

APPENDIX V.

Province of the Punjab.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

	Area in square miles.	Population.
British territory	99,221	19,576,402
Deduct excluded areas :—		
(a) Lahoul	1,764	7,760
(b) Spiti	2,931	3,629
BALANCE	94,526	19,565,013
Male adults of 20 years of age and over		5,641,206
Do. do. do. literate		544,522
Do. do. do. literate in English		69,823
Hindus—		
Brahmans	720,343	
Non-Brahmans	3,947,726	
Others*	1,738,071	6,406,140
Mubammadans		10,840,499
Sikhs		2,090,915
Indian Christians		158,918
Anglo-Indians		2,966
European British subjects		30,286
Others		35,289
		19,565,013
Total population of municipal towns, cantonments and notified areas		2,171,704
Total population of rural areas		17,393,309
Towns of over 50,000 population—		
Lahore		228,687
Amritsar		152,756
Multan		99,243
Rawalpindi		86,483
Ambala		80,131
Jullundar		69,318
Sialkot		64,869
Ferozepur		50,836

* Includes castes which are not ordinarily admitted to a Hindu temple. Vide page 130, Part I, Punjab Census Report, 1911.

CONSTITUTION OF EXISTING LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

<i>Ex-officio</i> (the Lieutenant-Governor)	1
Nominated, of whom not more than 11 may be officials	17
Elected members—	
(1) by the university of the Punjab	1
(3) by municipal and cantonment committees	4
(3) by district boards	5
(4) by the Punjab Chamber of Commerce	1
	11
TOTAL	29

To which may be added 2 expert members.

NUMBER OF ELECTORS.

Members of municipal and cantonment committees	425
Members of district boards	855

Scheme for the constitution of and elections to the Provincial Legislative Council.

A.—FRANCHISE QUALIFICATIONS.

[In cases other than those falling under qualification (b) for electors in rural areas, where property is held or payments made jointly by the member of a joint family or partnership, the family or partnership shall be adopted as a unit for deciding whether the qualification exists; and the vote shall be exercised in the case of a Hindu joint family by the manager thereof, and in other cases by the member or partner authorised in that behalf by the family or partnership concerned.]

GENERAL DISQUALIFICATIONS OF ELECTORS.

No person will be qualified to vote at any election, if such person

- (a) is a female, or
- (b) is under 21 years of age, or
- (c) is not a British subject or the subject of any State in India,
- or
- (d) has been adjudged by a competent court to be of unsound mind.

QUALIFICATIONS OF ELECTORS.

(i) *Urban Areas, i.e., municipalities, cantonments and notified areas.*

Every person will be entered in the electoral roll of the constituency who has a place of residence in the area or within two miles of the boundary thereof, and

- (a) owns or occupies immovable property of the value of Rs. 5,000,
- or
- (b) pays direct municipal tax of not less than Rs. 50 per annum, or

- (c) owns or occupies premises of an estimated annual rental value of not less than Rs. 120 per annum, or
- (d) pays income tax, or
- (e) is a retired and pensioned officer (commissioned or non-commissioned) of the Indian army, or
- (f) holds a qualification within the area which would entitle him to be entered in the rural roll if the area were not a municipality, cantonment or notified area.

(ii) Rural Areas.

Every person will be entered in the electoral roll of the constituency who has a place of residence in the area, and

- (a) is a lumbarदार,* zaildar, inamdar, or sufedposh, or
- (b) is an owner of land whose holding or share in a holding is assessed to land revenue of not less than Rs. 50 per annum, or
- (c) is a Crown tenant holding land under the Punjab Colonization of Land Act (Punjab Act V of 1912), or a lessee for a term of not less than 10 years under the Waste Land Rules, such land being in either case assessed to land revenue of not less than Rs. 50 per annum, or
- (d) is an assignee of land revenue of not less than Rs. 50 per annum, or
- (e) pays income-tax, or
- (f) is a retired and pensioned officer (commissioned or non-commissioned) of the Indian army.

Separate electorate rolls will be kept for Muhammadans and Sikhs. All other electors will be entered in a general roll. No Muhammadan or Sikh elector will be entered in the roll for the general electorate.

The declaration of an elector that he is a Muhammadan or Sikh shall be accepted by the officer charged with the preparation of the electoral roll, unless he is satisfied that the declaration is not made in good faith, in which case the officer shall record in writing his reasons for refusing to accept the declaration of the elector.

(iii) Landholders' Constituencies.

There will be four constituencies.

Two representatives will be elected by Muhammadans in the landholders' electoral roll, the province being for this purpose divided into two constituencies by the Governor in Council and the electors voting in the constituency in which they have their place of residence.

One representative will be elected by Sikhs in the landholders' electoral roll.

* Where a substitute lumbarदार has been appointed, he will be entered in the roll instead of the lumbarदार.

One representative will be elected by the remainder (*i.e.*, neither Muhammadans nor Sikhs) of the persons in the landholders' electoral roll.

Every landholder will be entered in the electoral roll of each constituency who has a place of residence in the constituency, and

- (a) holds land assessed to an annual land revenue of Rs. 500, or
- (b) is an assignee of land revenue of Rs. 500 per annum, or
- (c) has been recognised by Government as holding an hereditary seat in darbar.

Provided that no landholder shall have more than one vote in any one constituency though he may have more than one of the qualifications above described.*

(iv) University Constituency.

The representative of the Punjab University will be elected by the members of the senate and the honorary fellows of that university, resident in India.

(v) Commerce and Industry Constituencies.

One representative will be elected by the members of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce and the Punjab Trades Association voting jointly, the election being carried out in accordance with regulations to be approved by the Governor in Council. Provision should be made to enable the Governor in Council to revise the method of election for this constituency from time to time in order to meet any alteration in the position or constitution of these associations.†

One representative will be elected by persons whose qualifications will be as follows:—

- (a) being the owner, or a person appointed by the owner for the purpose of voting on his behalf, of a factory situated in the Punjab and subject to the provisions of the Indian Factories Act XII of 1911, no owner being entitled to more than one vote, or
- (b) being appointed for the purpose of voting by any company having a place of business in the Punjab and a paid up capital of not less than Rs. 25,000 and being a company as defined in section 2 of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.

Provided that companies, persons or firms entitled to vote as members of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce or the Punjab Trades Association shall be excluded from this roll.

* The total number of electors for these four seats is estimated at about 2,400.

† The term "member" will include any person entitled to exercise the rights and privileges of membership on behalf and in the name of any firm or joint stock company or corporation registered as a member.

B.—QUALIFICATIONS OF CANDIDATES.

No person will be eligible for election as a member of the Council, if such person

- (a) is not a British subject or a subject of any State in India, or
- (b) is an official, or
- (c) is a female, or
- (d) has been adjudged by a competent court to be of unsound mind, or
- (e) is under 25 years of age, or
- (f) is an uncertificated bankrupt or an undischarged insolvent, or
- (g) has, in circumstances which, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, involve moral turpitude, been (i) dismissed from the service of Government, or (ii) sentenced by a criminal court to imprisonment (such sentence not having subsequently been reversed or remitted or the offender pardoned), or
- (h) has been dismissed or is under suspension from practising as a legal practitioner by order of any competent court, or
- (i) is not registered as an elector in the constituency for which he seeks election.

Provided that in cases (g) and (h) the disqualification may be removed by an order of the Governor in Council in this behalf.

C.—PLURAL VOTING.

At each election to the Council no elector is to vote in more than one of the general, Muhammadan or Sikh constituencies, but an elector will be at liberty, in addition to voting in one of these constituencies, to exercise any votes to which he may be entitled for landholders', university or commerce and industry seats.

D.—CONSTITUTION OF THE COUNCIL.

The Council will be constituted as follows:—

General urban seats	4	
General rural seats	14	
	—	18
Muhammadan urban seats	6	
Muhammadan rural seats	22	
	—	28
Sikh seats		8
Landholders, seats—		
General	1	
Muhammadan	2	
Sikh	1	
		4
University seat		1
Commerce and industry seats		2

Representatives appointed by nomination—

(1) Military interests	1	
(2) Europeans and Anglo-Indians	2	
(3) Indian Christians	1	
(4) Others	2	6

Official seats—

<i>Ex-officio</i>	4	
Nominated	12	16

TOTAL 83

To which may be added by the Governor not more than
2 experts (official or non-official) 2

85

The *ex-officio* members will be the Governor, two members of the Executive Council and the Legal Remembrancer.

E.—LIST OF CONSTITUENCIES.

GENERAL URBAN SEATS—4.

District.	Number of seats.	Male population in thousands.	Estimated number of electors in thousands.
Ambala and Jullundur Divisions	1	226	
Lahore Division (excluding Lahore and Amritsar cities)	1	47	
Lahore and Amritsar cities	1	92	
Rawal Pindi and Multan Divisions	1	112	
	4	477*	

GENERAL RURAL SEATS—14.

Ambala	} 1	193	3	
Simla		291	4	
Karnal		238	4	
Gurgaon		300	5	
Rohtak		271	2½	
Hissar	1			
AMBALA DIVISION	5	1,293	18½	
Kangra	} 1	374	13¼	
Hoshiarpur		267	3½	
Jullundur		323	3	
Ludhiana				
Ferozepur				
JULLUNDUR DIVISION	3	964	8¼	

* *i.e.*, of municipalities and cantonments. The population of notified areas is in these tables included in that of the rural constituencies, as separate figures are not available in all cases.

District.	Number of seats.	Male population in thousands.	Estimated number of electors in thousands.
Lahore	1	247	1
Amritsar	1	158	2½
Gurdaspur	1	243	4
Sialkot	1	—	—
Gujranwala	—	—	—
LAHORE DIVISION	3	653	7½
Gujrat	1	104	1½
Shahpur			
Jhelum			
Rawalpind			
Attock			
Mianwali	—	—	—
RAWALPINDI DIVISION	1	104	1½
Montgomery	1	166	2
Lyalpur			
Jhang	1	101	3
Multan			
Muzaffargarh			
Dera Ghazi Khan			
MULTAN DIVISION	2	267	5
TOTAL	14	3,281	40½

MUHAMMADAN URBAN SEATS—6.

Ambala Division	1	90
Jullundur "	1	84
Lahore " (excluding Lahore and Amritsar cities)	1	85
Lahore and Amritsar cities	1	119
Rawal Pindi Division	1	90
Multan	1	78
	6	546*

MUHAMMADAN RURAL SEATS—22.

Ambala	1	187	2½
Simla			
Karnal			
Gurgaon	1	266	3½
Rohtak			
Hissar			
AMBALA DIVISION	2	453	5½

* *Vide* footnote on preceding page.

District.	Number of seats.	Male population in thousands.	Estimated number of electors in thousands.	
Kangra	1	167	2½	
Hoshiarpur	1	239	2½	
Jullundur	1	211	2	
Ludhiana	1			
Ferozepur	1			
JULLUNDUR DIVISION	3	617	6½	
Lahore	1	256	1½	
Amritsar	1	182	1	
Gurdaspur	1	211	2½	
Sialkot	1	307	4	
Gujranwala	1	324	6	
LAHORE DIVISION	5	1,280	15	
Gujrat	1	354	3½	
Shahpur	1	295	7	
Jhelum	1	226	2½	
Rawalpindi	1	215	2½	
Attock	1	389	3½	
Mianwali	1			
RAWALPINDI DIVISION	5	1,459	18½	
Montgomery	1	210	2½	
Lyallpur	2	286	16½	
Jhang	1	217	4½	
Multan	1	329	3½	
Muzaffargarh	1	262	2	
Dera Ghazi Khan	1	228	1	
MULTAN DIVISION	7	1,532	30½	
TOTAL	22	5,341	76½	

SIKH SEATS--8.

Ambala Division	1	86	1½
Jullundur „	2	446	8
Lahore „	2	426	16½
Rawal Pindi „	1	89	1½
Multan „	2	148	11
TOTAL	8	1,195	38½

In every case where more seats than one are assigned to a division or district, the area will, so far as circumstances permit, be divided into the necessary number of single member constituencies by the Governor in Council.

The total number of electors for the above constituencies is estimated roughly as follows :—

Urban	77,000
Rural	160,000
TOTAL	<u>237,000</u>

The urban electorate will amount to approximately 7.5 per cent. of the male population in urban constituencies, the rural electorate (including the Sikh elector) to 1.6 per cent. of the male population in rural constituencies and the total electorate to 2.2 per cent. of the total male population, or 1.2 per cent. of the total population.

Explanatory Notes.

1. In the qualifications for the urban electorate it has been necessary to include the ownership or occupation of immovable property as there are many municipalities which have no taxation based on annual rental. The term "notified area" denotes a small town, ordinarily of less than 10,000 inhabitants, with a simplified form of municipal self-government.

2. In the qualifications for rural areas, the term 'lumbardar' denotes a village headman. The post is hereditary (though succession requires confirmation by Government); the chief duty of the headman is the collection of revenue and other government dues, but he has also duties in connection with the general administration, such as the reporting of crime. His remuneration consists of a proportion of the revenue collections. The 'zaildar', 'inamdar' and 'safedposh' are rural notables, selected almost entirely from among the headmen of better standing, who receive an annual fee from government for assistance in revenue and administrative matters. The 'Crown tenants' under the Colonization Act are settlers on newly irrigated government lands, who have the status of occupancy tenants pending the period when, under the regulations, they acquire the right to purchase their lands. An assignee of land revenue is a person who has, for services rendered to the British Government or previous administrations, been granted the right to enjoy the revenue assessed on a particular area of land, or receive direct from the revenue payers a definite amount of land revenue.

3. Communal representation is proposed in the landholders' constituencies owing to the difficulty of maintaining otherwise the due proportion of communal seats in the council.

4. The Punjab Chamber of Commerce and the Punjab Trades' Association represent interests mainly European.