion expressed was not a well-considered one.

(d) Consideration of the Bill was finished during Simla season.

(e) Yes.

(f) No, it is not a fact.

(g) No decision has yet been arrived at.

(h) When the select committee was called, it was not certain at which session the Bill would be considered.

(i) No. There are no off-days.

(j) Does not arise. In any case if the report were to be presented and the Bill considered in the same session, it might be objected that sufficient

[Hon. Dr. Gokul Chand Narang.]

opportunity had not been given. It is hoped that there will now be no ground for any such objection.

Khan Bahadur Mian Ahmad Yar Khan Daultana : What authority has the Honourable Minister to say that the opinions of the presidents were not well-considered?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : Had my honourable friend been present at the conference, he would have shared my opinion.

Khan Bahadur Mian Ahmad Yar Khan Daultana : I want to know how he came to the conclusion.

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : I have given a sufficient reply.

Mian Nurullah : Is it implied in the answer that the Honourable Minister knew of the walk-out and therefore he would not bring in the Bill in this session?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : That was not the reason.

Khan Bahadur Sardar Habib Ullah : When did the Honourable Minister advise the members of this House to adopt the policy of the walk-out?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : That question does not arise from this.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : Why was not this report put up before the House in the beginning of the session? During the last session it was stated that the report of the select committee would be laid on the table early in the following session, and the House appointed a select committee, therefore the House was entitled to it earlier in this session. Why is it being presented to the House at this late stage?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : It was presented when it was ready. It could not be presented earlier.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : Was it not ready before this time?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : I have answered the question.

DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE, PUNJAB.

***2098. Raja Muhammad Sarfraz Ali Khan :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that Mr. D. Milne, Director of Agriculture, Punjab, is retiring shortly;
- (b) whether it is a fact that, in the arrangements to be made on Mr. D. Milne's retirement some post in class I or II will fall vacant;
- (c) how the Honourable Minister proposes to fill them;
- (d) whether he intends to pay regard to the paucity of the Muslim element in this cadre and consider the question of appointing a Muslim in the vacancy that will be caused by the retirement of Mr. Milne?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : (a) Mr. Milne is shortly proceeding on leave preparatory to retirement.

(b) No.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

WEAVERS IN THE PUNJAB.

***2099. Khwaja Muhammad Eusoof :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government kindly furnish a statement showing—

(a) the percentage, community-wise, of the population following the weaving profession in the province for each year from 1916 when the Department of Industries was started, down to 1932;

(b) the percentage community-wise, of weaving masters in the various institutes maintained by the Department of Industries, Punjab, for each year, from the establishment of every such institute down to 1932 ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : (a) The figures of persons following the weaving profession in the province (British territory) and of their percentage community-wise are not available year by year for the period 1916 to 1932. A statement showing the percentage community-wise of persons engaged in "Textile" industries in the Punjab including the Punjab States as returned at the census of 1921 is laid down on the table (Statement I). The corresponding figures for the census of 1931 are not available.

(b) A statement is laid on the table (Statement II).

STATEMENT I.

Showing the percentage community-wise of persons engaged in "Textile" industries in the Punjab (including the Punjab States) as returned at the census of 1921.

Name of community.	Total number of workers and dependants community-wise.	Percentage on total number of persons employed in the industry.
Hindus	262,701	25.88
Muhammdans	682,668	67.21
Christians	1,830	0.18
Buddhists	14	0.0
Jains	651	0.07
Sikhs	67,734	6.66
Parsis	5	0.0
Total	1,015,603	100.00

[Hon. Dr. Gokul Chand Narang.]

STATEMENT II.

Showing the teachers employed on weaving in Government Industrial Schools and Central Weaving Institute, Amritsar.

Name of institute.	Year.	Total number of weaving masters (including sizing assistants).	PERCENTAGE COMMUNITY-WISE.			
			Hindus.	Muslims.	Sikhs.	Others.
Government Industrial Schools in the Punjab.	1921	1	100.0	—	—	—
	1922	4	25.0	75.0	—	—
	1923	4	25.0	75.0	—	—
	1924	4	25.0	75.0	—	—
	1925	5	20.0	80.0	—	—
	1926	6	33.0	67.0	—	—
	1927	6	33.0	67.0	—	—
	1928	6	50.0	50.0	—	—
	1929	6	50.0	50.0	—	—
	1930	10	40.0	60.0	—	—
	1931	14	43.0	50.0	7.0	—
	1932	13	46.0	38.0	8.0	8.0
Government Central Weaving Institute, Amritsar.	1920	4	100.0	—	—	—
	1921	4	100.0	—	—	—
	1922	4	100.0	—	—	—
	1923	4	100.0	—	—	—
	1924	4	100.0	—	—	—
	1925	4	100.0	—	—	—
	1926	4	100.0	—	—	—
	1927	4	100.0	—	—	—
	1928	3	100.0	—	—	—
	1929	3	100.0	—	—	—
	1930	3	100.0	—	—	—
	1931	3	100.0	—	—	—
	1932	*3	100.0	—	—	—

*These teachers are known as Textile Master, Assistant Textile Master and Supervisor.

NOTE.—There has been no changes in the personnel of the staff of the Central Weaving Institute, Amritsar, since its inception except for one exchange.

***2100. Mr. M. A. Ghani:** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Punjab, Lahore, ordered all the co-operative societies in the Punjab, not to celebrate this year the International Co-operative Day on the 5th of November 1932;

(b) reasons for the order of the Registrar, mentioned in (a) ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

CERTIFICATION OF GRANT BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik (Finance Member): Sir, with your permission I place on the table copy of an order by His Excellency the Governor under section 72-D (2) of the Government of India Act.

(Order by His Excellency the Governor).

Whereas the Punjab Legislative Council at its meeting held on the 8th November, 1932, rejected an additional demand made by the Ministry of Agriculture with reference to Grant No. 26, Major Head 41—Civil Works (Transferred) for Rs. 27,600, and whereas this additional demand consisted of two items, one for Rs. 14,400 under Original Works—Buildings (Jails and Convict Settlements) and one for Rs. 13,200 under Original Works—Buildings (Education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians), and whereas both these works related to the safeguards against the deficiency in the water supply of two institutions maintained by the Jail and European Education Departments, respectively, an emergency has arisen.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred on me by clause (b) of the proviso to sub-section (2) of Section 72-D of the Government of India Act, I certify that a sum of Rs. 27,600 is necessary for carrying on the Department, and should be placed at the disposal of the Ministry concerned under Grant No. 26, Major Head 41—Civil Works (Transferred).

LAHORE: }
November, 21st, 1932.

G. F. deMONTMORENCY,
Governor.

RESOLUTIONS.

ECONOMIC BACKWARDNESS OF MUZAFFARGARH DISTRICT.

Mian Mushtaq Ahmad (Nominated, Non-official) (*Urdu*): Sir, I beg to move—

That this Council recommends to the Government to appoint a committee consisting of Deputy Commissioner, Muzaffargarh, Executive Engineer, Muzaffargarh Canals, Inspector of Schools, Multan division, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Montgomery, Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, two non-official members of the Punjab Legislative Council, and two non-officials from Muzaffargarh district with the Commissioner, Multan division, as its chairman, to investigate into the causes of economic and general backwardness of Muzaffargarh district and to suggest measures for improvement which could be effected with as little extra expense as possible and to chalk out a programme of rural uplift for the district.

This resolution would apparently look ridiculous inasmuch as it asks for the appointment of a big committee in these days of financial stringency, I would, however, try to explain how and under what circumstances I have

[Mian Mushtaq Ahmad.]

thought it expedient to move this resolution. In 1926, the Government being greatly impressed by the indebtedness and general backwardness of the Muzaffargarh district appointed a committee with Mr. Anderson as its chairman. Mr. Anderson, in his report, suggested the following ways by which an attempt could be made to improve the district :—

By emigration to reduce pressure on the land ;

By education to make the people more adaptive and self-reliant ;

By co-operation to provide a less onerous method of financing the land ;

By improving the water supply to give more certain produce and higher standard of living.

Since 1926, the conditions in the Muzaffargarh district have become worse on account of successive calamities ; floods in 1928 and 1929 in the Chenab and the Indus, respectively, locust, frost and above all the sudden unprecedented fall in the prices of land produce have shattered the economic foundations of the district which were already weak. The value of agricultural debt has become double and in many cases treble owing to the fall in prices of land produce. The district is most backward and its indebtedness has now become proverbial. Mr. Anderson in his assessment report says about it :—

"The ordinary peasants, men and women alike, seldom own more clothes than those on their back."

He further says—

"Dates which ripe in July form an important addition to the diet, specially of the poorest classes, who, in great scarcity, grind the stone down to flour. The root of the lotus and a number of wild berries are eaten in their season."

It is a great pity that the people of Muzaffargarh should starve and live half-naked in a province which supplies wheat and cotton not only to India, but also to the countries beyond the seas.

Khan Bahadur Sardar Habib Ullah : No doubt, you are a living example of that. (*Laughter*):

Mian Mushtaq Ahmad : Exceptions do not prove the rule, and I can assure the honourable member that he will not find many such exceptions in Muzaffargarh. My conscience revolts when I see thousands of my countrymen going to bed with scarcely any food in their stomach, hundreds of my unfortunate sisters having but one garment on their body and thousands of naked children shivering under oppressive cold waiting for the rising sun to warm themselves under it. They are also human beings like ourselves and I consider it our primary duty to help these poor creatures. We should be ashamed of such a condition in our province and I appeal to the Government and the members of this House, in the name of Humanity, and in the sacred name of God, who has given them all comforts of life, power and rule to rise to the occasion and lend their helping hand where it is badly needed. It is necessary to improve the lot of these miserable creatures in the interest of peace and tranquility of the province and we should not bring that time nearer, when they may become desperate and create a situation which may not be very easy to control. So far they have been loyal, peaceful and law-abiding and I am confident that they want to remain so, but when their

very existence is in danger, they will not sit still. They do not want but just enough to eat and clothe themselves and it is our duty to enable them to achieve this object. This district is situated between two rivers, that is, the Indus and the Chenab, and the five rivers of this great province meet with the mighty Indus within this district. In Punjabi there is a saying that those who live near rivers are never hungry or thirsty. But this is not true in the case of our district. We are always hungry or thirsty. Sometimes we suffer from draught, at others we suffer from floods. The district has been greatly suffering partly on account of its geographical position and partly on account of some other causes. The condition of the people is most pitiable. Mr. Anderson says about their indebtedness :

The small owners as a body are and long have been head over ears in debt and though they cultivate their own holdings get no share of the produce except the worst *kharif* grains and enough wheat to keep body and soul together : everything else goes to *kirar*. The total of unsecured debt which at settlement was Rs. 20,60,000 has increased in proportion with the decline in the purchasing power of money and is now declared by the agriculturists of the Alipur tahsil at Rs. 39,00,000.

Alipur is the most fertile tahsil of the district, so far as the indebtedness of the people of this district is concerned. There are few people who are free from this evil and it is no exaggeration to say that the amount of debt payable by the people is more than thirty times the amount of land revenue of this district. The condition of this district is the worst in the province in this respect. Many of the honourable members will be surprised to learn that the rate of interest on grains is 50 per cent. per annum and that this interest becomes a part of the principal after a year and goes on accumulating. The annual payments by the debtor hardly suffice to pay this heavy interest. This works unheard of hardships on the poor zamindars and they remain involved in this trouble for not only their own lifetime but leave this curse for their coming generations also. They continue paying off their debts, yet they cannot get out of it. And when they cease to pay off their debts on account of their inability to do so they are brought to the civil courts. As the litigation costs money which they do not possess, they cannot defend the cases and the creditor very easily obtains a decree from the court against the debtors and applies for the lease of the judgment-debtor's land—his only means of livelihood. The poor zamindar is thus deprived of his only means of livelihood for an unnecessarily long period by the decisions of the civil courts. It will be of some interest to the honourable members if I give here a few examples as to how the decisions of the civil courts are made in such suits. In a money suit against a zamindar the civil court gave a decree for Rs. 92-3-0 including Rs. 15-9-0 as the cost and Rs. 8-12-0 as expenses incurred by the decree-holder on the execution of the decree and as the debtor was unable to pay the money decreed, the decree-holder applied that the land of the judgment-debtor be leased in satisfaction of his decree, the court made a reference to the collector for assessing the income of the land of the debtor which was reported by the latter to be Rs. 131 a year and recommended that the land of the debtor should be leased out for one year in satisfaction of the decree, but the decree-holder refused to take that land on lease at that rate. The lease was, therefore, auctioned and the decree-holder got the permission of the court to himself bid also ; the highest bid being Rs. 4-12-0 per year the land was leased to the decree-holder for 20 years. In another similar case a land of the judgment-debtor was reported

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by the collector to yield Rs. 61-6-0 per year. The decree-holder refused to take the land at that rate and the lease was auctioned, the decree-holder got permission to bid in the auction. The highest bid was Rs. 15 per year and the land leased for 18 years in satisfaction of a decree of Rs. 272 which should have been leased for $4\frac{1}{2}$ years according to the collector's estimate. In another case a land was leased out for 13 years in payment of a sum of Rs. 461-6-0 decreed by the court while the collector had estimated the annual yield of the land to be Rs. 54. There are many more such examples. As I have already said, owing to the fall in prices the value of the agricultural debt has increased between 200 and 300 per cent. and it is impossible for the agriculturists to remove this burden, unless special steps are taken in this matter. The co-operative movement in the district has not been a success and in some cases it has added to the hardships of the agriculturists. The rate of interest charged by co-operative societies is very high and people have to borrow money from the *sahukar* to pay up their liabilities to the societies when they are pressed to do so. The co-operative societies have added to the burden of the people rather instead of giving them relief. The working of the co-operative movement in the district requires careful examination and requires great improvement on the lines suggested by Mr. Strickland in his note which is appended to the Anderson Committee Report. Mr. Anderson suggested among other things that the means of irrigation should be increased and extended so that the zamindars may be able to make the lands yield more produce and thereby better their economic condition. I admit that the extension of the means of irrigation will result in increased produce from lands, but we have to see as to who will benefit by that increase. Knowing that the zamindars of this district are heavily in debt to the money-lenders and also knowing that even now when the lands do not yield much produce, the produce of the land goes to the money-lenders, it is not difficult to see that the benefit of increased produce will go to the money-lender and not to the tillers of the soil. Therefore, it is only necessary before taking any other step to better the conditions of the Muzaffargarh people that their indebtedness should be removed first. As the House is aware, Mr. Strickland sometime ago the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, and Mr. Anderson went into this question and made certain recommendations, but we are yet to know what action has been taken by the Government thereon.

A committee was appointed by the Government to suggest means to remove the indebtedness of the agriculturists of the province, with Mr. Calvert as its president. But I am not aware if the committee has finished its enquiry and submitted its recommendations to the Government. However, I am confident that Mr. Calvert, who is fully aware of the conditions of the Muzaffargarh district, would have sympathetically dealt with the question so far as this district is concerned. I do, however, hope that the recommendations of the indebtedness committee will be given effect to in the Muzaffargarh district as soon as possible.

As regards the recommendation of Mr. Anderson regarding emigration very little has been done in that direction. A comparatively smaller area was allotted in the Nili Bar and given to the Muzaffargarh cultivators on temporary cultivation. I hope the Government will allot more area for Muzaffargarh in that or in any other colony where such area is available.

I fully realise that it is not the time to request the Government to provide a large sum to afford relief to the zamindars of the Muzaffargarh district. But I am sure that even if the present means of income of the zamindars are properly tackled, much can be done to ameliorate the miserable plight of these people. At present there is a vast tract of crown land in the form of *rakhs* in the Muzaffargarh district which is lying uncultivated and if proper arrangement is made to supply water for the irrigation of this land, the zamindars can benefit much from the cultivation thereof. The Executive Engineer of the Muzaffargarh canals once told me that it could be possible to irrigate some of these lands with very little extra expense and that there was a proposal to make such arrangements. If that is so and if the zamindars can be supplied water for *kharif* crops in these lands I think it will give great relief to zamindars who live in riverain areas and depend, at present, only on *rabi* crop. They will be able to shift to these lands during summer months, when their land is flooded. They will be able to sow *kharif* crops and above all will be enabled to leave the flooded area. They are compelled to live on their lands in the flooded area and it affects badly on their health. A vast population of the district lies in the *bet* area and suffers by ill-health by living in the flooded area all the time. If canal water is made available for the *rakh* areas which are very vast, and the zamindars of *bet* who, at present do nothing during the summer months, these lands being under water, and have to depend on the produce of their *rabi* crop, are enabled to sow *kharif* crops as well, it will be a great relief to them. It is said that the people of this district are very lazy and they are not prepared to do any work even if given to them. This is an allegation which has no basis. The conditions of the district are such that it is beyond their power to face them alone. No man would like to live in misery if he knows he can, by any means in his power, get out of it.

The Muzaffargarh cultivator is second to none in hardwork, but he is not enterprising, firstly, because his means are limited and secondly, he is so much under debt that he knows that the fruits of his labour will go to the *saliukar* and he will not get the least benefit out of it. Send him to a place where there are better conditions prevailing and let him start with a clean slate and you will see that he is one of the best cultivators. If you import the best cultivators from Hoshiarpur and the colonies to Muzaffargarh they will prove no better than the people of the district in those conditions.

I may bring to the notice of the Honourable Revenue Member another difficulty of these zamindars because it concerns his department. If it is removed, it will be a relief to them. That difficulty is that the time fixed for *girdawari* is either when the harvest has been cut or in case of cotton when it is premature. According to the *Dastur-ul-Amal* of Muzaffargarh district no *kharaba* can be allowed after a crop has been cut, and, therefore, the zamindars do not get *kharaba* even if they deserve it. It is desirable that more suitable dates for *girdawari* should be fixed. There is great scope for the improvement of the canals. Much can be done by improving the heads of the supply channels and by the remodelling of the canals which were constructed perhaps before the time of the Sikhs and on which little money has been invested after that. It is not right to expect good results from them without improving and without investing money on them. The present Executive Engineer, who is taking a keen interest in the improvement of

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canals, has achieved wonderful results by remodelling Magassan canal series. There has been a considerable increase in the area under crop on the said canals and he told me this canal which was running at a loss has now become a paying proposition to the Government. If other canals are also remodelled and the heads of the supply channels are carefully selected and maintained an early opening and late closure could be made possible. The other difficulty on most of the canals is that there are no adequate arrangements for the escape of surplus water in the flood days, which causes breaches in the canals and water-logging. A controlled and regular supply is a necessity of the Muzaffargarh district. The Chenab canal series have been running most unsatisfactorily after the construction of the Jhelum and the Chenab perennial canals. I am given to understand that only the Haveli Project Scheme can bring about an improvement in the conditions of these canals. If it is so, the Government should take steps to start the scheme as a protective measure even if the scheme is not remunerative. I hope the Government will give special attention towards the improvement of the Muzaffargarh canals, which alone can bring prosperity to the people of that district. I am sure if the canals of Muzaffargarh are improved and properly remodelled they will be a source of profit to the Government rather than of loss as they are at present.

I would now say something about education. I admit that the Education Department is already doing a lot in the district, but so far no appreciable progress appears to have been made. It is a pity that the percentage of literate persons in the district is only 1.9 per cent. This is not a progress of which we can be reasonably proud. There is need for greater efforts to spread education in the district. There is another thing connected with it to which I particularly draw the attention of the authorities concerned. I want that the Education Department should not stop with giving primary education only, which only enable them to put their signatures on the *sahukar's* ledger where their fathers used to put their thumb impressions. They should be given such education as would enable them to become useful members of society and better farmers or professionals. To achieve that end I suggest that to every school in the villages an agricultural farm should be attached and in such schools which are situated in urban areas industry should be taught. To start industrial schools in cities like Amritsar and Lahore is not so useful as it would be if such schools are started in out of the way places where people do not know what industry means. In Amritsar and Lahore there are already so many industrial works where the citizens can have ample opportunity to learn industry. But that is not the case so far as distant towns are concerned. I may also say that the curriculum of studies for our boys needs many changes. That does not suit our requirements. Education should bring light to those who are in darkness. We should turn out boys from schools who can at least read vernacular newspapers and know something better about their profession than their fathers do, and be able to do their work on modern lines. The text books should be so written as to give the boys an idea about the modern methods of their respective professions. The books should be a source of propaganda for the uplift of the coming generation. Compulsory and free education up to sixth class on the lines suggested above is necessary for my district.

If I may be permitted to say so, the Agriculture Department has so far done practically no useful work for the people of the Muzaffargarh district. At least I have no knowledge of any such work done by this department. Better seeds should be supplied to the cultivators of this district as *tagawi* and it should be realised from them in kind at the time of harvest. Experimental farm should be opened in the district and experiments should be made as to what seeds are most suited for the district. The lands in this district are particularly suited for growing fruits and as honourable members are aware, Muzaffargarh grows very good mangoes, pomegranates and oranges. The fruit specialist who has been allowed to have his headquarters at Lyallpur would have done better if he were made to stay in Muzaffargarh. Experiments should be made about fruits and a fruit farm should be started at Muzaffargarh which may supply climatised plants to the local zamindars. Fruit-growing should be encouraged in the district and plants should be supplied to people at reasonable rates. The price of the plants may be realised in convenient instalments. Low rate of *abiana* should be charged for the first five years on gardens. Village and cottage industries should be encouraged in the district and facilities should be given by the Government by way of financing such industries on reasonable terms. There is a great future for the sugar industry if it is protected in the rural areas and is not allowed to go into the hands of those who have little concern with the land.

I now draw the attention of the Health Department to the conditions of my district. It is perhaps already known that on account of the floods of the rivers and the water that is allowed to stagnate, malarial fever spreads in those areas and its attack is always severe. It is, therefore, necessary that arrangements should be made to make available for the people living in the riverain areas, the services of travelling hospitals and free medicine. The cattle of this district suffer equally from many diseases and to save them from falling victims to such diseases it is requested that travelling dispensaries should also be made available for this purpose and sufficient medicine and vaccines should be provided by the Government.

After hearing all this, one may ask what is the need for appointing the proposed committee when it is known what steps can be taken to ameliorate the conditions of the people of the Muzaffargarh district. In reply I would say that one has to undergo a regular treatment under a doctor knowing all the time that for the malarial fever, from which he is suffering, the best medicine is quinine. Similarly, we know that to remove ignorance and to make the people hardworking and self-respecting, dissemination of knowledge and education is the best means. But this knowledge alone cannot help us unless there is a set programme to act upon. We are always at the mercy of the local officers and if we are fortunate enough to get officers who take interest in the uplift of the people they try to do some constructive work according to their own lights; but this work ceases when they are transferred. This will become clear from what I will state hereafter. When Mr. Said Ullah Khan was the Deputy Commissioner of the Muzaffargarh district so many improvements had been made that the people had begun to feel that if the rate of progress remained the same for a few years more, many of their difficulties would disappear. But as soon as he handed over charge of that district, the conditions changed and officers, perhaps because they were busy otherwise, did not take so much interest for the uplift of these people

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as had been taken a year or two before. Therefore, it is necessary that there should be some set programme of work for every department so that the work of every department may continue according to that programme undisturbed by the change or transfer of local officers, and the Government should keep a close watch on the progress made from time to time. To chalk out this programme which may suit the local conditions of the district, I have suggested the appointment of a committee and as the officers to be included in it are local officers or those who have Muzaffargarh in their jurisdiction, the Government will not have to spend anything extra on this committee. And so far as the non-official members are concerned, I am sure they will not ask for any remuneration or compensation for this noble work. They will, I am confident, volunteer their services free for this cause. The rural uplift work is being done in every district, but there is no uniformity in this work and no programme and, therefore, I may say, the real benefit of this work has not been fully achieved in the province. It would be much better to select a backward area in the province and make a programme for all the departments concerned and start the work there. The beneficent departments should concentrate their attention to the uplift work there and report the progress to the Government every now and then. The heads of the departments concerned should strictly watch the work of their respective departments in that area. When that area is brought in line with the other advanced districts of the province, any other area may be selected for this beneficent work. If this scheme appeals to the Government then I would say that Muzaffargarh district is the most suitable for starting the uplift work immediately on the lines suggested above.

With these words, sir, I hope that this resolution will be favourably considered and supported by all sections of the House.

Mr. President : Resolution moved—

This Council recommends to the Government to appoint a committee consisting of Deputy Commissioner, Muzaffargarh, Executive Engineer, Muzaffargarh Canals, Inspector of Schools, Multan division, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Montgomery, Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, two non-official members of the Punjab Legislative Council and two non-officials from Muzaffargarh district with the Commissioner, Multan division, as its chairman, to investigate into the causes of economic and general backwardness and indebtedness of Muzaffargarh district and to suggest measures for improvement which could be effected with as little extra expense as possible and to chalk out a programme of rural uplift for the district.

Khan Bahadur Sardar Habib Ullah (Lahore, Muhammadan, Rural)
(Urdu): Sir, I rise to support the resolution. The honourable mover has done a great service to the people of the Muzaffargarh district by bringing forward this resolution. There is not the least doubt about it that the general condition of the district is so bad as to require serious, and I should say, immediate attention of the Government. That this is so has been made clear on many occasions before on the floor of this House as well as outside it and I am sure that all sections of the House will agree that relief should be given to these unfortunate people as early as possible. But there is one thing to which I would like to draw the attention of the honourable mover so far as the first part of his resolution is concerned. He cannot be unaware of the fact that some investigation was made into this matter and the result of this enquiry was communicated to the Government. I mean by

this, Mr. Anderson's report on the subject. If the recommendations were acted upon, there is bound to be an advancement in the progress of the district. Of course, if the honourable mover has ascertained that these recommendations are not going to bring about any change for the better, he can press even the first part of his motion. But if that is not the case it will be better if he waits till he sees the results of the labours of these investigations.

As for the second part of his resolution, I am perfectly in agreement with him. It is my conviction that the uplift of the rural classes must precede every other reform and that the general prosperity of the whole province depends very much on the uplift of the rural classes. I remember to have raised this question on two or three occasions before in this House. I believe that the time has now come when the Government should at once take into its hands the work of rural uplift. I recognise that all the beneficent departments have been and are doing a good deal in this respect, but as their efforts have not been concerted and consolidated, the results have not been satisfactory. For this reason there is need for the co-ordination of such efforts and to achieve this end a new department for the rural uplift will have to be opened with some experienced and able officer as its director. I realise that in view of the financial stringency it is not the time for making any proposal which would require money to finance it, but I think that this is the most opportune time for taking up this work. Fortunately for the province there are at least half a dozen of such officers, so far as my limited knowledge goes, who have had to do with the work of rural uplift and who are, therefore, experts in this matter. We should certainly make use, or I should say the best use, of the services of such officers for this cause. It is a pity that when a British officer becomes an expert after a service of 25 or 30 years, we lose his services and he takes away with him to his country that knowledge and experience, which he has gained here. He cannot prove useful after retirement as he could be in all other countries. I understand that Mr. Calvert, who is an expert all round is to leave us in a year or so. This is really unfortunate for the province. The present Chief Secretary is another expert in this matter. Mr. Brayne is another gentleman who can be classed in this category. He is at present, fortunately the commissioner of the division in which the Muzaffargarh district is included. I wonder why we should not make use of the services of one of these gentlemen for this much-needed reform. While on this point I make bold to suggest that a sum of one or two lakhs of rupees should be provided in the next budget for this purpose and for the opening of the proposed department with a man like Mr. Brayne as its head. I believe that without such a department the work of rural uplift cannot progress as satisfactorily as we desire. I may also point out that the work of rural uplift which has so far been left to the care of the district boards, has not shown appreciable results and apparently the district boards cannot be expected to do much in this matter. They have no funds and besides the members, vice-chairmen and even the chairmen are honorary workers and they cannot be expected to spend their whole time to this work. The Government alone can undertake to do this and it should do so without any further delay. I need not go into details at this stage. A small committee of four or five men can work out the programme to be adopted by the proposed new department. With these words I strongly support the resolution.

Mr. R. Sanderson (Director of Public Instruction): Sir, I would like to be quite sure that your discipline will not fall heavily upon me if I repeat in this debate what I said in this House four years ago; this may be found on reference to the records in volume XI, page 1088, on 9th May, 1928. I then spoke at length on a similar resolution and what I said then, I think, might be quoted now in support of our position. I think perhaps that a speech made nearly five years ago will not be cast in my teeth as vain repetition when I say it again now. In the first place in that speech I pointed out that Muzaffargarh is not the only backward area in this province; I quoted by way of reference Una, Hanipur and Ferozpur-Jhirka and other places which have been brought to my notice as I wandered about in the various parts of the province in the course of my tour. I also pointed out that Muzaffargarh was not the only backward district. There are places more backward even than the Muzaffargarh district and I have evidence by me to support me in this proposition.

In the first place, I shall turn to the directly educational point of view. Mr. Anderson in his famous report suggested that much of the money spent on education in the Muzaffargarh district might in the first place have been used better on other things. That report was written in close proximity to myself and Mr. Anderson and I from time to time argued these points. And after the report had been presented, when I was on special duty in England studying rural problems there, the Punjab Government asked Mr. Anderson, who was also on leave at the moment, to get into touch with me. We discussed the report again and I think that if Mr. Anderson had to re-write that report it would be different in this respect: for as regards the money that is spent on education we threshed the matter out and came to an agreement in the matter. As far as the actual educational situation is concerned, I take the progress of the last ten years. I have not got before me the actual literacy figures for Muzaffargarh district; I have, however, the figures for the boys enrolled in schools. The provincial average for the enrolment of boys is 8.77 per cent. of the population. The male population of Muzaffargarh at school is 9 per cent; this brings Muzaffargarh slightly above the provincial average. Again I take what I think is a surer test of the progress of a nation, a province, a division or district in civilization, I mean female education. The percentage of girls at school in the whole Punjab is 1.21. The percentage for Muzaffargarh—a Muslim area which we have been so often told in this House is a very backward area—is 1.62. Again take the total figures for 1922; there were 1.95 per cent. of the population of Muzaffargarh in school. In the present year there are 5.60 per cent in school. That, if I may say so, is a remarkable achievement on the part of my department. Again, let me turn to the actual number of schools in 1922. There were only three high schools in the Muzaffargarh district and now we have seven.

My honourable friend who moved this resolution referred to the need for better education than that of the ordinary primary school. Here again I have figures to quote. In 1922 there were 27 middle schools in the Muzaffargarh district. In this year of Grace there are 103. That is a reasonable advance in 10 years. Now, we come to a more debatable point, the increase in elementary and primary schools. These have risen from 148 to 265.

The total number of scholars in boys' schools have risen from 9,654 to 26,000. That again is a remarkable percentage increase. In the case of girls, which I consider is a supreme test of the development of civilization, we had at school in 1922, 1,845 girls and now we have got 2,711. So we say that a backward area is going forward. The honourable mover suggested that he was not asking Government to spend money on the Muzaffargarh district, but I can say that we have increased our expenditure. Until 1929 the percentage of the grant to the district board for education was only 70 per cent. of approved expenditure; in that year we raised it to 80 per cent. which has made it more possible for the district to progress and develop.

That, sir, is the purely statistical point of view, but there are other things to be considered. From my study of the Muzaffargarh district I have learnt that one of the great difficulties is the hopeless lethargy of the people. From what does that lethargy arise? I think that it is due to ill-health and also to the dullness of life there; we accept poverty of course. In the matter of ill-health, I can do little; but at the moment we are doing our utmost to develop physical fitness in that district as in others. To-day there is at work in Multan a training course for assistant district inspectors of schools from all the districts of that division; their work is similar to what was seen by some of the honourable members of this House in the Central Training College last week. In addition to the physical training work they are learning how to carry on village uplift, how to train boy scouts, and how to develop Red Cross work; these are all welfare activities. Even in the past before we started these courses in Muzaffargarh we actually had village games clubs. They make both for health and amusement.

Again, my honourable friend suggested that there should be a development of agricultural education,—an education most useful for the zamindars. As I claimed five years ago, and it is still true, our education now has been ruralised. We have recently completed a new vernacular final examination course worked out for all the classes of the eight class school and I think the honourable members of this House will be gratified to learn that a compulsory subject of that course is rural science. I am also making provision for the teaching of that subject. When I spoke before, I said that our school farms (of which we have five in Muzaffargarh) were doing something to educate zamindars and that is still true. The zamindars take an interest in the farm. As I said before, when we opened our first farm—I think it was in Kot Sultan—the local zamindars came in and looking at the unfortunate agricultural master said: "Is *babuji* going to teach us farming?" Then they laughed. Well, now from my agricultural inspector I have learnt that the zamindars round Kot Sultan are growing vegetables of which they never dreamt before. Remarkable is the result of that school farm. We help other departments as often as we can; this is our little contribution to the Agricultural Department.

Then, again, there is one another aspect of the situation. The honourable mover of the resolution has asked for a committee to review the question of rural uplift in Muzaffargarh. As a matter of fact, just this morning I read through the report of the rural community council of the district. I hope that every one in this honourable House realizes that we have a Rural Community Board with headquarters in Lahore, presided

[Mr. B. Sanderson.]

over by my Honourable Minister, on which the heads of the various beneficent departments sit, and I am an *ex-officio* member ; so, I am in close touch with this agency. That board is constantly studying the needs of the various districts, constantly striving to break down water-tight compartments which in any form of Government tend to separate one beneficent department from another. We have been on the whole a very happy band of friends on this board. We do our utmost to help one another. We constantly seek one another's advice. Out in the districts the machinery is based on the same principle ; the agency is the district rural community council. These function with varying success, as they are controlled with varying zeal from area to area. But I find on our reference to our records that Muzaffargarh shows a most valuable knowledge and ingenuity and imagination in handling the situation there. You have an official chairman, you have Public Health Department authorities and Agricultural Department representatives and you have my own district inspector of schools as its secretary. They have been carrying out the most energetic campaign throughout the whole district by dramas, by songs, by lectures, and occasionally, when we have been able to send our cinema, by showing films. They have stirred up the countryside to take interest in their own betterment and that is the most important thing. It is no good forcing welfare upon people from outside. It is our duty and the duty of my department to stir up in the people themselves the desire for uplift and the intention of the Rural Community Council in Muzaffargarh is to rouse people to the ills that are heavy upon them—ills which by their own efforts they can cure ; when they seek to cure them by their own efforts, our object will be gained. In view of the fact that we have the central organization in Lahore which considers the rural needs of each district and that we have in each district the actual machinery for co-operation among the heads of the beneficent departments in that district, I venture to suggest that it is not necessary at this stage to form a committee specially to deal with the situation. We are aware of the difficulties and the drawbacks in the various backward districts. We have evolved a machinery which is functioning in many cases very well indeed.

We have also an indication of the love of education in Muzaffargarh in the development of adult schools ; in view of the economic situation we have been compelled to refuse grants to more than ten schools in any district. Muzaffargarh is so alive to its own needs, that it is maintaining sixty at its own cost.

Again, throughout the Muzaffargarh district we have village libraries. We have some forty-five or fifty now. These libraries are issuing many thousands of books to those who can read, and village school-masters, who act as librarians, perform a very important function, they issue the pamphlets of the Agricultural Department and Public Health Department. They are also instructed to collect people at night round them and read those pamphlets to them. That is a most valuable form of propaganda, and I am in a position to say, I think, that through our village library and through village school-masters we can do propaganda on a greater scale than almost any other heads of departments.

The concluding words of my original speech on this subject were that I consider it the duty of my department to seek out those that sit in darkness and bring them light. I should like to feel that every one believes me when I say that we have sought out those that stood in darkness in the remote and backward area of Muzaffargarh, and that we have given them light.

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh (Minister for Agriculture) : I have listened with very great interest to the speech of the honourable mover of the resolution. I feel that it is in taking up these problems by the members of this House and the public generally that the progress of the province lies. It is in our dealing with the problems of the backward districts and in our finding out that which needs improving and in our applying the correct remedy that the economic development of the province depends. I have heard, with very great pleasure, the speech which the mover of this resolution made and the interest that he has evinced in the welfare of the people that he represents. I have listened with even deeper interest to the speech which our Director of Public Instruction has just made. He has shown that at least in education this district is not backward. He has compared the figures of education in this district with the figures of education in other districts. Of course, the comparison does not mean that there is no room for further progress in Muzaffargarh or in other districts, but it does show that Government has been aware of the needs of Muzaffargarh, and that educational officers have done their best to spread the light and to take those measures which the honourable member opposite a little while ago suggested. I am in entire agreement with him that the future of the country lies in awakening the desire to improve their conditions on the countryside. There is no other remedy that can be applied to make the province prosperous than to equip our population with knowledge and ambition to improve this land. I also agree with him entirely as to the loss which the province suffers when it loses its administrators, its agricultural experts and its educational experts. Just imagine what a rich province it would be in men if all those who have served it during the past twenty-five years, and helped to make it what it is to-day had stayed in the country !

Now, coming to the actual position of Muzaffargarh. So far as the educational side is concerned, my friend the Director of Public Instruction has given a very clear statement. On the agricultural side, knowing as we do, that it is our primary industry and the only source of increasing the prosperity of the people, and that the more work we do for our agriculturists the greater will be their prosperity and the larger the revenue at our disposal to add to the services which we must perform, I can assure the honourable member that I can never forget Muzaffargarh.

I have been trying to find some way of helping Muzaffargarh. Our difficulty in the first place has been that when we proposed to start a farm in Muzaffargarh, we could not find a representative area which could serve all the different conditions of Muzaffargarh. In the district of Muzaffargarh conditions vary greatly and it took a great deal of time for our agricultural experts to select a site, which could serve the whole district. By the time we had found the site, the financial stringency intervened, and the farm which it was proposed to establish could not be started. It does not

[Hon. Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh.]

mean that no work is being done in Muzaffargarh. We have an extra assistant director of agriculture who studies the conditions of Muzaffargarh, distributes the seed and helps in every possible manner.

The mover of the resolution rightly pointed out that Muzaffargarh is a good fruit-growing district. We have already held two fruit shows. The honourable mover forgot to mention that Muzaffargarh is famous for its dates. In Muzaffargarh the Agricultural Department has established a date grove of dates imported from Basra. Dates produced in Lyallpur have on the average given an income of Rs. 10 per tree. The Agricultural Department will soon be in a position to distribute suckers from its Muzaffargarh plantation. I entirely agree with the honourable mover that in Muzaffargarh we need careful study of its agricultural problems, as well as the possibilities of growing fruit. I can assure him that so far as it is in the power of the department, it is being done. He asked for the fruit specialist of the Agricultural Department to be stationed at Muzaffargarh instead of at Lyallpur. He can imagine how a fruit specialist stationed in Muzaffargarh can serve the other parts of the province from that distant place. We have only one fruit specialist—what we need is not one but half a dozen fruit specialists to help this most paying industry of the province.

Pir Akbar Ali : Everywhere fruit and fruit specialists, and nothing else.

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : The imagination of my honourable friend works in a wonderful manner. I was talking of helping the growth of fruit industry and he begins to think that fruit will replace all other crops in the province. Such an idea can only exist in the imagination of his wonderful brain.

There is one point, and that is a very important point, on which the mover of the resolution dwelt. That is the question of indebtedness of Muzaffargarh. Muzaffargarh is not alone, but other districts are also heavily indebted, and it is a problem which the province will have to face as to how to relieve the indebted population of the Punjab. The problem is under investigation, and I expect the report of the Debt Committee will soon be signed, and will be before the House at the latest by the next session. The House will then be in a position to take such measures as it considers desirable to afford such relief as the people need. The honourable mover of the resolution gave a few examples showing that the debt owed by certain individuals exceeded their assets. The problem, both for the creditor and the debtor, is to come to some kind of an agreed settlement reducing the debt up to the full of the assets of the debtor. The value of land can be taken at its twenty years' rental value. I have no doubt that we shall have to find some way both in the interest of the creditor and the debtor to relieve the province of its heavy burden.

He also referred to there being not many veterinary hospitals in the Muzaffargarh district. I am sure that district is not poorer in hospitals than some of the other districts. There can be no question that medical relief, both for men and animals, can be multiplied till every village can claim that it has a hospital of its own. Perhaps in times to come when the

province becomes self-governing, this problem will be fully tackled, and the fullest possible relief given.

The honourable mover of the resolution advocated the formation of a new committee to make an enquiry. He himself started by quoting from the report of Mr. Anderson who conducted an enquiry on the same lines as is now proposed by the honourable mover. It seems premature to start another enquiry at the present moment. On behalf of myself and the department which I have the privilege to administer, I can assure the House that agricultural problems of Muzaffargarh will engage our best possible attention. If the rain is plentiful and the prices are stable and our resources permit us to carry out new schemes, I can assure the House that the beneficent departments will not be slow in taking up the opportunities that are offered to them.

Khan Bahadur Dr. K. A. Rahman (Director of Public Health) : The honourable mover of the resolution has not said much on the medical and public health aspect. This shows that he has very little complaint, if any, regarding the attention paid by these departments to the Muzaffargarh district. The honourable member in his speech has simply made a passing remark that the Muzaffargarh district is very much subject to malaria. In this connection I may tell him that every year after the malaria forecast is issued, the Public Health Department gets into touch with the district medical officer of health to formulate proposals to meet adequately with malaria situation in the district and if that officer has not got sufficient quinine to combat the outbreak, assistance is given by the department in the form of quinine free of cost.

In 1929-30 malaria assumed epidemic proportions in the Muzaffargarh district and when the district authorities requested for help, quinine worth more than Rs. 4,000 was supplied to the district medical officer of health for free distribution in the affected areas at long distances from the dispensaries. The quinine was distributed through the school-masters, zaildars, lambardars, safedposhes and other influential people, who willingly participated in the work. Even this year some malaria was apprehended in flooded areas of the Muzaffargarh district, and as the district medical officer of health had got quinine in stock to meet the situation, he requisitioned a small quantity, which has been supplied to him.

The three hospitals at Muzaffargarh, Leiah and Alipur have recently been provincialized. The opening of a dispensary at Khanwan, which calls for an expenditure of no less than Rs. 70,000 as capital cost and Rs. 2,500 per annum as recurring expenditure, is held back owing to financial stringency. It is hoped that as soon as funds permit, it will also be started. In addition, nine rural dispensaries have so far been opened in the Muzaffargarh district, especially for those areas where malarial fever is likely to assume serious epidemic proportions. There have been only six cases of cholera during the last three years in this district. This clearly shows that the authorities take the necessary steps to nip in the bud any outbreak that comes to their knowledge. Honourable members will be pleased to know that there has been not a single case of plague in the Muzaffargarh district during the last three years. This is a proof of the all round precautionary measures taken by the Public Health Department. Only 76 deaths from

[K. B. Dr. K. A. Rahman.]

small-pox were registered during the last three years and the number of vaccinated persons is rapidly increasing. As many as 215,388 persons were vaccinated and re-vaccinated during the last three years (*Hear, hear*). These extensive vaccination operations are a sure safeguard against the attacks of this loathsome disease.

Besides the district medical officer of health and one sanitary inspector of the normal staff, two additional sanitary inspectors were appointed in 1929 exclusively for the Muzaffargarh district. They are required to make frequent tours in rural areas to see that the sanitary conditions are satisfactory and to teach the people the elementary laws of health and the simple preventive measures against the epidemic diseases.

Relapsing fever, which used to be responsible for a heavy mortality in the Muzaffargarh district nearly a decade ago, has been brought well under control, no cases having occurred since 1925. This is due to the extensive vigilance on the part of the sanitary staff who go from village to village to enlighten the people on the various preventive measures necessary to keep themselves free from the danger of the spread of the much-feared-of relapsing fever.

In conclusion I hope, sir, that the facts which I have mentioned will assure the honourable mover of the resolution that the officers of the Medical and Public Health Departments are in no way neglecting their duties in his district.

Chaudhri Bansi Lal (Lahore City, Non-Muham madan, Urban). (*Urdu*): Sir, I shall not take more than two minutes to make my observations. I want to call your attention to the affairs of the Lahore Municipal Committee. The authorities are always anxious about the sanitation of the civilian quarters but they do not care a hang for the health of the poor people who have heaps of filth and night-soil lying at their doors.

Mr. President: Order, order.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan (Revenue-Member): Sir, it is in the fitness of things that the honourable member from Muzaffargarh should select his own district as the subject of his maiden speech and I wish to congratulate him on his very well-wordsed and well delivered speech. The various matters to which he has referred have most of them been already dealt with by the heads of departments concerned and there is very little left for me to add to what has been already said by the previous speakers. But I might remind the honourable mover that one of the main recommendations of the Anderson Report was that the agricultural condition of the Muzaffargarh district should be made secure; and for this purpose he recommended that controlled irrigation should be introduced if possible and that inundation canals should also be remodelled with a view to provide better facilities for irrigation to the people. I may for his information explain what we have been able to do in regard to this important matter during the last few years. So far as controlled irrigation is concerned, honourable members of this House are aware that the only practicable way of giving perennial irrigation to Muzaffargarh is by undertaking the scheme known as the Haveli Project. This project is not yet complete in every detail, but we have now got a skeleton project ready. It will be examined by

Government as soon as it is printed and copies will be made available to members interested in the project to see and make any comments if they so desire. So far as controlled irrigation is concerned, this being the only feasible scheme we must necessarily await the result of the examination by experts and the Government.

As regards the improvement of uncontrolled irrigation, we have spent a considerable amount on the various canals. It will interest the honourable mover to know what we have actually done and spent on the works during recent years :—

	Rs.
Constructing escape and head regulator for Ghuttu Canal	74,000
Constructing masonry escape regulator for Kot Sultan	47,000
Remodelling Kot Sultan-cum-Mohanwah ..	1,46,000
Remodelling Sardarwah Branch, Magassan Canal	1,37,000
Remodelling Lower Magassan Branch, Magassan Canal	1,05,000
Remodelling Maggi Canal	3,60,000

It will be of interest to compare these figures with the figures for previous years. During the five years ending 1927-28 the expenditure on inundation canals in the Muzaffargarh district amounted to Rs. 4,09,000. During the five years ending 1932-33, in spite of financial stringency, the expenditure incurred on these canals amounted to Rs. 23,64,000. I am sure the honourable member from Muzaffargarh will agree with me that we have done our best to implement this main recommendation of Mr. Anderson.

The honourable member also referred to colonisation or rather to grant of land to Muzaffargarh people in colony areas. He is probably aware, that we set aside one hundred squares of land in the colonies for the Muzaffargarh people. The grantees were selected by the deputy commissioner and actual areas were allotted as usual by the colonization officer. But even before the land was allotted we received intimation from the deputy commissioner that the people were loth to leave their homes and in spite of their poverty they were unwilling to go outside the district. Eventually some of them were persuaded to go to the colony areas. Unfortunately the reports received from the colonization officer are not encouraging. The work of the colonists from Muzaffargarh does not compare favourably with that of the other colonists. When I visited Muzaffargarh last year, I mentioned this fact in my speech and exhorted them to try and give a better account of themselves if they desired to be considered for grants of land in future.

The honourable mover also referred to the indebtedness of the Muzaffargarh people. This matter is already being considered by a committee presided over by Mr. Calvert. I understand that the report of that committee is now ready and will be signed shortly. I hope that by the time we meet again, in the next session this report will be available to the members for perusal and comments.

[Hon. Captain Sikander Hyat Khan.]

The main trouble about Muzaffargarh, as Mr. Sanderson pointed out, is the extreme lethargy of the people. While the Government is doing every thing and will continue to do every thing possible,—both on the reserved and the transferred side—to alleviate their conditions it is equally important that the people themselves should also try to shake off their lethargy. I would request my honourable friend to take a message from me to the prominent people of his district and, it is this—give up your indolent habits, gird up your loins and work like your *confreres* in other districts, shake off your lethargy, for God helps only those who help themselves. (Cheers). ✓

Mian Mushtaq Ahmad (Urdu) : Sir, whatever the honourable Government members have said about their endeavours for the uplift of the Muzaffargarh district has been a source of deep satisfaction to me. They have no doubt taken pains for the amelioration of the condition of the people of this district, but there is still a great deal to be done. I hope they will always take even greater interest in the welfare of the Muzaffargarh people than they have been taking in the past. The Director of Public Instruction has given a very brilliant account of the educational progress of the district. He has quoted figures and proved the steady spread of education among the illiterate people. I think he deserves our hearty congratulations for his wholesome endeavours in the line of removing illiteracy from our part of the province, but the percentage of literacy in the district is still hopelessly low. What I wanted to bring to his notice was the extreme necessity of agricultural and industrial education. Nobody can underrate the importance of the compulsory primary education. I admit that Government's endeavours in the line of popularising compulsory education are highly praiseworthy. But I want to urge that the introduction of the agricultural and industrial education in the curriculum is also one of our necessities. The illiteracy could be removed only by compulsory and free education up to 6th class. I hope the Director of Public Instruction will consider this suggestion and do the needful in this respect. It is my privilege to thank the Honourable Minister for Agriculture who has told us that the departments under him have been taking interest towards the progress of this backward district, and will continue taking keen interest in future also. I hope that the district will receive his best attention in the future, and the departments under him will take more vigorous part in the improvement of the district. The Honourable Revenue Member has been pleased to remark that the Government have spent huge sums of money on the Canal Department. I thank the Government for their keen interest in the welfare of the zamindars of *nehri ilaqas*. But I want to respectfully state that though much improvement has been made yet there is ample room for further improvements. I trust the Government will not stop the schemes of improvement and will continue to take steps to improve the conditions of the district. I hope the Government will do all that lies in their power to bring Muzaffargarh into line with the advanced districts of the province. After the assurance given by the honourable Government members of their sympathy and help in future, I think, I need not press the resolution. So with your permission, Sir, I beg leave of the House to withdraw this resolution.

The resolution was by leave withdrawn.

Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram [South-east, Rohtak, Non-Muhammadan, Rural]: Sir, I beg to move the resolution which stands in my name and which is to the following effect—

This Council recommends to the Government that a small committee consisting of official and non-official members of this Council be appointed to suggest necessary amendments in the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act and to overhaul all the rules made thereunder by the Government or the Department of Irrigation.

The subject to which this resolution relates is of very great importance to those who have anything to do with irrigated lands and I have no doubt that most of the members who belong to agricultural classes take a deep interest in this subject and have from time to time expressed their dissatisfaction with the existing rules on the subject. The Act itself was passed in 1873 and it is a matter for considerable surprise that ever since that remote time no material alterations have been made in this Act. From 1873 up to now it means a period of 59 years. The ordinary age of superannuation for Government servants to retire is 55. Even a High Court Judge is expected to retire at the age of 60. This Act has been in existence for nearly 59 years, and must be declared to be superannuated. It must be an extremely perfect law,—which I have grave reasons to doubt,—that during all these years it has not required any change. I beg to submit most strongly that the subject which has been dealt with in this Act affects the welfare of a very large proportion of the Punjab population. But unfortunately that population has always been immersed in ignorance and has always been averse to education and does not give much attention to the subjects which affect their welfare so deeply. If they had been alive to their interests, this Act would have been materially changed long long ago. But somehow or other no modifications, no alterations, no improvements, have been made in this Act. With your permission I wish to draw the attention of the Government as well as of non-official members of this House to some important points which relate to the grievances of the agricultural classes under this Act and under the rules which have been framed by the Government or by the department of irrigation under the authority of this Act. I am sorry I have not been able to give to this important question the time and attention which it deserves, but I will try to draw attention to some very important facts which should have received the attention of the House long ago.

The first point to which I wish to draw the attention of the House relates to the power of the executive Government to enhance water rates at their own sweet will by an executive order. There are very few forms of taxation which can be dealt with at the sweet will of the executive without any opportunity being given to the representatives of the people concerned to express their views and to urge their objections. But under the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, the Government has unqualified powers to enhance water rates just when they like, just how they like and just in the measure which suggests itself to them. This is a point which is a source of legitimate grievance to the agricultural classes. In 1924 water rates were enhanced to a very substantial degree and yet in spite of the fact that the effect of that enhancement threw a burden of about 75 lakhs of rupees upon the agricultural population of this province, no opportunity whatsoever was given to

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the representatives of agricultural classes either in this House or outside to express their views on the subject. This is a sore point of grievance and I wish that a revision of this Act should be undertaken with a view to effecting changes which will enable the people to express their views on any proposed enhancement of water rates.

The next point I will urge is the question of forced labour. We hear so frequently in the press that *begar* is exacted by Government officers and in some cases even by others where they happen to be in power. It is only natural that people should cry against the iniquity of a system under which any section of the population could be compelled to labour for others against their will. But here is a law under which forced labour is exacted at the time of certain emergencies specified in the Act, and yet as this wrong affects non-vocal classes it has received no notice so far. Canal officers have a right to send a requisition to the inhabitants of a village that they are bound to supply a certain number of workers and not only are the inhabitants of the villages bound to supply that amount of labour but every labourer is bound to offer his labour for the work which has been declared as emergent by a particular canal officer. Of course I know that this power is exercised only at a time of emergency.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : And for the sake of the villagers.

Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram : Yes. Forced labour, even if used for the benefit of the victims themselves remains an odious thing. Now that the means of locomotion have increased so considerably and communication is so easy, there is no reason why the canal authorities should not be able to make arrangements for the necessary labour in ways other than forced ways. Even under the Act the canal officer has to send a written requisition to the inhabitants of a village. Either he has to go to the village himself or send some subordinate officer. He makes known to the people of the village the number of labourers that are to be supplied and the labourers have to be collected and brought from the village by the subordinate officer appointed by the superior canal officer. These formalities involve a good deal of waste of time. There is no reason why the same thing could not be done on a voluntary basis. After all no more time is needed to get together a sufficient number of men prepared to work on payment of their own free will. So far as the question of payment is concerned, it has been laid down under this Act that the scale of wages to be paid to these labourers shall exceed the ordinary wages that are current in the locality. There is no reason why labourers should not be forthcoming in sufficient numbers when the wages paid are higher than the normal wages current in that particular locality. As I said, forced labour, whether used for the benefit of victims themselves or others, is an odious thing. Nobody likes it. It is wrong in principle and sometimes the power of exacting forced labour is used in a most harassing and iniquitous manner. Therefore, I beg to submit that this a matter on which there is and there should be a natural and deep grievance to the people and the relevant provision under this Act should be either substantially modified or entirely abrogated. (*Interruption*). I know that the best laws are sometimes liable to be abused and the

worst laws may be worked in such a manner as to cause only a limited amount of hardship and resentment. However, what we are concerned with is the state of the law as it stands, and if the principle underlying the law is unjust or unsound a change is clearly called for.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : May I rise to a point of order? Are the members of the House allowed to read any book other than that which relates to the motion or to read newspapers, just as the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government is reading now?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : I am reading something for your benefit.

An honourable member : He is studying the Canal Act.

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : I am studying the principles of local government law for the benefit of my honourable friend.

Mr. President : Reading of books and newspapers is not in consonance with Parliamentary practice.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : Books other than those which relate to the subject under discussion. The book which the Honourable Minister is reading now relates to the resolution which is next on the list.

Rai Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram : Now, Sir, I will take the third point. The third point is the question of closure of canals. There are very

4 P. M. frequent closures and very long ones. These closures, I understand, come in pursuance of certain rules made by the Department of Irrigation and certain conventions that are followed in that department. And in so far as these rules work hardship and are capable of improvement, there is no reason why the representatives of the people should not be consulted as to how best to avoid the frequency of closures and their length. These closures come at most inconvenient times with the result that the crops of the poor people are damaged very seriously. But in spite of the damage that is caused to crops as a result of the unfortunate closures, people are expected to pay the full amount of water rate. I think if a committee is appointed it may be able to suggest methods under which closures will cause less damage and will be less inconvenient to the people.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : On a point of order, Sir, if an honourable member does not obey your ruling what is the remedy for it? The Honourable Minister is still reading a book.

Mr. President : Honourable members are allowed to read newspapers and books relevant to the matter under discussion.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : The book which the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government is reading does not relate to the matter under discussion.

Mr. President : The Parliamentary practice regarding the reading of books and newspapers is as follows :—

Members are not to read books, newspapers or letters in their places. This rule, however, must now be understood with some limitations; for although it is still irregular to read newspapers, any books and letters may be referred to by members preparing to speak, but ought not be read for amusements or for business unconnected with the debate.

Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram : My fourth point, Sir, relates to another subject which is of great interest to the zamindar class. It is this that water is not supplied according to the system which is known as the volumetric system, nor is water rate assessed on the quantity of the water that has been actually supplied to the zamindar. There are no rules prescribed for the number of waterings, which must be supplied in order to entitle the Government to the realization of full water rates. Now, there are certain crops which require four or five waterings. Suppose the Canal Department has supplied water just for two waterings. In that case the Government should not be entitled to charge a full rate of *abiana*. What is happening now is that just enough water is supplied to enable sowing, followed by another watering. No water may be supplied for a subsequent watering, and yet Government will be in a position to charge full rates of *abiana*. Perhaps it may be suggested that if there have been only two waterings (*raoni* and *kor*), they will not be sufficient to enable a crop to mature and in that case the zamindars will be able to claim the benefit of *kharaba*. Suppose there are only two waterings and there is fortunately abundant rainfall. Though the Canal Department may not be able to supply a sufficient amount of water for crops to mature independently of rainfall, still it is entitled to charge *abiana* at full rate. Now, this is a thing which, though sanctioned by practice and rules and perhaps by the law which exists on the subject, is certainly opposed to all canons of fairness and justice. If 4 or 5 waterings are necessary for a particular crop to mature and the Government is able to supply water only for two waterings, there is no reason why it should not be satisfied with 40 or 50 per cent. of the full rates for that crop. But it so happens that Government generally fails to supply water to the extent required and yet is, under the law as it stands, in a position to charge water rates at the highest scale.

Next to this I will come to the rules relating to *kharaba*. These rules, I understand, have been revised from time to time, but even in their present form, they give no satisfaction either to the zamindars or to the Government. They are liable to be abused—of course every rule is liable to be abused—but as they stand, they do not enable an aggrieved person to get any benefit out of these rules. One of the conditions, I understand, is that in order to claim *kharaba* the cultivator should show his crop to the canal officers. The zilladar must inspect the crop before any *kharaba* is allowed to the owner of the crop. Now, the agency at the disposal of Government is limited. Suppose there is a very large number of fields where crops have failed and there are numerous applications. The zilladar, in spite of his best wishes and best efforts in the matter, may not be able to inspect all those fields in time. On the other hand suppose the agency happened to be lazy, indolent or dishonestly inclined, the state of things would be worse still. The zilladar or any other officer who has been entrusted with the duty of inspecting *kharaba* might deliberately delay or even refuse to inspect the fields.

It is really very hard upon the agriculturists that such conditions should be imposed on the grant of *kharaba*. The zamindar cannot afford to allow a failed crop to stand on his land for an indefinite period. After all there is a time by which he must have his land available either for the next crop or for ploughing up. It is a rule which even if worked properly and honestly does not give the benefit of *kharaba* to the agriculturists.

Then there is another difficulty about these rules and that difficulty was brought to my notice by an officer of the Irrigation Department itself. He said that in order to enable an owner of a field to the benefit of the *kharaba* rules, he must apply personally and individually. Now, it is really very difficult for each and every individual person to leave his home and to go to the headquarters to file an application. If officers are to observe this rule, then it would not be open to them to allow any *kharaba* on their own motion and yet it is extremely difficult for individual people to apply for *kharaba*. The best thing would be that within a certain period of time, officers of the Canal Department, should inspect the fields and make reports and also consider individual applications if they are made. The present rule works in such a manner that the benefit of *kharaba* does not really go to the zamindar. I think there are certain other members of this House who would be in a position to throw more light on the subject. I have referred only to those aspects of the rules relating to *kharaba* which have been brought to my notice.

Then, sir, there is another very important point and that point is that of *ab-i-zafia* or wastage of water. The rules on this subject are really very strict. Suppose a rat makes a hole in a canal bank and water flows out and inundates the fields in the neighbourhood—this frequently happens. Then why should the zamindars be held responsible for such an event as they often are, owing to an adequate and independent enquiry not being insisted upon by the rules? Well, there may be a deliberate breach made by those whose fields are in the neighbourhood of the canal or such a charge may be due to the dishonest motives on the part of subordinate officials. However, the rule as it stands does in the result work a great hardship on the people. As often as not their fields might have been inundated by no deliberate breach, but the banks of the canal might have been washed away by the force or violence of the stream. Then, again, there is another difficulty. Suppose you cannot discover the persons who were actually responsible for a breach, assuming that there is a genuine case of a breach. Well, it is open to the executive authorities to impose a collective fine on all the owners and cultivators of land whose fields have been inundated. I have even come across cases in which very good crops have been entirely ruined by this flow of water and the zamindars have suffered an immense loss, yet the Government have imposed very heavy penalty on the villagers collectively, irrespective of the guilt or innocence of individuals. That may be regarded as an abuse of the rule. But apart from that, there is another aspect of this question, which is a source of real grievance to the people. The penalty is imposed by the irrigation officers, who are interested in getting as much revenue out of the zamindars as possible, and the appeal lies, I think, to the collector or to the commissioner, who again as the revenue officer, is interested in realizing as much money for canal water as he possibly can. I would suggest that the course of appeal should be changed and in all cases of this character an appeal should lie to the district judge. At present it lies in some cases to the collector and in others to the commissioner. Our revenue officers naturally cannot be expected to take the same impartial and just view as a district judge will take, because after all the training of revenue officer is mostly on the revenue and executive side. The district judge has his training on the judicial side and is better qualified to weigh evidence im-

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partially than a collector or a commissioner can be. There have been cases within my own knowledge where the imposition of *tawan* was entirely *ultra vires* and yet the commissioner was able to uphold the imposition which had been cast upon the villagers of a particular village by canal authorities. So, I beg to submit very strongly that these rules relating to *tawan* require very urgent and speedy revision.

Lastly there is another great difficulty, namely, the scale on which the penalty is assessed. Either there are no definite and clear rules on the subject or those rules are not properly observed by the officers concerned. An irrigation officer who has considerable knowledge told me that in all cases of *ab-i-zai*, the scale on which *ab-i-zai* can be imposed is that of what they call *kohr*, the first watering, after sowing and no more. What really happens is that the highest water rates which can be charged in respect of say wheat, cotton, or sugarcane are imposed as penalty, apart from the usual charges which are recoverable for the supply of water. Suppose water has flooded into land which belongs jointly, either to a village or to a few individuals, and no breach of the law has been brought home to them. Even then the scale of penalty which is imposed is generally very high. This is a subject which requires very careful attention and on which a change in the rules is really needed.

These are the only points which I had noted for discussion. I have no doubt that other friends will be able to throw light on other aspects of the subject. The resolution is one which Government should have no hesitation in accepting. After all what I want is the appointment of a small committee which will go into the various questions which I have related now and which will no doubt be emphasised by other members. There are serious grounds for believing that zamindars have real grievances against the manner in which this Act is worked. Therefore I beg to submit that a committee should be appointed which will go thoroughly into the details of this Act and the working of the rules which have been framed under this Act, in order that the law may be so changed and the rules so revised that no avoidable hardship will be felt by zamindars and their legitimate grievances will be redressed.

Mr. President : Resolution moved—

This Council recommends to the Government that a small committee consisting of official and non-official members of this Council be appointed to suggest necessary amendments in the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act and to overhaul all the rules made thereunder by the Government or the Department of Irrigation.

Khan Bahadur Nawab Chaudhri Fazl Ali [Gujrat East, Muhammadan, Urban] (*Urdu*): Sir, I rise to support the resolution now before the House. I have been thinking over this subject for the last three years or so. I have been discussing it with zilladars and engineers. In the meetings of the advisory committees and at public meetings held to promote the cause of agriculture, I have been trying to sound the views of the zamindars on this subject. I therefore can say without a moment's hesitation that there are many defects in the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act and the rules made thereunder. No doubt the zamindars have now so many complaints against the Canal Department that I am unable to describe.

The canals were once considered to be a great blessing. There was a time when flour was selling eight or even two seers a rupee, but people never felt it, only because of this blessing. But to-day that blessing has turned into a misfortune. You are aware that contrary to one's expectation the Government has been face to face with serious difficulties in realising *abiana* and land revenue in colony areas but no such difficulties were felt by them in the collection of land revenue in the *barani ilaqas*. The reason for this is not far to seek. Nobody can doubt the sterling loyalty of the zamindars and I urge that that must not be put on trial. The reason is that the Canal Act has become very old and useless so far as the present conditions are concerned. I am really sorry to observe that the canal authorities have adopted a die-hard attitude towards the zamindars so much so that they are never prepared to listen to the latter's lawful and legitimate requests. And this is why this matter has been brought before the House. Sometime back I also gave notice of a similar resolution which unfortunately I could not move at that time. I think there is no use of discussing this subject at length. The Government would be well-advised to appoint a small committee to enquire into this matter. The Canal Act has become stale and ineffective. When amendments have from time to time been made in the penal laws of India, I do not see any reason why this old Act should not be so amended as to make it applicable to modern conditions. I am not in favour of unnecessary criticism being levelled against the Canal Department. But there are certain grievances of the zamindars which should be redressed. For instance, no distinction is made between lands of high level and lands of low level so far as the incidence of land revenue and the supply of water are concerned. I mean to say that the quality of land is never taken into consideration. A sandy tract of land called *mera* in our country can wait for a longer time, but when it is irrigated it requires much more water than is needed for other kinds of land. One hundred and one such grievances of the zamindars can be mentioned. But I am afraid we cannot do that at this time. It was said by an honourable member to-day that he was told by a canal officer in the Muzaffargarh district that by remodelling the canals complaints of zamindars will be removed. But I can prove that this is not so. In almost all cases this remodelling has proved a failure. It is undertaken without any previous notice, and without hearing the objections of the zamindars concerned. The zamindars suffer a great loss when the supply is cut short unexpectedly and the crops do not naturally mature which were sown already. This is perhaps due to the defective rules on the subject that no notice is given to the zamindars before undertaking the remodelling of these water-courses.

Then I have serious objection to the principle of distribution of water. It is claimed that due to so much progress in scientific knowledge an engineer sitting calmly in his office, can equally distribute canal water over a whole colony without giving any one a cause of complaint. Supposing 500 cusecs of water have been taken from a river and thrown into a canal intended to irrigate the whole area in a colony, the engineer entrusted with the work of distributing water will prepare an estimate of the amount of water to be supplied to each square of land in that colony and will then take it for granted that according to his estimate the water will suffice for the whole colony leaving a margin of 5 cusecs at the end of the canal. In theory this may

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be all right, but that is not so in practice. And because the officers do not take the trouble of going to the spot to judge whether according to their paper estimate the permissible area of 12 acres in a square has been irrigated or not the zamindars remain dissatisfied. They then make complaints which may be removed or which may not be removed as it happens in many cases. And if any officer thinks of satisfying the zamindars, he will visit a distributory at its head and to demonstrate that the discharge of water is as sanctioned, he will throw a straw in the flowing water just at the point wherefrom the water is coming out and see in how many seconds that straw covers a ground say ten feet in length. Thus judging the velocity of water for a distance of 10 feet he takes it for granted that this must be the velocity of water for the whole area on that water-course. Now every one knows that at some places the level of land is low while at other places it is high and if fortunately for the zamindars the land under water then is of high level, the zamindars are able to get more than sufficient water because the water at such places cannot flow as rapidly as at places where the level of the land is low. But if reverse is the case, the zamindars do suffer a good deal. This, it will be admitted is a wrong way of judging the discharges and velocity of water and I think that this is due to some defects in the rules which are sought to be amended by this resolution.

There is yet another complaint which I have to make. This relates to the Upper Jhelum Canal. Perhaps honourable members will be aware that for fear of water-logging the supply of water from this canal has been reduced to one-third for *kharif* crops and to two-thirds for *rabi* crops. This also goes to show that there is some defect in the rules relating to the working of the canals otherwise such a blunder would not have been committed. To reduce the supply of water for *kharif* crops more than that for the *rabi* crops is ridiculous on the face of it. The reason is not far to seek. In *kharif* crops are included cotton, sugarcane, vegetables and fodder which are by far more valuable crops than those of *rabi* and which require much more water to mature. Over and above that so much depends on the sufficient supply of water in *kharif* season for the sowing of *rabi* crops particularly grams and oil seeds and I should say wheat as well.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : Sir, I am very reluctant to interrupt nor do I want you to stop the honourable member, but I do not want you to think that I have not noticed that he is wholly irrelevant.

Khan Bahadur Nawab Chaudhri Fazl Ali : If my statement is disbelieved I can prove by what has happened actually with regard to the land on the distributory of my *ilaga*. If canal officials were to take the trouble of going to that part of the province, they will find that the zamindars there have not been at all able to sow the crops at proper time such as oil seeds, grams and they have not yet sown wheat. Zamindars are greatly obliged and thankful to Mr. Crump who was pleased to reduce the period of closure from 24 days to 15 days this year otherwise they must have been totally ruined.

At this stage Mr. President sounded the bell to indicate that the time of the honourable member was over.

Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Hayat Qureshi [Shahpur West, Muhammadan, Rural], (Urdu): Sir, I support the resolution moved by the honourable leader of our party. He has thoroughly dealt with this matter and fully explained the difficulties the zamindars are feeling on account of many defects in the Act in question and I shall, therefore, not take much time of the House.

It cannot be denied that this Act was passed when there were no Councils and this will also be admitted that this applied to the majority of the population of the province which is deemed to be the backbone of the province and the country. It will, therefore, be no exaggeration to say that the prosperity or adversity of the province if not of the whole country depends very much on this Act being good or bad which so deeply concerns the zamindars. It has been made clear on many occasions before in this House that *kharaba* rules which were made under this Act are very defective and it was urged unanimously by the Council that these should be amended. But so far the wishes of the Council appear to have not been respected in this matter.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: That is wrong. It is not the Government, but the members themselves who are to blame for any delay in this matter.

Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Hayat Qureshi: We shall hear what the Honourable Revenue Member has to say on the point. Then the rules regarding *ab-i-zai*, *tavan* and *wadh wattar* require to be amended and for these reasons it is necessary that this resolution should be accepted and the proposed committee should be appointed.

Pir Akbar Ali [Ferozepore, Muhammadan, Rural], (Urdu): Sir, I think that the Irrigation Department and its officers claim to be very reasonable and wise people and that they consider that their claim to wisdom is justified on the ground that they have introduced a system of canals in the province. But they will be surely disappointed and shocked if I let them know that the zamindars think that they have no sense about them. And when one sees that for wheat and barley the water rate is the same although one requires five waterings to mature and the other only one watering, one is inclined to believe that the zamindars are justified in cherishing this view about the Irrigation Department. There are other similar examples to prove that the boasted wisdom of the Irrigation Department is only a myth. I should like to bring before the House one or two of them. Perhaps the honourable members will be aware that if in a field of gram a few plants of *sarson* happen to grow quite contrary to the wishes of the cultivators concerned, the Irrigation Department insists on charging for that whole field water rate chargeable from *sarson* crop apparently without any rhyme or reason. Another example of this kind is that the Irrigation Department has ruled that if a zamindar sows a crop before the 15th of October he will be charged no *abiana* for *wadh wattar* and if he does so after that date he is to be charged water rate for *wadh wattar*. And who is to decide whether a zamindar had sown his crop before or after the 15th of October? A patwari has to decide it and he can be easily bribed and of course if the zilladar and the sub-divisional officer pay a surprise visit, the zamindars lose both the bribe money and the concessions they had bargained for. These are some of the

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examples of the working of the canals on which the Irrigation Department bases its claim to so much wisdom and foresight.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : But what is it that the Government is desired to do in this matter?

Pir Akbar Ali : Is it not yet clear to the Honourable Revenue Member as to what we want? These rules about *kharaba* and *wadh watter* made under the Act in question are clearly very defective and we want that they should be amended.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : But this is all about the rules and not the Act.

Pir Akbar Ali : We have asked for the amendment of the rules as well as will be seen if the Honourable Member will care to read the last lines of the resolution. This resolution is as simple as it is harmless. The Government should have no objection to the appointment of the proposed committee. This will not entail much expenditure. I was rather surprised to learn that Government was opposed to this resolution for I was of opinion that on account of certain complications which have recently arisen in connection with the passing of *khals* from the lands of neighbouring zamindars, the Irrigation Department would welcome this resolution and take this opportunity to have those complications removed. I repeat that there will be no harm in accepting this resolution and request that the Government should accept it. With these few words I strongly support the resolution.

Sayad Mubarak Ali Shah [Jhang, Muhammadan, Rural], (*Urdu*) : Sir, we are very thankful to the honourable leader of our party (Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram Sahib) who has kindly brought this resolution before the Council and discharged his duties as a true leader of the zamindar party in the Council. I congratulate him for this—he has given us an opportunity to ventilate the grievances of the zamindars of the canal irrigated areas of this province. It is a long-felt need of the said zamindars that the Act in question and the rules made thereunder should be so amended as to suit the present conditions. As has been pointed out by previous speakers, the Act was passed and placed on the statute book about 50 or 60 years ago when there were no such Councils consisting of the elected representatives of the zamindars, to plead the cause of the zamindars and to criticise the policy of the Government in these affairs, and when, I should say, the mentality of the framers of the law and the officials on the spot to interpret the rules made under this Act was more or less that of an autocrat. I think there was another reason as well for making this Act and the rules under it so stringent and severe. The regular system of canals had then been introduced for the first time in this province and the public was unaccustomed to its working, and to make it successful and work satisfactorily it was perhaps necessary to impose certain restrictions which would not have been considered necessary now. But the time has now changed and with the change of time and conditions it is absolutely essential that this Act and the rules made under it should be amended to suit the present requirements, especially when the public concerned thoroughly understands the usefulness of canal irrigation. We know that even the society becomes degraded after

a lapse of some time and God has to send His prophets with a particular mission in accordance with the changed conditions of the society to reform the society. And when men degenerate, it is no wonder that the laws, like the one under consideration, made by man should appear defective and unsuitable to the changed conditions. The Government should realise that the zamindars now fully understand the implications of this Act and the defects therein. It will, therefore, have to be amended. The Government always brings in some sort of amendment at every session of the central and local legislature to amend the old Acts; but that is in the interest of the Government. While if there is need to amend any Act for the good of the public, then the Government either avoids it or puts all sorts of obstacles in the way; and this we resent much. I wonder that the Government which undertakes settlement operations separately for each district so readily after every twenty or thirty years, should not have thought of amending this Act which applies to the whole province equally. But in the settlement the tendency is to enhance the rate of assessment, while by amending this Act the Government will surely have to introduce some reforms which might have an adverse affect on the interests of the Government.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : Not only to this province but it applies to the whole of Northern India.

Sayad Mubarak Ali Shah : Then it is all the more necessary that this Act should have been amended long ago. But we are sorry to observe that nothing so far has been done in this direction. If the Government insisted on its present attitude, the zamindars, who are by their nature and traditions loyal and who have always helped the Government in times of need with men and money; will be compelled to start agitation against this Act in spite of the "Criminal Law Amendment Act" which was passed the other day. They are already accustomed to life in jails and the fear of imprisonment will not deter them from continuing the agitation if once it is started, and in fact under the rigours of such Acts in question they are no better than living in jails.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : May I know which section or sections of the Act are sought to be amended?

Sayad Mubarak Ali Shah : Those which have already been pointed out by the previous speakers in their speeches which they have delivered in support of the resolution under discussion.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : But they have not even named any section or sections which they want to be amended.

Sayad Mubarak Ali Shah : I will tell the Honourable the Leader of the House just now as to what we want. As an instance of the defects which we wish to be removed by amending this Act, I should say that unnecessary distinction has been maintained in the supply percentage of water to two areas on the same canal, by this I mean the new and the *purani abadi*.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : Yes, there is a difference in the amount of supply of water to colony area from that which is supplied to the proprietary areas.

Sayad Mubarak Ali Shah : My objection is that this distinction should not have been maintained for such a long period. In the beginning when a colony was to be colonised and cultivators were to be attracted, and the new lands most uneven and with jungle on were to be brought under cultivation, the distinction could be justified. But that necessity does not now exist and the distinction should also have been removed long ago.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : I should like to know whether the honourable member wants the supply to the new lands to be reduced in order to give greater supply to the proprietary areas.

Sayad Mubarak Ali Shah : Yes, I do want it; those lands are no longer new lands now as they have been under cultivation at least for thirty-five years. We cannot call them new lands. They are just the same for irrigation purposes as those of the *purani abadi*. And moreover, the rate of *abiana* is the same as in the case of the *purani abadi* areas. Then why should there exist any distinction, or be any differential treatment in the same colony on the same canal, with the same rate of *abiana*, to be paid by the zamindars of the new and old *abadi*? This is great injustice to the zamindars of the *purani abadi*.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : Do you want the supply to be reduced?

Sayad Mubarak Ali Shah : Yes, the *haq*.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : When those people get 75 per cent. *haq* how are you going to reduce it? You have taken money from these people?

Sayad Mubarak Ali Shah : They have more than sufficiently been compensated for the money they paid by enjoying 75 per cent. *haq* for such a long time. Now I want universal rate of *haq* throughout the canal areas of this province, or at least on each canal system separately. There is yet another defect in the working of the canals which I should like to point out to this honourable House. The Canal Department which is responsible for the supply of water is also responsible for the assessment of *abiana* and as such the officers of the Canal Department particularly in these days, when the fear of retrenchment is facing all Government servants, because they are under the impression that Government is out to find faults with their employees and to dispense with them owing to the financial stringency, they cannot afford to do justice to the zamindars in the matter of *kharaba* lest the Government should think that proper arrangements were perhaps not made for the supply of water. For this reason the Government will do much good to the zamindars to place these officers under the Revenue Department controlled by the Deputy Commissioner (as collector) in each district of this province, because it is then alone that the zamindars can expect justice from them. If this is done the canal officer in charge of the supply of water, will surely fear that there is another agency which is to judge the manner and the efficiency to provide sufficient water supply to zamindars concerned, while on the other hand the authorities which will assess the *abiana* and give *kharaba*, will do this independently of the fear of themselves being blamed for inefficiency to supply water to the zamindars concerned.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : But all this does not make it clear what section of the Act is to be amended.

Sayad Mubarak Ali Shah : If I am appointed a member of the proposed committee I shall explain to the Honourable Member what amendments are necessary if he has not so far followed what changes we want. And moreover I do not want to go into details at present.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : But how am I to appoint any committee unless I know what that committee is to do?

Sayad Mubarak Ali Shah : To amend the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act and the rules thereunder. And I request the Honourable Revenue Member to accept the principle of appointing the proposed committee and then discuss the details with us, in the meetings of the committee and not to interrupt me as he usually does with all the members when they are speaking. He should be fair to others. I was explaining that to make the same authority responsible for the supply of water and also for the assessment of *abiana* and grant of *kharaba* is another defect which we wish to get removed. There is yet another defect which I want to bring to the notice of the honourable members of this House, and after I have explained it they will know why it is all the more necessary to appoint the proposed committee, to amend the said Act. It is a rule that when a business is started or the Government establishes a new department it is very difficult to determine the actual number of posts and employees required for that department and the actual amount of expenditure in that respect. It is in the actual working afterwards when the real requirements are known. So, the officer in charge of the department makes out a lump-sum budget, and in years to come when he comes to know the actual facts, then if he has got some regard for the public money and sympathies with the poor taxpayer he sits down and curtails the expenses of the department by retrenching the unnecessary posts. But so far as I know there has not been much reduction either in the original number of posts or in the annual expenses of the Irrigation Department established under the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act. Since the construction work of several canals under this Act in this province has been completed and has achieved the present settled condition, it is essential that the committee should be appointed which should amend the Act and rules under it, and curtail much of the extra staff on each of the canals of this province and thereby save the public money. The money thus saved can be utilised in giving some sort of relief to the poor zamindars of this province, who have been hit hard by the fall in the prices of the products of their lands and the general discontent at present prevailing among them may be avoided to some extent.

Before I resume my seat I wish to throw light on another very important matter connected with the rules made under the Act under discussion which will impress upon the honourable members of this House the supreme necessity of appointing a committee to amend the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act. The lands of several colonies before they had been colonised had been lying without any cultivation, and the power of productivity had been preserved in them for centuries, with the result that in the beginning the yields were far greater than they are at present, so, in the beginning

[Sayad Mubarak Ali Shah.]

there was no need of very liberal rules for *kharaba*. But after these lands have been under cultivation for several years, the power of productivity has greatly decreased and the amount of yield from them has accordingly diminished. Therefore, it is very essential that the *kharaba* rules should be made more generous so as to suit with the present conditions of the harvest and the yield. If you compare the yield of a few years back with the amount of yield for the current year you will find that the yield has been on the decrease every year. So the *kharaba* rules should be made to suit the present conditions and the conditions of the yield which would probably be in the years to come as there is gradual deterioration in the soil so far as the yield is concerned and the Act cannot be amended every day. With these words I strongly support the resolution.

Mr. R. P. Hadow (Chief Engineer) : Sir, the honourable mover of this resolution started by saying that he had not studied the question very much and I rather suspected that when I saw that he had put his name to the resolution ; the more he spoke the more I became convinced that his statement was correct. The House will have noticed that the honourable member did not make a single constructive suggestion. He said that this was wrong and that was wrong, and left it to others to suggest what was right. His mind seemed to be entirely blank on the subject of amendments which might have been moved. In fact the whole proposition rather reminds one of counsel cross-examining a witness and fishing for some kind of answer on which to base his argument. The honourable mover's position seems to be this ; here is an old Act, 60 years old ; let us amend it. This Act has been applied to the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province for the last 60 years and at the present minute it is under this Act that very nearly two thirds of the canal irrigated area in India is administered. During its life it has been amended twice. Once, a very small amendment was made to empower local Governments to make rules defining who shall be deemed occupiers and the other amendment was to empower local Governments to alter the schedule of rates without reference to the Government of India. The Act in other essentials stands exactly as it did and has stood the test of time ; and, as I say, it has successfully been used in connection with an enormous area of irrigation.

Similarly, the rules made under the Act represent about 60 years of experience and I would like to warn this House on the inadvisability of tinkering with an Act which has stood the test of so many years. We are informed that the zamindars show great dissatisfaction about this Act, apparently only because it is an old one. That is the sole argument that I have heard. We have got a canal advisory committee and one might have expected that this dissatisfaction would have been expressed by that committee of elected members of this House ; but, though I cannot say absolutely definitely, I cannot recollect a single resolution or suggestion made by the canal advisory committee as to amendment of the Act or alterations of the rules made under the Act. There was, however, a cut of one rupee moved during the last budget session to express dissatisfaction in regard to the *kharaba* rules. When we discussed those in the canal advisory committee last July, to my

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great astonishment, I found that the members who had so condemned the *kharaba* rules knew nothing about them at all. They expressed their complete ignorance of them. One member claimed that he knew something, but he was about 20 or 30 years out of date. I suggested, and the suggestion was adopted, that I should send copies of these rules to every member of the canal advisory committee; after they had studied them we would discuss them together and would come to some form of agreement to put before the canal advisory committee. In October I reminded all the members to whom I sent the copies of those rules. I again enquired in November if they were ready to discuss. Up to the present time, four have not answered me at all: two are not ready to discuss them; and only one member was ready. I have to acknowledge the zeal he has shown in this connection, as exemplified by the fact that he has put 44 questions on canal matters in this Council. So, the fact remains that we wished to discuss the *kharaba* rules but we have not been able to call any meeting yet. This is an indication of the tremendous storm that is going outside, which the honourable the mover of the resolution has referred to.

Now, in support of his case he has quoted a few points in which the Act may be amended. I will take first the one relating to "forced labour." If he would read the Act, he would see nothing there about forced labour. In fact, it is only when the local Government thinks fit that the collector may be directed to prepare a list. As far as my experience goes I have never known even a list to be prepared. As far as I am aware the only labour asked for by canal authorities is in case of a breach or in some emergency when a bank is washed away and the water is being wasted to the disadvantage of all the zamindars. There is no such thing in the Act as forced labour and to call it such is an exaggeration.

Then again he referred to canal closures which he said were frequent, long and very inconvenient. We do not close the canals for amusement. We cannot say when we will close and for how long we will close. We have to close, because there is not enough water in the rivers and what there is has to be shared. Other closures are occasionally enforced for the sake of a district, which the canal serves, in order to prevent water-logging.

The honourable the mover of the resolution has referred to the system of levying rates on the area of the crop matured. I would be the first to admit that it is an unsatisfactory system, but I waited in vain for the honourable member to suggest something better. The ideal system, of course, is that you pay for the amount of water used. If you have received a certain amount of water, you only pay for that amount of water, just as you pay for electric light on your meter. If you are extravagant, you pay more. That is the system used in America and in Italy. The Government would be only too glad to introduce such a system to-morrow. The Irrigation Department has been suggesting and begging people to adopt a modification of that system for years and years. A few have taken it up, but nearly all have given it up again.

As regards *kharaba* rules, as I have already explained, we are trying to meet this dissatisfaction. It is not the fault of the Government; it is the fault of those who do not help in arriving at a satisfactory solution. The

[Mr. R. P. Hanow.]

honourable member has also said in connection with the *kharaba* rules that he has been informed that the applicants had to apply personally to canal officers at headquarters. That is what I understood him to say. Is it not that ?

Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram : Perhaps I did not explain myself properly. What I mean to say is that each applicant has to make a separate application.

Mr. R. P. Hadow : The difficulty about *kharaba* inspection, as I explained to the canal advisory committee, is that there are very often such a large number of frivolous applications that it is extremely difficult to make inspection as rapidly as desired. On the Western Jumna Canal last *rabi* there were 80,000 applications. There seemed to be a sort of organized combination. Everybody sent in an application. The result was that the machinery for the work of inspection was dislocated and those persons whose fields should have been inspected suffered.

The honourable gentleman made some remark about *ab-i-zaia* in connection with a supposed cut in a bank. I am afraid he got a little muddled there, because there could not be *ab-i-zaia* or wastage of water in such a case. *Ab-i-zaia* is charged for wastage of water and not for a cut of the bank. Now, in connection with *ab-i-zaia*, it was stated that the rate levied was high and excessive. I wish to emphasise that this is a penalty, a fine for wasting water. If every body wastes water, there will be no crops and this is a fine to prevent people wasting water, so that others are not penalised by that waste. It is not an extra charge : it is meant to be a penalty.

I do not think I need follow all the other points that were raised. A great many of them did not seem to me to have anything to do with the suggestion that a committee should be formed. It would appear that this discussion was taken as an opportunity by several members for getting rid of as many complaints as they could think of. But I do seriously ask whether this committee would serve any real and useful purpose. What we really want, if honourable members have any suggestions to make, is that amendments should be tabled in the ordinary way. That is the usual way in which legislation is carried out.

As regards the various rules under the Act and the departmental rules, there is a machinery already in force for acquainting Government with the wishes of the members of this House and I can assure them that we take considerable amount of trouble in going into any question that is raised, and endeavour to meet their wishes. The honourable mover would throw that committee on one side and appoint another. If he thinks that the committee is not doing what it should do, I think this House can take steps to show its displeasure and remove those members from the committee.

I would suggest, therefore, that the House think twice before they attempt to tinker with what has proved for so many years to be a very serviceable Act, for the considerable amendment of which no reasons have yet

been stated. If the honourable members make their wishes known to the canal advisory committee they will be promptly dealt with at the meetings of their committee.

Mian Nurullah : Sir, I beg to move—

That the question be now put.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : Sir, there has so far been only one speech from the Government side and there are several members who want to speak and make the position of Government clear. I am also hoping that the honourable member from Lyallpur who put in as many as 44 questions on the subject will also give us the benefit of his views. This is an important question of policy. Only two or three speeches have been made so far and I am satisfied that none of them have studied the Canal Act, because they have not been able to point out a single provision.

Mr. President : Is the honourable member making a speech?

Mr. D. J. Boyd (Financial Commissioner) : Sir, the last speaker has uttered a timely warning against tampering with a well tried instrument and I think his warning will be reinforced by examining carefully the arguments of the honourable mover of the motion. To examine them fully would take a very considerable time, but as the Honourable Leader of the House has stated this resolution is a most important one and it should not be decided until the House has had before it all the pros and cons to enable them to make up their minds with full information at their disposal. For myself, there is only one point with which I particularly wish to deal. It has been lightly touched on by the last speaker but I think that it deserves a little fuller examination. I understood the honourable mover to illustrate his argument in favour of appointing a committee to examine the Act and the rules by, amongst other considerations, dealing with the question of penalties levied either for the use of water in a wasteful manner or for the unauthorised use of water. I am not quite sure which aspect of the question he was dealing with—perhaps he is not quite sure himself—but I think he really was dealing with the class of cases which comes before commissioners on appeal, that is the levy of penalties for unauthorised use of water. Well, nobody likes paying a penalty just as nobody likes paying a tax, land revenue or water rates or anything else which takes money out of their pockets, especially when it is a compulsory payment. But I think we should get out of our minds the irritation caused by compulsory payments. The real underlying object of the rule relating to these penalties is obviously the prevention of the wasteful or unauthorised use of water, and if such rules do not exist then the people who benefit by the wasteful or unauthorised use of water benefit at the expense of those whose land lies further down the channel and whose land is deprived of so much irrigation. Incidentally the Government also suffer because they cannot charge for water which has not reached the fields below the breach. That is the reason underlying this rule and it is quite obvious that a rule is necessary. The honourable mover seemed to suggest that it would be better

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if appeals from orders inflicting these penalties were transferred to the judicial authorities. Well, it may be dealing with detail, but one must deal first with the arguments if one is to see the value of the resolution and I would suggest to him that he might consider the result of changing the authority that hears an appeal in such cases. At present, as he says, it is either the collector or the commissioner. In spite of his name, the collector's main duty is not to collect money for Government. I think he is guided in his official actions mainly by consideration of his duty to the people with whom he is dealing, and I am perfectly certain that no commissioner in hearing an appeal from an order inflicting a penalty for wasteful or unauthorised use of water, I am perfectly certain that no commissioner ever dreams of considering the loss that would be involved to Government by accepting the appeal; it does not enter his mind, I am perfectly sure. And I do not believe for one second that the question of extra money to be got for Government weighs with the executive engineer when he is inflicting the penalty. His object is to prevent people from using water wastefully or from breaching banks in order to make possible the unauthorised use of water. The honourable mover of the resolution suggested that these appeals should go to a judicial authority and the question might be asked, why should there be any rule on the subject? Why should we not merely leave it to the courts to deal with these Acts? The honourable mover probably knows quite as well as I myself that there are a great many cases which cannot be proved to the satisfaction of the courts, but at the same time the probabilities are so extremely strong that no reasonable man pondering over them would come to any but one conclusion. If a canal bank is not weakened for any reason and then it breaches, if you know that the canal bank is strong and if you see possibly the marks of a *kahi*, a spade or other instrument near the breach, I think an ordinary man would come to the conclusion that that bank had been breached; but it may be—and it generally is—absolutely impossible to find out who breached it and therefore it becomes totally impossible to bring the case before the courts. If you cannot bring the case before the courts, what are you to do?—Sit still and let people steal water as much as they like? It is not merely the wrong that they are doing to Government that is to be considered, it is the even greater wrong that they are doing to their brothers whose land is situated further down the channel and whose crops will be ruined for that harvest and who in fact will suffer through the greed and the dishonesty of those who have caused the breach. I think, therefore, that we should not be in a hurry to amend the rules and before we throw things into the melting pot from which ill-considered amendments may emerge, I think we ought to ponder very carefully whether the existing rules really are evil or whether they are based on justice and common sense.

Mian Nurullah : I move—

That the question be now put.

Mr. President : The question is—

That the question be now put.

The Council divided : Ayes 27 ; Noes 27.

AYES.

Chaudhri Shah Muhammad.	Chaudhri Fakir Husain Khan.
Khan Bahadur Nawab Muhammad Jamal Khan.	Khan Sahib Mian Noor Ahmad Khan.
Chaudhri Bansi Lal.	Khan Sahib Risaldar Bahadur Nur Khan.
Khan Bahadur Mian Ahmad Yar Khan Daultana.	Makhdumzada Sayad Muhammad Raza Shah Gilani.
Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Hayat Qureshi.	Rai Jagdev Khan Kharal.
Khan Bahadur Malik Muhammad Amin Khan.	Maulvi Imam-ud-Din.
Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan.	Mian Nurullah.
Khan Bahadur Captain Malik Muzaffar Khan.	Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad.
Khan Sahib Makhdum Shaikh Muhammad Hasan.	Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram.
Khan Haibat Khan Daba.	Pir Akbar Ali.
Chaudhri Nazir Hussain.	Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq.
Sayad Mubarak Ali Shah.	Chaudhri Muhammad Abdul Rahman Khan.
Khan Bahadur Sardar Habib Ullah.	Khan Bahadur Nawab Chaudhri Fazl Ali.
Khawaja Muhammad Eusoof.	

NOES.

Khan Bahadur Dr. K. A. Rahman.	Mr. F. H. Puckle.
Mr. D. J. Boyd.	Mr. R. P. Hadow.
Mr. H. Calvert.	Mr. C. N. Chandra.
Lala Labh Chand Mehra.	The Honourable Sir Henry Craik.
Mr. E. Maya Das.	The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan.
Dr. (Mrs.) M. C. Shave.	Mr. J. W. Hearn.
Mian Mushtaq Ahmad.	Mr. C. C. Garbett.
Sardar Bahadur Captain Sardar Janmeja Singh.	Khan Bahadur Nawab Muzaffar Khan.
The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang.	Mr. S. L. Sale.
The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon.	Mr. P. Mukerji.
The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh.	Maulvi Sir Rahim Bakhsh.
Mr. P. Marsden.	Mr. M. A. Ghani.
Mr. R. Sanderson.	Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sheo Narain Singh.
	2nd Lieutenant Sardar Ram Singh.

Mr. President : This is the first time that I have to give my casting vote. (*A voice :* But this is a minor matter). The principle is the same whether the matter is minor or important. According to parliamentary practice I am expected to so vote that the *status quo* may remain and that *status quo* in the present case is that the discussion should go on. I accordingly give my vote against the motion. (*Cheers*).

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh (Minister for Agriculture): Sir, agriculture largely depends upon the irrigation in the Punjab. Whatever affects the agriculturists must always be the concern of the Minister who holds charge of the portfolio of agriculture. Honourable members who have spoken on the resolution have brought to the forefront some of the difficulties with which they are confronted, in availing themselves of canal irrigation and they have my deep sympathy. I realize as well as they do, the difficulties which they have to face in maturing their crops when there is only a short supply in the canals. I also realize the great importance to the people of getting water, at the proper time so that, crops may fully mature. But the honourable members must also realise that they occupy a dual position. They are not merely in the position as consumers of water, but they are also in the position of custodians of the national exchequer of the province. They cannot forget that canals are a great national asset and that the prosperity of the province depends on their proper maintenance and the adequate and controlled use of water.

Mr. President: May I suggest to the Honourable Minister that he should speak to the resolution before the House? I am afraid he is irrelevant at present.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan (Revenue Member): Sir, I hope you will allow me to submit that when the honourable member from Gujrat was speaking not to the resolution but about something which was quite irrelevant, I brought it to your notice and then did not press that point. (*Interruption*). The honourable mover made a brief speech and gave as reason for this brevity the fact that he had not studied the Act. I am glad that he frankly confessed this. I have very carefully heard the speeches made by the honourable members from those benches, but I am sorry to say that I have not heard a single constructive suggestion. (*Interruption*). I was waiting to hear at least one member from those benches refer to some specific provision of the Act to which he took objection. But not one of them has cited even a single section of the Act which they think should be amended.

The resolution is a comprehensive one. I admit that there may be room for improvement in the rules. My honourable colleague, Mr. Hadow, has informed the house that with a view to elicit the opinion of non-official members of the Canal Standing Committee of this House, he has already sent them a copy each of *kharaba* rules framed under the Act and wrote to them that he would be glad to discuss these rules when they had studied them in order to consider the matter in the Standing Canal Committee in the light of these discussions. To this extent then I am prepared to concede that there may be room for amendments. But I have not been able to find any reason whatever in the course of this discussion so far for tinkering with the Act itself.

Mr. President: The honourable member is repeating the arguments put forward by other honourable members.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: I am coming to some of the specific points mentioned by the honourable mover of the resolution. Among others he referred to *begar* or forced labour. He rightly pointed out that every citizen has a right to object to forced labour

and we also know that in the villages there is a strong feeling against *begar*. The honourable member will also remember that the question of *begar* has often been discussed in this House before now and the consensus of non-official opinion has always been against it. But this was in connection with the question of *begar* in general which used to be associated with our village life. So far as this particular kind of labour under the Canal and Drainage Act is concerned, my honourable colleague, the Chief Engineer, has made it clear that the honourable mover was labouring under a misapprehension. The Chief Engineer, however, did not consider it necessary to enter into a detailed exposition of this particular provision of the Act. I will, sir, with your permission try to make the position clear by citing the relevant portions of the Act. If the honourable mover had taken the trouble to read the sections which relate to forced labour, he would have been convinced that his fears were unfounded. I was waiting throughout his speech to see if the honourable mover could support his contention by citing any instances in his part of the world, that is on the Jumna Canal. But he did not cite a single instance nor did any of the honourable members who followed him. But they could not as none exists. My honourable friend from Sheikhpura made a few brief remarks but they all related to *kharaba* rules, distribution of water and similar other matters. The honourable member from Shahpur merely remarked that he would be glad to accept the volumetric system in his part of the world, if Government was prepared to give it. The Chief Engineer has already given him and other members an assurance that if they want to take water on the contract system—

Mr. President : That point is not now under discussion.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : After all this is a very important question and I am yet to be satisfied that the Act needs amending. If I am satisfied even after the honourable mover's reply, I will not hesitate to say so. But I must confess that the arguments adduced so far have not impressed me.

I was pointing out that not only on the Lower Jhelum Canal but on all canals, if people are really anxious to apply for introduction of volumetric system I will welcome their applications. I can assure the honourable member for Shahpur that we will be only too glad to meet his wishes if he cares to apply for it and can persuade others to join him.

Now, with regard to forced labour, if you will kindly allow me—

Mr. President : That point has already been discussed.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : I am going to quote the relevant sections to make the position quite clear. As you are aware, this Act is divided into various parts and this particular matter is mentioned in part 8 of the Act. The relevant sections of the Act are sections 63, 64, 65 and 66. Section 63 merely defines the word "labourer" and I need not waste the time of the House by reading that section. Section 64 is rather important and I hope the honourable mover and the supporters of this resolution will listen to me carefully, so that their doubts on the subject may be removed. Section 64 says :

In any district in which a canal or drainage work is constructed, maintained or projected by Government, the local Government may, if it thinks fit, direct the collector—

- (a) to ascertain the proprietors, sub-proprietors or farmers whose villages or estates are or will be in the judgment of the collector, benefited by such canal or drainage-work, and

[Hon. Capt. Sikander Hyat Khan.]

- (b) to set down in a list, having due regard to the circumstances of the district and of the several proprietors, sub-proprietors or farmers, the number of labourers which shall be furnished by any of the said persons, jointly or severally, from any such village or estate, for employment on any such canal or drainage-work when required as hereinafter provided.

Now, it is clear from this that the first condition is the preparation of a list by the collector. And that only if and when the local Government so directs. The power to direct the collector to prepare a list vests in the local Government and not in any canal officer. Now, after the list has been prepared by the collector under the directions of the local Government, the divisional canal officer may call out such labour but only in cases of emergency. The occasions on which he can do so are enumerated in section 65. It reads—

Whenever it appears to a divisional canal officer duly authorised by the local Government, that unless some work is immediately executed, such serious damage will happen to any canal or drainage-work as to cause sudden and extensive public injury—

I lay stress on the last two words, namely "public injury."

and that the labourers necessary for the proper execution thereof cannot be obtained in the ordinary manner within the time that can be allowed for the execution of such work so as to prevent such injury—

From this it is clear that there are two important conditions which must be fulfilled before the divisional canal officer, even if he has been authorised by the local Government to do so, can call for this particular kind of labour; and these conditions are (1) that there must be immediate danger of serious damage which will cause sudden and extensive public injury and (2) that the labour necessary for the proper execution of that work is not available in the vicinity in the ordinary manner. If it is available in the ordinary manner, then even the divisional canal officer, even if he is so authorised by the local Government, cannot call this labour for work of any kind in his division. But let me read a little further :

The said officer may require any person named in such list to furnish as many labourers (not exceeding the number which, according to the said list he is liable to supply) as to the said officer seems necessary for the immediate execution of such work.

That means he cannot ask for more people than are absolutely necessary for that work. Here is something even more important which makes it almost impossible, for anybody to abuse the power under this chapter even if it were not a dead letter, as it is now :

Every requisition so made shall be in writing, and shall state—

- (a) the nature and locality of the work to be done ;
- (b) the number of labourers to be supplied by the person upon whom the requisition is made ; and
- (c) the approximate time for which and the day on which the labourers will be required ;

and a copy thereof shall be immediately sent to the superintending canal officer for the information of the local Government.

The Local Government shall fix, and may from time to time alter, the rates to be paid to any such labourers.

It is not that they are to do the work without payment. It is only in cases of emergency that they can be sent for and then only if the local Government authorises it and if they are called out they are paid for the work.

As regards the wages, you will find—and this is very important and I should like the honourable member representing labour to pay particular attention to this—

Provided that such rates shall exceed the highest rates for the time being paid in the neighbourhood for similar work.

Mr. President : That has been already said.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : Said by whom ?

Mr. President : By the Chief Engineer.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : No, Sir. The honourable mover mentioned that there was a provision in the Act under which canal officers could force people to work against their will and I want to read this portion of the section to prove conclusively that his assertion was incorrect. It is provided that such rates shall exceed the highest rates for the time being paid in the neighbourhood for similar work. Again :

In the case of every such labourer, the payment shall continue for the whole period during which he is, in consequence of the provisions of this part, prevented from following his ordinary occupation.

It means that he gets wages not only for the work which he is called upon to perform but is paid also for the days he takes in coming to the work and going back. The rates paid are higher than even the highest rates in that neighbourhood. Now, we come to the provision about silt clearing—

The local Government may direct that the provisions of this part shall apply, either permanently or temporarily (as the case may be), to any district or part of a district for the purpose of effecting necessary annual silt clearance, or to prevent the proper operation of a canal or drainage work being stopped or so much interfered with as to stop the established course of irrigation or drainage.

I am sure that the honourable member from Lyallpur and those honourable members who have got land on the Lower Chenab Canal will soon not merely ask Government but press Government to use this latter part of this section in order to clear the silt from the main channels and distributaries of that canal.

Mr. M. A. Ghani : Will the Honourable Revenue Member please read section 66 ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : Yes.

When any requisition has been made on any person named in the said list, every labourer ordinarily resident within the village or estate of such person shall be liable to supply, and to continue to supply, his labour, for the purposes aforesaid.

[Hon. Capt. Sikander Hyat Khan.]

This finishes the whole of that part of the Act which relates to forced labour and I trust the honourable mover is now satisfied that his fears were absolutely unfounded.

Now, sir, with regard to the rule-framing power of Government, you will find that section 75 of the Act, under which Government can make rules, is a very wide and comprehensive section. All objections, as I have pointed out, were directed not against the Act, but mainly against the rules framed under this section. With your permission, I will read out section 75, which will clearly indicate the powers which this Act gives to the local Government for making such rules, or for amending or altering them. The section runs as follows:

The local Government may, from time to time (subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council) make rules to regulate the following matters:—

- (1) the proceedings of any officer who, under any provision of this Act, is required or empowered to take action in any matter;
- (2) the cases in which, and the officer to whom, and the conditions subject to which, orders and decisions given under any provision of this Act, and not expressly provided for as regards appeal, shall be appealable;
- (3) the persons by whom (and) the time, place or manner at or in which anything for the doing of which provision is made under this Act, shall be done;
- (4) the amount of any charge made under this Act; and
- (5) generally to carry out the provision of this Act.

Sir, to carry out the provisions of this Act, you have to make rules under this section. I am perfectly prepared to give an assurance to honourable members that I will be glad to receive suggestions regarding amendment of rules, and those suggestions will receive careful consideration from the Chief Engineer and Government.

As regards *kharaba* rules, criticisms have often been made on the floor of this House. The Chief Engineer sent copies of *kharaba* rules to the members of the canal advisory committee some months ago with the suggestion that they should meet him and discuss these rules after studying them. Except for one member we are still awaiting replies from them and as soon as they are received the Chief Engineer will be glad to fix a date for discussion. If any honourable member who is not a member of the canal committee wants to send suggestions regarding these rules we will be only too glad to receive them and give them our best consideration. If, as a result of these discussions and examination we come to the conclusion that an amendment of the rules is necessary, or that additional rules are needed, we will not hesitate to do the needful.

Mr. President : The question is—

That this Council recommends to the Government that a small committee consisting of official and non-official members of this Council be appointed to suggest necessary amendments in the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act and to overhaul all the rules made thereunder by the Government or the Department of Irrigation.

The Council divided : Ayes 29 ; Noes 26.

AYES.

Chaudhri Shah Muhammad.
Khan Bahadur Nawab Muhammad Jamal Khan.
Chaudhri Bansil Lal.
Khan Bahadur Mian Ahmad Yar Khan Daultana.
Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Hayat Qureshi.
Khan Bahadur Malik Muhammad Amin Khan.
Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan.
Khan Bahadur Captain Malik Muzaffar Khan.
Khan Sahib Makhdum Shaikh Muhammad Hasan.
Khan Haibat Khan Daba.
Chaudhri Nazir Husain.
Sayad Mubarak Ali Shah.
Khan Bahadur Sardar Habib Ullah.
Khawaja Muhammad Eusoof.
Chaudhri Fakir Husain Khan.

Khan Sahib Mian Noor Ahmad Khan.
Khan Sahib Risaldar Bahadur Nura Khan.
Makhdumzada Sayad Muhammad Raza Shah Gilani.
Bai Jagdev Khan Kharal.
Maulvi Imam-ud-Din.
Raja Muhammad Sarfaraz Ali Khan.
Mian Nurullah.
Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad.
Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram.
Pir Akbar Ali.
Mr. M. A. Ghani.
Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq.
Chaudhri Muhammad Abdul Rahman Khan.
Khan Bahadur Nawab Chaudhri Fazl Ali.

NOES.

Khan Bahadur Dr. K. A. Rahman.
Mr. D. J. Boyd.
Mr. H. Calvert.
Lala Labh Chand Mehra.
Mr. E. Maya Das.
Dr. (Mrs.) M. C. Shave.
Mian Mushtaq Ahmad.
Sardar Bahadur Captain Sardar Janmoja Singh.
The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang.
The Honourable Malik Feroz Khan Noon.
The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogen-dra Singh.
Mr. P. Marsden.
Mr. R. Sanderson.

Mr. F. H. Puckle.
Mr. R. P. Hadow.
Mr. C. N. Chandra.
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.
Mr. M. M. L. Currie.
Mr. P. Mukerji.
Maulvi Sir Rahim Bakhsh.
Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sheo Narain Singh.
2nd.-Lt. Sardar Ram Singh.

The Council then adjourned till 2-30 p.m. on Friday, 25th November 1932.

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PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

3RD SESSION OF THE 4TH PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Friday, 25th November 1932.

THE Council met at the Council Chamber at 2-30 P.M. of the clock. Mr. President in the chair.

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

IRRIGATION IN KAMALIA.

***2101. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member kindly state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that since the new extension of irrigation round about Kamalia, the Government had granted only 25 per cent. of water for *kharif* alone ;
- (b) whether the Government gives no water for *rabi* ;
- (c) whether it is a fact that this causes great suffering and hardship to zamindars who cannot grow even fodder ;
- (d) whether it is a fact that a large area owned by Nawab Saadat Ali Khan of Kamalia and his brothers came under floods before the construction of Lower Bari Doab ; that this family suffered a great loss because of the diversion of the Ravi water into the Lower Bari Doab Canal ;
- (e) what compensation the Government has given for depriving them of the benefit of floods that visited their area before the construction of Balloki headworks ;
- (f) if no compensation has been given, the reasons for it ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : Information on the question is being collected and a reply will be given later.

SUGAR FACTORIES, LYALLPUR DISTRICT.

***2102. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture please state—

- (a) the number of acres of sugarcane sown in each tahsil of Lyallpur district ;
- (b) whether the Agricultural Department has studied the question of installation of sugar factories by zamindars in the Lyallpur district ;
- (c) if so, what useful information they can supply to the public ;
- (d) if not, the reasons for ignoring this subject ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : (a) The number of acres of sugarcane sown in each tahsil of the Lyallpur district, during the year ending 30th June, 1932, was as under—

Tahsil.	Area under sugarcane.	
	Acres.	
Toba Tek Singh	15,800	.. ..
Samundri	12,700	.. ..
Lyallpur	18,200	.. ..
Jaranwala	11,900	.. ..
Total	58,600	..

(b) Yes.

(c) The honourable member will find useful information supplied to the public in the latest issue of the Seasonal Notes, a copy of which will be found in the library.

(d) Does not arise.

SUGAR FACTORY AT TOBA TEK SINGH.

***2103. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture please state—

(a) how many acres of sugarcane are sown within ten miles radius of Toba Tek Singh ;

(b) whether Government would be prepared to subsidize or financially help a sugar factory on co-operative basis ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : (a) Agricultural statistics are not kept in a form which would enable me to give an exact answer, the best estimate I can give is 6,800 acres.

(b) I regret I cannot give an answer to this question.

SUGAR FACTORIES, PUNJAB.

***2104. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) how many sugar factories there are at present in the Punjab ;

(b) how many more are being built ;

(c) the yield of sugar from 100 maunds of sugarcane in each district of the province and how many maunds of sugarcane is the average yield per acre ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : (a) and (b) Government has no up-to-date information on this matter. It only collects information for factories controlled under the Factories Act.

(c) Government has not got this information, but approximate yields are published every five years, and one is about due. The outturn of gur per acre in each district as estimated is shown in the attached statement.

Return showing the approximate yield per acre in lbs. of sugarcane (gur) (saccharum officinarum) in each district of the Punjab for the period 1922-28 to 1926-27.

District.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
Hissar	2,400	.. .. .
Rohtak	2,700	1,300
Gurgaon	1,720	930
Karnal	2,800	1,300
Ambala	2,140	1,840
Kangra .. .. .	.. .. .	620
Hoshiarpur	2,000	1,800
Jullundur	1,850	1,200
Ludhiana	2,000	1,400
Lahore	1,700	1,000
Amritsar	2,200	1,150
Gurdaspur	2,350	1,500
Sialkot	2,000	1,200
Gujranwala	1,230	650
Sheikhupura	1,500	1,070
Gujrat	1,300	780
Shahpur	1,800	.. .. .
Attock	780	.. .. .
Lyallpur	2,000	.. .. .
Jhang	1,800	.. .. .
Multan	1,430	.. .. .
Muzaffargarh	1,130	1,080
Provincial average	2,045	1,532
Provincial average total	1,953	

Mian Nurullah : May I know which district gives the maximum results as regards the yield?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : Districts where we do not get frost are the best suited for canes, but we are growing very good canes in Gurdaspur and Rohtak. As regards the yield, the figure shows that Karnal has the largest.

AUCTION OF LANDS IN GANJI BAR.

***2105. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member kindly state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that in the Ganji Bar lands were sold by auction, and some of the purchasers could not pay the price according to the conditions of sale;
- (b) whether recently the Government have given land proportionate to the price paid;
- (c) whether the balance of the land has been granted on *abadkari* conditions;
- (d) whether purchasers in auction in the Lyallpur district have been similarly treated;
- (e) if not, why not;
- (f) whether the Government is prepared to extend the same facilities to purchasers in auction in the Lyallpur district as they have done to purchasers in auction in Ganji Bar?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) No.

(e) The circumstances differed widely.

(f) No.

Mian Nurullah : May I know why stricter conditions have been enforced in Lyallpur?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : I have already said that the circumstances differed widely.

EMBEZZLEMENT CASES, CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT.

***2106. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture kindly state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that recently there have been many embezzlement cases under the Co-operative Department;
- (b) if so, their number;
- (c) when they were detected, and what the amount involved in each case was;
- (d) who were responsible for these?

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

(b) Two hundred sixty-nine for the year ending 31st July 1932.

(c) I regret I cannot supply the information as these details are not brought to the notice of Government.

(d) The criminals.

Mian Nurullah : If there have been as many as 269 embezzlements, what action is Government proposing to take?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : Prosecution.

ABIANA ON TOBACCO AND CHILLIES.

***2107. Mian Nurullah:** Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—

- (a) whether zamindars sow tobacco and red chillies together in the same field at the same time ;
- (b) whether both these belong to the same crop ;
- (c) whether it is a fact that they have the same watering and the watering used to mature both is not more than what would have been necessary for chillies alone ;
- (d) whether it is a fact that *abiana* is charged for both of them as two crops ;
- (e) if so, why ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan: The information asked for is being collected and will be supplied to the honourable member when ready.

TERMINAL TAX, LYALLPUR MUNICIPALITY.

***2108. Mian Nurullah:** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that the municipality of Lyallpur charges terminal tax on all the goods that reach the Lyallpur goods station ;
- (b) whether this tax is charged even on goods that are unloaded at the goods station, Lyallpur, but are taken away outside the limits of the municipality ;
- (c) whether the municipality is entitled to charge tax on goods mentioned in (b) above ;
- (d) the total amount that the municipality has charged on such goods during the last year ?

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

(b) Yes. The tax is leviable in the case of all goods, delivery of which is taken at the railway station which is situated within municipal limits. The question of altering past practice in this matter is, however, under the consideration of Government, and it is under consideration whether the system of Transit Passes, which applies in cases in which terminal tax is collected through municipal agency, should be adopted also in the case of the collection of the tax by the railway authorities.

(c) Yes.

(d) In view of the answer to part (c) and the latter part of the answer to part (b) it does not seem necessary to call for a report on the point.

TAX ON GOODS OF THE SUGAR MILL AT LYALLPUR.

***2109. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that a sugar mill is under construction near Lyallpur town ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that this mill is outside the limits of the municipality ;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the municipality has been charging tax on all the goods arriving at the Lyallpur goods station for this mill ;
- (d) how much the municipality has so far charged on goods of the sugar mill arriving at the Lyallpur station ;
- (e) if the tax charged is not legal, whether the municipality will be prepared to refund all the taxes to those who paid it ;
- (f) the system in the other municipalities ;
- (g) whether a similar tax is charged by the Amritsar Municipality ;
- (h) whether there is no system by which goods can pass in "bo dage" from the goods station to any place outside the municipal limits without being charged tax ;
- (i) if not, the justification ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : The information is being collected, and will be communicated to the honourable member when ready.

AUCTION OF LAND, LOWER BARI DOAB CANAL COLONY.

***2110. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Government has granted a number of concessions to the auction and tender purchasers of 1925 of Government land in the Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony ; if so, the amount Government has foregone in this manner ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the purchasers of Government land in 1931 have not been granted so far any concessions ;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the 1925 purchasers enjoyed five years' crop yields free of any charge, and that 1931 purchasers were not allowed any such concession, but, on the other hand, in the case of the latter the instalments were made payable immediately with each land revenue, with huge amounts of interests ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) Yes. The sum foregone amounts approximately to Rs. 188 lakhs.

(b) Yes.

(c) This is not correct. The 1925 purchasers paid no further instalments for five years, and land revenue was remitted for four harvests, but they paid *malikana* throughout. The 1931 purchasers had to commence paying instalments at once.

Mian Nurullah : If the answer to part (b) is yes, I wish to know why they were treated differentially.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : Because the conditions of the sale required that they should begin paying the instalments straightaway.

Mian Nurullah : Was not a similar condition inserted in 1925?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : No.

MATRICULATION CANDIDATES FROM THE GOVERNMENT INTERMEDIATE COLLEGE, HOSHIARPUR.

***2111. Sardar Arjan Singh :** Will the Honourable Minister for Education kindly state—

- (a) the number of students that appeared in the matriculation examination and school leaving certificate examination in 1932 from the Government Intermediate College, Hoshiarpur;
- (b) the number of students that passed;
- (c) the number of students that appeared in the intermediate examination from the Government Intermediate College, Hoshiarpur, in 1932 and also the number that passed—
 - (i) Arts faculty,
 - (ii) Science faculty (medical group);
 - (iii) Science faculty (non-medical group)?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : (a) Eighty-nine.

(b) Forty.

(c)		Number sent up.	Number passed.	Compartments.
(i)	.. ..	37	20	6
(ii)	.. ..	8	1	1
(iii)	.. ..	14	7	1

MATRICULATION CANDIDATES FROM THE GOVERNMENT INTERMEDIATE COLLEGE, HOSHIARPUR.

***2112. Sardar Arjan Singh :** Will the Honourable Minister for Education kindly state—

- (a) the number of plucked students with the name of lecturer-in-charge of each subject in the matriculation and school-leaving certificate examinations, 1932, in the Government Intermediate College, Hoshiarpur;
- (b) the number of plucked students in each subject with the name of the lecturer from the Government Intermediate College, Hoshiarpur, in 1932—
 - (i) Science faculty (medical group);
 - (ii) Science faculty (non-medical group)?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : If the honourable member wishes the information with regard to numbers it will be collected. But it is not in the public interest to communicate names in such cases. If the honourable member's intention was to call the attention of Government to certain facts, his object has been achieved.

PROVINCIAL CIVIL SERVICE.

***2113. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Finance Member please state—

- (a) how many members of the executive branch of the provincial civil service were posted on deputation to district boards, municipal boards, Jail department, States and other services during the last ten years ;
- (b) how many of them were made executive officers ;
- (c) whether any member of the judicial branch of the provincial civil service were also deputed to such services.

Mr. C. C. Garbett Chief Secretary : (a) and (c) The information can be culled from the Punjab Civil Lists which are available in the library to the honourable member.

(b) Three. None were judicial officers.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF MUZAFFARGARH DISTRICT.

***2114. Mian Mushtaq Ahmad :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that a committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Mr. J. D. Anderson, I.C.S., to enquire into the economic conditions of Muzaffargarh district and to submit proposals for general improvement and rural uplift of the district ;
- (b) the proposals made by that committee ;
- (c) whether Government has taken any action to give effect to those proposals ; if not, why not ;
- (d) whether Government is prepared to take immediate steps to give a practical shape to the proposals made by Anderson Committee ?

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

(b) The honourable member is referred to Punjab Government Resolution No. 5862-R., dated 5th December, published in *Punjab Government Gazette*, dated 7th December 1928.

(c) Action in regard to some of these proposals has already been taken. As regards others, the matter is under the consideration of Government.

(d) Does not arise.

CHENAB INUNDATION CANALS.

***2115. Mian Mushtaq Ahmad :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that since the construction of Jhelum and Chenab perennial canals in 1904 the Chenab rises very late at Sher Shah bridge and falls early ;
- (b) whether he will lay a statement on the table of the House showing gauges at Sher Shah bridge ten years before and after 1904 in April and September of every year ;
- (c) whether it is a fact that due to the lower level of the river at Sher Shah bridge in the months of April and September the Chenab inundation canals of Muzaffargarh district now open late and close early as compared with the period before 1904 ;
- (d) whether it is a fact that the Chenab inundation canals have suffered very heavily due to the late rise and early fall of the river ;
- (e) what action Government proposes to improve the Chenab canals ;
- (f) if there is no remedy, except the Haveli project, whether Government proposes to start the work as a protective measure even if the scheme is not remunerative ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) The canals named were not constructed in 1904. They were first brought into operation in 1901 and 1892, respectively. The reply to the question will be found under (b) below.

- (b) A statement giving the information required is laid on the table.
- (c) and (d) No.
- (e) and (f) Do not arise.

[Hon. Capt. Sikander Hyat Khan.]

Statement showing gauges at Sher Shah bridge in the months of

Date.	1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.		1898.	
	April.	Septem-ber.	April.	Septem-ber.	April.	Septem-ber.	April.	Septem-ber.	April.	Septem-ber.
1st ..	12.7	15.0	12.7	15.4	9.7	13.4	11.1	17.0	7.7	15.3
2nd ..	12.8	15.5	12.6	15.8	9.5	13.5	11.6	16.9	7.8	15.0
3rd ..	13.0	15.9	12.6	15.4	9.6	13.5	11.0	16.6	8.1	14.5
4th ..	13.1	16.5	12.7	16.1	10.4	13.4	10.9	16.1	8.2	15.3
5th ..	13.4	16.5	12.7	15.4	10.7	13.3	10.9	15.8	8.3	16.0
6th ..	13.7	17.1	13.0	14.7	10.7	13.1	10.7	16.0	8.7	15.3
7th ..	14.0	17.0	13.2	14.3	11.1	13.0	10.7	16.1	9.0	14.9
8th ..	14.3	16.7	13.6	14.2	11.5	12.7	10.7	16.3	9.1	14.5
9th ..	14.5	15.6	14.0	14.1	11.6	12.6	10.5	16.3	9.1	14.2
10th ..	14.6	15.7	13.8	13.9	11.4	12.4	10.3	15.5	8.9	13.9
11th ..	14.7	15.1	13.4	13.7	11.3	12.2	10.1	14.9	8.9	13.8
12th ..	14.3	14.5	13.2	13.6	11.3	12.1	10.0	14.4	8.8	13.8
13th ..	14.8	14.4	13.1	13.6	11.3	12.0	10.0	14.1	8.7	14.2
14th ..	14.5	13.8	13.1	13.6	11.3	12.0	9.9	13.8	8.7	14.2
15th ..	14.2	13.7	13.1	13.5	11.5	12.0	9.9	13.6	8.6	13.8
16th ..	14.2	13.6	13.1	13.3	11.7	12.1	10.0	13.3	8.5	13.7
17th ..	14.3	13.2	13.1	13.0	12.3	12.0	10.2	13.2	8.9	15.0
18th ..	14.3	12.8	13.2	12.6	13.5	11.8	10.6	13.2	9.7	14.9
19th ..	15.1	12.5	13.4	12.4	13.1	11.7	10.7	13.1	10.3	14.6
20th ..	15.0	12.4	13.6	12.2	13.0	11.6	10.8	13.2	11.0	14.0
21st ..	14.9	12.2	14.5	12.1	12.9	11.6	10.8	13.1	11.0	13.1
22nd ..	14.7	12.1	14.4	12.0	12.5	11.5	11.1	12.9	10.6	12.6
23rd ..	14.6	12.0	14.2	11.8	12.2	11.3	12.5	12.9	10.4	12.1
24th ..	14.6	12.0	14.0	11.5	11.9	11.0	14.5	12.7	10.3	11.6
25th ..	14.8	12.0	14.2	11.3	11.7	10.9	14.5	12.6	10.4	11.3
26th ..	14.8	11.9	14.4	11.1	11.6	10.8	13.7	12.4	10.5	11.1
27th ..	14.8	12.2	14.8	10.8	11.5	10.9	13.6	12.1	10.5	10.9
28th ..	15.1	12.0	14.8	10.6	11.5	10.7	14.4	11.9	10.6	10.5
29th ..	15.5	11.9	14.8	10.4	11.5	10.4	14.4	11.7	10.5	9.8
30th ..	15.4	11.9	14.7	10.2	11.5	10.1	13.6	11.7	10.5	9.5

April and September, during the years 1894 to 1914 inclusive.

1899.		1900.		1901.		1902.		1903.		1904.	
April.	Septem-ber.	April.	Septem-ber.	April.	Septem-ber.	April.	Septem-ber.	April.	Septem-ber.	April.	Septem-ber.
8.3	13.2	7.8	15.6	11.0	15.1	4.3	12.7	7.0	14.1	8.7	13.6
8.7	13.0	7.6	15.1	11.1	15.2	4.2	12.3	6.8	13.1	8.8	13.5
8.9	12.7	7.6	15.0	11.0	15.3	4.0	12.1	6.5	13.4	9.5	13.4
8.8	12.3	7.6	15.0	11.3	16.3	4.1	12.0	6.4	13.4	9.7	12.7
8.8	12.0	7.7	15.8	11.5	16.7	4.4	12.5	8.2	13.4	9.9	12.8
8.8	11.6	7.8	17.1	11.8	15.9	4.5	12.7	9.8	13.5	9.9	12.7
8.7	11.5	7.8	17.0	12.1	15.4	4.4	12.0	10.2	13.7	10.0	12.3
8.6	11.7	7.8	16.6	12.0	14.8	4.4	11.5	9.9	14.4	10.0	12.2
8.5	11.9	7.8	16.8	12.2	14.5	4.5	11.4	9.5	14.5	10.1	12.0
8.9	12.0	8.2	16.3	12.2	14.1	4.6	12.3	9.5	14.6	10.1	11.8
9.3	12.0	9.0	15.5	12.0	13.8	4.6	12.2	9.4	15.6	10.0	11.5
9.7	11.9	9.6	15.7	12.0	13.5	4.7	11.6	9.4	15.6	10.1	11.0
10.0	11.2	13.2	15.6	12.0	13.2	4.7	11.5	9.3	15.2	10.3	10.8
9.9	11.0	12.4	16.0	12.0	13.0	5.4	11.7	9.4	17.1	10.3	10.5
9.8	10.8	12.2	16.8	11.8	12.8	6.4	12.1	9.6	17.8	10.4	10.3
9.8	10.6	11.8	16.8	11.7	13.0	6.4	11.9	9.7	17.4	10.7	10.1
9.8	10.2	11.5	15.8	12.3	13.3	6.3	11.8	9.5	14.9	10.7	10.2
9.7	10.4	11.4	15.3	14.5	13.6	6.2	11.6	9.3	14.4	10.5	11.0
9.6	10.4	11.4	15.1	13.7	13.1	6.1	11.5	8.9	14.3	10.4	11.3
9.5	10.3	11.7	14.3	13.0	12.4	6.3	11.1	8.8	14.2	10.0	11.0
9.3	10.0	11.9	13.9	13.3	12.2	6.7	11.2	9.0	14.1	9.8	10.6
9.1	9.8	11.9	13.9	13.2	11.6	6.7	11.5	9.5	13.8	9.6	10.3
9.9	9.7	11.8	15.5	13.0	11.3	6.7	11.0	9.8	13.6	9.4	10.0
9.0	9.6	11.6	16.2	12.9	11.1	6.7	10.2	9.9	13.4	9.3	9.8
10.1	9.3	11.6	16.0	12.6	11.5	6.8	9.7	10.0	13.3	9.2	9.5
10.3	9.2	11.5	16.2	12.5	11.6	6.8	9.1	10.3	13.1	9.5	9.2
10.0	9.1	11.3	16.3	12.3	11.2	7.2	8.7	10.5	13.0	9.5	8.9
9.8	9.0	11.3	16.1	12.1	10.9	8.0	8.3	10.6	13.0	9.7	8.6
9.8	8.7	11.5	15.2	12.0	10.5	7.9	8.1	10.6	12.7	9.9	8.4
9.6	8.6	11.7	14.3	11.8	10.3	8.3	7.8	10.6	12.6	9.9	8.3

[The Hon. Capt. Sikander Hyat Khan.]

Statement showing gauges at Sher Shah bridge in the months of

Date.	1905.		1906.		1907.		1908.		1909.	
	April.	Septem-ber.	April.	Septem-ber.	April.	Septem-ber.	April.	Septem-ber.	April.	Septem-ber.
1st ..	7.7	15.1	11.4	14.8	8.9	13.1	4.7	16.2	8.4	16.6
2nd ..	11.3	13.8	11.5	16.2	9.0	13.1	4.7	17.4	8.9	16.4
3rd ..	11.2	13.5	11.8	16.6	9.1	12.9	4.8	18.2	8.9	16.5
4th ..	11.0	13.3	10.8	16.5	8.8	12.6	4.9	18.4	8.8	16.8
5th ..	11.1	12.7	10.9	15.6	8.7	12.5	5.2	17.8	8.9	17.9
6th ..	10.9	12.4	11.1	15.1	8.4	12.4	5.5	17.4	9.0	19.0
7th ..	10.6	11.6	11.3	14.7	8.3	12.4	5.9	17.7	9.2	18.9
8th ..	10.6	11.2	11.4	14.5	8.2	12.4	6.5	18.6	9.2	17.8
9th ..	10.5	11.5	11.4	14.8	8.2	12.9	6.7	19.4	9.2	16.6
10th ..	10.5	11.6	11.7	14.8	8.4	12.8	6.9	18.4	9.2	16.6
11th ..	10.8	11.6	11.8	14.8	8.8	12.5	7.2	17.4	9.4	16.3
12th ..	10.7	11.6	11.8	15.7	9.4	12.4	10.7	16.5	9.7	17.5
13th ..	10.8	11.5	12.0	15.8	10.9	12.4	12.8	15.8	10.0	18.0
14th ..	10.9	16.4	12.2	15.1	11.5	12.3	12.0	15.2	10.3	18.1
15th ..	10.9	18.0	12.3	15.1	11.9	12.0	11.3	14.8	10.3	16.4
16th ..	10.9	19.4	12.2	14.8	12.1	12.0	12.4	14.6	10.4	15.6
17th ..	11.2	19.3	11.8	14.8	13.3	11.9	12.6	14.4	10.6	15.0
18th ..	11.5	15.8	11.7	17.0	12.7	11.8	12.0	14.2	16.9	14.6
19th ..	11.6	15.0	11.7	19.8	12.4	11.5	11.9	14.1	11.1	14.4
20th ..	11.7	14.8	11.8	18.7	12.7	11.3	11.5	13.9	11.2	14.4
21st ..	11.6	14.8	12.2	16.0	13.8	11.0	11.5	13.7	11.2	14.4
22nd ..	11.7	14.5	12.7	15.5	13.6	10.8	11.3	13.5	11.4	14.3
23rd ..	12.0	13.8	12.8	15.2	13.0	10.7	11.4	13.3	11.5	14.1
24th ..	12.8	13.8	12.7	15.0	12.7	10.6	11.5	13.1	11.8	14.9
25th ..	13.2	13.8	12.5	14.7	12.7	10.6	11.7	12.8	11.8	13.7
26th ..	13.9	13.7	12.3	14.1	12.8	10.5	12.0	12.4	11.5	13.5
27th ..	13.7	13.4	12.2	13.8	13.0	10.4	12.3	11.9	11.4	13.3
28th ..	13.4	13.2	12.2	13.5	13.0	10.2	12.3	11.5	11.5	13.0
29th ..	13.3	12.8	12.3	13.5	13.0	10.1	12.3	11.2	11.8	12.8
30th ..	13.2	12.7	12.5	13.4	13.1	10.0	12.3	11.0	12.0	12.5

April and September during the year 1894 to 1914 inclusive—concl.

1910.		1911.		1912.		1913.		1914.	
April.	Septem-ber.	April.	Septem-ber.	April.	Septem-ber.	April.	Septem-ber.	April.	Septem-ber.
8.0	16.7	12.4	14.9	6.6	14.8	5.0	16.7	9.6	14.1
8.0	16.3	12.6	16.4	7.0	14.4	5.1	16.0	9.7	14.5
9.7	15.5	12.6	17.0	7.9	14.6	5.2	15.8	9.9	14.8
9.9	15.3	13.1	16.5	8.4	14.0	5.1	15.5	10.0	15.3
9.8	15.0	14.2	15.7	8.4	13.9	5.0	15.5	10.1	15.5
9.8	14.5	14.2	15.0	8.3	13.8	5.0	15.7	10.2	15.3
9.7	14.5	14.0	14.4	8.1	13.6	4.9	15.5	10.4	14.9
9.7	14.4	14.0	14.0	8.1	13.1	5.1	15.1	10.6	14.5
9.7	14.4	13.9	13.5	8.7	12.7	5.6	14.7	13.2	14.1
9.7	14.4	13.6	13.1	9.0	12.2	6.1	14.2	16.7	13.6
9.6	14.2	13.5	12.7	9.5	11.8	6.4	14.0	15.2	13.5
9.5	13.8	13.3	12.3	9.7	11.4	6.8	13.6	13.6	14.6
9.4	13.5	13.3	12.3	9.7	11.3	7.1	13.1	13.4	15.3
9.3	13.4	13.4	12.3	9.4	11.2	7.2	12.8	13.3	16.2
9.2	14.2	13.4	12.3	9.4	11.6	7.4	12.5	13.1	15.8
9.0	15.0	13.4	14.0	9.3	11.2	7.9	12.2	13.0	14.9
9.0	15.5	13.5	14.6	9.3	10.8	7.8	11.8	13.0	14.1
9.1	14.9	13.6	14.5	9.5	10.5	8.1	11.6	12.9	13.7
9.1	13.8	13.5	13.7	9.9	10.2	8.3	11.4	12.9	13.8
9.2	13.0	13.7	13.0	10.1	10.0	8.4	11.5	13.4	13.5
9.7	12.4	13.7	12.8	10.5	9.9	8.5	11.4	13.8	13.5
10.0	12.2	13.7	12.7	11.0	9.4	8.6	11.2	13.5	13.6
10.4	12.0	14.0	12.7	11.0	9.1	8.6	10.8	13.2	14.5
11.3	11.6	14.1	12.3	11.0	8.9	8.8	10.6	12.9	15.0
11.7	11.3	14.4	12.3	11.2	8.6	9.0	10.4	12.7	14.6
12.7	11.1	14.6	12.4	11.2	8.4	9.3	10.2	12.7	13.6
12.5	11.0	14.9	12.7	11.4	8.2	9.1	10.0	12.5	13.0
12.1	10.7	14.7	12.2	11.8	8.1	9.4	9.9	12.5	12.6
11.9	10.5	14.7	11.5	12.1	7.8	10.2	9.8	12.5	12.3
11.8	10.4	14.9	11.1	12.0	7.6	10.1	9.5	12.7	12.1

REVENUE FROM DATE TREES.

***2116. Mian Mushtaq Ahmad :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—

- (a) the amount of total revenue assessed on date trees in Muzaffargarh district and also the rate of revenue charged per tree according to settlements of 1901-02 and 1922-23, respectively ;
- (b) the percentage of increase (i) in total revenue and (ii) per tree in the last settlement ;
- (c) whether it is not a fact that the increase made in the new assessment is more than a hundred per cent. of the amount assessed in the previous settlement ;
- (d) whether it is a fact that under the Land Revenue Act new assessment could be increased only to the extent of 83 per cent. from that of the previous settlement ;
- (e) if the answers to (c) and (d) above is in the affirmative, under what rules this increase has been made ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) At the settlement of 1901-02 Muzaffargarh district consisted of only three tahsils (Sanawan, Muzaffargarh and Alipur), while at the settlement of 1922-23 it had four tahsils by the addition of the Leiah tahsil which was formerly in the Mianwali district. Accordingly the figures of the Leiah tahsil have been shown separately :—

	Number of female trees assessed to land revenue.	Amount of land revenue.	Average land revenue per tree.
		Rs.	Pies.
(i) 1901-02 Settlement (excluding the Leiah tahsil)	838,999	38,999	9
(ii) Leiah with the previous settlement of the Mianwali district	42,947	2,237	10
Total ..	881,946	41,236	9
(iii) 1922-23 settlement (including the Leiah tahsil) ..	13,00,000	71,342	10½

(b) (i) 73 per cent.

(ii) 16½ per cent.

There has been an increase of 44 per cent. in the number of female trees.

(c) No.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

SUPPLY OF *PARCHA GIRDAWARI* BY PATWARIS.

***2117. Mian Mushtaq Ahmad :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that under the rules provided in Standing Order No. 22 and under the *dastur-ul-amal* of Muzaffargarh district, it is the duty of every patwari to provide every landowner with a *parcha girdawari* ;
- (b) how many owners were provided with *parcha girdawari* during the last two harvests ;
- (c) whether the Government is aware that very few landowners are given *parcha girdawari* by the patwaris ;
- (d) whether the Government has issued orders to the effect that in future this rule should be strictly adhered to and a written receipt should be taken from the landowners for the *parcha girdawari* made over to them, and the *girdawari* inspecting officer should satisfy himself of the fact ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) Standing Order No. 22 is silent on the subject, but under rule 40 of the *dastur-ul-amal* of the Muzaffargarh district the patwari is required to give a *parcha girdawari* to the revenue-payer if he is on the spot, and when the revenue payer is not present the *parcha* is to be given over to the lambardar whose acknowledgment should be taken on the village diary before the patwari goes on to another village.

(b) The *parchas* were given everywhere on demand, and in some places irrespective of demand, but the number distributed is not known.

(c) Yes.

(d) The *parchas* will be given, but taking receipts from every recipient will require more time than it is possible for the patwari to spare. They will be taken only from lambardars in cases where the revenue-payers are absent.

ASSESSMENT OF MUZAFFARGARH DISTRICT.

***2118. Mian Mushtaq Ahmad :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that Mr. J. D. Anderson was appointed to revise the assessment of the Muzaffargarh tahsil last year ;
- (b) when he submitted his report ;
- (c) what action Government has taken in the matter ?

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

(b) Mr. Anderson submitted his report in February last, but as it had to be printed and reviewed by the Deputy Commissioner and Commissioner of the division, it was not ready for the orders of Financial Commissioner and Government before September last.

(c) The orders of Government are about to issue.

REVENUE FROM DATE CROP.

***2119. Mian Mushtaq Ahmad :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that remission is allowed in land revenue in fixed assessment circles if the crop is destroyed owing to extraordinary calamities such as locust, hailstorm, frost, etc. ;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that there is no such rule for allowing remission on date crop in the same circumstances ;
- (c) whether the Government is aware that the date crop in the Muzaffargarh district was destroyed by unusually heavy rains this year ;
- (d) whether the Government contemplates framing rules for remission of date and fruit revenue when the crop is destroyed totally or more than half owing to calamities ?

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

FIREWOOD FROM KAMALIA RAKH.

***2120. Mian Mushtaq Ahmad :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—

- (a) if it is a fact that firewood was sold from Kamalia Rakh in 1981
- (b) the estimate prepared by the Forest department ; and, if so, by whom ;
- (c) whether it is not a fact that the actual outturn has come out to be more than double the estimated quantity ;
- (d) whether any officer of the Government checked the actual outturn of wood ; if not, whether the Government propose to make an enquiry into the matter in consultation with the railway authorities ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) Yes.
 (b) No estimate was prepared. The wood was sold in seven lots for lump sums by tender.
 (c) and (d) Do not arise.

HEALTH OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF TOBA TEK SINGH.

***2121. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Minister for Education please state—

- (a) the death rate of—
 - (i) children under one year ;
 - (ii) children under five years in the tahsil of Toba Tek Singh for the last five years ;
- (b) how it compares with the average of the province ;

(c) whether there is any mid-wife in the tahsil of Toba Tek Singh to look after the health of women and children ;

(d) if not, why not ;

(e) whether there are any mid-wives attached to the civil hospitals in Lyallpur district ;

(f) if so, to how many and in which hospitals ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : A statement showing information regarding parts (a) and (b) is laid on the table.

(c) and (d) No, but a nurse *dai* is attached to the dispensary at Toba Tek Singh. The Red Cross Society, Punjab, has embarked on a scheme for the training of nurse *daïs* for rural areas. But much more could be done there, as is being done in some other places, by local leaders taking interest in this work.

(e) and (f) No midwife is attached to the civil hospitals in the Lyallpur district, but a *dai* is attached to each of the following nine medical institutions in the Lyallpur district :—

Female Hospital, Lyallpur ; eight civil dispensaries at Chak Jumra, Dijkot, Jaranwala, Samundri, Tandlianwala, Toba Tek Singh, Kamalia, and the Civil Hospital, Gojra.

A statement showing the death rate of children under one year of age and under 5 years of age of Toba Tek Singh Tahsil for the last five years as compared with the average of the province.

	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	Provincial average.
Death rate of children under one year of age of Toba Tek Singh tahsil calculated on per 1,000 births	132.44	175.67	180.33	167.84	165.44	177.08
Death rate of children under five years of age calculated on per 1,000 of population of Toba Tek Singh tahsil ..	47.99	59.12	63.25	63.22	75.22	46.10

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : I regret that the answer to this question is not ready. But I may inform the honourable member that large sums of money are being distributed to various Red Cross centres in the province for this work, and the centre at Lyallpur is probably getting its share.

Mian Nurullah : May I ask at what places of the district are these centres situated ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : I should have thought that the honourable member had known that in the Lyallpur district there is only one Red Cross centre with its headquarters at Lyallpur.

Mian Nurullah : It is an important district, and I want many more centres.

EMBEZZLEMENTS AND FRAUDS IN CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

***2122. Mr. M. A. Ghani :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture be pleased to lay a statement on the table showing—

- (a) the number of embezzlements and frauds committed in the co-operative societies in the Punjab, ever since their establishment ;
- (b) the amount of money involved therein ;
- (c) the number of persons prosecuted for them ;
- (d) the number of persons convicted ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : I regret I have no information beyond what is contained in the annual reports. No statistical information of the kind required has been collected.

HOSIERY MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION, LUDHIANA.

***2123. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state—

- (a) whether there is any Hosiery Manufacturers Association at Ludhiana ;
- (b) whether Government has advanced any loans to the members of this association ;
- (c) if so, the names of the debtors and the amount of their loans, respectively ;
- (d) whether any resolution has been passed by this association to boycott the English yarn ;
- (e) whether any enquiry was held in this matter ; if so, with what result ?

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

- (b) Yes ; to some of them.
- (c) The information requisitioned is confidential.
- (d) It is believed that a resolution to this effect was passed on 7th May 1930.
- (e) Yes. The resolution does not appear to have been strictly followed. Reduction in the sale of English yarn seems to be attributable mainly to its price as compared with the price of Indian, Japanese and other yarn.

MEMORIAL BY RESIDENTS OF NAMMAL.

***2124. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Din Muhammad :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—

- (a) whether any memorial was submitted to him by the residents of village Nammal, in Mianwali district, when he visited the place as acting Governor of the Punjab in October 1932 ;
- (b) whether any steps have been taken so far to relieve the misery of those people by arranging for the escape of unauthorised water that has flooded their fields and graveyard and has been allowed by the authorities to stand there for the last three months or so ;

- (c) whether it is a fact that on account of this collection of water they could neither sow their *kharif* crop nor *rabi* crops, and their stocks of fodder were also destroyed ;
- (d) if the answer to (c) be in the affirmative, whether Government is prepared to grant them any compensation for the heavy loss they have thus been made to suffer ;
- (e) whether any arrangements are being made to save them from such misery in future ?

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

(b) The matter was discussed with the representative of residents of Nammal and also of those villages which receive irrigation from the Nammal canal. Subsequently the matter was discussed with the local officers and they were asked to submit proposals to Government in the light of these discussions.

(c) I was told that some fields were submerged, but the loss of fodder, if any, was insignificant.

(d) and (e) Proposals from local officers are awaited.

TREATMENT OF STATE PRISONERS IN MIANWALI JAIL.

***2125. Mr. Mukand Lal Pari :** Will the Honourable Finance Member kindly state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that there are four Bengal state prisoners confined in Mianwali Jail under Regulation III of 1818 ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that these state prisoners are Messrs. Monoranjan Gupta, Arun Chandra Guha, Bhupendra Kumar Dutt and Satyabhusan Gupta ;
- (c) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to certain complaints made in the Indian Press of late about their treatment in Mianwali Jail ;
- (d) if the reply to (c) be in the affirmative, what steps Government proposes to take to meet these complaints ;
- (e) whether it is a fact that the climate of Mianwali does not suit these Bengal state prisoners ;
- (f) whether it is a fact that there is no arrangement in Mianwali Jail for giving them the diet to which they are accustomed ;
- (g) whether it is a fact that the letters written by these state prisoners to their relations and friends have been withheld for some time past ;
- (h) who is at present censoring the correspondence of these state prisoners ;
- (i) whether it is a fact that the Intelligence Branch of the Bengal Criminal Investigation Department have been censoring their correspondence ;
- (j) whether it is not a fact that according to the printed rules for Bengal state prisoners, the correspondence of state prisoners outside the city of Calcutta is to be censored by the local police ;

[Mr. Mukand Lal Puri.]

- (k) if the reply to (j) be in the affirmative, why this rule is not being observed in the case of the Bengal state prisoners in the Mianwali Jail ;
- (l) whether the Government will see to it that in future the correspondence of these state prisoners is censored in accordance with the rules ;
- (m) who the superintendent of the Mianwali Jail is ;
- (n) whether any complaints have been made by any of these state prisoners to Government about the treatment they have been receiving at the hands of the superintendent ; if so, what these complaints are ;
- (o) whether it is a fact that state prisoner Mr. Satya Bhusan Gupta of Mianwali Jail recently lost his mother ;
- (p) what facilities, if any, were given him for performing the *Sradh* ceremony in accordance with Hindu rites ;
- (q) whether the Government is aware that the Home Member to the Government of India assured the Assembly that the Punjab Government would give him all facilities, and that he would be allowed to perform the *Sradh* ceremony on the bank of the river ;
- (r) whether this assurance of the Home Member to the Government of India was given effect to in practice ; if not, why not ;
- (s) whether it is a fact that the elder brother of state prisoner Mr. Arun Chandra Guha, Mr. Kiran Chandra Guha, B.L., wrote to the superintendent of the Mianwali Jail several letters enquiring about the health of his brother, and that no reply was given by the superintendent ;
- (t) whether the Government will be pleased to take steps to remind the superintendent of the Mianwali Jail about his duty in this respect ;
- (u) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table the latest health report of the four state prisoners in Mianwali Jail—Messrs. M. Gupta, Guha, Dutt and S. Gupta ;
- (v) whether it is a fact that newspapers and periodicals that are on the officially approved list are not supplied to the state prisoners ; if so, why ;
- (w) whether the Punjab Government volunteered to accommodate these Bengal state prisoners or whether they were obliged to do so at the instance of the India Government ;
- (x) whether the Government proposes to move the India Government to transfer them back to Bengal at an early date ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a) and (b) Yes.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The prisoners complained of heat during the hottest part of the hot weather.

(f) No.

(g) Yes.

(p) A family priest came from Calcutta at Government expense and performed the ceremony in the Mianwali Jail.

(q) The honourable member's information is not exact.

(r) Effect was given to the assurance of the Home Member.

(s) Government has no information.

(t) No.

As regards the other parts of the question, it would not be in the public interest to give an answer.

LABOUR FOR CLOSING CUTS AND BREACHES IN CANALS, ETC.

***2126. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—

(a) whether the divisional canal officer is authorised, under section 65 of the Canal Act, to obtain labour for closing cuts and breaches in canals, distributaries and minors ;

(b) if not, under what section of the Act he can ask for the necessary labour to be supplied by the zamindars of the *ilaga* ;

(c) whose duty it is to collect labour in such cases and under what section ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Of the proprietors, sub-proprietors and farmers of the village concerned, under sections 63 to 66 of the Canal Act.

CANAL AND DRAINAGE ACT OF 1873.

***2127. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to state—

(a) if it is a fact that there is only one Canal Act for Northern India called the Canal and Drainage Act of 1873 ;

(b) whether the conditions of the Punjab are different from those of the other provinces of Northern India ;

(c) whether the Government has even felt the necessity of having a special Act for the Punjab ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) Yes, for major canals.

(b) The Act extends to the United Provinces and the Central Provinces as well as the Punjab. The conditions on major canals do not materially differ in the different provinces.

(c) No. On the contrary, an examination of the question in 1919 led Government to the conclusion that the working of the Act was satisfactory.

WATER SUPPLY, NAWAN KAHOLAN.

***2128. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Minister for Education kindly state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that the zamindars of the village Nawan Kaholan, tahsil Oona, district Hoshiarpur, applied to the Deputy Commissioner of their district pointing out the conditions of bad supply of water for domestic use and for the use of the cattles in their village ;
- (b) whether the Government has taken any action on their applications ;
- (c) if not, why not ;
- (d) what action Government is prepared to take ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : (a) A representation was received by the Deputy Commissioner through the Director of Public Health.

(b) Estimates and plans for a water supply scheme for the village are under preparation.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

CIVIL AND VETERINARY HOSPITALS IN TOBA TEK SINGH.

***2129. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state—

- (a) how many hospitals Government has in the district of Lyallpur, both civil and veterinary ;
- (b) how many of them are situated in the Toba Tek Singh tahsil ;
- (c) whether the number is enough to meet the demands of the population of the tahsil ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : I regret that the answer to this question is not yet ready. It will be supplied to the honourable member when ready.

CIVIL AND VETERINARY HOSPITALS IN TOBA TEK SINGH.

***2130. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government kindly state—

- (a) how many hospitals (i) civil, and (ii) veterinary belong to the district board throughout the district of Lyallpur ;
- (b) how they are distributed in each tahsil of the district ;
- (c) the percentage of hospitals (i) and (ii) in the tahsil of Toba Tek Singh ;
- (d) if the percentage is low, the reasons for it ;
- (e) which is the largest of the tahsils of Lyallpur ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : (a) (i) Twenty-seven civil hospitals and dispensaries.

(ii) Sixteen veterinary hospitals.

(b) Civil hospitals and dispensaries—

Lyallpur tahsil	9
Toba Tek Singh tahsil	5
Jaranwala tahsil	6
Samundri tahsil	7

Veterinary hospitals—

Lyallpur tahsil	6
Toba Tek Singh tahsil	4
Jaranwala tahsil	3
Samundri tahsil	3

(c) The meaning of this question is not understood.

(d) In view of (c) above does not arise.

(e) Toba Tek Singh tahsil is the largest in area of the district, but its population is less than that of Lyallpur tahsil.

CIVIL AND VETERINARY HOSPITALS IN TOBA TEK SINGH.

*2131. **Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Minister for Education please state—

(a) whether there is any hospital, civil or veterinary, in the following zails of Toba Tek Singh tahsil :—

Mungi zail, Sunari zail, Rajana zail, Khikha zail, and Dabanwali zail ;

(b) if so, in which of them ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : (a) and (b) There is a rural dispensary in the Dabanwali zail and a veterinary hospital in the Khikha zail.

VETERINARY HOSPITAL FOR CHAK NO. 256-G. B., TAHSIL TOBA TEK SINGH.

*2132. **Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture please state—

(a) the nearest veterinary hospital to chak 256 G.B., tahsil Toba Tek Singh ;

(b) how many miles it is situated from it ;

(c) whether Government feels the necessity of making one in the vicinity of that chak for the benefit of that *ilaga* ?

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : (a) (1) Chak No. 509-G. B. (Sandianwala), in tahsil Samundri.

(2) Toba Tek Singh.

(b) Both are about 9 miles from Chak No. 256-G.B..

(c) No.

CIVIL HOSPITAL FOR CHAK NO. 184-G. B., TAHSIL TOBA TEK SINGH.

***2133. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Minister for Education kindly state—

- (a) the nearest civil hospital belonging to district board or Government in the tahsil Toba Tek Singh to chak No. 184-G. B. ;
- (b) the distance of that hospital from that chak ;
- (c) whether Government proposes to open one there for the benefit of the public ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : (a) The District Board dispensary at Muridwala.

- (b) Six miles.
- (c) No.

CIVIL HOSPITAL FOR CHAK NO. 333-G. B., TAHSIL TOBA TEK SINGH.

***2134. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state—

- (a) the nearest civil hospital to chak No. 333-G. B., tahsil Toba Tek Singh (Khikha zail) ;
- (b) the distance of that hospital from that chak ;
- (c) whether the Government is aware that there is a high school in that chak No. 333-G. B., and the necessity of hospital is always felt by the students ;
- (d) what action Government has taken in this respect ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : (a) The rural dispensary at Pir Mahal.

- (b) Five miles.

(c) and (d) Yes, there is a high school at this place. We have received no representation from the local people on the need of a hospital here. But under the present financial stringency opening of new dispensaries seems difficult.

Mian Nurullah : Will Government take any action when the financial stringency is over ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : The time to press for that question is when the financial stringency is over.

SARAI FOR TOBA TEK SINGH.

***2135. Mian Nurullah :** Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government kindly state—

- (a) how many "sarais" of district board exist in the district of Lyallpur ;
- (b) where they are situated ;
- (c) whether the Government is aware that there is no sarai belonging to the Government or district board at the important tahsil of Toba Tek Singh ;

- (d) what has the Government or district board done so far to provide one;
- (e) whether the Government or district board has granted land and funds to build one?

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

- (b) At Lyallpur and at Abbaspur.
- (c) Yes.
- (d) It is the District Board's concern.
- (e) No.

Mian Nurullah : Is not the District Board under your control?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : For certain purposes only.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

RATE OF FEE UNDER THE EDUCATION CODE.

511. Mr. Mukand Lal Puri : (1) Will the Honourable Minister for Education please state whether it is a fact that—

- (a) under article No. 9, Chapter IV of the Punjab Education Code, XI Edition, as amended by corrigendum No. 89, the grade of fee payable by a pupil in any one year is determined on the basis of the parent's income during the preceding year;
- (b) the first grade fee is charged if the parent's income exceeded Rs. 2,000 during the preceding year;
- (c) the pay of the Government employees has been reduced by 10 per cent?
- (2) If the answer to the above be in the affirmative, does Government intend to raise the limit to Rs. 2,200 in order to afford relief to those Government employees whose paying capacity has fallen by 10 per cent.?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : (1) (a), (b) and (c) Yes.

(2) If a Government servant's income is less than Rs. 2,000 in the current year, he will have the benefit of the rule next year, that is, he will not be required to pay I grade fees next year, even though his income may be over Rs. 2,000 on account of the restoration of the cut or the increment he might have earned. It may also be pointed out that the rule applies to the whole public and not to Government servants alone, and if an exception were made in the case of one it will have to be made in the case of the other class also.

WATER SUPPLY IN MURIDKE SUB-DIVISION.

512. Chaudhri Shah Muhammad : Will the Honourable Member for Revenue kindly state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that in the Upper Chenab Raya division there was less supply of water in comparison with previous year, and particularly in Muridke sub-division;

[Chandhri Shah Muhammad.]

- (b) whether it is also a fact that the following villages which are situated at the tail of the *rajbaha*, namely, Sahah, Khunda, Mughlanwala, Chakian got very little supply of water, and their paddy crop has badly failed, and in the month of September when there was paramount necessity for water, they got no water, and thus the sown crops dried up ;
- (c) if so, whether Government will hold an enquiry into the matter through the revenue officials of the district ;
- (d) whether the Government intends to relieve the peasantry and compensate them for the loss ;
- (e) whether it is a fact that this year the canal authorities extended the period of '*warabandi*' which caused a heavy loss in the paddy growing area ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) Yes, but during the last 9 days of the *kharif* period only, due to the exceptionally early drop in river supplies.

(b) These villages got an average water supply, while in September there was no shortage at all.

(c) The question does not arise.

(d) The question of compensation does not arise.

(e) The question presumably concerns the early reduction in supplies and the honourable member is referred to reply at (a) above.

CONFISCATION OF LAND IN GANJI BAR AND NILI BAR.

513. Khan Bahadur Mian Ahmad Yar Khan Daultana : Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that such lands were confiscated in Ganji Bar and Nili Bar of which the public auction purchasers failed to pay further instalments ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that some lands were granted to the buyers, the price of which was equivalent to the money paid towards the price of the confiscated area ;
- (c) whether it is a fact that in Ganji Bar the Government has given another concession by giving the confiscated land back to the defaulting buyers on peasantry grant system ;
- (d) why Nili Bar is not treated at par with Ganji Bar ?

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

(b) In some cases.

(c) Yes, in respect of certain specified auctions.

(d) The circumstances are not the same.

SUPPLY OF WATER FOR CANALS.

514. Khan Bahadur Mian Ahmad Yar Khan Daultana : Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state—

(a) when the Lower Bari Doab Canal was opened and for how many days the canal had a supply of water from 1st April to 15th October ;

(b) when the—

(i) Pakpattan canal ;

(ii) Khadir Branch.

(iii) Mailsi canals of the Sutlej Valley.

started work respectively after 1st of April and for how many days these canals had a supply of water from 1st of April to 15th of October ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) The Lower Bari Doab Canal was open for 188 days between 1st April and 15th October 1932.

(b) The three Sutlej Valley Project Canals referred to by the honourable member commenced to flow on the dates shown against each and remained open for the number of days shown during the period 1st April to 15th October 1932 :—

(i) Pakpattan Canal, 1st April, for 174 days ;

(ii) Khadir Branch, 2nd May, for 149 days, and

(iii) Mailsi Canal, 16th June, for 118 days.

WATER RATES AND LAND REVENUE.

515. Khan Bahadur Mian Ahmad Yar Khan Daultana : Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to state the water rates and land revenue charged per acre on—

(i) Lower Bari Doab Canal ;

(ii) Pakpattan Canal ;

(iii) Khadir Branch ;

(iv) Mailsi Canal ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : Statements* showing fluctuating land revenue and water rates obtaining on these canals are laid on the table.

UNPAID APPRENTICES IN LAHORE MUNICIPAL BOARD SCHOOLS.

516. Rai Bahadur Lala Sewak Ram : Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) if it is a fact that unpaid apprentices are working in the Lahore municipal board schools ;

(b) the number of such unpaid apprentices ;

(c) if it is a fact that in making appointments, the superintendent, municipal board schools, has ignored these unpaid apprentices and given preference to less qualified outsiders ;

(d) the reasons for appointing outsiders in preference to the unpaid apprentices ?

*Kept in the library.

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : A reference has been made to the local officer and a reply will be given when received.

CANDIDATES FOR UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

517. Mr. E. Maya Das : Will the Honourable Minister for Education kindly lay a statement on the table showing—

- (a) the number of candidates that appeared for the undernoted examinations of the Punjab University during the last three years, community-wise :—

F.A., F.Sc., B.A., B.Sc., B.Sc. (Agri.), M.A., M.Sc., M.B., B.S. and LL.B.;

- (b) the number of successful candidates in the above mentioned examinations community-wise ;

- (c) the number that carried off open prizes for scholarships community-wise ;

- (d) the information regarding women students separately, if possible ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : The information is being collected, and will be supplied as soon as received.

ANSWER PAPERS OF UNIVERSITY EXAMINEES.

518. Mr. E. Maya Das : Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that the answer papers of the examinees of the Punjab University when sent to examiners do not bear their names ;

- (b) if so, since when this procedure has been adopted ;

- (c) what the circumstances were which led to the necessity of adopting such a course ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : (a) The reply is in the affirmative.

(b) The practice of requiring candidates for examinations not to enter their names on their answer books dates over twenty years ago.

(c) The practice forbidding candidates writing their names on their answer books was adopted in order to prevent partial and biased examination.

LEAKAGE OF EXAMINATION PAPERS.

519. Mr. E. Maya Das : Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a leakage of papers of the F.A. examination occurred in 1931, and that the enquiry made has disclosed that the University authorities had taken all due precautions, and that they were not to blame in any way in this matter ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : I regret that the answer to this question is not yet ready. It will be supplied to the honourable member when ready.

BHAKRA DAM PROJECT.

520. Mr. E. Maya Das : Will the Honourable Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) the total amount of expenditure incurred on the Bhakra Dam Project up to the end of the last financial year ;
- (b) whether any expenditure is likely to be incurred on this project during the current financial year ;
- (c) if so, to what extent and of what nature ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) Rs. 4,60,000.

(b) Yes.

(c) The expenditure proposed will be about Rs. 3,89,000, which is made up—(i) Rs. 39,000 the cost of officer on special duty in connection with the project and his staff, and the field work under his control, and (ii) Rs. 3,50,000 representing expenditure during the year on the detailed surveys of the project area being undertaken by the Survey of India on behalf of the Punjab Government.

BHAKRA DAM PROJECT.

521. Mr. E. Maya Das : Will the Honourable Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) whether the estimate for the Bhakra Dam Project has been prepared, if so, what the estimated amount is ;
- (b) if the final estimate is not yet ready, what roughly the estimated cost of the project is ;
- (c) when the work of construction of the Bhakra Dam Project is likely to be commenced and how long it is likely to take to be completed ;
- (d) in what manner it is proposed to finance the scheme of the Bhakra Dam Project ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) The estimated cost of the Bhakra Dam Project prepared in the years 1915-1919 was Rs. 14,44,74,926, and that of the 1926 revision of this project was Rs. 28,48,53,484.

(b) Further revision of the project will be necessary before it can be carried out. As it is anticipated that this revision will enhance the scope of the project the cost is likely to be increased to Rs. 25 crores or more.

(c) If it is decided to revise the project, two or three years would be necessary for its revision ; and the actual construction, if the project is sanctioned, would occupy about ten years.

(d) The method of financing the project has not yet been considered.

BUTEWAH INUNDATION CANAL.

522. Mr. E. Maya Das : Will the Honourable Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) when the construction of the Butewah Inundation Canal (Grey Canal) which passes near Ferozepore city was carried out ;
- (b) in what year the weir on the Sutlej near Ferozepore city was opened ;
- (c) during the period (referred to in (a) and (b) above), what has been the rise in the sub-soil water level in Ferozepore city ;
- (d) what has been the rise in sub-soil water level in Ferozepore city since the opening of the weir referred to in (b) above ;
- (e) the present average rise per annum ;
- (f) the period during which the Butewah Inundation canal generally flows every year ;
- (g) whether the possibility of reducing the supply of the Butewah Inundation canal or closing it down has been considered ; if not, why not ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) The construction of the Butewah Inundation Canal (Grey Canal) which passes near Ferozepore City was carried out in 1875 ;

- (b) The weir at Ferozepore was opened on the 25th October 1927.
- (c) No records of well observations exists for the period when the Butewah Inundation (Grey) Canal was constructed.
- (d) The rise in sub-soil water level between 1928 and 1932 is 1.15 feet.
- (e) The present average rise is .29 feet per year.
- (f) The average date of opening the Butewah is the 6th of June and it is closed on average on the 26th September.
- (g) It would not be possible to close the Butewah Inundation (Grey) Canal without inflicting injury on the cultivators. The reduction of supplies to those actually required for cultivation, is under consideration.

OVERSEAS PAY TO OFFICERS OF INDIAN HOMES.

523. Mr. E. Maya Das : Will the Honourable Member for Finance be pleased—

- (a) to lay a statement on the table showing the names of officers whose homes are in India and who are drawing overseas pay and also the amount of such pay in each case ;
- (b) to state the circumstances which led to the granting of overseas pay to officers whose homes are in India ;
- (c) to state whether Government intends to abolish the grant of overseas pay to officers whose homes are in India in case of—
 - (i) officers to be employed in future ;
 - (ii) officers in service ?
- (d) if not, why not ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a) The information is obtainable from the Civil List.

(b) Indians recruited in England up to and including the year 1924 were granted overseas pay under the orders of the Secretary of State.

(c) (i) Overseas pay is not admissible to officers of Asiatic domicile recruited since 1925.

(ii) No.

(d) The Secretary of State is the only authority competent to abolish overseas pay.

BRIDGES ON RAJBHAHAS OF MOGA-KOTKAPURA ROAD.

524. Mr. E. Maya Das : Will the Honourable Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the bridges on *rajbahas* in miles 8 and 13 of Moga-Kotkapura road in the Ferozepore district (which is a class II metalled road) have been constructed by the Irrigation Department in such a manner as to have led to several accidents ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Irrigation department for a time disclaimed responsibility for remodelling these bridges ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Irrigation department has now kindly accepted responsibility for remodelling the bridge in mile 8 but disclaims responsibility for remodelling the bridge in mile 13 ;

(d) the reasons which have led the Irrigation department to differentiate between the two bridges ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) The bridges were constructed by the Irrigation Department in 1881 and in a manner suitable for the traffic at that time.

Government has no information regarding accidents.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) As the road was in existence before the canal, the Irrigation Department accepted responsibility for the original construction of both bridges.

The reason for the differentiation in accepting responsibility of remodelling is that in the case of the bridge at mile 8, remodelling was found to be necessitated in the interests of the canal whereas in the case of the bridge at mile 13, no such necessity arose.

If remodelling be deemed necessary solely in the interest of present-day traffic, as in the case of the bridge at mile 13, then it must be undertaken by the authority concerned, that is, the district board.

SUPPLY OF BULLS TO DISTRICT BOARDS.

525. Mr. E. Maya Das : Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that during the past three or four years some district boards have been given bulls free of cost ;
- (b) if so, the names of these boards and the number of bulls they have received ;
- (c) the nature of the arrangements by which such a procedure is possible and whether there is any possibility of its being extended ?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

PROVIDENT FUND FOR PATWARIS.

526. Mr. E. Maya Das : Will the Honourable Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether it is a fact that there was a proposal under the consideration of the Government to establish a provident fund for patwaris ; if so, what action has been taken in this connection ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : A special provident fund, for the benefit of patwaris has already been introduced.

RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS AND SHOPS IN MANDI KHANEWAL.

527. Khan Bahadur Sardar Habib Ullah : Will the Honourable Revenue Member kindly state—

- (a) whether the buildings of *ihatas* Nos. 42 and 55 in block No. 4, mandi Khanewal, were built in accordance with the conditions of the sale-deeds and according to the sanctioned plans ;
- (b) who are the owners of these *ihatas* at the present time, and who were the owners when these *ihatas* were purchased and what was their position in the notified area committee at that time ;
- (c) whether *ihata* No. 76, in block 6, in mandi Khanewal, has been used as shops, if so, for how long ;
- (d) whether it is a fact that residential *ihatas* cannot be used as shops ? If the answer be in the affirmative, whether Government contemplates taking any action in the case of *ihata* No. 76, in case it has been used as shops ;
- (e) the name of the owner of *ihata* No. 76, in block No. 6, in mandi Khanewal ?

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

CRIMINAL CASES.

528. Rai Bahadur Lala Mohan Lal: Will the Honourable Finance Member please state—

- (a) the number of criminal cases reported to the police or filed in the courts under different chapters of Indian Penal Code, in the years ending 31st March 1929, 31st March 1930 and 31st March 1931 and the percentage or number under each chapter of such cases in which the accused were discharged or acquitted by the first court ;
- (b) the number of the cases reported to the police or filed in the court by the order of the Government or by the order of any authorised officer under different sections of Indian Penal Code as well as other ordinances and laws, in which persons were charged for political and semi-political offences, if possible with the figures in connection with the civil disobedience movement, with the percentage of persons or actual number under different heads and those who are discharged or acquitted by the first court ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a) The attention of the honourable member is invited to statement No. V, which is appended to the Note on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Punjab for the years 1929, 1930, and 1931.

(b) The collection of the whole of the information asked for would entail an expenditure of money and time which Government does not consider would be justified in the existing state of the provincial finances.

FREE AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

529. Rai Bahadur Lala Mohan Lal : Will the Honourable Minister for Education please state—

- (a) in what municipal committee, small town committee and district board areas of the Ambala district, free and compulsory education has been prevalent from 1st April 1929 to 30th September 1932 ;
- (b) the names of the municipal committees and small town committees that have adopted wholly or partly "The Punjab Compulsory Primary Education Act," with the population of such area, number of school-going boys and those really under education on 30th September 1932, and similar information with regard to the different groups of villages of the district board areas ;
- (c) the names of municipal committees and small town committees in the Ambala district where free and compulsory education is not at all adopted ; whether any efforts have been made in the direction ; and, if so, with what results ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : If the object of the honourable member is to draw the attention of Government to the desirability of increasing the number of areas under compulsion, we are willing to

[The Hon. Malik Firoz Khan Noon.]

draw the attention of the divisional inspector to this and thus avoid collecting all the information asked for, which must be expensive and take several weeks to collect. However if the honourable member does require the detailed information asked for we shall be glad to collect it but it will take time.

MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE, RUPAR.

530. Rai Bahadur Lala Mohan Lal : (i) Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Municipal Committee, Rupar, passed a resolution on 28th June 1932, requesting the Government for an independent inquiry in the affairs of the Municipal Committee, Rupar, and also with regard to the attitude adopted by the executive officer towards the Municipal Committee, Rupar ;

(b) whether it is a fact that a deputation waited at Simla on the Honourable Minister and placed their grievances ;

(c) if so, what steps Government has taken or proposes to take regarding Shaikh Rahimat Ellahi, municipal commissioner, Rupar, and other grievances ?

(ii) Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government kindly lay a copy of the above resolution on the table of the Council ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : (i) (a) A resolution regarding an inquiry into the Committee's affairs, but not into the executive officer's attitude, was passed.

(b) Yes.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

(ii) The resolution in question covers about fifty typed foolscap pages, and the importance of the matter would not be commensurate with the time and labour involved in making a copy to be laid on the table.

AUCTION AND TENDER PURCHASERS OF GOVERNMENT LAND IN THE LOWER BARI DOAB COLONY.

531. Makhdumzada Sayad Muhammad Raza Shah Gilani : Will the Honourable Revenue Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has very kindly extended a large number of concessions to the auction and tender purchasers of Government land in the Lower Bari Doab canal colony who purchased land in 1925 ; if so, the amount the Government has foregone in this respect ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the purchasers of Government land in 1931 have not been so far granted any concessions ;

(c) the estimated amount of loss to Government, if concessions similar to those granted to purchasers who purchased land in 1925 are also extended to those who purchased land in 1931 ;

- (d) whether it is a fact that 1925 purchasers enjoyed five years' crop yields free of any charge and that 1931 purchasers were not allowed any such concession, but on the other hand in the case of the latter the instalments were made payable immediately with land revenue for each crop with interest ;
- (e) whether it is not a fact that all the purchasers are equally affected by general depression, lower canal supply and other unfavourable conditions and whether the Government proposes to treat purchasers of 1925, 1927, 1928 and 1931 alike and extend similar and identical concessions to all ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) Yes. The sum foregone amounts approximately to Rs. 138 lakhs.

- (b) Yes.
- (c) Approximately Rs. 1½ lakhs.
- (d) This is not correct. The 1925 purchasers paid no further instalments for five years and land revenue was remitted for four harvests, but they paid *malikana* throughout. The 1931 purchasers had to commence paying instalments at once.
- (e) The conditions differ in each case and the 1931 purchasers cannot cite the economic depression as an excuse as they bought the land when prices were low and they were aware of conditions of agricultural prices and depression.

PATWARIS' FEES.

532. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : Will the Honourable Member for Revenue please state whether it is a fact that a patwari's fee for preparing a *fard* for land is annas two only per *khata* ? If so, will he kindly state whether any orders have been issued to the patwaris for strict adherence to this rule ; if not, why not ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : No. The Patwari's fee has now been raised to annas four per *khatauni* holding up to 8 holdings. Attention of the honourable member is invited to the orders contained in paragraph 49-A., of Financial Commissioners' Standing Order No. 15.

MEDICAL PRACTICE BY MEDICAL STUDENTS.

533. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state whether the medical students of the assistant surgeon and sub-assistant surgeon classes who have not yet passed their final examinations are allowed medical practice without obtaining their diploma or degree from the Universities ; and if the answer be in the negative, will the Honourable Minister kindly state what action Government proposes to take against those medical students who are doing private practice as medical practitioners ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : There is no legal bar to unqualified persons carrying on private practice as medical practitioners. But students of the Medical College and Medical School, who have not passed their final examination, are not permitted to engage in medical practice, and disciplinary action would be taken against medical students found to be doing so.

CUT IN THE SALARIES OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

534. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : (a) Will the Honourable Finance Member kindly state whether it is a fact that the Punjab Government proposes to make a further cut of ten per cent. in the salaries of the Government servants ;

(b) if the answer is in the negative, will the Honourable Finance Member kindly state when the ten per cent. cut which is at present in force is proposed to be discontinued ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a) No.

(b) Under existing orders the cut remains in force till 31st March 1933. Government is not yet in a position to give any further information.

SCARCITY OF WATER IN LAHORE.

535. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that there is a great scarcity of water in the Lahore city and that the municipal committee has failed to make arrangements for adequate water supply ? If so, what action does Government propose to take to remove the complaint of the residents of Lahore ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : Yes ; the matter is being considered.

MUNICIPAL ROADS IN LAHORE.

536. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the roads in the Lahore City and outside it are in very bad condition and that the Lahore Municipal Committee has failed to improve their condition in spite of persistent demand ; and if so, what action Government proposes to take in the matter ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : Yes. The Government hopes that the Committee which was elected a year ago, with the help of the recently appointed executive officer, will be able to effect an improvement.

FEES CHARGED BY GOVERNMENT DOCTORS.

537. Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan : Will the Honourable Minister for Education please state under what rule fees for attendance on patients of sub-assistant, assistant and civil surgeons are fixed ? If these fees have been fixed under a rule made by the local Government, then does the Honourable Minister propose to consider the reduction of the rate of such fees in view of the ten per cent. cut made in the salaries of Government servants ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : Fees charged by Government medical officers in the course of their private practice have not been fixed by Government, therefore the question of their reduction does not arise.

Fees to be charged by Government medical officers in Government and local body hospitals are under consideration and Government are framing rules on the subject.

ACCOMMODATION FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS IN LAHORE.

538. Khan Bahadur Sardar Habib Ullah : Will the Honourable Minister for Education please state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that in most of the college hostels at Lahore, the accommodation is not enough for the students and they are obliged to live in private lodgings ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the rules of the University do not allow the college students to live in private lodgings ;
- (c) whether it is a fact that a number of private hostels recognised by the University are in the charge of those who have no connection with the colleges and that the sanitary conditions of these private boardings are extremely defective ;
- (d) what action the Government proposes to take to improve the accommodation and conditions of lodgings and hostels for the students ;
- (e) whether he proposes to draw the attention of the University towards these defects ?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : (a) The necessary statistics on the subject are not available, but it seems that the colleges do not have hostel accommodation for all such students on their rolls as are desirous of living in hostels.

(b) The rules of the University provide that every under-graduate student of a Lahore college, affiliated in Oriental Arts, or Science Faculty, shall live during term time—

- (a) with his guardian ; or
- (b) in a college hostel ; or
- (c) in a hostel recognized by the University :

Provided that the principal of a college may permit an under-graduate student to live in an unrecognized hostel or other lodgings as a special case.

(c) Three, out of thirteen, private hostels recognized by the University are in the charge of persons who have no connection with colleges. The remaining ten are denominational hostels, the management of which is under the control of committees consisting mostly of educationists.

To ensure satisfactory sanitary conditions in these hostels, two Hostel Visitors—one of whom is a medical man of sufficient status and standing—are appointed by the University. These Hostel Visitors work under the directions of a Students Residence Committee.

In order to ensure University control over recognised private hostels, some of them are given small grants for purposes of supervision or common room, etc. The University is incurring an expenditure of Rs. 3,666 a year from its own funds for exercising control over private recognised hostels in Lahore.

(d) The University seems to be quite alive to the importance of the question of improving the accommodation and conditions of lodging and hostels for students. The opening of 2 degree colleges in the districts should help to relieve congestion in Lahore.

[The Hon. Malik Firoz Khan Noon.]

(e) In view of the answers to (c) and (d) no further action appears to be necessary in the case.

DISTRICT BOARD, MUZAFFARGARH.

539. Khan Sahib Makhdum Shaikh Muhammad Hasan : Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state—

- (a) the number of elected members in Muzaffargarh District Board ;
- (b) the number of elected members and wards in each tahsil ;
- (c) the population and number of district board voters in each tahsil ;
- (d) the number of voters in each ward ;
- (e) whether it is not a fact that in distributing the wards to each tahsil, no regard was paid to the population and voting strength ;
- (f) whether it is a fact that Alipur tahsil which, except Muzaffargarh tahsil, has the largest number of voters and population has only five elected members allotted to the tahsil, while Leish tahsil which has the least number of voters and population, has seven elected members ;
- (g) whether Government proposes to take steps to redistribute the wards, having regard to the voting strength and population of each tahsil, before the next district board election which comes off in January 1933 ?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : The information is being collected and will be communicated to the honourable member in due course.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

FAILURE OF COTTON AND SUGARCANE CROPS.

Mr. President : I have received notice of the following motion—

A motion for leave for the adjournment of the business of the Council for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the incapacity of land-owners and occupiers to pay full rates of *abiana* and land revenue in respect of cotton and sugarcane crops owing to the damage caused to these crops by an inadequate supply of water and scanty rainfall, insect pest and premature opening of cotton buds.

In my opinion the motion will be in order in the following form—

A motion for leave for the adjournment of the business of the Council for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, effect on cotton and sugarcane crops in certain parts of the Province of inadequate supply of water, scanty rainfall, insect pest and premature opening of cotton buds.

May I ask whether the honourable member has leave of the House ?

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan (Revenue Member) : Sir, before the honourable member is granted leave to move the adjournment motion, I wish to object to it under Article 45 of the Manual of Business and Procedure. Even if the motion is amended, Sir, as you have done, I do not think that it comes within the scope of this Article.

What is the object of this motion in the form now amended? The main object of the honourable member according to his original motion, I believe, is to draw the attention of the Government to the hardship which might be involved in payment of land revenue on account of partial failure, as I understand from his resolution, of certain *kharif* crops and with a view to request Government, or rather to press Government, to remit *kharif* dues partly or wholly. Am I correct?

Mian Nurullah : Yes, sir.

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan : If that is so, do you not think that this motion is premature because the *kharif* crop will not be harvested for some time yet, and the capacity of the zamindars to pay will not be known until it has been harvested? The cotton pickings continue till some time in January. Similarly sugarcane will not be cut until the close of the year and manufacture of *gur* will go on till some time in January. The prices may rise or fall during the interval. As the honourable member is aware last year we gave large remissions during *kharif*, soon after the price of cotton began rising and it went up by nearly five rupees. In the circumstances, I think it would not be fair to waste the time of this House by anticipating a contingency which may not arise at all. In any case they cannot expect me to commit Government to anything at this stage. Until we are in possession of complete information about the *kharif* crop, when it has been harvested, and unless we know what the prices of the various crops are at the end of the year we cannot come to any definite or just conclusion. The time for payment of *kharif* land revenue will be some time in January and therefore there is no urgency and no point whatever in discussing a motion which relates to something which might or might not happen two months hence. In the circumstances, I hope you will agree with me that the motion is neither urgent nor relevant at present and is therefore unnecessary and out of order.

The Honourable President then took the sense of the House, and twenty members not having stood up, leave to move the adjournment motion was refused.

RESOLUTION.

BOOKS ON INDIAN HISTORY.

Khan Bahadur Mian Ahmad Yar Khan Daultana (Muhammadan Landholders) : Sir, with your permission I want to move my resolution in an amended form which would now run as follows:—

“This Council recommends to Government:—

This Council recommends to Government:—

- (i) to appoint a competent officer on special duty to get the courses of study in the schools and colleges of the province scrutinised, with a view to expunge such of them from the curricula as in his opinion promote communal hatred; and
- (ii) that steps be taken to get revised the books on Indian history, particularly its Muslim period and get re-written such portions as are found historically incorrect.

Sir, I suppose I have your permission to make this small change.

Mr. President : Has the Honourable Minister for Education any objection?

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : None.

Khan Bahadur Mian Ahmad Yar Khan Daultana : Sir, I am fully conscious of my limitations and shortcomings and I am afraid I will not be able to do justice to this most important resolution. I would very much have wished that this resolution had been moved by the leader of my party or by some other member abler than myself. But as it has fallen to my lot I shall try to deal with it to the best of my ability.

When I read Indian history in my school days and later on in my college I thought that the statements made therein were established facts. When I and my school fellows compared notes we came to this conclusion that there was something intrinsic in Indian history as written by Mr. Marsden which went a long way to prove that there was something in our religions which in the nature of things must be diametrically opposed to each other and that the gulf was so wide that it was not possible even for the engineers of tolerance to bridge it with all the material of good will and mutual trust. This afforded a great contrast with the History of England as we read of nothing of this nature therein. This phenomena, however, was inexplicable as I found that my private relations with my non-Muslim class fellows were as brotherly as with my Muslim friends. Sometimes I thought that the communal ill-will that was present in this province was perhaps due to the presence of denominational institutions, for I read in some newspapers—I must say that I was fond of reading newspapers from my early childhood—that education which was imparted to our countrymen in this country was very defective. But as a rule I did not appreciate the criticism of those whose very end in life was to preach disaffection against the present system of Government and who were prepared to blame Government even for the faults of nature. Till 1920 I had my own view about the accuracy of our history text books when one day I happened to come across a poem of our famous poet and philosopher, Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal, for whose poetry and philosophy I have the greatest respect. The relevant verses as translated into English would read something like this—

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : Let us have the pleasure of hearing the original.

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh : Please read the verse as it is.

Khan Bahadur Mian Ahmad Yar Khan Daultana :

مخوش تو رہیں ہم بھی جوانوں کی ترقی سے ملکر

لبِ خندان سے نکل جاتی ہے نریاد بھی ساتھ

ہم سمجھتے تھے کہ لائیکل فراغت تعلیم

کیا خبر تھی کہ چلا آئیگا اتحاد بھی ساتھ

گھر میں پر ویز کے شہریں تو ہوئی جلوہ نما

لیئے آئی ہے مگر تیشہ فرہاد بھی ساتھ

Translated into English it would run like this—

“ We are pleased with the intellectual progress that our youngmen are making, but this feeling of pleasure is often mixed with pain and grief. We were under the impression that the net result of education is national prosperity and peace of mind. But unexpectedly we find that it is accompanied by dissatisfaction and lack of faith in each other. If I were to quote a simile I would cite the story of Parwez, King of Persia who succeeded in winning the hand of the young and beautiful Shrin not knowing that his beautiful spouse was accompanied by the fatal axe of her former lover Farhad.”

After I heard these verses composed by a gentleman who is very moderate in his politics and an admirer of the present system of Government, I began to doubt very much whether the education I had received so far was in the right direction. After this I saw the learned doctor who suggested to me to read the History of Aurangzeb written by Jadunath Sarear of the Calcutta University. I immediately bought the five volumes of that book and read them. I was disillusioned to find that it did not tally with what I had already read. Sir, when I hear a criticism from a very sincere friend and admirer of Government, I attach great value to it. If there is some misunderstanding, that misunderstanding must be removed; if there is a real grievance that grievance must be removed; otherwise the enemies of Government would make a great capital of this for their propaganda purposes.

I began to take part in the politics of my country in 1921, a few months after this incident. It took me one year to acquaint myself with the procedure of this House and on the 20th March 1923 I gave notice of a cut in the University grant which is reproduced at page 1465 of the Council Debates, Volume IV. In connection with that cut I wanted to give expression to this. But in 1923 the conventions of this House were yet in their infancy and on a point of order raised by the Honourable Member for University who then also happened to be the Deputy President, I was not allowed to say what I wanted to say. Again, after 1923, I happened to come across a book written by Maulana Shibli, called—

” اورنگ زیب عالمگیر پر ایک نظر “

I read that book too. That book did not express the views of one man alone. Every statement contained therein was based on authentic authority. I knew that Shibli belonged to that class of genuine admirers of Government that he would have thought a hundred times before he wrote anything against the present system of our education, because he belonged to that class whom we young men consider to be very much prejudiced in favour of Government. A man of that type, Shibli's boon companion, Maulana Nazir Ahmad, has said :—

ہونگے تاریکیاں سب دور انگریزی عمل آیا
بچا آیا — باستحقاق آیا — پر محل آیا

[K. B. Mian Ahmad Yar Khan Daultana.]

That is to say, "All the darkness has disappeared since the advent of the British Raj in this country. They are the people in the right place, with the right claim and in the right time."

I went through this book very carefully and considered the conclusion he had come to after writing that book which is very well described by a verse that he has written—

داستانِ عهدِ گل را بشنو از مرغِ چمن
زاغها آشفته تر گفتند این آشفته را

"If you wish to hear the story of the spring, hear the song of the spring birds. Crows who are unacquainted with days of blossom have their own tale to tell."

After reading that book, in 1927 I made a speech on the Education grant. At that time Mr. Manohar Lal, the Member for the University, happened to be the Minister for Education and I thought he would readily take my suggestion, but I am sorry to say that no action was taken. I said on 10th March 1927—

There is one thing which I want to bring to the notice of the Honourable Minister for Education and that is the courses that are being taught in the University, especially the courses of Indian history. I am a student of Indian history and I find that the courses that are taught in our present schools are the worst available. There are many untruths in the prescribed books on Indian history and we find all these mis-statements in an exaggerated form in the text-books taught in our schools. Everybody has got friends and enemies and histories are written in different ways.

I may illustrate what I meant by this last sentence. Supposing to-day there were two historians who wanted to write the history of the development of local self-government in this province after the inauguration of the Montford reforms and one of them came across one set of newspaper reports and another saw another set of newspaper reports, one would describe the efforts of this reformed Council to have been excellent and would consider that this Council was genuinely keen to bring the local self-government on a sounder footing, while the other would describe that there were some traitors who wanted to undo what their predecessors had done. It is now a question which of the views is correct and which, not. Our duty in such a case should be this. We should try to read all the material available on that subject and then try to analyse the material at our disposal to find out what was right and what was wrong.

Then, Sir, after I had made that speech in 1927, I waited for some time and hoped in vain that the Punjab Government would take some action on it. Then accidentally I came across another book written by a very eminent professor of History, Mr. Beni Pershad, Lecturer in Indian History of the Allahabad University. In this book I found something absolutely different from what I had read or what is even now being taught in our schools in the History written by Ishwar Dass. When I moved my University resolution in December 1931, I again brought this to the notice of the present Minister. I said—

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 text-books, 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 absolutely false. The impression that is left in the mind of a non-Muslim student after reading the history of the Moghul reign according to Shibli is this —

تمہیں نے دیکھے ساری داستان میں یاد ہے اتنا
کہ عالمگیر ہندو کش تھا۔ ظالم تھا۔ ستمگر تھا

"In the whole story of their greatness you are only concerned with this that Alamgir murdered Hindus, was cruel and author of crimes."

Sir, I shall now read the speech delivered by that most moderate of our politicians, Sir Akbar Hydari, reproduced on page 4 of the Eastern Times of Sunday the 7th July 1932. The paper says—

"He was struck by the remarkable absence of any communal consciousness among the students he met in London and even in Indian colleges. He was particularly happy to note that among students in Hyderabad no communal consciousness really existed and he appealed to them to make Hyderabad not only the geographical centre, but the cultural centre of a United India."

Analysing the causes of the communal antagonism that prevails in many parts of India, Sir Akbar Hydari said that this was mainly attributable to the way in which history text-books had been written and taught. History should be regarded as an organic and evolutionary process in which the different races or dynasties succeeded each other almost inevitably owing to the operation of social, economic and political causes and where each in its own special way contributed to the cultural development of the country as a whole.

He wished that historians, instead of dwelling on wars and persecutions due to religious bigotry, would lay special emphasis on those events and actions which promoted social harmony and co-operation. He instanced examples like grants made by Tippu Sultan to Hindu temples and his request to Brahmins for prayers for his success or grants that Aurangzeb gave the Benares temples."

It was after reading the speech of this eminent politician that I gave notice of this resolution on that very day. This is the history of how I was persuaded to move this resolution in this House.

Now I want to discuss this question from two points of view; first, whether taking it for granted that whatever is written in this text-book is historically correct, it should be taught to our students or not, and secondly whether the facts as mentioned are correctly reported or not. Now taking it for granted that what is written in these text books is correct, even then I hold that these text-books should be thrown out and should not be taught to our children because from the educational point of view, the question that we have to decide is this: Is it our policy to teach the students of Indian History, the history of this country or the biographies of the various personages that lived in the past? I have read various history text-books of other countries, especially the history of England, the text-book that is being taught to the students in public schools. I will give you one example. The history written by Mr. Leslie Jones is being taught in England. In the

[K. B. Mian Ahmad Yar Khan Daultana.]

book we do not find what Henry VIII did in his private life. If our object is to teach the students biographies of various personages and of ministers and kings, then perhaps these books are not very objectionable. But if our object is to teach the students the real history, then, what is to be taught to them is the political successes and failures of the various kings, their conquests, their defeats, their activities and the activities of their ministers for the good or for the evil of the people or the curses and the blessings of their rule to the ruled, but not their private habits, their personal relationship, their personal loves and their personal hatreds. I am supported in this idea not by an ordinary man but by that great poet of nature, Wordsworth, who says—

“ I should dread to disfigure the beautiful ideal of memories of illustrious persons with incongruous features and to sully the imaginative purity of our classical works with the gross and trivial recollections. ”

Let me briefly bring this home to you by a few illustrations from both the foreign and Indian histories as to what the object of teaching Indian History according to me should be. When a student wants you to teach him the history of Egypt, teach him how Pharaohs ruled, how Ptolemies succeeded them, then how Caesar conquered it, how Cleopatra succeeded to Caesars' conquered throne, and in her turn was deprived of power by Antony and Octavius, and not that Cleopatra was a licentious queen who gave birth to Caesarian or how Antony at the altar of Cleopatra's viles sacrificed Rome. Again, when the student wants you to teach him the History of Rome I would like you to teach him the political importance of that country. The story of the conquests of Tiberius, Caligulla, Hadrian, Marcus Aurelius, Caesar, and Constantine and not that Tiberius had illegal alliance with Agrippa and Julia or that Caligulla had several mistresses like Claudia and Lolia and others. I assure you that no historian will share the view that the History of Rome cannot be taught with advantage without mentioning the criminal and incestuous immoralities of Lucricia and Caesar Borgia.

I would now come to England and France. When a student wants you to teach him the history of England and France, please inform him of their political conquests, their expansions, their political evolutions and revolutions, their republics, their parliaments, the acts of statesmanship of Richelieus and their Pitts, the brave deeds of their Napoleons and their their Wellingtons and not the story of that immoral liaison between the Duke of Buckingham and Anne of Austria, or how Mary Queen of Scots married and killed her husbands. Coming nearer home, when you want to teach ancient history of India, teach him how in that famous battle of Kurukshetra the Kauravas and Pandavas fought and not that Darupadi was lost to her enemies in a wager by those who had undertaken to protect her honour. Coming to the subject proper, if you want to make me a peaceful citizen of this Empire, please teach me how Lord Bentinck opened the doors of high services to the Indians and how he put an end to Sati, Thugi and slave trade, how Lord Ripon inaugurated the institutions of local self-government and gave a share of Government to the inhabitants of this country—to which we members of the Punjab Legislative Council, by passing the Municipal Amendment Bill, are going to put an end in the next session—

how Lord Lansdowne gave us our legislative bodies, let me know the details about the Minto-Morley reforms and also those of Mantague-Chelmsford reforms, and shew me how Lord Hardinge and Lord Irwin rose to the occasion and adjusted the British prestige with the susceptibilities of India's self-respect, or how the present Viceroy has made it clear that their lenient policy was inspired more by their magnanimity than by any fear of the Congress movement. Do not give the details of the treatment meted out to Bahadur Shah and his family by the British Government or the way in which the whole class of Purabias were punished or of the Jallianwalabagh massacre or even about the history of our present Municipal Amendment Bill or for the matter of that any other ugly things which are the results of an over-zealous minister or official of Government. If you want really to promote communal good-will between the various communities in India, please tell us about the brave deeds of Babar, the great achievements in the administrative control of India of Akbar, Shahjahan and Sher Shah. Please do not tell us that Jahangir got Sher Afghan killed or that Aurangzeb demolished Hindu temples.

I have some other instances, but I am not going to quote to you all of them. I will be very brief. Now, I will give you some passages from the Indian History written by Messrs. Ishwar Das and Kahan Chand. This book is a text-book and is taught to our children. (*An Honourable Member*: Is it the same Mr. Ishwar Das who is now the Registrar of the University?) Yes, the Registrar of our University. On page 110 of this book you will find the following passage regarding Muhammad bin Qasim:—

“After this Multan fell and the whole kingdom of Sindh came under the influence of the Muhammadans. Muhammad-bin-Qasim was mild in his government. Towns which agreed to pay poll-tax were allowed to go on with their usual life. Others, which offered resistance, were destroyed and their population was either killed or sold into slavery. It is noteworthy that he allowed the Brahmaus the same concessions which the Hindu Rajas had allowed, and did not meddle with their temples and worship.

The general was planning to advance further into the country but orders arrived from the Khalifa that he should be put to death.”

It is hardly to be believed that a man who left Arabia, came to India and conquered it for Arabia was suddenly called back by the Governor of Iraq and put to death. The story is correct to a certain extent but the authors of this history have failed to give us the reasons for this atrocious crime.

I am very grateful to our learned Assistant Secretary, Hakim Ahmad Shujaa, who has started a series of poems and essays in order to disabuse the minds of public of historical inexactitudes. He has written a poem about Muhammad bin Qasim also, in which he says that Muhammad bin Qasim undertook to protect the honour of the daughters of Raja Dahir and that some mischief-mongers carried false tales to the Governor of Iraq and that Muhammad bin Qasim was put to death by his order for a great principle. The fact is that he gave his life in order to save the honour of the daughters of a Hindu Raja.

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon: Let us hear the original poem.

Khan Bahadur Mian Ahmad Yar Khan Daultana: This is what, according to Hakim Ahmed Shujaa, Muhammad bin Qasim said to his armies—

مگر یہ یاد رکھنا تم ہو حامل اُس شریعت کے
 بلا جس کی دُڑی ہے رحمت و عدل و شرافت پر
 نہ اُٹھنا پائے ہاں دستِ تطاول اے مسلمانوں
 کسی مردِ ضعیف اور طفلِ نادان اور عورت پر
 محلاتِ شہی میں جب خبر اس بات کی پہنچی
 تو یہ بیٹنام پہنچا دخترانِ راجہ داہر لے
 نہیں تم سے شکایت ہم کو ہے تقدیر سے شکوہ
 ہمیں جو دیکھنا تھا دن دکھایا ہے مقدر لے
 ہماری عزت و ناموس کے اب تم نگہبان ہو
 گلی ہے سلطنت تو جائے دنیا آئی جانی ہے
 اگر تہدِ حفاظت دو تو ہم زندہ رہیں ورنہ
 ہمیں اس جان کی بھی کچھ نہیں پورا کہ نانی ہے
 محمد ابن قاسم خوش ہوا اُن کی شرافت پر
 یہ کہ جس بات کا قدر ہے کہ اب زیرِ امان تم ہو
 تمہاری عزت و ناموس ہے اسلام کی عزت
 امیرِ عسکرِ اسلام کی مان جائیگا تم ہو

and then when on account of his failure to send the daughters of Dahir to Hajaj bin Yusuf, the Governor of Iraq, as a part of booty, the Governor wrote—

لکھا فرمان کہ داہر کا حرم حاضر ہو خدمت میں
 اگر کچھ حیل و حجت ہو تو سر لے آؤ افسو کا
 یہ فرمان سنندہ میں پہنچا تو اُس مردِ دلاور نے
 کہا تعہدِ ناممکن ہے اس ارشادِ عالی کی
 کیا ہے عہدِ پاسِ عزت و ناموس داہر کا
 یہ سر حاضر ہے لیجاؤ اسے خدمت میں والی کی
 غرض پابستہ ہو کر خدمتِ حجاج میں پہنچا
 عرب کا لڑا اسلام کی آنکھوں کا مہ پارا
 سیمِ ظلم و ستم لیکن رہا وہ عہدِ پر قائم
 حدیثِ قتل کو اُس کی نہیں لکھنے کا اب پارا

انہیں لوگوں کو کہتے ہو کہ ظالم تھے ستمگر تھے
جنہوں نے جان دے دیکر تمہاری پاسپانی کی
مسلمان جب تک تھا مقصود اسے محاسن سے
بدر پڑ اس کے زیبا تھیں قبائیں حکمرانی کی

Now, Sir, I come to another instance. On page 120 of the same text-book, written by Messrs. Ishwar Das and Kahan Chand, the following appears—

"Altamish died in 1235. For a few months his incompetent son Rukn-ud-din occupied the throne, but he was soon replaced by his sister Raziya. Raziya Sultana is known in Indian History as the only Queen who ruled the Empire of Delhi. Her industry and attention to business were remarkable. She dressed like a man, rode on horse-back and frequently went out to supervise her administration. Her only fault was that she was a woman. The frailty of her sex soon brought her into trouble. She began to favour her Abyssinian Maester of the House."

You will see, Sir, that the story is absolutely false on the very face of it. It is not supported by any contemporary authority. The position taken up by the authors is unjustifiable. It appears that it is not a book on history that we are reading but a book on psychology. A great queen who succeeded to the throne of Delhi is alleged to have fallen in love with an Abyssinian slave. There is absolutely no authority whatsoever for these gentlemen to have written this. There is absolutely no contemporary authority. I have also read contemporary authorities about Raziya Sultana. But they say nothing of this nature. They say that she was a very sagacious and brave queen, who dressed like men, ruled wisely and led campaigns in person.

Now, Sir, I have another book which tells us the story of Rani Karonarath. It is a translation of a book written by an Englishman:—

"When Humayun received the *Rakhi* of the Rana Sanga's widow Karonarath, he was engaged in battle with the rebellious war-lords of Bengal. But he was so pleased with the offering that he readily accepted the honour of calling himself Rani's brother and from that moment he became the virtual protector of the Rani's minor son Udai Singh. He was so gratified at the confidence placed in him by the Rani that he would have given the fort of Ranthambor, the most coveted possession of the Moghals, to her, in gift, if she had cared to make a request for it. Humayun, after hearing that Bahadur Shah of Gujrat had besieged the fort of Chittor, ran to her rescue, but alas he reached only too late."

Bahadur Shah was eventually pushed back by Humayun and Chittor was saved for the Hindus.

I now come to the great fable of Jehangir's reign. The authors, Ishwar Das and Kahan Chand, say at page 189 of their book—

40
"He began to like the beautiful maid who was witty withal. When the Emperor (the Emperor here means Akbar) came to know of this he married the girl to one Ali Kuli Khan (later on called Sher Afghan, because he killed a tiger) and sent him away as governor of Burdwan. But Jehangir remembered all this. Within two years of his accession he got Sher Afghan killed and Mihr-un-Nissa transported to Lahore. She did not like the Emperor in the beginning, and he also began to disregard her. But within a few years she became more docile. So they were married. Henceforth she became the ruling beauty of the harem."

This is a definite statement made in a book which is being taught to our students. This will only create the impression in their minds that the Muslim kings were an amorous lot, fond of wine and women. This was

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of course the opinion which I formed. But facts are different and I fail to see when authors like these write text-books on history why they write without consulting any contemporary authority. Here is a professor of the Allahabad University, Mr. Beni Prasad, who writes at page 176 of his book—History of Jahangir—

“ Sher Afgan's widow and daughter, named Ladli Begam, were sent to court where Itimad-ud-daulah held high office. Miherunnisa was soon after appointed a lady-in-waiting to the Sultan Salima Begam. In March, 1611, Jahangir happened to see her at the vernal fancy bazar, fell in love with her and married her towards the close of May.

Such is the real story of the celebrated and momentous marriage. The received version that Jahangir fell in love with her during the lifetime of Akbar, that the latter refused to gratify his wishes and induced Mirza Ghiyas to marry her to Sher Afgan, that the disappointed lover, immediately on his accession to power, basely contrived the death of his more successful rival, that the high-souled Miherunnisa indignantly rejected the overtures of her husband's murderer for four years, but that she yielded at last—all this finds absolutely no support in the contemporary authorities.”

I am not a historian, nor am I an educationist. This class may be immune from the dangers to which my class, I mean the student class, is exposed. The student class as a whole does not possess the ability or the critical judgment to analyse the truth of these statements and it is for the benefit of that class that I have brought this resolution here. Sir, these stories are probably taught in this way all over India and I think this is a question of all-India importance. But Punjab is peculiarly affected because we possess the explosive material. These stories serve as match-sticks to throw the whole thing ablaze. Fire here, fire in India; quiet here, quiet in India, is a sound formula.

I now turn to Aurangzeb. At page 204 of the same text-book of Ishwar Das and Kahan Chand, we find—

“ While the Deccan problem was unsolved Aurangzeb entangled himself in further difficulties by following a wrong religious policy. In 1660 he ordered his governors to ‘destroy the temples and the schools of the Brahmans.’ The Vishwa Nath temple at Benares was razed to the ground and Mathra's greatest temple shared the same fate. In the latter place a mosque was built on the same site. The new temple at Somnath was pulled down. In addition to these, large numbers of smaller religious buildings were destroyed, 240 being in Mewar alone.”

Looking at the question purely from the point of view of commonsense, these statements should strike any one as something palpably false. In Benares there have been and there are hundreds and thousands of temples which existed as they are to-day long before the time of Aurangzeb. I do not want to defend him. I am not his admirer. But I only ask why if he was such a fanatic Muslim, he did not destroy all the temples, why only one out of them was selected? The reason, as it turns out to be from records, is that this particular temple became a seminary of sedition. That temple was razed to the ground for the reasons similar to those that the British Government closed the Jama Mosque of Lahore during the martial law days,—reasons which have led Mustapha Kamal Pasha to hang people for keeping their women in *purdah*, to protect his country from the mischievous propaganda of the enemy spies in “Niqab” (veil); and perhaps there were similar reasons for the reply that the Honourable Mr. Haig, Home Member, Government of India, gave to a Member of the Legislative Assembly only the other day that the restrictions imposed on the Delhi

Shahi Mosque could not be relaxed; and perhaps King Ibn Saud rightly or otherwise was prompted by similar considerations to demolish the Holy Tombs in Arabia. In the case of the temple at Benares contemporary records show that it was proved to Aurangzeb by his C. I. D. (Parcha Nawis) that the temple was used as a meeting place of seditiously inclined enemies of his Government. No Government even to-day will tolerate this. Now, a word about his forcible conversions. If only the Muslim kings of Delhi effected forced conversion we should not have a majority of Muslims here and a preponderance of Hindus in Ambala, Meerut and Delhi, places which lay at the very feet of the Moghul capital. Here is a book written by Shibli which does not contain a single sentence which is not supported by authentic authority. I doubt whether any of my friends have ever read it or any student of history in the Punjab knows anything about it. Before I quote that I wish to read just one sentence from Lane-Poole's *Aurangzeb*, page 134.

"On his return from his long repose in Kashmir, where he seems to have spent the greater part of 1663, Aurangzeb found his empire as tranquil as he had left it—"

Sir, an unpopular king goes to Kashmir and the whole country, especially the Punjab, is quiet as he had left it. Later on—

"—and a source of danger was removed early in 1666 by the death of his father Shah Jahan in his splendid prison at Agra. The news of Shayista Khan's success in Arakan reached him in the same year, and the most troublesome of his antagonists in the Deccan, the Maratha Sivaji, made his submission and actually ventured to present himself at Court. Soon afterwards, in 1668, the greatest of the friendly but formidable Rajput Rajas died: Jai Singh, who had been a loyal and energetic servant of the Emperor ever since his accession, and had led many a campaign in the Deccan at the head of his valiant tribesmen. The other famous Rajput general, Jaswant Singh, was far away in his government at Kabul."

It means that he appointed a Sikh, a non-Muslim, as the Governor of his home province, Kabul, from where he recruited all of his soldiers.

About three years ago when I was at Agra, I heard a non-Muhammadan calling his dog by the name of Tippu. He was a boy of the fourth primary. When I asked him why he had named his dog as Tippu, he said that Tippu was a tyrant Muslim who was fond of killing Hindus. Now, Sir, if there had been a Tippu in Europe there would have been written volumes in praise of his bravery and how he defended his country against foreign aggression.

6P (Lastly a word about the story of the Black Hole. I wish only to quote from a historian who writes—

"One hundred and forty-six lifeless logs of wood that could neither struggle nor refuse, each measuring an ordinary man's size would require much more than 324 sq. ft. to accommodate them in an absolutely jammed up condition—"

Sir, I maintain that even if tragedies like the Black Hole are facts why should we give prominence to such unfortunate incidents in our text books?

We should be very careful about the history of this country and the writer must realise his great responsibility when he writes his book. In this country there exist rivalries more than they exist anywhere else in the world, and the action of any king or a minister, if not properly explained, would be attributed to his religious fanaticism and not to his political tendencies. So, I think it is very necessary that we should try our best to find out if what is written in the text books is correct, and even if it is unfortunately correct,

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we should try to take away such passages that promote communal hatred. I have said in my speech and it is my conviction that—

“The communal child in this province is given birth to and mothered by the present text-books, 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.”

We are having provincial autonomy in the near future and I think I am supported by a great politician, Sir Akbar Hydari—whose speech I have quoted—that if a friend even wrongly criticises you it may be on account of misunderstanding. Try to remove that misunderstanding, because your enemies are going to make capital of his writings and say “It is not only we who are condemning the present system of education, but there are many admirers of Government who have also written books on the subject.”

My resolution as originally worded might place the Honourable Minister into difficulty, because that committee may become a permanent committee as you have to consider these text-books again and again. So, in my opinion I have made a very reasonable suggestion that Government should appoint an officer who is a historian not by virtue of his office but an actual historian, who knows something of history and he should invite the attention of the whole province, to point out objectionable and inaccurate portions in the text-books of history. I hope he will get replies, not like the Chief Engineer who told us yesterday: “we tried our best and there was no reply”. Anyway as far as the officer appointed is concerned he will be free from undue criticism, and then he can take steps to get the text-books revised and for that I would make some practical suggestions. This work will involve money for nothing can be done without money. My suggestion is that Government may allot a handsome, not very large, but a handsome amount of money every year for this purpose. The Honourable Minister should prevail upon the Finance Department to allot for the Education Department a lump sum with a view to encourage research work in history. These books should be published by Government and not by the Text-Book Committee. That Committee does not command the confidence of the public. It must be under the Punjab Government and when you have sufficient literature on a particular subject then you can have a committee to find out which book is desirable and which is otherwise. Anyhow we will be able in this way to say to the world that the Punjab Government have discharged a duty honestly.

Sir, with these words I resume my seat in the hope that the Honourable Minister for Education will not find it difficult to accept my resolution.

Mr. President: Resolution moved—

“This Council recommends to Government—

- (i) to appoint a competent officer on special duty to get scrutinised the courses of study in the schools and colleges of the province with a view to expunge such of them from the curricula as in his opinion promote communal hatred; and
- (ii) to take steps to get revised the books on Indian History, particularly its Muslim period and get re-written such portions as are found historically incorrect.”

The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh (Minister for Agriculture): Sir, I cannot too highly applaud the motive which inspired the honourable member in moving this resolution. He feels that the-

books that are introduced in schools and colleges should record the rise and decline of empires and the causes that brought them about, but say little about the vices and more about the virtues of great men who made history. There can be no question that if his system of education were adopted and if the motive in our education was to show what is best in all religions and in all communities, there is no doubt a greater unity will be the result. He rightly observed that so far as religions are concerned, they are not meant to divide people but to unite them. The difficulty that occurs is that it is man himself who imposes his own limitations on religion, and places his own interpretations on it. If the religions were properly interpreted we would recognise that we are brothers of each other.

As to the honourable member's suggestion to revise the text-books, I must leave it to the Director of Public Instruction to meet it. Whether history can be re-written, is a question which I cannot answer; I am sure the mover of the resolution cannot also answer. Taking even the facts that are within our own knowledge, it is impossible to say with any degree of certainty, whether this fact is correct or that. Two different versions are given by people as they see them. Take the history of the Great War which we have witnessed, and see the divergence about it that exists. So far as the historical facts are concerned they are more or less coloured by the writers and by the people as they see them. Whether historical facts should be changed and modified to suit our needs, is more than I can vouch for. But if the motive of the honourable member is to bring concord where there is discord, there can be no doubt that we can do a great deal to alleviate the communal differences. I am entirely in agreement with him, that our educational policy should aim in this direction and aim high. The mover of the resolution quoted one or two instances of Rajput princes being appointed Governors of Kabul; it teaches how Islamic Empire in India was built and made a success. Its fall began when it departed from those high ideals. Even to-day we of all communities have a great lesson to learn from what history has witnessed in the past. We who are on the threshold of making a new nation and a new government have to purge our hearts pure and set before us those ideals which have made other empires great, and if we are going to make new government a success it can only succeed if it is founded on our agreements and by clear recognition that we all belong to this province and that we have to serve it in all possible ways irrespective of caste, creed and religion.

Chaudhri Shah Muhammad (Sheikhupura, Muhammadan, Rural) (Urdu): Sir, I appreciate the motive with which the honourable member has moved this resolution. His intention is highly praiseworthy. But so far as the resolution is concerned much can be said in its favour as well as against it. As the time at our disposal is very short I will be very brief in my observations. The honourable mover quoted a few instances and tried to establish from them that the historians whose books are being taught in schools at the present time were at fault and wrote these books in a way most undesirable and repugnant, inasmuch as, these books are the cause of so much communal tension. He attributed all the communal spirit to these books, and recommended that all such books should be removed from the list of the prescribed books or at least such passages as inculcate a spirit of communalism in the hearts of the young students should be ex-

[Chaudhri Shah Muhammad.]

punged. Had the honourable member read the history of Lethbridge before he quoted these instances it would have been better. The actual historical fact about Kasim's death is that he had shown himself to be a very capable administrator at an early age and the caliph fearing lest he should usurp power recalled him and put him to death. The honourable mover can find it out for himself that Kasim was put to death for political reasons. Ishwar Das and Kahan Chand have put this incidence in their history very ably in a very moderate manner. I may for my honourable friend's information say that it is not our authors who are at fault but it is due to the wrong and faulty histories written by the European authors upon whom they depend. Our authors simply take facts as they find them given in such histories as Lethbridge's.

The next instance that was quoted by my honourable friend was that of Razia Sultana, the able daughter of Altamash. She was a very able woman and had acted during the life time of her father as his private secretary and as such had helped him in all affairs of state. The incidence of her falling in love with an Abyssinian did not occur exactly as it is generally narrated. Sultan Altamash had a standing army of Abyssinians upon whom he depended for his safety. These Abyssinians were not ordinary slaves but they were men of wealth and rank. Even now they have got a state in the Deccan. Its name is Sochin. Sultana Razia when she ascended the throne also depended for her safety upon them. The other nobles who were jealous and could not see a woman on the throne and also could not tolerate the ascendancy of the Abyssinians in the court spread malicious propaganda against her and represented the real facts which were quite honourable in a most distorted manner.

Then the honourable mover referred to Jahangir's love affair. The instance quoted is also wrong. Jahangir was a very honest, upright and straightforward monarch. He has put everything about himself in his book Tuzk-i-Jahangiri in a very frank manner. Had there been any such love affair he most certainly would have included that also in his book. We can with confidence say that there is no reasonable foundation for believing the accuracy of this incidence. In this connection the honourable mover referred to Beni Parshad's history but we have to see the sources upon which such histories are based. Writing history requires a very assiduous research work to be undertaken. It is not an easy job which every one can undertake. There is no question of competency. How can Government or any other person find out some competent man to undertake to write such history as my friend requires? With different men the interpretation of the same facts will be different. It is no business of the historian to represent the deplorable incidents in a gilded manner. His main business is to take the historical facts as they occurred and to put them in his book impartially.

Again Sir, the honourable member has suggested that such historical facts and incidences as are likely to breed a communal spirit should be expunged. The intention with which this suggestion is made is good and would also lessen the heart-burning and hatred which at present exists between different classes of people. But this would be murdering literature

and mutilating history. This is a country heterogeneous in every aspect. The same historical facts when distorted become poison for one community and panacea for another. If the historical facts had not been distorted, then there would not have been Sivaji and other such heroes who are at present regarded by our sister community as their saviours. Such sort of perversion has its effect on the mind of the people inasmuch as it creates a certain repugnance towards another people against whom they are to be set. Similarly there are some such stories also current amongst the Sikhs. For example Shahid Gang. Such stories had their effect on the minds of the Sikhs and have given them a common cause to stand against another community. These stories have stirred in them an indignation and thus have united them into a compact body with common ideals and aims. Aurangzeb was a very able king. His rectitude was unquestionable. He earned his livelihood by working for it. For 30 years he did not eat meat, and slept on the ground. He was very upright but still he kept his political affairs separated from his personal ones. He had his policy and whosoever tried to stand in the way of his carrying out that policy was swept away with a strong hand. So far as his policy was concerned he treated all his foes alike. He never spared his father or brothers. But still it was against such an upright king that most malicious and harmful propaganda was spread. But this propaganda which is nefarious from one point of view was good from another, and that another is that it created amongst the Hindus a spirit to oppose the Muslim ascendancy in India.

As has already been said, if my honourable friend's suggestion were accepted it would amount to murder history and literature. It will stop all research work. So long as these incidents remain in history they will give a sort of a fillip to many a scholar to start research work in order to falsify them or to establish the true ones in their place. Only recently *purda* had become a very popular subject of discussion. There were conflicting theories about its origin but Muhammad Hafiz, a professor of Aligarh University, proved it by his assiduous research work that it originated in the time of Muhammad Tughlak on account of the dire necessity that was felt at that time to make the ladies observe it. The necessity had originated on account of the fact that shrine visiting had become very popular amongst the ladies and when they went to different shrines hooligans also went there and thus created lot of trouble. It was to check this that ladies were made to observe *purda*.

In the end I would again say that the acceptance of the resolution though it will make the relations of the communities cordial will at the same time cause much harm to history and literature. With these words I would request the honourable mover not to press his resolution.

Mr. R. Sanderson (Director of Public Instruction): I am greatly impressed by the learned speech of the honourable mover of the resolution. I am also greatly impressed by his obvious desire to remove the stumbling block to communal unity in our schools. I am also impressed by the industry that he has displayed in preparing the documentation of his speech. But I am a little inclined to differ from him and other members who have spoken about the matter of text-books. As an educationist I have constantly had representations made to me about the importance of teaching through books; I have found an exaggerated importance attached to text-books.

[Mr. R. Sanderson.]

I agree with the honourable mover that things are not as they should be in some of our text-books. I am grateful to him for bringing this to my notice. But the magnitude of the errors or misstatements in the text-books is nothing compared with the teaching that is going on in the class room and in the lecture room. Where communal spirit is bred is in the teaching. I think the text-book plays a comparatively little part. I say that it is the teaching in the communal schools that is very largely responsible for communal troubles in this province. (*Hear, hear*). You cannot get away from that. Here we are giving lakh after lakh as grant-in-aid to communal schools which are teaching hatred of their fellowmen. That is perhaps away from the point, but we cannot lose sight of the danger that arises from the teaching in communal schools. Next comes the Press of the province, I mean the newspapers which play a far greater part in breeding communal hatred than any of our textbooks. Thirdly, I venture to suggest that the questions that I have heard put by my honourable friends in this House have often done far more than the text-books to spread communal hatred.

Having said so much about the agencies that spread communal hatred, I shall now turn to other matters. The question of control of text-books published in this province is a very difficult one. Even if we accept the honourable mover's proposal and put a special officer on duty it will obviously be quite impossible for us to take action against a very large number of books. In this matter I presume I am the agent of the Government and I try to keep no book on my list which contains objectionable matter. I also try to see that no book which is not in my list is allowed to enter any of the schools though at times it is possible that such books do enter some schools. In that case a rival publisher will probably tell us that such and such a book is there and then our inspectors will take action. Again, I, in another capacity, that is, as chairman of the school course of the University and as a member of several bodies of the University, am able to deal with another kind of text-book, that is, books included in the syllabuses drawn up under the Punjab University Regulations. These are the two methods by which we meet the situation, my own list of approved text-books and the list of books recommended by the University. I think that this is the only way in which we can have any control over text-books.

If we accept these as the only things over which we can exercise control, and I think we must, I am prepared to make suggestions for giving effect to the intentions of the honourable mover. Let me see that my own house is more or less in order before I look abroad. In my vernacular final examination of which we heard much last March and which we treated so harshly in this House, we have practically no text-books. In the curriculum for that examination the only text-books are those in Sanskrit and in Arabic. Therefore, the danger which has been stressed by my honourable friend does not arise in our vernacular schools examination at all as we do not set text-books for the examination. It is to the teaching that we must look. I cannot guarantee that in our thousands of vernacular schools there is no man who will introduce some communal tinge in his teaching. I am afraid that it would be folly on my part to attempt to do so. But for a very large body of our school boys of this province I can safely say

that the harmful text-book does not exist; I think that it is safe to say that. It is the actual teacher that we have to watch carefully. Now with regard to the books that go into those schools, such as do go are all on my list of approved books, books that have passed through the several sub-committees of the Text Book Committee and next through the main committee after which they come through my book branch which advises me about their being included in my list or not.

There is one thing with regard to the honourable mover's speech which distresses me. He said that he did not trust the Text Book Committee, the members of which are appointed by the Honourable Minister and the chairman of which is myself. They do advise me in the matter of that list and I do my utmost to keep it free from this taint and so do other people. Let me tell him that when a book comes before a Text Book sub-committee, that sub-committee tries to remove any error even of the smallest sort or anything that is offensive in any way to any community. If there be any such failing some publisher, some editor, some author sends his card in to me and calls my attention to it with reference to the meeting of Friday next so that I may not pass that book. That is a fairly severe check. Our publishers are engaged in the very bitterest competition to get books on to my list or the University examination list and they let very little go which is harmful. The minute they see the book and know that it is coming up they go through that very very carefully and watch most closely for anything they can bring to my notice. But, Sir, I am prepared to admit that we make mistakes at times. I have not had time to discuss with the Government the machinery that I should apply in seeking to correct my list of approved books for schools. But I think we might ultimately issue some form of notification to say that my list of books can be obtained from my office or some other place and that if anybody finds fault with any book on these grounds, on the grounds tending to stir up communal bitterness and so forth within the next six months, I shall be prepared to examine the case and I shall be prepared—because I am not a historian myself and also since many of the books will be in the vernacular—I shall be prepared, if he appears to make a *prima facie* case, to lay that book before my trusted advisers to tell me the actual facts of the case, because after all the personal equation will enter into this as well as trade competition, and the personal equation is a much more difficult thing—what seems to be objectionable to a fanatic may not seem objectionable to a moderate minded man and what may not be objectionable at all an author or publisher may try to make me believe to be objectionable. Therefore, as I say, whoever brings forward a case against any such book must give me time for laying it before my expert advisers. Again, I am afraid I am venturing on thinner ice when I refer to the University. However, as chairman of the school board I think I could advise similar action. I should have to call a meeting of the school board and lay these proposals before them which would ultimately have to go to the Syndicate where as a representative of the School Board I should argue my own case. But I think it is quite possible that I might persuade the school board to take similar action and it might be possible to lay down that in future similar information will be welcomed by the Director of Public Instruction as chairman of that Board. It is obvious that if we put an officer on special duty it means extra expense to Government. I do want

[Mr. R. Sanderson.]

money for my schools and we have not much to spare for an extra officer to deal with these cases. Then it could not really be a temporary appointment. He must watch future publications in the province; thus he must continue the work and this would look very much like restoring the post of Reporter on Books which we have just retrenched. I do think that if we give some form of publicity to the fact that I am prepared to consider any case that is brought before me with reasonable evidence that it is an undesirable book or undesirable passage and that in future I or my successors will always be grateful to any one who brings such things to our notice, then certainly my own list which is a very long one can be kept clear of anything that gives offence. Then I can only say that in the school board I shall make suggestions on similar lines for the proper scrutiny and the proper check of University books. To-day we have had an excellent example of a book which is among the recommended books in the Appendix B of the University Regulations. I am not personally responsible for that book but you might say that I was since I am a member of every board of studies of the University but only I attend a board of studies with which I am familiar. Thus I am merely nominally responsible for the admission of that book. I should like the honourable mover to consider seriously whether my suggestion would meet his position. I would also like him to realise that I greatly sympathise with the position he has taken to-day and I only differ from him—perhaps in view of the importance that I attach to the teaching side as an educational expert—in that the text-book is one of the least important things in schools and that under his proposals we shall not get rid of the man who teaches communal hatred through the history lesson. I shall also try to deal with that. I hope this will satisfy the honourable mover as a substitute for the machinery suggested in his resolution.

Khan Bahadur Sardar Habib Ullah (Lahore, Muhammadan, Rural) (*Urdu*): Sir, this is not the proper time to start research work in order to find out which of the incidents included in history are true and which false. I believe the honourable mover had no such intention in bringing forward this resolution. What he wanted was that such portions from history should be expunged which promote communal hatred. He wanted that such parts should be eliminated as create a feeling against any community whether Hindus, Muhammadans or Sikhs. The purpose of the resolution is laudable and thus deserves a full support from everybody.

The present constitution is about to be replaced by a new one. Under the new constitution as has already been said by the Honourable the Minister for Agriculture if the communal tension continued it would be very difficult to run the Government. So far as the honourable mover's intention with regard to the removal of these portions from the text-books is concerned it is in the interest of the people and, I think, in bringing forward this resolution he has not only discharged a duty but also rendered a very valuable service. If the Honourable Minister for Education and the Director of Public Instruction make up their minds to undertake this highly beneficial work, I am sure, it will not present any very serious difficulties.

The learned Director of Public Instruction has remarked that the text-books are not of so great an importance as the honourable the mover seems

to attach to them. I am very much astonished to hear such remarks being made by one who is the highest officer of the Department of Education in this province. If the text-books are not important, then, what is there which could be said to have any importance? I think everybody knows, and the Director of Public Instruction will also admit, that the impressions taken during infancy are most indelible. The impressions given by parents or teachers to the children at the tender age by relating stories or telling them historical facts are most lasting and can never be erased from their memories. If the objectionable passages such as were mentioned by the mover were allowed to remain in the historical books, then I can assure you that their bad effect will continue to remain in the minds of the young students who will read them.

Then the Director of Public Instruction said that communal hatred is spread by the communal newspapers and sectarian schools. No doubt it is true, but at the same time it is a fact that the historical incidents as given in the historical books have also a good deal of influence on the young students. Children like to hear stories and when they are made to read them in their books they like them most and retain them in their brains permanently. Therefore, it is necessary that all such passages as are undesirable should be eliminated and in their place those incidents which teach patriotism and such other high ideals should be substituted. This is bound to create a healthy mind in our younger generation.

I must point out that the honourable mover exaggerated the facts which he quoted in his support. With regard to Sultana Razia he quoted certain things which he thought were objectionable and should not have been said. He also objected to certain undesirable things that have been attributed to Jahangir? Let me tell my honourable friend that writing history does not mean suppression or distortion of facts. It means giving facts after sifting them and examining their authenticity. A history must contain all facts which we appreciate and all facts which we deprecate. It is an impartial record of all that happened in the past and is written with a view to enlighten the people about different periods and the people who lived in them. History is a record of the good deeds as well as bad deeds of men for the benefit and guidance of generations. Hence no Englishman can object to the undesirable things having been written in history about Queen Elizabeth, or about Henry VIII. Neither a Frenchman has a right to take exception to all that has been said about Louis in the French history nor a Russian to protest against all that history contains about the Czars. A history must contain all things whether desirable or undesirable. There is no necessity of being sensitive about them. All people have their love affairs. Kings and queens are after all ordinary human beings. They, like others, are also moved by passions and sentiments. They have their emotions. It is human nature. What sort of a king or a queen that would be who has not any such emotion or sentiment?

It has been admitted that when objectionable things are brought to the notice of the authorities concerned they will be removed. It has also been stated that when new books are submitted for approval they are sent to the experts who read them critically and recommend the elimination of the objectionable portions. But this is very unfortunate that publishers who are

[K. B. Sardar Habib Ullah.]

interested approach these experts and try to prevail upon them to recommend their books. If in accordance with the honourable mover's recommendation Government appoints an expert officer to go through all such books and recommend the elimination of such parts as are objectionable it would be very beneficial. The objection that it is difficult to decide about the correctness of an incident is no doubt a valid one. I admit it is difficult to arrive at a final decision about the authenticity of an incident but this is not the intention. What is wanted is to see that the language in which it is narrated is not objectionable. The only difficulty would be with regard to the officer who would be entrusted with this work. He should be very able and a very good historian so that he may go through the whole book critically and then recommend the elimination of undesirable portions or substitution of desirable ones in the light of the results of his research work. He should forward his recommendations to the Honourable the Minister for Education or the Director of Public Instruction who should finally decide about the matter. The gentlemen to whom books are sent for their opinions, do not find sufficient time to go through them and give a justifiable opinion. If the suggestion is accepted I am sure in the course of a few years very good courses of study will be prepared for our children by reading which, sentiments of patriotism and service to the country and to fellow country men will be engendered in their hearts. With these few words I resume my seat, and recommend that the resolution under consideration may be accepted.

Pir Akbar Ali (Ferozepore, Muhammadan, Rural) (*Urdu*): Sir, I appreciate the intention with which the honourable mover has moved this resolution. At the same time it is a matter of regret that some of the honourable members have begun to discuss things which are not connected with this resolution in any way. The intention of the honourable mover is simply this that such portions from the text books should be expunged which breed communal spirit in the schools. To elucidate his point further he quoted a few instances and said that if such and many other similar incidents which are included in the books as historical facts were eliminated it would be very beneficial for the people. His suggestion is perfectly sane and there is no reason why it should not be accepted.

As regards the speech made by the Director of Public Instruction I quite agree with one part of the speech. But I fail to see eye to eye with him so far as the second part of the speech is concerned. He said that the spread of communal spirit is due to the newspapers and the Council questions. In this I disagree with him, for, newspapers as well the Council questions never reach the school boys. The school boys never read newspapers and are also not interested in the Council questions. The school boys are required to cram up all such books, for examination papers are set from these books. Hence such books which contain such incidents make a very strong impression on their young hearts. Hence the communal spirit is due to these impressions which they form by reading such incidents in their history books.

The worth of the book is not taken into account, only the personality of the author is considered while prescribing a book for the school boys. This history book to which reference has been made is written by Ishwar Das, Joint Registrar of the Punjab University. As the author is an important

officer of the University, therefore, the book written by him is also important and popular. The books written by the officers of the department are always very popular. If the Director or the Honourable Minister himself happens to write a book it is sure to become most popular and, therefore, most fit to be prescribed for the students as a text-book. Then Sir, it is not only that these big officers write these books themselves and thus stamp them as popular but they generally have recourse to another stratagem which is of saving trouble to themselves by getting the books written by teachers and publishing them in their own names. In this way they become famous as well as rich. They earn money and make a name by doing nothing. Sometimes these bogus writers even do not know what the books contain which are published in their names. Lala Ishwar Dass' book it appears is also due to the efforts of some teacher.

Then, Sir, new books are undertaken to be written not because the old ones are faulty on account of mistakes of facts or mistakes of language but simply because some author who is in any way connected with the University has to be patronized. The author of the old books are not alive that they may enquire as to the faults in their books or as to the cause of their being substituted by new ones, therefore, the University authorities have a free hand so far as this sort of patronage is concerned. Muhammad Husain Azad was a very able writer but to-day his books are being replaced by the books of most ordinary scribblers. Muhammad Hussain is not alive that he may enquire from the University authorities as to the cause why his books are being removed from the list of the prescribed text-books?

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : His books also contain similar defects. *Kasis-i-Hind* is full of such undesirable passages.

Pir Akbar Ali : This is a new idea. By cramming notes on books the minds of the students never develop. These notes only contain questions and answers and reading them is of no substantial good. In these days in schools only notes are taught and books are not even touched. With these words I would request the House to accept the motion now before the House. It will prove to be very good in its effects and at the same time Government will not lose anything by its acceptance.

Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan (Ambala division, North-East, Muhammadan, Rural) : Sir, the resolution moved by my honourable friend from Multan is a very important one. He has elaborately quoted from books and these quotations show that many passages in these books are rather written to excite communal hatred and are acting like a poison in the minds of young boys. But as these incidents which he has quoted here have been exaggerated in the direction of falsehood, so I think, he has also exaggerated in stating them. The real position should be that those incidents in history for which there is no authority or which cannot authoritatively be proved to be written must be expunged from the books. But I cannot agree in the view that incidents put down in the history, however correct, should be expunged because they lead to communal hatred. If that were so the history would be no history but a mechanically written fiction. History is always understood to be the record of the doings and misdoings of men. In no country of the world has this principle been accepted that the objectionable passages which reflects upon the character of the reigning monarch should be

[Chaudhri Allah Dad Khan.]

expunged. Take for instance the History of England. There it is written that Henry VIII had eight wives. The idea of having so many wives is much more repugnant to Englishmen than any other thing. But there in England nobody pointed out that these passages should be expunged from the History of England. I am quite agreeable that those passages which are incorrect should be expunged. But the agency for this purpose should be a private one and not a Government one. If the Government appoints a man to do this work, that man either should be a Hindu, or a Sikh or an Englishman or a Muslim. Now, any man appointed by Government will inspire no great confidence, and if he makes any suggestions, it will be understood that these suggestions are the outcome of some policy.

I think for this purpose the agency should be a private one and what can be done is that the Education Minister can persuade a man of research and learning to explore all the available books on the subject, to sift truth from falsehood and then write an authoritative book. It will have a very great sale and it can reasonably be expected that it could be made the text-book also. The man will thus be sufficiently paid for his pains. But to suggest that Government should appoint a man who will write a book on history seems to me to be a futile suggestion. I do not mean to say that all the instances he quoted were wrong but I am sure that the honourable mover of the resolution has in some cases allowed his zeal to carry him too far and any books written with the avowed object of making out a case for or against this or that king will command little value. As my honourable friend from Sheikhupura has pointed out, anything which is taken from the autobiography of a king should be accepted as historical facts. For instance, who can doubt that the life stories of Jahangir are right? They are written in all the Persian books of the time and no one can deny them. As the honourable member from Lahore said, if one or two instances are such as to reflect some amorous conduct on the part of a king, such instances do not take away the good features of his reign. There need be no communal hatred on that score. It is the historian's tendency to exaggerate in establishing false events that lead to communal bitterness and I agree with the honourable mover that such passages should be expunged from books. As for the remark of the Director of Public Instruction that the text-books are not so important after all, the answer to it is that the minds of the boys are developed, nourished and brought up under the influence of such books, especially in a subject like history. It is therefore very essential that the impressionable minds of boys should be kept free from prejudice. It is admitted that the influence of a bad text-book on the boy's mind is very pernicious. The suggestion of the Director of Public Instruction that he would put it to the Board of Books is of no avail. If one honourable member thinks it objectionable, can it be said by the Board that the matter should be expunged. What is proper is that there should be a thorough sifting of the facts by able men. There is no dearth of them. There are many who are available who can be asked to take up the work. In the meantime I would suggest that such books as those which contain objectionable passages likely to lead to communal bitterness should not be prescribed as text-book at all. But if they are approved as true history to the extent of nine-

tents, they should not be objected to. History which deserves to be history must be a faithful record, not the colouring of events out of one's imagination, not the outcome of peculiar circumstances of the fact that Hindus and Muslims in a particular place are fighting with one another. To write such a history as would remove such disharmony is of course a suggestion which no right-thinking man will accept. If unfortunately to-day we are faced with these differences, that is no reason for us to feel less proud of our ancestors. We must all be proud of the Mughal rulers. They have achieved a good deal but they never claimed to be angels. Just as Hali says :

فرشتہ سے بہتر ہے انسان دنیا مگر اس میں پڑتی ہے محنت زیادہ

We cannot say that they were descended from heaven. They inhabited the earth and as such were imperfect here and there. To show that they were so could not lead to communal differences. While on this point, I may mention that no more false stories are current about any king in India than about Aurangzeb. People have misread and misrepresented him. And the Honourable Minister should take steps to rectify the mistakes at least about Aurangzeb's reign. Similarly there is a good deal to be done for the Sikh period. Even history makes faint mention of the misrule that prevailed during the latter part of Sikh rule in the Punjab. I was wondering why the Honourable Minister for Agriculture was opposing the resolution. It will lead to a removal of a good deal of mud from the Sikh period on account of which the word *Sikha Shahi* has crept into the vocabulary of this province.

The resolution is a very modest one and I have practically supported it and think that if only the Honourable Minister for Education is interested in carrying the resolution into effect, he should take early steps to persuade a man of the right kind to re-write history on the lines which I have indicated. With these words I support the resolution.

The Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon : Sir, I heartily congratulate the honourable member from Luddan for bringing forward this resolution. It is very pleasant to debate on a subject like this the object of which is to bring about unity and peace in this province. My honourable friend is often attacked by his political opponents and in the Press for a bias in favour of his own community. If any one had any doubts about his patriotism, he should have been here to-day to see what real service he is doing to the people of this province. I cannot blame a man for claiming certain things for his own people as long as his action is always based on honest motives. I do hope that the Press that has been attacking the honourable member in the past will have some good words for him to-day. A real communal amity and peace in this country will be brought about by bringing up the young in an atmosphere which is conducive to unity and goodwill. That atmosphere has not existed in the past, as has been shown to us by the mover of the resolution. The suggestions put forward by the mover are certainly one of the best means by which we can achieve our object. The mover has made various suggestions and pointed out various faults in history books. But what he has sought to bring about is not so easy of achievement. There are certain difficulties in the way and I would like to bring them to his notice. For instance, in the case of college students

[Hon. Malik Firoz Khan Noon.]

it will be difficult for us to say that we should keep away from them any phases of history. They are fairly developed as far as their mind is concerned and able to discriminate between right and wrong and to judge for themselves as to what lesson history has in store for them. On the other hand his criticism with regard to school children is correct. Therefore in the case of school children if we try to present to them our past history in a manner which is likely not to create communal hatred, I think that is desirable. And even if, for the sake of the peace that we have at heart, we have to keep quiet about certain facts of history so far as school children are concerned, I think no harm will be done.

Now let us see how far the remedy that the honourable mover proposes is effective. In the case of text-books for schools, what happens is this. We have a body called the Text-Book Committee. I can assure the House that wherever there is a question of money there are various people who are interested in criticising each other and I do not hear so many complaints about any activity of the Education Department as I do about the Text-Book Committee. That is so because various people are interested in making money. What happens is this. One person writes a book and he goes to the publisher who prints it for him. After the book is printed it is taken over to the Text-Book Committee. It sometimes may happen that that particular book is objectionable according to some people. I know of a case only recently in which there was a text-book which went before the Committee and certain Sikh gentlemen objected to certain passages in it with the result that that book was not accepted by the Committee. But the difficulty in such cases is that wherever a book is already printed in very large numbers it is very difficult for the publisher to change certain portions out of that book because it costs him money. So in that system also there is something inherently wrong. One of the honourable members suggested that some of our officers in the Education Department are interested in writing text-books and naturally their books are sold in large numbers because they are in Government service. That is true to a certain extent, but I may inform the House that seeing that difficulty, what I have done is this, that we have ruled that for the future—of course, we cannot disturb the past contracts entered into by the Government servants and firms—that for the future no member of the Education Department will be able to write a book in which he can have a living interest. What he can do is to write a book and expect a lump sum royalty from the publisher. He can take Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 2,000 and finish with the matter. He cannot continue to charge royalties on sales as he used to do in the past. I do hope this will mitigate the trouble pointed out by one honourable member.

On the other hand, it was my intention that we ought to import some fresh blood into the Text-Book Committee which originally consisted entirely of educational experts. With a view to bring this House in closer touch with the working of the Text-Book Committee, I departed from the past practice and nominated two honourable members of this House—Malak Muhammad Din and Lala Gopal Das as members of the Text-Book Committee. I can assure the House of our desire to make that Text-Book Committee as useful as possible. But I personally think that the real remedy is a different one to what we are driving at. Supposing we appoint a special

officer to write text-books. His task will be tremendous and the moment he has written a book he will have as many critics as the present text-books have, for others will have entirely different points of view to his. Secondly, if we appoint an officer to carry out certain research work with a regard to certain facts in history, the difficulty will be that after the officer has come to a certain conclusion, there will be other gentlemen of equal merit and fame who will dispute his point of view and will say that he is not correct. We know that experts often differ among themselves. The third difficulty will be, supposing we believe that the result of his research is correct, it will be impossible to incorporate his decisions into the books written already because those books are written by certain authors and they have given contracts to certain firms to publish them and many of them have copyrights and it will be very difficult for the Education Department to enforce amendments of those books because they are not the property of the Education Department. These are certain difficulties which will not be easy to surmount. I personally think that the only remedy of a case like this seems to be that as far as text-books are concerned, they should be the property of the Education Department and not the property of various firms. If we want a history book, say for the eighth class, we could announce that the Education Department wants that book written. Several authors will naturally compete. We will then appoint a committee to examine the books and choose the best. We will not let that man make tons of money, but we will offer him, say, Rs. 5,000 for writing that book as a reward for his labours. We will publish that book as a Government text-book, and that book will be the property of the Education Department. The main advantage of that will be that from the profits made out of that book, the Education Department will be able to spend more on education which is rather difficult under the present financial stringency. The additional advantage of this system will be that you will be selling books to students at a much cheaper rate than is the case at present. What happens under the present system is that we are losing money while other Governments are making money under similar circumstances in other countries. The Director of Public Instruction informed me the other day that this is the system which is in vogue in Japan—the text books are published by Government and they are the property of Government, and whatever money Government makes out of the sale of those books is spent on education. The sooner this House adopts that system, the better will it be from the point of view of everybody. There are difficulties in the way. There are the vested interests of the publishers. You must realise that the publishers who have a large number of text-books on the market and who make thousands every year, are not going to let the Education Department bring about the change easily. Before the Education Department can take any such step, I would suggest to the honourable member to arrange in such a way that a resolution to this effect is brought before this House and discussed, and if the House passes a resolution that in future the text-books in our schools should be the property of the Education Department, that they should be written by us and published by us, that will give me sufficient authority to make the change, with the result that we will produce more desirable kind of books for our children, we will be able to supply books at a much cheaper rate and we will be able to spend all the profits from these books on the education of the province.

[Hon. Malik Firoz Khan Noon.]

I hope the honourable member will bring forward a resolution of this kind. If he has forty or fifty members to support the resolution, he is bound to be successful in his effort.

As far as the present resolution is concerned, the honourable member has my entire sympathy and Government are willing to do their utmost to try and meet his wishes in this matter. We will be willing to appoint some person, whether one or two or more—that is for us to see later on—to go into the complaints that the honourable member has brought to our notice in his speech and also to go into any complaints that may be brought to our notice later on. We may call upon certain gentlemen already in Government service to do this work in addition to their duties. Anyway I am willing to have this matter looked into and all complaints will be gone into very carefully, and we shall also request the officer or officers to look into the text-books themselves with a view to finding anything objectionable in them. I hope with this assurance the honourable member will not press his resolution.

Khan Bahadur Mian Ahmad Yar Khan Daultana: I just want to make one or two personal explanations. I think either I have not been able to express myself properly or else some of my friends have entirely misunderstood me. The wording of the latter part of the resolution is—

That steps be taken to get revised the books on Indian History, particularly its Muslim period and get re-written such portions as are found historically incorrect.

I do not say that you should try to get history re-written with a particular point of view. I was surprised to hear the speech of my friend from Sheikhpura. He told us that we will be "murdering" literature and history if my suggestion were accepted. I did not mean to say that a story which was historically correct should be expunged. What I wanted to say was that when you have got two conflicting versions about a fact, you should try to get them scrutinised and some officer of the Government should do research work and tell us which story is correct and which is incorrect.

Just one word about the history of Aurangzeb. I do not mean to say that you should not say all about him. I am not defending him, but it would not be just to say that he demolished temples. Why not also say that he was a man of his will and whoever did not fit in his programme, he removed him whether he was his brother or his father, whether he was a Hindu or a Muslim king of Southern India? Had he been communal, he would not have destroyed the whole of the Muslim Empire in Southern India. Had he not done that, the position of the Muslims in the future Federal Assembly would have been quite different, and all this is due to the fact that he destroyed the whole of the southern Muslim power. It would be incorrect to say that he was a religious fanatic. He was an honest man and anybody who did not fit in his programme was removed by him. Why should you not write your text-books in that way?

My friend tells me that we will be "murdering" history and literature if we said that Aurangzeb did not murder children. Here is a professor of history of Calcutta, who says that the statement is a concoction of lies. Then there is the charge that Jehangir killed Nur Jehan's husband because

he had fallen in love with her and wanted to marry her. Yet the fact remains that after the death of Nur Jehan's husband she remained unmarried and married Jehangir only after nine years. Why should he have waited for all this time, if he meant to marry her? Why should we not have some sort of research made into this question and put the true facts before the public.

Sir, I am a great admirer of Shakespeare's drama of Antony and Cleopatra, but even Shakespeare has deviated from actual history, and I do not want that the histories of Rome and Egypt should be taught in schools through its medium, for the children are not able to see what is correct and what is wrong. The college students who are well versed in history can very well distinguish between right facts and wrong facts. Well-advanced scholars only can see for themselves what is the real history of Egypt and Rome, and that this drama is only a piece of fiction and is not a historical document. Similarly the story by that great author Dumas "The Three Musketeers" is not a correct version of the French history of the period with which it deals.

Sir, I forgot to tell you that there is one instance in which the authors of this book have exercised great discretion, I mean the transference of the Shahi Mosque at Lahore into a stable by Ranjit Singh which awaited a British General for its restoration to its proper place. That does not find a place in this book and I do not think history has been "murdered" on that account. What harm would there be if similar incidents were not written with prominence in our history text-books? Surely we must try to remove all such facts from history which are likely to have adverse influence on our students. But the present day writers of history for schools are not real historians and do not do research work and they write history only to make money, and therefore do not adhere to truth.

Now, about the Text-Book Committee, the Director of Public Instruction has misunderstood me. I have a great regard for the gentlemen who serve on that Committee. But I do not agree with the way in which that committee is working. I congratulate the Honourable Minister on his very valuable determination to take in hand the publication of text-books, but let me tell him that myself and the leader of my party have recommended exactly the same thing in the majority report of the Sources of Revenue Committee, that is, we have advised the Government that instead of giving all the profit to the publisher, the Education Department should take upon itself the business of publishing the text-books. By this the Government can make money and the students will have books at much cheaper rates. I assure the Minister for Education that he has the full support of this Council in this respect. (*Hear, hear*) Then, in connection with the special officer that I have suggested in my resolution there seems to be some misunderstanding in some quarters. I am, however, glad that the Honourable Minister has understood me correctly. It has been asked, why I should have taken interest in this matter and brought a resolution on this subject while I was not a historian myself? I submit that the criticism against our educational system is not by the enemies of Government, but even by people who are very moderate in their political views. It is only reasonable that we should remove all room for such criticism. If there is anything

[K. B. Mian Ahmad Yar Khan Daultana.]

inherently wrong in our text-books, we must certainly correct that. Personally I would sacrifice even the knowledge of history if history were there to promote communal hatred. Fortunately for us, we have books by such historians as Beni Prasad, Shibli, Jadunath Sircar. If the facts stated in their books are correct, why not incorporate them in your text-books? No harm would be done to history by the omission of minor incidents and love stories of kings.

I am personally most grateful to the Honourable Minister for Education and the Government for the very kind and sympathetic view they have taken of this resolution. I am sure the public will congratulate the Government for the attitude they have taken on this resolution. Now, Sir, after the definite and sympathetic assurance that the Honourable Minister has given, I do not want to press my resolution and consequently beg leave to withdraw it.

The resolution was by leave withdrawn.

PUNITIVE POLICE AT BAKNAUR.

Kanwar Mamraj Singh Chohan (Ambala-cum-Simla, Non-Muhammadan, Rural) (Urdu): Sir, I beg to move—

That this Council recommends to the Government that the cost of the punitive police stationed at Baknaur in Ambala District in 1930 be not realised from the inhabitants of the villages included in the area of that police.

Knowing that I shall have to bear the brunt of adverse criticism, I have walked in, as some honourable member tauntingly remarked, because I felt called upon to do a piece of service to the people of my constituency.

As it is clear from the wording of the resolution I want to urge that the cost of the punitive police stationed at Baknaur be not realised from the inhabitants of the villages in the jurisdiction of that police station. I make this request because I know that these inhabitants are quite innocent so far as this matter is concerned and if they will be compelled to pay these costs, they will have to pay for the faults of others. I should have very much liked to prove that even the stationing of this post at Baknaur was unjustified, but because that police has since been withdrawn, it is no use making that attempt. It will suffice for the purpose of my resolution if I am able to bring home to the Honourable Member for Finance the absence of any justification whatsoever for realising these costs from these people. I am sure he will readily admit that if additional police is posted at Lahore, as it has been posted, for the protection of the public here or for the preservation of peace and order in the city, the Government will not be justified in realising the cost of that force from the residents in the civil lines. Similarly the costs of the police force used for locating one Ratan Singh, absconder could not be realised from his personal property or from the inhabitants of the village he belongs to. The case of these unfortunate people, whose cause I am pleading, is exactly the same. They have committed no offence, they have been harbouring no criminal and they have not failed to help the Government in effecting the arrest of any criminals belonging to any of these villages or a neighbouring village.

I shall now briefly state how this punitive police came to be stationed at Baknaur. I am confident that the Honourable the Finance Memb

will not deny that the Government thought of taking this special measure because the abnoxious activities of Kundan, a Hindu Jat and of Sundar, a Sikh Jat had extended beyond a limit at which it was considered necessary to make this special arrangement. Now this Kundan is a resident of Kalu Majra in the Karnal district and not in the Ambala district and this village is situated at a distance of 12 miles from Baknaur. This man belongs to a village in the Karnal district which is near to the village of my honourable friend Sir Rahim Bakhsh and if I may say so he is partly a resident of a village of the same name, that is, Kalu Majra in the Patiala State where he owns property and where he goes to live occasionally. This village is situated at a distance of about 18 miles from Baknaur. It is clear, therefore, that none of these two men is a resident of any of the villages in the jurisdiction of the police station Baknaur or of any other village in the Ambala district. If in justification of realising this cost from these unfortunate people, it is said that these two men have been passing through the villages in the Baknaur police station, it will be conceded that it is no justification at all, because the geographical position of these villages is such that one, who has to go to a village in the Karnal district from a village in the Patiala State must pass through one of these villages or some other village in the Ambala district. I have got a map with me and from this it will appear that after every two or three miles of the British territory in the Ambala district there intervenes State territory and at many places in the Ambala district the boundaries of the Karnal district meet. Under the circumstances there is no wonder if these two men Kundan and Sundar have been passing from the villages in question or from some other village in the Ambala district. But that could not be reasonably adopted as the ground for imposing this fine, as I call it, on these people. And there is no evidence to prove that these people have been harbouring these criminals or giving them shelter. It is also in point that none of these criminals were arrested or even tried for any offence committed in any of the villages of the Ambala district. While on this point, I may say that there are about 70 or 80 villages round about this police station and I really wonder why out of this group these few villages in the jurisdiction of the Baknaur police station have been selected for the imposition of this fine. Look at this question from any point of view you will be forced to the conclusion that there is not the least justification for punishing these people in this manner. Knowing the strength of my case I gave notice of some questions to be asked in this session so that the Honourable the Finance Member may have ample time to prepare his case and let me know on what grounds the imposition of this fine was justified. The people made their first representation to the Government on the subject on 29th January 1981 but in reply to my question in the Council the Honourable Member was pleased to say that no representation had been received by the Government while in fact the persons who made the representation had been directed to approach the Deputy Commissioner, Ambala, in the matter.

Sayad Mubarak Ali Shah : On a point of order. May I point out that there is no quorum in the House ?

On a count being made it was found that there was no quorum.

The Council then adjourned sine die.

100-443887-1234

THE SUPPLEMENTARY GOVERNMENT PAPER, PUNJAB.

248 PLO-500-22-12-32-SGPP Lahore

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

APPENDIX.

Final answers to questions for which *ad interim* replies are printed in Vol. XXII of Council Debates.

ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS.

UNAUTHORISED SALE OF TREES BY M. SHER NAWAB, MEMBER, MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE, KASUR.

(Answer to Question No. 1353, page 15 ante.)

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : (a) No. The member sold two rotten *farash* trees for Re. 1-5-0 according to the correct procedure.

(b) The president of the committee found that there was no irregularity.

(c) No action was found necessary.

PUNJAB UNIVERSITY EXAMINERS.

(Answer to Question No. 1442, page 16 ante.)

The Honourable Malik Sir Firoz Khan Noon : (a) and (b) A list giving the required information is attached.¹

DISTRICT BOARD HIGH SCHOOL, SRIGOBINDPUR.

(Answer to Question No. 1457, page 20 ante.)

The Honourable Malik Sir Firoz Khan Noon : (c) The total population of the areas served by the District Board High School, Srigobindpur, is 30,365, out of which 14,256 are Muslims, 3,434 Hindus, 11,592 Sikhs and 1,083 others.

CLOSING DOWN OF INUNDATION CANALS OWNED BY ZAMINDARS OF KAMALIA.

(Answer to Question No. 1581, page 119 ante.)

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sir Sikander Hyat Khan : (i) (a) There were no canals, but a series of short cuts to extend the natural spill of the river further northward ;

(b) It is understood they were constructed by the villagers but the expense could not have been great.

¹ Kept in the Library.

These cuts spilled water over the field for *rabi* sowings only and apparently did not irrigate any *kharif* crops.

(c) The question is not clear. The old cuts provided moisture for *rabi* sowings only; the Burala Extension will irrigate *kharif* crops and facilitate the sowing and ripening of *rabi* crops as well. In all but one or two cases the irrigated cropped area is already higher than under the old system. The zamindars paid no water rate for the cuts but, as indicated in the question, had to bear all expenses of excavation and maintenance.

(d) No. The zamindars were consulted and no protests were received when some of the canals were closed at their tails in 1928.

(ii) No. An artificial agitation is being worked up by a non-agriculturist and the allegations made are being carefully inquired into.

(iii) No question of compensation arises. The officer in charge of colony operations has been directed to keep a careful watch on the comparative areas irrigated under the old and new systems.

FIRST CLASS MAGISTRATES AND PROSECUTING INSPECTORS AND SUB-INSPECTORS IN ROHTAK DISTRICT.

(Answer to Question No. 1607, page 188 ante.)

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik :

				Rs.
1929 (calendar year)	..	..	..	69,956
1930 (calendar year)	..	..	..	87,611
1931 (calendar year)	..	..	..	86,056
1932 (to October 31st)	..	..	..	66,849

FIRST CLASS MAGISTRATES IN ROHTAK DISTRICT.

(Answer to Question No. 1609, page 188 ante.)

Mr. C. C. Garbett (Chief Secretary) :

(a) (i) 58.

(ii) 239.

(iii) 40.

(iv) 22.

(v) 8.

(b) 36.

(c) A statement containing the information is added.

Statement.

LIST OF SECTION 30 CASES FROM 5-1-1932 TO 31-10-1932.

Serial No.	Section.	Date of institution of each Section 30 case.	Number of witnesses.	Date on which argument was heard.	Date of order.
1	22-6-24 ..	1-2-1932	7	25-4-1932	25-4-1932
2	457, I. P. C. ..	1-2-1932	13	23-4-1932	23-4-1932
3	457, I. P. C. ..	13-1-1932	18	18-4-1932	4-5-1932
4	304, I. P. C. ..	22-12-1931	6	7-1-1932	7-1-1932
5	376, I. P. C. ..	6-2-1932	16	20-5-1932	20-5-1932
6	$\frac{115}{302}$, I. P. C. ..	13-1-1932	7	20-2-1932	20-2-1932
7	376, I. P. C. ..	2-3-1932	1	10-3-1932	10-3-1932
8	457, I. P. C. ..	13-1-1932	10	16-3-1932	17-3-1932
9	$\frac{115}{302}$, I. P. C. ..	2-2-1932	18	30-3-1932	5-4-1932
10	304, I. P. C. ..	4-3-1932	17	There were no arguments.	11-4-1932
11	457, I. P. C. ..	13-7-1932	7	File not available.	30-8-1932
12	52, Post Office Act	22-1-1932	7	9-4-1932	11-4-1932
13	Ditto ..	22-1-1932	7	9-4-1932	11-4-1932
14	Ditto ..	22-1-1932	7	9-4-1932	11-4-1932
15	365, I. P. C. ..	1-2-1932	44	16-4-1932	28-4-1932
16	$\frac{376}{511}$, I. P. C. ..	10-2-1932	15	13-4-1932	11-5-1932
17	$\frac{325}{149}$, I. P. C. ..	13-6-1932	10	11-4-1932	12-5-1932
18	$\frac{149}{325}$, $\frac{323}{324}$, I. P. C. ...	10-10-1931	23	11-4-1932	12-5-1932
19	$\frac{147}{304}$, I. P. C. ..	14-7-1931	29	File not available.	13-6-1932
20	457, I. P. C. ..	6-2-1932	12	9-4-1932	20-5-1932
21	304, I. P. C. ..	15-4-1932	9	15-6-1932	15-6-1932

LIST OF SECTION 30 CASES FROM 5-1-1932 TO 31-10-1932—CONTINUED.

Serial No.	Section.	Date of institution of each Section 30 case.	Number of witnesses.	Date on which argument was heard.	Date of order.
22	457, I. P. C. ..	23-3-1932	11	21-5-1932	13-6-1932
23	304, I. P. C. ..	19-6-1932	17	File not available.	17-8-1932
24	366, I. P. C. ..	8-10-1931	16	8-6-1932	6-8-1932
25	304 149, I. P. C. ..	23-12-1931	25	11-4-1932	15-6-1932
26	307, I. P. C. ..	10-2-1932	13	17-6-1932	17-6-1932
27	304, I. P. C. ..	26-10-1931	27	File not available.	17-6-1932
28	147 —, I. P. C. ..	14-7-1931	25	12-5-1932	18-6-1932
29	304, I. P. C. ..	1-12-1931	23	1-7-1932	4-7-1932
30	304, I. P. C. ..	15-6-1931	26	File not available.	7-7-1932
31	304, I. P. C. ..	8-12-1931	19	8-7-1932	8-7-1932
32	304, I. P. C. ..	11-11-1931	23	File not available.	9-7-1932
33	325 149, I. P. C. ..	11-11-1931	17	Ditto ...	9-7-1932
34	115 302, I. P. C. ..	29-3-1932	11	Ditto ..	18-7-1932
35	366-A, I. P. C. ..	8-10-1931	17	4-7-1932	19-7-1932
36	365, I. P. C. ..	1-2-1932	48	File not available.	28-4-1932
37	307, I. P. C. ..	4-7-1932	4	22-7-1932	22-7-1932
38	328, I. P. C. ..	18-7-1932	11	19-7-1932	22-7-1932
39	457, I. P. C. ..	1-3-1932	12	23-7-1932	23-7-1932
40	147 308, I. P. C. ..	27-5-1932	15	23-7-1932	3-8-1932
41	368 376, I. P. C. ..	11-4-1932	2	3-8-1932	3-8-1932
42	368 376, I. P. C. ..	11-4-1932	2	3-8-1932	3-8-1932

Serial No.	Section.	Date of institution of each section 30 case.	Number of witnesses.	Date on which argument was heard.	Date of order.
43	376, I. P. C. ..	11-4-1932	2	3-8-1932	3-8-1932
44	395 —, I. P. C. .. 397	6-4-1932	61	File not available.	10-8-1932
45	457, I. P. C. ..	4-4-1932	22	Ditto ..	11-8-1932
46	380, I. P. C. ..	19-4-1932	9	13-6-1932	13-6-1932
47	376, I. P. C. ..	25-8-1932	..	25-8-1932	25-8-1932
48	467, I. P. C. ..	18-7-1932	7	26-8-1932	30-8-1932
49	115 —, I. P. C. .. 302	23-5-1932	14	File not available.	22-9-1932
50	467 —, I. P. C. .. 409	3-11-1931	4	1-9-1932	1-9-1932
51	147 —, I. P. C. .. 308	17-12-1931	31	File not available.	24-9-1932
52	378 —, I. P. C. .. 511	10-10-1932	7	21-10-1932	21-10-1932
53	304, I. P. C. ..	18-7-1932	13	17-10-1932	28-10-1932

DISTRICT BOARD, ROHTAK, AND TENNIS COURTS FOR
OFFICERS CLUB.

(Answer to Question No. 1612, page 140 ante.)

The Honourable Dr. Gekul Chand Narang : (a) A building was constructed by the District Board, Rohtak, for the use not of "an Officers' Club" but of the Rohtak Club, to which officers and other residents are elected, and of which till recently the honourable member asking the question was himself a member. This building was constructed not only for the benefit of the Club but also for use on such occasions as durbars and public functions and meetings.

(b) There are two tennis courts used by the Club, one only being on nazul property in possession of the District Board and the other within the boundaries of the tahsil compound.

(c) No. The District Board has accepted liability for the cost of maintenance of the pavilion but not of the tennis courts.

(d) Rs. 3,000.

(e) Rs. 150 per annum.

KHARKHARA AND CHULIANA DACOITY CASES.

(Answer to Question No. 1618, page 144 ante.)

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a) Yes, in the Chuliana dacoity case only.

(b) Yes, all the accused in the two cases were acquitted.

In the Kharkhara dacoity case there was no irreconcilable discrepancy and there was corroboration on material particulars.

In the Chuliana dacoity case the committing magistrate after hearing the evidence came to the conclusion that it was fit for trial in the Sessions Court and committed it accordingly.

DEPUTATION OF PANDIT DEOKI NANDAN TO DISTRICT BOARD, ROHTAK.

(Answer to Question No. 1639, page 197 ante.)

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : (h) and (j) It has been ascertained that leave and pension contributions were levied from the District Board of Rohtak in accordance with the rules in force from time to time, and that no amount in excess of that prescribed by rules has been levied.

LAND OWNED BY OWNERS OF HER MANDHALIA.

(Answer to Question No. 1643, page 199 ante.)

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sir Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) and (b) Government regrets that it does not appear to be in possession of reliable information, as the revenue records do not appear to agree with sale deeds, &c.

(c) Yes.

(d) No.

(e) No.

(f) Does not arise.

RANGOI CANAL.

(Answer to Question No. 1657, page 214 ante.)

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sir Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) A list of the villages in the Hissar district which used to receive irrigation from the Rangoi canal is attached.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes. It did not rise very high.

(d) The following villages were irrigated by the Rangoi canal but not to their usual extent :—

Tahsil Fatehabad.

1. Ghaswa.
2. Chimmon.
3. Kalandargarh.
4. Burj.
5. Mohammadpur Sotar.
6. Chandoh Kalan.
7. Chandoh Khurd.
8. Shehnal.
9. Ahrwan.

Tahsil Hissar.

1. Mowad Boghawali.
2. Mowad Begumwall.
3. Shakarpura.
4. Ratta Theh.
5. Karandi.
6. Rupanwall.
7. Dharsul Khurd.
8. Dher.

(e) Yes.

(f) The reason stated is only partly true. The main reason was that water flowed only for a short time and not at full flood.

(g) No staff is employed by the District Board for its maintenance and supervision as the canal has practically been abandoned.

(h) A statement showing the yearly expenditure since 1920 for its maintenance and upkeep is attached.

Statement showing expenditure on Rangoi canal.

1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1,526 12 4	682 1 10	578 14 0	156 5 6	452 11 6	100 0 0

1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
105 10 0	108 0 0	114 15 0	108 9 0	99 0 0	90 0 0

NOTE.—From 1925-26 nothing has been spent on the maintenance of the canal except by way of chaukidar employed at rest house Ahrwan—attached to the Rangoi canal.

List showing the names of the villages in the Hissar district which used to receive irrigation from the Rangoi canal.

Tahsil Fatehabad.

1. Ghaswa.
2. Chimmon.
3. Kalandargarh.
4. Burj.
5. Chandoh Khurd.
6. Chandoh Kalan.
7. Mohammadpur Sotar.
8. Raipur.
9. Sukhmanpur.
10. Shaikhupur Sotar.
11. Shehnal.
12. Ahrwan.

13. Bhirrana.
14. Majra.
15. Kattan Kheri.
16. Boswal.
17. Razabad.
18. Ayalki.
19. Mallahar.
20. Dhir.
21. Khanpur.
22. Khan Muhammad.
23. Basti Bhiwan.
24. Fatehabad.

Tahsil Hissar.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Mewad Roghanwali. | 6. Rupanwali. |
| 2. Mewad Begumwali. | 7. Dharsul Khurd. |
| 3. Shakarpura. | 8. Dher. |
| 4. Ratta Theh. | 9. Nanheri. |
| 5. Karandi. | |

LYALLPUR CATTLE FAIR.

(Answer to Question No. 1664, page 218 ante.)

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : (a) Yes, in the case of such persons as were not residents of the Lyallpur town.

(b) Government left it to district boards to fix the scale in question, but they suggested that the rate should not be more than Rs. 5 a day or less than Rs. 2-8-0 a day.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes.

(e) The reason why the District Board decided that members who were appointed judges should also be paid remuneration at the rate of Rs. 5 per day was that such members had in the past received in addition to their ordinary travelling allowance refreshments at the expense of the Board and such refreshments were not supplied this year. It was feared that, if a distinction was drawn between members and others, members of the Board would refuse to work as judges and the services of certain experts would be lost to the Board.

(f) Not in cash.

(g) Does not arise.

INDUSTRIAL SURVEYORS, &C.

(Answer to Question No. 1701, page 240 ante.)

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : (a) and (b) The information has been collected and can be seen in the office of the Director of Industries at Lahore as the statement would be too long to be delivered in the Council and would cause an unnecessary and heavy expenditure for printing, &c.

(c) The claims of Muslims are duly considered on the occurrence of vacancies.

EXAMINING BOARD FOR ENGINEERS.

(Answer to Question No. 1719, page 281 ante.)

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sir Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) There is no such examining board.

(b) to (i) Do not arise.

EXAMINING BOARD FOR ENGINEERS.

(Answer to Question No. 1720, page 282 ante.)

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sir Sikander Hyat Khan : The honourable member is referred to the answer to Council question *1719 above.

INDUSTRIAL AND WEAVING INSTITUTIONS.
(Answer to Question No. 1768, page 808 ante.)

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : A statement is laid on the table.

Statement showing number of students who passed the final examinations of Industrial institutions and the numbers studying therein on 1st July 1932.

Serial No.	Name of institution.	NUMBER OF STUDENTS WHO PASSED THE FINAL COURSE.			NUMBER OF STUDENTS STUDYING ON 1ST JULY 1932.		
		Total	Belonging to Industrial classes.	Belonging to non-Industrial classes.	Total	Belonging to Industrial classes.	Belonging to non-Industrial classes.
(a) Industrial institutions.							
1	Government Institute of Dyeing and Calico Printing, Shahdara ..	298	132	166	81	32	49
2	Government Hosiery Institute, Ludhiana ..	186	79	107	63	17	46
3	Mayo School of Arts, Lahore ..	559	453	106	272	166	106
4	Government Technical School, Lahore	960	720	240	688	627	61
5	Government Wood Working Institute, Jullundur ..	..	..	..	66	28	38
6	Government Metal Works Institute, Ambala ..	2	1	1	60	23	37
7	Government Metal Works Institute, Sialkot ..	..	..	..	51	12	39
8	Government Industrial School, Ferozepore ..	65	46	19	204	135	69
9	Government Industrial School, Kasur ..	48	21	27	136	70	66
10	Ditto ditto Multan	176	131	45	272	172	100
11	Ditto ditto Sialkot	133	127	6	97	61	36
12	Ditto ditto Gujrat	120	102	18	126	82	44
13	Government Industrial School, Hoshiarpur ..	151	148	3	115	75	40
14	Government Industrial School, Gujranwala ..	21	5	16	95	42	53
15	Government Industrial School, Jullundur ..	18	6	12	135	50	85
16	Government Industrial School, Ambala Cantonment. ..	8	5	3	81	31	50
17	Government Industrial School, Rawalpindi ..	16	8	8	137	69	68
18	Government Industrial School, Sargodah ..	19	5	14	108	29	79

Serial No.	Name of institution.	NUMBER OF STUDENTS WHO PASSED THE FINAL COURSE.			NUMBER OF STUDENTS STUDYING ON 1ST JULY 1932.		
		Total.	Belonging to Industrial classes.	Belonging to non-Industrial classes.	Total.	Belonging to Industrial classes.	Belonging to non-Industrial classes.
(a) Industrial institutions—conold.							
19	Government Industrial School, Kulu ..	..	..	..	21	17	4
20	Government Industrial School, Dera Ghazi Khan	5	35	16	118	82	36
21	Government Industrial School, Rohtak ..	47	24	23	117	60	48
22	Ditto ditto Amritsar	97	44	53	239	139	100
23	Government Industrial School, Montgomery	12	6	6	118	58	60
24	Government Industrial School, Ludhiana	14	9	5	107	53	54
25	Government Industrial School, Lyallpur	70	22	48	184	46	138
26	Government Industrial School, Jhang ..	5	4	1	108	42	66
27	Ditto ditto Bhiwani	..	..	..	60	34	26
28	Ditto ditto Rewari	11	11	..	51	35	16
29	Ditto ditto Panipat	10	9	1	78	54	24
30	Government Zenana Industrial School, Lahore	170*	..	..	227	49	178
31	Lady Maynard Industrial School, Lahore	101*	..	..	132	..	132
32	School for the Blind, Lahore ..	98	1	97	21	..	21
(b) Weaving institutions.							
1	Government Central Weaving Institute, Amritsar	355	290	65	61	15	46
2	Government Demonstration Weaving Factory, Shahdara	39	23	16	42	26	16

*Separate figures for students belonging to Industrial and non-Industrial classes are not available.

NOTE.—The figures of boys under column "No. of students who passed the final course" have been computed from the year of establishment of the institutions started after 1920 and from the year 1920 in respect of institutions existing previous to 1920.

NOTE.—For the purposes of this answer "industrial" and "non-industrial" has been taken to mean "artisan" and "non-artisan."

DECREES ON PRIVATE AWARDS.

(Answer to Question No. 1818, page 359 ante.)

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik :

(b) Rs. 21,03,594.

(c) Rs. 2,02,452.

DUST STORM IN LYALLPUR.

(Answer to Question No. 1870, page 394 ante.)

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sir Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) On October 4th.

(b) No.

(c) Not to any serious extent.

(d) No.

(e) No.

LAND REVENUE AND ARIANA FOR MAKKI AND TORIA.

(Answer to Question No. 1875, page 415 ante.)

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sir Sikander Hyat Khan : (a) It is believed that a *kharif* and a *rabi* crop are never sown on the same date, but they are sometimes sown in the same field in which case each is assessed.

(b) Yes, except that they are not sown on the same date, so far as is known.

(c) No.

(d) No. The usual practice is to sow a leguminous *rabi* crop with a *kharif* crop in which case both crops probably give a full yield.

(e) The justification is that both crops probably give a full yield and take more water than a single crop.

HINDU STUDENTS IN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

(Answer to Question No. 1907, page 441 ante.)

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : (1) Yes.

(2) In the log book of one school only the following remark was recorded :—

“The school somehow does not seem to have attracted Hindu students in sufficient numbers.”

(3) Yes.

(4) No.

(5) No.

(6) Yes. The facts are as follows :—

In 1931-32 in all industrial institutes and schools 170 Hindus received scholarships amounting to Rs. 15,709 while 285 Muslims received scholarships amounting to Rs. 24,402. In the year

1932-33, up to the end of October 78 Hindus had been awarded scholarships amounting to Rs. 8,775 while 144 Muslims had been awarded scholarships amounting to Rs. 5,904. The relative position of the two communities as regards the total amount received was unchanged and as regards the number of scholarship holders the relative position of Hindus was slightly worse than in the previous year.

STATUTORY AGRICULTURIST CIVIL DEBTORS.

(Answer to Question No. 1927, page 453 ante.)

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik :

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
(a)	89	124	91	90
(b)	86	55	46	49

AGRICULTURIST DEBTORS.

(Answer to Question No. 1928, page 453 ante.)

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik :

1928	..	..	..	..	99
1929	..	..	..	..	153
1930	..	..	..	..	180
1931	..	..	..	..	132

SALE OF RESIDENTIAL HOUSES OF AGRICULTURISTS.

(Answer to Question No. 1929, page 453 ante.)

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : None.

AREA UNDER SUGARCANE AND COTTON IN ROHTAK DISTRICT.

(Answer to Question No. 1930, page 453 ante.)

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sir Sikander Hyat Khan :

	(i) SUGARCANE.		(ii) COTTON.	
	Irrigat- ed.	Unirri- gated.	Irrigat- ed.	Unirri- gated.
(a) Normal area	33,543	807	31,345	10,243
(b) Area during the current year ..	37,595	294	30,436	4,496

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION IN ROHTAK DISTRICT.

(Answer to Question No. 193, page 454 ante.)

The Honourable Malik Sir Firoz Khan Noon :

				Rural areas.	Urban areas.
(a)	..	..	..	277	6
(b)	..	..	..	35,086	3,682
(c)	..	..	..	16,922	1,860
(d)	(i)	..	..	277	..
	(ii)	..	..	773	..

HANSI-BHIWANI ROAD.

(Answer to Question No. 1951, page 461 ante.)

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

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d) The honourable member is referred to the reply given to part (b) of his starred council question No. 2837¹ asked in 1929.

(e) 26 miles.

CHAUDHRI MUHAMMAD DIN, SECRETARY, MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE,
LYALLPUR.

(Answer to Question No. 1982, page 495 ante.)

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : (a) Chaudhri Muhammad Din was a lent officer. By section 44 (2) of the Punjab Municipal Act a Committee is required to give one month's notice before dispensing with the services of such an officer, in the absence of a written contract to the contrary. Chaudhri Muhammad Din was engaged on a written contract which terminated on May the 30th, 1932. The Committee had not on that date decided whether to dispense with his services or not, but on July, the 22nd, a resolution dispensing with his services was passed. It was discussed by the Committee whether one month's previous notice to Government was necessary, and the president decided that the resolution was in order, holding that as the contract had terminated, the Committee had the right to dispense with the employee's services at any time, but that the resolution should be so worded as to leave the Deputy Commissioner such time as he might require for arranging Chaudhri Muhammad Din's posting. Indeed as the resolution for the termination of his services also included a provision for a month's compulsory leave for the officer, the condition of one month's notice was practically satisfied.

(b) The answer has been given in (a).

(c) Reply to the first part has been given in (a). The Government could under section 44 (2) of the Act have refused to take back its officer before one month from the receipt of notice, but can obviously consult its own convenience, and in this case the Government did not find itself inconvenienced.

¹Volume XIII, page 196.

SENATE AND SYNDICATE OF THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.

(Answer to Question No. 2042, page 562 ante.)

The Honourable Malik Sir Firoz Khan Noon : (a) The number of members of the Senate and the Syndicate of the Punjab University stationed at present in—though not necessarily belonging to—the towns of Lahore, Amritsar, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, Multan and Ambala :—

Syndicate.

Lahore	..	..	..	16
Amritsar	..	..	..	1
Other towns	..	..	..	Nil.

Senate.

Lahore	..	..	..	63 (including 2 at Moghalpura).
Amritsar	..	..	..	4
Rawalpindi	..	..	..	1
Multan	..	..	..	1
Other towns	..	..	..	Nil.

(b) The number of members of the Senate and the Syndicate stationed in each of the five revenue divisions is—

Syndicate.

Lahore Division	..	..	..	17
Others	..	..	..	Nil.

Senate.

Lahore Division	..	..	..	67
Rawalpindi Division	..	..	..	1
Multan Division	..	..	..	1
Others	..	..	..	Nil.

(c) This information is not available and can only be obtained from the members of the Senate and the Syndicate.

(d) 15 elected and 60 nominated.

(e) and (f) Government does not nominate members of the Senate. All members not appointed by statute or elected are nominated by the Chancellor. Under the present constitution of the University there is no question of nominating rural or urban interests. The main interests to be considered in nominations are academic, and include the chief divisions of University teaching. The major part of the Degree, Honours Course, M.A., Post Graduate and Research teaching, whether University or collegiate in character, happens to be concentrated at Lahore and, with the exception of the Lyallpur Agricultural College, all the professional degree colleges are also situated at Lahore. Lahore therefore, of necessity, looms largely in nominations. The whole subject of the representation of interests in the executive or academic administration of the University is engaging the attention of the Punjab University Enquiry Committee.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER, LAHORE.

(Answer to Question No. 2053, page 608 ante.)

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : Yes, it is a fact. In order to prevent waste of money the Executive Officer entered into the contract on his own authority and this he was empowered to do under section 6 (1) of the Municipal (Executive Officer) Act.

BUILDING INSPECTOR, LAHORE MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE.

(Answer to Question No. 2054, page 608 ante.)

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : The employee in question was appointed by the Executive Officer as officiating building inspector in place of a permanent employee under suspension and the Committee subsequently approved Executive Officer's action. No senior employee was passed over. Another employee was recommended for the post by the Secretary, but before the appointment under consideration was made that employee had already been appointed to another post on higher salary.

STENOGRAPHER TO THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER, LAHORE.

(Answer to Question No. 2055, page 609 ante.)

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Naarang : (a) Yes. The Junior Vice-President in his capacity as Acting President of the Lahore Municipality appointed a stenographer on Rs. 75 per mensem, without any incremental grade on the recommendation of the Finance Sub-Committee in anticipation of the Committee's sanction. Provision for this post had to be made according to the resolution of the Finance Sub-Committee in the revised budget. This appointment was made in anticipation of the Committee's sanction as according to a resolution of the Committee no meetings were to be held before the middle of October. The appointment was necessary in the interest of work.

(b) The appointment was made as explained in reply to (a).

(c) The lien of the vacant post of the Attendance Officer was given to the stenographer so appointed from September to October only to meet technical difficulties.

(d) There was no third Attendance Officer as this post had been abolished a year back.

(e) The three peons were appointed on October 5th when the provision for the post of the stenographer to the Executive Officer was to be made.

(f) Yes.

LAHORE MUNICIPAL ENQUIRY COMMITTEE REPORT.

(Answer to Question No. 2056, page 609 ante.)

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : It is difficult to give an exhaustive list of steps taken in consequence of the Inquiry Committee's report. As regards the advisability of action against the Committee as a whole, and against its members and employees, information is contained in a Government *communiqué* which has just been issued, of which a copy is attached to the reply¹. As regards the other proposals of the Inquiry

¹ Kept in the Library.

Committee, the newly elected Municipal Committee, soon after assuming charge of its office, passed a resolution on 11th March 1932, accepting proposals of a special sub-committee which considered the Inquiry Committee's report, and recommended adoption of most of the suggestions and measures of reform contained in the Inquiry Committee's Report, Parts I and II. A copy of the sub-committee's report is attached. To some of these practical effect has already been given, while others are still under consideration. A summary of the suggestions adopted by the Committee so far is given below:—

1. The Committee,—*vide* their resolution No. 154/3, dated 18th June 1932, have adopted in principle the suggestion made in paragraph 16 of the Inquiry Committee's report, Part II, that the terminal tax barriers should be coterminous with the Municipal limits. The matter is at present being considered by a special sub-committee.

2. Measures for enforcing the payment of the dog tax (*vide* paragraph 18 of the Report) have now been taken.

3. The suggestion made in paragraph 27 regarding the imposition of an entertainment tax was mooted by the Committee years ago, but the Government could not then see their way to accept it. The principle has, however, now been accepted by the Government and the matter is again under consideration by the Committee.

4. The suggestion made in paragraph 29 of the Inquiry Committee's Report for the introduction of a scheme of continuous audit put forward by the Examiner, Local Fund Accounts, Punjab, was adopted by the Committee,—*vide* resolution No. 494/7, dated 19th March 1932, and is now in force in the Lahore Municipality.

5. The suggestion for *thara* bye-laws contained in paragraph 41 of the Inquiry Committee's Report was adopted by the Committee,—*vide* resolution No. 324, dated 22nd February 1932, but the question of the final shape of the proposed *thara* bye-laws is still under correspondence between Government and the Committee.

6. The Committee, by resolution No. 25, dated 9th April 1932, decided to dispense with the services of M. Abdur Rahim, Municipal Engineer, on the basis of charges brought against him in the Report. On the other hand they decided, after inquiry, in favour of two employees M. Muhammad Mubarak, Additional Clerk to the Legal Adviser, (paragraph 158 of the report), and M. Din Muhammad, Water Works Superintendent, (paragraph 153 of the report). As, however, the correctness of the decisions appeared to the Government extremely doubtful, further inquiry is being made by the Deputy Commissioner, Lahore, under the powers vested in him by section 41 of the Municipal Act.

7. The Committee, by resolutions Nos. 2 and 3 of 2nd April 1932, decided to overhaul the engineering and accounts branches, with a view to economising and ensuring greater efficiency. The Committee have not yet decided finally about the accounts branch, but have effected by very considerable reductions in almost every other department, especially in the engineering branch. 181 posts in all have been abolished, and 11 are being left vacant indefinitely. The saving on the posts retrenched is practically Rs. 50,000 per annum and that on the posts left vacant about Rs. 18,000 per annum.

8. With reference to paragraph 153 of the Inquiry Committee's Report the Committee has under consideration a proposal to replace the present system of accounting by a system of contracts similar to that obtaining in Government treasuries and in banks. This suggestion if adopted will preclude all possibility of misappropriation and embezzlement of Municipal money by cashiers.

9. With reference to chapter XVII of the report, the Committee,—*vide* resolution No. 26, dated 9th April 1932,—appointed a special sub-committee to report for necessary action the cases of all corrupt and inefficient employees in the service of the Committee. This report has not so far been laid before the Committee.

10. The suggestion mentioned in paragraph 21 of the Inquiry Committee's Report, part II, is being observed. A regular register is being maintained of all new water connections and a staff of waste water detectives has been engaged to report all unregistered water connection. Strict orders have been issued for the guidance of the building inspectors in respect of reporting the cases of deviations and unauthorised constructions, and of action being taken on cases of evasion.

11. The suggestions contained in paragraphs 25 and 71 regarding building plans and applications are being followed. Orders were issued fixing a certain time within which building plans are to be disposed of by the various officials and officers of the Committee and explanation is required of any delay over 25 days from the receipt of a plan.

12. Lists of all *tharas* within the Municipal area are being prepared with a view to enforce the suggestions contained in paragraph 41 of the Inquiry Committee's Report, part II, and to compel the owners of the *tharas* abutting on public streets to pay rent.

13. With reference to paragraph 71, the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads, has been requested to prescribe qualifications for the Building inspectors to be employed by the Committee, for the consideration of the Committee.

14. The suggestions made in paragraph 78 of the report, regarding lay-out plans, are being followed by the Committee; and the Executive Officer issued orders that in future plans would not be sanctioned by him in the absence of lay-out plans. It may be mentioned that the Committee had, for a very long time failed to effect the preparation of the site plans and maps necessary for the making of a lay-out plan for the very important newly developed area between the Upper Bari Doab Canal and Lahore Cantonment; but have now after some reminders from Government, submitted them to the Town Improvement Committee.

15. As suggested in paragraph 89 more effective control is now exercised over the entire sanitary staff, with the result that the sanitation of the town has considerably improved.

16. As recommended in paragraph 151, orders have been issued for recruitment of graduates in preference to under-graduates and matriculates.

17. Arrangements are being made for the preparation of a register of immoveable municipal property under the supervision of the Revenue Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner.

BREACH OF EMBANKMENTS OF ISLAM WEIR.

(Answer to Question No. 2063, page 613 ante.)

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sir Sikander Hyat Khan : (a)

Yes.

(b) The lands between the outer protection embankment known as the ring bund and the river which are annually submerged during the summer months were acquired; the lands between the ring bund and the Right Retired Embankment were not acquired as they are seldom liable to be flooded and the cultivators objected to the acquisition of such lands and even to the construction of the ring bund, on the plea that it would deprive them of the benefits of *sailab* irrigation. To satisfy them outlets were given through the ring bund at such places as they desired, and on the written understanding that Government would not be held responsible for any damage to crops by flooding.

(c) Yes.

(d) During the months of July and August the river remained continuously high for a long period and eroded the bank in one position up to the ring bund. On 31st August 1932, the river rose exceptionally high and flooded the area between the ring bund and the Retired Embankment. Some mud buildings collapsed and damage was done to two fields of *joar* and two of cotton, and it is alleged that Rs. 10 worth was *bhusa* destroyed.

(e) The land in question is classed in the settlement records as "*hithar*" and has periodically been subjected to flooding previous to the construction of the headworks, and the level of the water on 31st August 1932 was not higher than the usual high flood level at the same place as was ascertained and placed on record in 1922, before the headworks were designed. Government does not therefore consider that compensation is due for the slight damage which has been done.

TOUTS.

(Answer to Question No. 2070, page 616 ante.)

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a) A statement is enclosed.
(b) and (c) Nil.

Statement.

1. Delhi	..	Nil.	15. Gujranwala	..	2
2. Hissar	..	1	16. Gujrat	..	Nil.
3. Gurgaon	..	Nil.	17. Shahpur	..	Nil.
4. Karnal	..	Nil.	18. Jhang	..	Nil.
5. Rohtak	..	Nil.	19. Jhelum	..	Nil.
6. Ambala	..	8	20. Rawalpindi	..	1
7. Hoshiarpur	..	Nil.	21. Attock	..	2
8. Jullundur	..	10	22. Mianwali	..	6
9. Ludhiana	..	1	23. Montgomery	..	Nil.
10. Ferozepore	..	1	24. Lyallpur	..	Nil.
11. Lahore	..	2	25. Sheikhupura	..	Nil.
12. Amritsar	..	Nil.	26. Multan	..	Nil.
13. Gurdaspur	..	Nil.	27. Dera Ghazi Khan	..	Nil.
14. Sialkot	..	Nil.			

UNPAID PROBATIONERS.

(Answer to Question No. 2095, page 629 ante.)

Mr. C. C. Garbett :

(a) (i) 6 since 1930.

(ii) 2 since 1932.

(iii) (a) 13 since 1931.

(b) 2 since 1932.

(b) None.

(c) They are undergoing training voluntarily.

(d) When their turn for paid appointments comes round.

IRRIGATION IN KAMALIA.

(Answer to Question No. 2101, page 679 ante.)

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sir Sikander Hyat Khan : (a)
No. Water has been given for *rabi* also.

(b) No, this is not a fact.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No. The Lower Bari Doab Canal is supplied from the Chenab river and is not dependent for its supplies on the Ravi water.

(e) Does not arise. Irrigation has, however, been provided from the Burala Extension.

(f) Does not arise.

ARIANA ON TOBACCO AND CHILLIES.

(Answer to Question No. 2107, page 689 ante.)

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sir Sikander Hyat Khan : (a)
Occasionally in some districts.

(b) No : tobacco is *zaid rabi* and chillies are *kharij* crop.

(c) Tobacco is usually cut about June, whereas chillies usually mature about September and consequently take water longer.

(d) Not always: the practice varies according to the date of sowing, that is to say, whether the date of sowing is in the *zaid rabi* or *kharif* season.

(e) They are different crops.

TAX ON GOODS OF THE SUGAR MILL AT LYALLPUR.

(Answer to Question No. 2109, page 684 ante.)

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

(b) Yes.

(c) The Municipal Committee have collected terminal tax only on those articles of the sugar mill which were carried through the Railway goods shed gate and thus passed before the Terminal Tax Railway Barrier.

(d) Rs. 69-15-9.

(e) The tax charged is legal and therefore the question of refund does not arise.

(f) and (h) In the case of municipalities where terminal tax is collected through the Railway agency articles intended for immediate export are not at present exempt from payment of the tax. The question of their exemption is under the consideration of Government. In the case of road borne goods or where the Municipal Committee has not arranged for the collection of terminal tax by Railway Administration goods intended for immediate export can be carried through the municipality free of tax under a pass to be obtained in accordance with the procedure laid down in rule VI-9 of the Municipal Account Code.

(g) Yes, but it is collected by the Municipal Committee through its own agency.

(i) In view of the answer given above no answer to this is required.

REVENUE FROM DATE CROP.

(Answer to Question No. 2119, page 694 ante.)

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

(b) No. There is a rule that when a garden containing fruit trees which have been assessed separately is destroyed, the revenue may be partially or completely remitted according to the degree of damage suffered.

(c) Yes, but the zamindars in most cases had sold the fruit before it was damaged. No remission was, therefore, allowed on dates.

(d) The matter is under consideration.

CIVIL AND VETERINARY HOSPITALS IN TODA TEK SINGH.

(Answer to Question No. 2129, page 700 ante.)

The Honourable Malik Sir Firoz Khan Noon : (a) There are 29 civil and 16 veterinary hospitals and dispensaries in the district,

(b) Six civil and four veterinary hospitals.

(c) Considering the financial condition of the province and the district board, the present number of civil dispensaries cannot be increased, but on the whole this area, as compared with some other parts of the province, has reason not to be discontented. It is a fact that four veterinary hospitals are not sufficient to meet the demands of the zamindars, among whom there is a much keener demand for veterinary service than previously.

ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

DAMAGE TO GRAM KEPT IN POLICE STATION, RENALA KHURD.

(Answer to Question No. 265, page 58 ante.)

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sir Sikander Hyat Khan : (i)

(a) No.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(ii) (a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) None. The official concerned has died.

REMISION OF LAND REVENUE AND ABIANA.

(Answer to Question No. 305, page 54 ante.)

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sir Sikander Hyat Khan : The information is contained in the statements attached.¹

EDUCATION SERVICE, LAHORE DISTRICT BOARD.

(Answer to Question No. 318, page 54 ante.)

The Honourable Malik Sir Firoz Khan Noon : (a) 11. The number of headmasters appointed communitywise is:—

Hindus 8; Muslims 7; Sikh 1.

It may be added for the honourable member's information—

(i) that all these schools are located in backward rural areas and each was given a headmaster belonging to the community that predominated in that area,

(ii) that in order to safeguard the interests of minorities a Muslim headmaster was invariably given a non-Muslim second master and *vice versa*,

(iii) that all the appointments were made with the concurrence of the chairmen and presidents of the local bodies concerned.

(b) Out of the number mentioned in (a) three were subsequently provincialized in the time of Khan Bahadur Shaikh Nur Ilahi and two in that of Rai Sahib Chaudhri Gian Singh.

(c) The number of trained graduates communitywise who were recruited to the Board service in the Lahore division during the period mentioned above is—

Hindus 34; Muslims 59; Sikhs 12; Christian 1.

¹ Kept in the Library.

The honourable member will, however, be interested to know that in April 1927, the year when Khan Bahadur Shaikh Nur Elahi was appointed Inspector of Training Institutions, Punjab, the number of Muslim senior English masters in Government high schools in the Lahore division was 25 against 57 non-Muslims, i.e., only 30.5 per cent. of the total, and in Board schools teaching English the number of Muslim headmasters was only 4 against 29 non-Muslims or 12 per cent. of the total.

(d) Three Board high schools were started in 1931 and one Sikh and two Muslim headmasters were appointed therein.

(e) Hindus 11; Muslims 20; Sikhs 8; and Christian 1.

(f) Hindus 6; Muslims 5; Sikhs 3.

(g) The number of recognised Board high schools in the division is 12. Out of these 1 has a Hindu headmaster, 2 Sikh headmasters and 9 Muslim headmasters.

(h) The number of headmasters in Government, Board and aided high schools in the Lahore division communitywise is—

					<i>Per cent.</i>
Hindus	..	..	..	..	28 or 32.4
Muslims	..	..	..	..	26 or 36.6
Sikhs	..	..	..	..	14 or 20
Christians	..	..	..	..	8 or 11

The percentages of population in the division communitywise are—

					<i>Per cent.</i>
Hindus	..	..	..	..	17.9
Muslims	..	..	..	..	58
Sikhs	..	..	..	..	18.9
Christians	..	..	..	..	4.8

The corresponding figures for the whole province are—

					<i>Per cent.</i>
Hindu headmasters	..	..	..	..	37.8
Muslim headmasters	..	..	..	..	33.1
Sikh headmasters	..	..	..	..	20.8
Christian headmasters	..	..	..	..	8.6

Population—

					<i>Per cent.</i>
Hindus	..	..	..	..	26.8
Muslims	..	..	..	..	66.5
Sikhs	..	..	..	..	12.9
Christians	..	..	..	..	1.5

(i) The figures given in (h) indicate that the educational interests of the Hindu community are more than adequately protected in the Lahore division as well as in the province. Therefore, Government sees no reason for taking any specific action in this case.

(j) Government has not laid down any rules or procedure for making appointments or promotions in board schools except that where powers have been delegated to educational officers, these powers are exercised in consultation with and subject to the occurrence of the chairman or presidents of the local bodies concerned.

In the end I sincerely hope that the honourable member will not allow rumours to disturb his good opinion about the officers of the Education department or be the cause of so much expenditure and unnecessary use of the time and labour of an already overworked staff. This Ministry is thoroughly satisfied that Khan Bahadur Sheikh Nur Elahi is one of our most competent and just officers.

RETRENCHMENT OF EUROPEAN AND INDIAN OFFICERS.

(Answer to question No. 341, page 55 ante.)

The Hon'ble Sir Henry Craik : A statement is laid on the table.¹

SECRETARIES OF DISTRICT BOARDS IN THE AMBALA DIVISION.

(Answer to Question No. 403, page 60 ante.)

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : A statement giving the information required is attached.

Statement.

Name of District Board.	QUALIFICATIONS, CASTE AND PAY OF SECRETARIES OF DISTRICT BOARDS IN THE AMBALA DIVISION.		
	Educational qualifications.	Caste.	Present Pay.
			Rs.
Hissar	Matric.	Jat	Permensem. 225
Rohtak	Do.	Do.	200
Gurgaon	B. A. ..	Do.	310
Karnal	Matric.	Kayasth Bhatnagar.	250
Ambala	Do.	Jaini.	250

2. There is no wholetime Secretary in the District Board, Simla. The Superintendent, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Simla, acts as Secretary and is paid an allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem.

PREFERENCE TO AGRICULTURISTS FOR DISTRICT BOARD SERVICE.

(Answer to Question No. 406, page 61 ante.)

The Honourable Dr. Gokul Chand Narang : The District Boards of Karnal and Ambala in the Ambala division have passed resolutions on the subject of grant of preferential treatment to agriculturists in the matter of employment in their service. The District Board of Gurgaon has reserved two posts of clerks for agriculturists. Copies of their resolutions are attached.

¹ Kept in the Library.

Copy of resolution No. 14, passed by the Karnal District Board in its meeting held on the 19th March 1925.

14..... Vide D. B. Resolution No. 18, dated 12th February 1925.

Proposal of Ch. Singh Ram, member, District Board, that according to the orders of the Government 70 per cent. of the employment should be given to zamindars. But these orders are not observed in District Board office. He suggests that the orders should be complied with in the future and their proportion should be distributed among the Hindus and Mohammedans according to the district population.

Resolution.—Resolved that appointments under this District Board shall ordinarily be appointed between Hindus and Muslims in proportion to their respective populations within the jurisdiction of the District Board (Hindus for this rule to include Hindus and all others who are not Muslims).

In each of these classes 70 per cent. of the appointments should ordinarily be given to agriculturists.

Copy of a resolution No. 28 passed at the Ambala District Board meeting held on 11th January 1930.

28..... Read proposal, dated 11th November 1929 of Chaudhri Hazara Singh, member in charge, tehsil Kharar, with remarks thereon by District Board office, D. I. S. and D. E., and orders of Chairman on the remarks of each.

Proposals are :—

- (a) No school be opened or closed without the opinion of circle members and that applications for new schools be invited in tehsil D. B. offices and from there be sent on to sadar with the opinions of circle members and even zaildars.
- (b) Small damaged culverts on Kharar-Banaur road be repaired as soon as possible.
- (c) Kharar-Banaur road be rolled out and made suitable for motor traffic.
- (d) Bridge over Tangri Nallah on Ambala-Nagal road at a distance of one mile from Nagal lying broken for many years be repaired as a special case.
- (e) Recruitment of non-agriculturists in the District Board services be stopped for future till the number of agriculturists becomes equal to their proportion in population.

Resolution—

- (a) Unnecessary.
- (b) D. E.'s report read.
- (c) D. E.'s report read.
- (d) Resolved that the work be done when funds permit.
- (e) Resolved that so far as possible preference be given to agriculturists.

STATUTORY AGRICULTURISTS IN DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICES.

(Answer to Question No. 471, page 396 ante.)

The Honourable Captain Sardar Sir Sikander Hyat Khan : A statement containing the required information is laid on the table.

Statement showing the particulars regarding statutory agriculturists among Hindu and Muslim employees in certain Deputy Commissioners' offices.

District.	Total strength of the clerical establishment.	NUMBER OF HINDUS AND MUSLIMS ON THE ESTABLISHMENT.		PROPORTION OF HINDUS AND MUSLIMS IN THE POPULATION.		NUMBER OF AGRICULTURISTS AMONG HINDU AND MUSLIM EMPLOYEES IN THIS ESTABLISHMENT.	
		Hindus.	Muslims.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Hindus.	Muslims.
Hisar	36	36	69.09	30.31	5	23
Rohitak	44	27	82.63	17.37	22	9
Gurgaon	52	31	67.06	32.95	17	28
Karnal	49	32	68.89	31.11	16	24
		(77 including 5 posts vacant)	..				
		(72 including 1 Christian)	..				
		(84 including 1 post vacant)	..				
		(82 including 1 Sikh)	..				

TEXT BOOKS FOR MATRIC CLASSES.

(Answer to Question No. 502, page 467 ante.)

The Honourable Malik Sir Firoz Khan Noon : (a) It is not possible to determine the cost price because the University is not a publishing firm and so the overhead charges cannot be determined.

(b) The price of Nisab-i-Urdu is Rs. 2 per copy and that of Nisab-i-Farsi is Re. 1 per copy.

(c) In fixing the sale price the University has always put it at very much lower level than the sale price of similar books for the same purpose.

(d) The University has no information about the cost price of books published by the publishing firms.

(e) This is not a fact so far as the authors and compilers appointed by the University for its work are concerned.

(f) No minimum qualifications are laid down, but the work is always done by a teacher of eminent standing and in almost all cases by persons having foreign qualifications.

PROMOTION OF SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS TO THE PROVINCIAL MEDICAL SERVICE, SELECTION GRADE.

(Answer to Question No. 507, page 469 ante.)

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

(b) There have been 16 vacancies in the first class and one in the second class of the senior (i.e., selection) grade.

(c) There are no such orders.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Yes.

(f) Some of the vacancies will shortly be filled. The reason for appointments not having been made previously was the impending reductions in the cadre of sub-assistant surgeons owing to the closure of dispensaries as a measure of retrenchment and economy both in the Civil and the Irrigation Departments, and the removal from the Punjab List of certain Railway appointments which had hitherto been held by sub-assistant surgeons of the Punjab Establishment; and it was considered desirable to defer promotions to the selection grades until the exact effect of the proposed reductions were known. Uncertainty also exists owing to the abolition of several Canal and Sutlej Valley Project dispensaries being still under consideration.

UNPAID APPRENTICES IN LAHORE MUNICIPAL BOARD SCHOOLS.

(Answer to Question No. 516, page 705 ante.)

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

(b) 14.

(c) No.

(d) This question does not arise.

LEAKAGE OF EXAMINATION PAPERS.

(Answer to Question No. 519, page 706 ante.)

The Honourable Malik Sir Firoz Khan Noon : Part 1 of the Council Question—Yes.

Part 2.—The Vice-Chancellor's conclusions are—

- (i) that the leakage was not due to any irregularity or defect of procedure on the part of the Registrar and his office.
- (ii) that the procedure for ensuring secrecy in regard to the examination papers of the University, while generally satisfactory, is susceptible of improvement at different points, especially in regard to the control of examination centres.

RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS AND SHOPS IN MANDI KRANEWAL.

(Answer to Question No. 527, page 710 ante.)

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

(b) and (c) It is not usual to give the names of private persons in answer to questions and I trust the honourable member will not press me on this point.

(d) For three years.

(e) Yes. The defect has now been corrected.

DISTRICT BOARD, MUZAFFARGAH.

(Answer to Question No. 539, page 716 ante.)

The Honourable Dr. Gobul Chand Narang : (a) 24.

(b) Name of Tahsil. Number of elected members and number of voters in each tahsil.

Muzaffargah
Alipur
Kot Adn
Lahar

(c) Tahsil.	Population (1931)	Number of voters.
Muzaffargah	171,389	6,044
Alipur	152,363	4,071
Kot Adn	110,670	3,581
Lahar	117,953	3,233

(d) The statement attached may be seen.

(e) It appears that no regard was paid to population and voting strength of tahsils.

(f) Yes, except that though the number of voters in the Lahar tahsil is the lowest, the population of that tahsil is more than that of Kot Adn.

(g) Government are issuing directions regarding adjustment of the circles in accordance with population and voting strength. But the revision of electoral circles cannot be completed before the next general elections are due to be held in February 1933, as it would cause too great delay. The policy of Government is that general elections should not be postponed for the purpose of revising wards.

Statement showing the number of District Board voters in each circle of the District Board, Muzaffargarh.

<i>Name of Tahsil.</i>	<i>Name of Wards.</i>	<i>Number of Voters.</i>
Kot Adu	Kot Adu ..	1,358
	Mahmudkot ..	735
	Thatha Gurmani ..	587
	Khar Gharbi ..	601
Alipur	Alipur ..	920
	Jatoi ..	838
	Khanwah ..	360
	Sitpur ..	965
	Shahr Sultan ..	988
Muzaffargarh	Rangpur ..	513
	Muradabad ..	553
	Muzaffargarh ..	1,042
	Basirah ..	1,033
	Rohillanwali ..	771
	Kinjhar ..	718
	Shujra ..	936
	Khangarh ..	1,378
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	Sirahna ..	301
	Lohanch ..	886
	Naushahra ..	650
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