

B. R. R. No 350 of 1934

E71

# REPORT

ON THE WORKING OF

E71

## SMALL TOWNS

IN THE

## PUNJAB

DURING THE YEAR

1932-33.

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**Proceedings of the Punjab Government (Ministry of Local Self-Government), in the Local Self-Government (Small Towns) Department, No. 25881, dated the 14th September 1934.**

READ—

The Annual Administration Reports on Small Towns for the year 1932-33.

THE number of small towns in the province at the beginning of Number and constitution of Town Committees 1932-33 was 114. During the course of the year the Small Town of Kalka (Ambala) was raised to municipal status. The number of small towns was thus reduced to 113. The total membership was 754. Of these members 597 were elected and 157 appointed, 55 of the appointed members being officials and the remainder non-officials. Of the Presidents\* 81 were non-officials and 32 officials, all of these being elected as such. (There is no provision in the Punjab Small Towns Act, 1921, for the appointment of a President except in cases where the Commissioner is unable to approve the committee's choice). The number of meetings held and the attendance was on the whole satisfactory. General elections were held during the year in five towns, and bye-elections in six. Of the 43 seats which had thus to be filled 29 were contested. The elections generally aroused considerable interest and the proportion of voters who went to the poll was remarkably high. For example, in the general election at Kallurkot (Mianwali) some 90 per cent. of these electors recorded their votes. The elections resulted in three election petitions. One of these was subsequently withdrawn. The other two were dismissed, no offences being revealed. These figures, and the general sense of the reports, indicate that elections in small town areas are generally conducted in an orderly fashion and cleanly.

2. General orders in small towns correspond with sets of bye-

The issue of general and special orders. laws in municipalities. During the last few years the local Government have been able to prepare model sets of general orders dealing

ing with most of the standard subjects. The committees have not been slow to utilise these models. Many committees have already a full complement of general orders, so that year by year there remain fewer gaps to be filled. With the increase in the number of general orders in force the necessity for special orders declines. In most of the towns the number issued during the year was not large. Notable exceptions were the Kot Adu Committee (Muzaffargarh), which issued no less than 120 special orders during the year, and the Hidayatpur Chhaoni Committee (Gurgaon) with a figure of 43. The Talagang Committee (Attock) also returns a figure of 31. The authority to issue special orders is open to easy abuse. All the Commissioners are, however, in agreement that in actual practice little or no abuse is made of the power: this comment applies as much to those committees specially mentioned as having issued a large number of orders as to the other committees with lower figures. On the question whether or not the committees actually enforce their orders there is a remarkable diversity of opinion and doubtless a considerable diversity in practice. The Commissioner of Ambala reports that the Committee at Hidayatpur Chhaoni (Gurgaon) made an adequate use of its general orders for the control of building, the prevention of encroachments and for the control of food supplies. The Karnal district report commends the committees at Pundir and Ladwa for the rigorous enforcement of their general orders regarding the erection and re-erection of buildings. The town committees in the Gurdaspur district are said generally to insist on strict observance of their codes relating to food supplies and building operations. On the other hand, the Deputy Commissioner of Sialkot is not satisfied that adequate regard is paid to the enforcement of general orders. In the Lahore district the committees at Pattoki and Ichhra are mentioned for lethargy in controlling build-

\*The Town Committee of Niazbeg (Lahore) remained under suspension throughout the year and had in consequence no President.

ing operations. The Commissioner of Rawalpindi writes " Powers in regard to the control of food supplies and building operations are being used with advantage at Chakwal (Jhelum) and in all the small towns of the Attock district. In the Shahpur district their enforcement is never seriously contemplated, and unauthorised building operations and encroachments either remain undetected or go unpunished. "

3. The total income during the year of all the town committees in the province was Rs. 12,00,032. The previous year's figure was Rs. 13,06,014.

There has thus been a fall of over a lakh of rupees. The above figures of total income include an opening balance of Rs. 3,02,229 at the beginning of the year under review and one of Rs. 2,92,119 at the beginning of 1931-32. The income from taxation for the year under review was Rs. 4,42,379 as compared with Rs. 4,70,889 in the previous year. The income from fees, grants and other miscellaneous sources similarly showed a decline from Rs. 5,43,006 to Rs. 4,55,424. The closing balance at the end of 1931-32 totalled Rs. 3,02,229. At the end of 1932-33 this figure was Rs. 2,89,771. The deterioration in small town finance which these figures reveal is doubtless to be explained largely by the economic depression. It is, however, worthy of note that the year saw no comparable fall of income in the municipalities of the province. It would, therefore, be unsafe to ascribe the fall in the small towns altogether to economic conditions. There is reason to fear that under leniency in tax assessments and a lack of energy in collection work have also played a part. This supposition is confirmed by the fact that the incidence of taxation (including fees) over all the small towns of the province during the year was Rs. 0-15-8 per head per annum,—a figure which compares unfavourably with that of the previous year (Rs. 1-0-4). The highest incidence of taxation continues to be at Bhalwal (Shahpur), but even in this town the figure fell from Rs. 6-7-3 to Rs. 5-1-1. The lowest figure is nine pies per head at Begowala (Sialkot). References to the timidity of town committees in imposing and realising taxation are so prominent in the current year's reports, as indeed in those of earlier years, that a summary of those parts of the divisional reviews which deal with the subject will not be out of place. The Commissioner of the Ambala division definitely ascribes the fall in income to failure in collecting personal rate and rents. Details are given of the arrears. The total for the division is some twenty-seven thousand rupees. The arrears of the Ladwa committee (Karnal) alone amounted to over eight thousand. This committee is one of those which were placed under suspension during the year; and it is noticeable that the Tahsildar of Thanesar, who was appointed as administrator, was able in a few days to collect half of the outstanding amount. The committee at Kharar (Ambala), on the other hand, was able to show a clean sheet in so far as arrears are concerned. The Kalka committee has also earned commendation for efficiency in assessment and collection work. The Commissioner particularly criticizes the town committees in the Karnal district for failure to seek new sources of revenue in spite of their unsatisfactory financial condition. He does not hesitate to ascribe this reluctance to a fear on the part of the members concerned that their popularity will be affected if they support proposals for increased taxation. The Commissioner who writes the report for the Jullundur division gives it as his impression that the finances of the small towns in this division are not as bad as in some other parts of the province. He suggests that this state of affairs is in part the result of the careful supervision which for several years past has been exercised from divisional headquarters over the finance of local bodies. Even so, the Commissioner is compelled to admit that the arrears of taxes and other dues in most of his districts are considerable, and that the committees have nowhere displayed financial enterprise. In the eleven towns of the Hoshiarpur district the arrears amounted to Rs. 40,416. This is shown to be an improvement on last year's figure (Rs. 48,864), but even so is disturbing. In Guru Har Sahai (Ferozepore) the arrears amounted to Rs. 4,230. Of this sum more than half is stated

to be due from two brothers who were formerly office-bearers. It is noticeable that the Palampur committee (Kangra), in spite of financial embarrassment, reduced the unit of assessment of its personal town rate from 8 to 7 annas. The Deputy Commissioner of this district notes that the assessment and collection of taxes is generally done fairly and with efficiency. This is in contrast to the state of affairs in Hoshiarpur, where there are frequent complaints of unfair and partial treatment in assessment and a considerable number of appeals. In the towns of the *Lahore division* income has been comparatively steady, except in the case of Pattoki (Lahore) and Begowala (Sialkot). The former, a developing colony town, reports an increase from Rs. 41,620 to Rs. 51,439. At Begowala there was a remarkable decline in income from Rs. 5,150 to Rs. 1,653, the income from taxes and fees falling from Rs. 5,029 to Rs. 249. A shrinkage of this extent is obviously the result of negligence in assessment or collection. The Commissioner, after commenting particularly on the scandalous case of Begowala, notes in general that "the work of assessment and collection is a part of the duties of committees which is almost universally neglected." He is, on the other hand, able to quote a report by the Deputy Commissioner of Sheikhpura commending the committee at Shahkot, where arrears have been reduced to a minimum. The only town in which new taxation was imposed during the year was Tarn Taran (Amritsar). This committee has in the past relied for its main income on a surcharge levied by the Railway authorities on the pilgrim traffic. The development of lorry traffic has compelled the North Western Railway administration to re-consider their position in connection with these surcharges both at Tarn Taran and at other pilgrim centres in the province. Pending a final settlement the railway administration has extended the free zones within which no surcharges are levied on the railway bookings. This extension has resulted in an almost total disappearance of the Tarn Taran committee's major source of income. The local body has thus been forced to consider other means for raising revenue, and has lately imposed a property town rate and a profession tax, in addition to a vehicle tax. In the *Rawalpindi division* there are the same reports of inefficiency in assessment and collection. The Commissioner comments on the practical difficulties involved where the staff available for the purpose consists of a Secretary and a Muharrir only. The principal offenders are Nurpur and Silanwali (Shahpur). In the case of Nurpur, where the assessment was not only low, but unfair, the Deputy Commissioner was obliged to intervene under section 48 of the Act and to appoint a Naib-Tahsildar to revise the assessment. Inspections by the Deputy Commissioner of the committees of Lalamsa and Phalia (Gujrat) showed that even the members themselves were in arrears. In most cases official pressure has since resulted in payment. *Multan division*—The income at Jaranwala (Lyallpur) shows a remarkable fall from Rs. 74,069 to Rs. 43,101. The committees at Kot Adu and Jatoi (Muzaffargarh) show increases respectively from Rs. 5,724 to Rs. 9,698 and from Rs. 110 to Rs. 1,262. Apart from these changes the income of the committees has generally remained fairly constant. The Jaranwala committee had at the beginning of the year over ten thousand rupees of arrears, of which about half was collected during the year under report. The Toba Tek Singh committee (Lyallpur) has also to be criticized for excessive arrears. The figure at the close of 1932-33 was no less than Rs. 9,645. In this case the Deputy Commissioner concerned ascribes the arrears to the negligence and incapacity of the committee's paid establishment.

#### 4. Only two cases of embezzlement are mentioned in the reports.

*Embezzlements.*

One of these was at Ladwa (Karnal), where the President in collusion with a paid clerk on the committee's staff misappropriated a sum of Rs. 90. On the detection of the fraud the money was made good. The President was removed from office under section 7 of the Act. The other case was at Kot Rai Buta Mal-Azamabad (Lahore), where the Secretary decamped with a sum of Rs. 775. He was arrested, and more than half of the money was recovered from him. The case was still under investigation at the end of the year,

5. The total expenditure of all the committees in the province  
 The employment by committees of during the year under review amounted to  
 their resources. Rs. 9,10,261, as compared with Rs. 10,03,755  
 in the previous year. The main heads of

expenditure, as in previous years, were conservancy and sanitation (Rs. 2,13,162) and education (Rs. 1,50,319). The total expenditure on road-making amounted to no more than Rs. 75,222 and that on water-supply to Rs. 37,355. This last figure represents a decrease on that of the previous year (Rs. 44,846), which was itself regarded as inadequate. An unsatisfactory feature of the statistics is an increase in the expenditure on clerical establishment from Rs. 88,105 to Rs. 95,399. In the Ambala division the Hidayatpur Chhaoni committee (Gurgaon) has still failed to undertake the drainage scheme for which a large grant from provincial revenues was sanctioned as far back as 1930. The Commissioner of Lahore's report contains a quotation which will bear repetition *in extenso*: "The district reports are not encouraging reading so far as concerns the question of expenditure by the town committees on sanitation, water supply and other essential services. There is a general talk of a bare limit of subsistence beyond which the committees cannot afford to spend. The matter is really one for the inhabitants of a town to decide for themselves. So long as they insist on taxation being kept at the minimum they cannot expect improvement in their surroundings. Most committees are content with the upkeep of a minimum conservancy staff and a staff of night-watchmen. The Deputy Commissioner of Lahore reports that water supply schemes are costly and beyond the resources of the smaller towns. This is no doubt true of the smaller towns at present with low standards of taxation, but if any town desires a pure water supply and is prepared to tax itself sufficiently to pay for it, it would be possible to provide for it". Government fear that this comment is true of the province generally and not merely of the particular division. References in the reports to expenditure on improvements are almost entirely absent. Timidity in raising revenue, and in consequence a lack of funds for any purposes beyond the maintenance of an office establishment and a meagre conservancy staff, the recurrence of references to these characteristics of small town administration is disconcerting.

6. During the course of the year Government were compelled to pass orders suspending no less than seven committees for mal-administration. The Ministry trusts that the action taken in these cases will not prove merely negative in its effect, and that the administration during the suspension period will set a standard of efficiency which the reconstituted committees will maintain. Apart from these instances of Government intervention, the reports mention a number of cases in which the Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners were compelled to step in to correct irregularities. A reference has already been made in paragraph 3 above to the appointment, by a Deputy Commissioner's order under section 48 of the Act, of an official to revise the tax assessment at Nurpur (Shahpur). A similar order was necessary at Budhlada (Hissar). The Commissioner of Rawalpindi reports a number of cases, mainly of a minor character, in which official intervention became necessary. For example, the town committee at Malakwal (Gujrat) appointed an unsuitable Secretary. The Deputy Commissioner required his dismissal. The man was subsequently permitted to resign. In the Shahpur district the Deputy Commissioner intervened to require the dismissal, as a measure of retrenchment, of certain employees of the Nurpur committee. In the Lahore division two cases are mentioned in which Deputy Commissioners used their powers under section 11 of the Act; in one case to require the dismissal of a Secretary, in the other to negative a resolution for the enhancement of a conservancy supervisor's salary. Interventions of this kind were not uncommon, and the Ministry welcomes them as indicating the interest which district officers continue to maintain in the working of these small local bodies. The local Government further observe with

satisfaction the figures of inspections. Out of the total of 114 committees, no less than 78 were inspected during the year by Deputy Commissioners or their assistants, some of them more than once. Careful inspections undoubtedly have a most valuable effect not only in bringing to light abuses, but in guiding the members and instructing the permanent staffs in their duties.

7. This review should not be brought to a conclusion without a reference to certain disadvantages under General.

which town committees labour. The Act of

1921 contemplated that in small towns the principal source of revenue should be a personal town rate, a town rate on property or a profession tax ; and in actual practice the great majority of the towns are compelled to rely for their main income on direct taxation of this kind. In this respect there is a marked difference between the small towns and the municipalities of the province. The municipal committees rely primarily on octroi and terminal taxes and, to a negligible extent, on direct taxation. Doubtless the rating system is better one than that which has become traditional in the municipalities of the Punjab ; and it may be said at once that the introduction of octroi or terminal tax generally in the small towns of the province would involve an interruption of trade and other complications which place that course outside consideration. The fact remains, however, that town committees are at present expected to rely for their main income on taxation of a kind which is unpopular in the Punjab and which the ordinary municipal committee is reluctant to impose. In inviting them to assess and collect a direct tax Government are putting the members of the town committees to a test more severe than that to which the municipal commissioners in the big cities are ordinarily subjected. Secondly, it is not always realized that the first effect of a notification declaring an area as a "small town" is to deprive it of certain financial amenities which it has hitherto enjoyed. Before declaration the town or village in question will have been in the jurisdiction of the district board concerned. Being a place of some size it will almost certainly have contained a district board school, a school, probably including middle classes. It may also have been chosen as the site of a district board dispensary. Not improbably the main road passing through the town will have been in the district board's charge for maintenance purposes. The first effect of the extension of the 1921 Act to this typical little town will be to disentitle it from receiving these benefits from the district fund. Henceforward, unless the district board consents as a special concession to continue its services to the town and secures the Commissioner's sanction to the incurring of expenditure outside its own area, the cost of the school and dispensary and the road maintenance expenses will be payable by the residents themselves. This result may or may not be equitable, according as the residents of the newly constituted "small town" are or are not large payers of local rate. But in any case, whether or not there is equity in the arrangement, it is scarcely to be expected that the townsfolk will exhibit enthusiasm for an administration under which they are compelled to tax themselves for benefits previously available at less cost.

A new town committee thus starts under considerable difficulties. It may be necessary ultimately to seek a solution in a modification of system ; it is noticeable that several of the reporting officers, both this year and in earlier years, have made tentative suggestions for an extensive modification of the Act of 1921. For example, the Commissioner of Lahore has suggested that the existence of a separate Act governing the administration of small towns is superfluous : that a more satisfactory method of approaching the problem would be by an expansion of Chapter XIII of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, and the creation of a category of "third class municipalities." Much could be said in favour of this proposal so far as those small towns are concerned which are distinct urban entities. It may be, however, that a separate line

**Abstract of statement III of the Small Town Returns for the year 1932-33.**

**Income.**

AMOUNT OF INCOME UNDER EACH HEAD SEPARATELY BEING TOTALS FOR THE PROVINCE.

Particulars.	Total for the year 1932-33.	Total for the year 1931-32.
<b>TAXES AND TOLLS—</b>		
Property town rate ..	98,471	1,00,535
Personal town rate ..	1,27,684	1,34,803
Profession tax ..	12,484	9,723
Tax on animals and vehicles ..	942	5,047
Tax on dogs ..	23	11
Terminal tax ..	1,56,914	1,73,553
Octroi ..	27,111	18,721
	<b>Total</b> ..	<b>4,42,379</b>
<b>LICENSE FEES—</b>		
Vehicle licenses ..	5,323	5,850
Licenses for premises for sale, etc., of articles of food or drink ..	2,496	3,076
Licenses for store-houses for explosives, petroleum, etc. ..	986	813
Licenses for yards or dépôts for trade --hay, straw, coal, etc. ..	553	229
	<b>Total</b> ..	<b>9,358</b>
Slaughter house and market fees ..	22,208	23,329
Other Miscellaneous fees ..	45,093	40,058
Medical fees and contributions ..	5,685	10,820
Education fees and contributions ..	52,936	53,564
Rents ..	2,00,664	2,12,692
Sale-proceeds ..	31,572	33,526
Pounds ..	11,237	10,118
Fines ..	1,150	1,393
General grants and contributions ..	28,148	28,836
Miscellaneous ..	47,124	1,17,146
	<b>Total Income</b> ..	<b>249</b>
	<b>OPENING BALANCE</b> ..	<b>8,97,803</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> ..	<b>3,02,229</b>
	<b>EXPENDITURE</b> ..	<b>12,00,032</b>
	<b>CLOSING BALANCE</b> ..	<b>9,10,261</b>
<b>Incidence of taxation per head—</b>	<b>2,89,771</b>	<b>10,03,785</b>
Of taxes ..		
Of total taxation, i.e., taxes and fees ..	0 13 4	0 14 2
	0 15 8	1 0 4
Recoverable arrears at the end of the year, i.e., difference between demands and collections as shown in the tax and rent registers—		
Taxes ..		
Rents, etc. ..	Rs. 2,01,436	Rs. 1,88,085
	70,089	69,593

**Abstract of statement IV of the Small Town Returns for the year 1932-33.**

**Expenditure.**

AMOUNT OF EXPENDITURE UNDER EACH HEAD SEPARATELY BEING TOTALS FOR THE PROVINCE.

Particulars.	Total for the year 1932-33.	Total for the year 1931-32.
	Rs.	Rs.
<b>GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS—</b>		
Secretary and office establishment .. .. .. .. ..	95,398	88,105
Contingencies .. .. .. .. ..	23,092	24,420
Provident fund and gratuities .. .. .. .. ..	5,895	6,552
Burning and burial of paupers .. .. .. .. ..	525	541
Fairs .. .. .. .. ..	2,794	2,808
Lunatics and Lepers .. .. .. .. ..	1,436	1,344
Miscellaneous .. .. .. .. ..	59,524	82,820
	Total ..	1,88,665 2,06,590
<b>CONSERVANCY AND SANITATION—</b>		
Establishment and contingencies .. .. .. .. ..	1,91,880	2,00,002
Works and plant .. .. .. .. ..	21,282	76,067
	Total ..	2,13,162 2,76,069
<b>WATER SUPPLY—</b>		
Establishment and contingencies .. .. .. .. ..	26,815	28,340
Works and plant .. .. .. .. ..	10,504	16,506
	Total ..	37,355 44,846
<b>MEDICAL INCLUDING PLAGUE AND VACCINATION—</b>		
Establishment and contingencies .. .. .. .. ..	47,919	40,825
Works and equipment .. .. .. .. ..	13,708	8,778
	Total ..	61,627 49,603
<b>EDUCATION—</b>		
Establishment and contingencies .. .. .. .. ..	1,43,092	1,47,008
Works and equipment .. .. .. .. ..	7,227	17,192
	Total ..	1,50,319 1,64,200
<b>WATCH AND WARD—</b>		
Establishment .. .. .. .. ..	80,661	88,553
Other charges .. .. .. .. ..	2,053	1,458
	Total ..	82,714 90,011
<b>MARKETS AND SLAUGHTER HOUSES—</b>		
Establishment and contingencies .. .. .. .. ..	4,106	3,912
Works and plant .. .. .. .. ..	758	2,919
	Total ..	4,864 6,831
Gardens and roadside trees .. .. .. .. ..	13,907	14,247
Pounds .. .. .. .. ..	4,679	4,485
<b>ROADS—</b>		
Establishment and contingencies .. .. .. .. ..	14,197	17,158
Works and plant .. .. .. .. ..	61,025	54,194
	Total ..	75,222 71,352
Street lighting .. .. .. .. ..	77,744	75,551
	GRAND TOTAL ..	9,10,261 10,03,785





## STATEMENT II—

1 Division.	District.	2 Serial No. of Small Town.	3 Name of Small Town.	4 Date of constitution.	ELECTIONS.				10 Average percentage of voters polled in contested wards.	SPECIAL ORDERS.			PROSECUTION.	
					6 Number of seats.	7 Uncontested.	8 Contested.	9 Average number of candidates per contested seat.		11 Numbers issued under each clause of section 35.	12 Clauses of section 35 under which general orders were made during the year.	13 Numbers of persons convicted for breach of general and special orders.	14 Clauses of section 35 under which orders issued in respect of which convictions were made.	
LAHORE.	Lahore	34	Pattoki*	8-7-24	..	..	..	..	..	(f), (g), (r), (x)	4, 4, 6, 1, 1, 3	(e), (p), (h), (q), (m), (ll)	..	..
		35	Khudian	8-7-24	..	..	..	..	..	(p)	8	(ll)	..	..
		36	Padhana	25-7-24	..	..	..	..	..	(g)	1	(ll)	3	(m), (ll).
		37	Iehhra	25-7-24	..	..	..	..	..	(e)	2	(n)	..	..
		38	Sur Singh	8-7-24	..	..	..	..	..	(e)	1	(e)	..	..
		39	Kot Rai Buta Mal-cum- Azamabad.	25-7-24	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	(ll)	..	..
		40	Niazbeg	25-7-24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		41	Tarn Taran	11-2-24	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	(g) (b) (ll) (m)	3	1
		42	Majitha	23-5-24	..	..	..	..	..	(q) & (o)	..	..	..	..
		43	Ramdas	15-1-24	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	(j)	..	..
Gurdaspur	Gurdaspur	44	Sultanwind	11-2-24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45	Sujanpur	29-8-24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		46	Srigobindpur	1-8-24	..	..	..	..	..	(ll)	2	(m)	..	..
		47	Fatehgarh	29-8-24	..	..	..	..	..	(u)	..	..	..	..
		48	Narot Jaimal Singh. Dhariwal	21-7-25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sialkot	Sialkot	49	Qadian	6-7-27	..	..	..	..	..	(p) & (y) & (a)	9 1 1	(f) (g) (&) (l)	..	..
		50	Daska	19-11-27	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	(g)	..	..
		51	Mitranwali	21-1-24	..	..	..	..	..	(v)	..	..	..	..
		52	Begowala	21-1-24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		53	Samberial	21-1-24	..	..	..	..	..	(v)	..	..	..	..
		54	Bhopalwala	21-1-24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		55	Sohawala	21-1-24	..	..	..	..	..	(p)	..	..	..	..
		56	Jamke	21-1-24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		57	Chawinda	21-1-24	..	..	..	..	..	(a) & (b)	..	..	..	..
		58	Kalaswala	21-1-24	..	..	..	..	..	(f), (p), (r) (x) & (m)	2	(c) & (n)	..	..
		59	Baddomalhi	21-1-24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		60	Kila Sobha Singh.	9-4-28	..	..	..	..	..	(d), (k), (f) (s)	..	..	..	..
		61	Daud	21-1-24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		62	Sankhatra	21-4-30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	(ll)
		63	Zafarwal	21-1-24	..	..	..	..	..	(a) & (b)	..	..	..	..

\*The committee was suspended on 2nd April 1932.

## ELECTIONS AND EXECUTIVE POWERS—continued.

TIONS.		OFFENCES COMPOUNDED.					REMARKS.	
		Number of persons allowed to compound offences under section 44.	Clauses of section 35 under which orders issued in respect of which composition of offences was permitted.	Average amount accepted in each case by way of composition.	Nature and rates of fees sanctioned under section 41 during the year.	Nature and rates of taxes sanctioned during the year.	Serial number of Small Town.	
15	16	17	18	19	20	3	21	
Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.					
..	17	(x)	0 5 0	..	*	34	*Personal Town rate.	
..	3	(p)	7 5 3	†	..	35	†Personal Town rate.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	36		
15 0 0	4	(ll) (m)	18 6 0	..	..	37		
..	..	..	..	..	‡	38	‡Personal Town rate.	
..	..	..	..	..	§	39	§Personal Town rate.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	40		
3 0 0	2	(b)	..	..	¶	41	¶House tax @ 6½ per cent. on the rental value. Profession tax.—Various rates according to the profession trade or on calling.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	42	Vehicle tax.—Re. 1-0-0 and Re. 0-8-0 per vehicle according to the nature of vehicle, i.e., carts drawn by oxen, buffaloes, etc.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	43		
..	..	..	..	..	..	44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	45		
..	..	..	..	..	..	46		
..	..	..	..	..	**	47	**Fees under Section 41 (1) (g) of the Punjab Small Towns Act— Petroleum Rs. 10. Kerosine oil Rs. 10. Denatured Spirit Rs. 5.	
..	3	(p) & (y) and (m) & (n).	3 0 0	..	..	48		
..	..	..	..	..	..	49		
..	..	..	..	..	..	50		
..	..	..	..	..	..	51		
..	..	..	..	..	..	52		
..	..	..	..	..	..	53		
..	..	..	..	..	..	54		
..	..	..	..	..	..	55		
..	..	..	..	..	..	56		
..	..	..	..	..	..	57		
..	..	..	..	..	..	58		
..	..	..	..	..	..	59		
..	..	..	..	..	..	60		
..	..	..	..	..	..	61		
..	..	..	..	..	..	62		
2 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	63		
..	..	..	..	..	..	64		

Division.	District.	Serial No. of Small Town.	Name of Small Town.	Date of constitution.	ELECTIONS.					SPECIAL ORDERS.			PROSECUTIONS	
					Number of seats.	Uncontested.	Contested.	Average number of candidates per contested seat.	Average percentage of voters polled in contested wards.	Clauses of section 35 under which general orders were made during the year.	Numbers issued under each clause of section 35.	Clauses of section 35 under which made.	Number of persons convicted for breach of general and special orders.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
<b>LAHORE—concluded.</b>														
	Gujranwala ..	65	Akalgarh ..	31-8-25	..	..	..	..	..	(x), (y), (d), (e), (k), (a) & (b).	15 { 5 3 1 3 2 1 } { (l) (ll) (f) (h) (m) (n) }	..	..	..
		66	Ramnagar ..	4-3-25	..	..	..	..	..	(a), (b), (e), (g), (f), (k), (l), (ll), (x)	19 { 15 3 1 } { (h) (ll) }	..	..	..
		67	Sodhra ..	19-8-25	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 { 1 3 1 } { (m) (ll) (ll) }	3	(m) (ll)	
		68	Qila Didar Singh.	31-8-25	..	..	..	..	..	(ll), (r), (m), (n).	1 { 1 } { (ll) }	1	(ll)	
		69	Pindi Bhattian	6-5-25	..	..	..	..	..	(x), (g), (q), (v)	7 { 1 1 5 6 } { (m), (n) (ll) (g) (ll) }	..	..	..
		70	Hafizabad ..	6-5-25	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 { 1 } { (ll) }	1	(ll)	
	Sheikhupura	71	Sangla ..	1-2-24	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 { (ll) }	..	..	
		72	Chuharkana ..	30-1-24	..	..	..	..	..	(f), (j), (k),	3 { 2 1 } { (h) (i) }	25 { 21 3 1 } { (ll) (i) }	(ll) (i) (i) { }	
		73	Shahdara ..	4-2-24	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 { (ll) }	44 { 39 4 1 } { (q) & (o) (f) (p) }	..	
		74	Khangah-Dogran.	30-1-24	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 { (ll) }	..	..	
		75	Shahkot ..	31-1-24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Gujrat ..	76	Phalia ..	5-3-24	..	..	..	..	..	(e), (j), (p), (ll), (m), & (n), (l).	1 { (h) }	1 { (l) }	(l)	
		77	Malakwal ..	14-2-24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		78	Shadiwal ..	29-3-24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		79	Lalamusa ..	29-3-24	..	..	..	..	..	(ll), (p) & (f)	..	..	2 { (p) }	
		80	Kharian ..	27-2-24	..	..	..	..	..	(p)	..	..	..	
	Shahpur ..	81	Sillanwali ..	6-2-23	1	..	..	..	..	(l), (ll)	1 { (ll) }	..	..	
		82	Bhalwal ..	6-2-33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		83	Nurpur ..	26-5-23	..	..	..	..	..	(a) & (p)	..	..	..	
		84	Shahpur Civil Station	18-9-24	..	..	..	..	..	(d), (f), (l), (ll), (m), (n), (a), (r), (t). (a), (b), (d), (e), (f), (g), (j), (k), (l), & (r).	..	..	..	
		85	Shahpur City	6-3-25	1	..	..	..	..	(y)	..	..	..	

## ELECTIONS AND EXECUTIVE POWERS—continued.

TIONS.	OFFENCES COMPOUNDED.							REMARKS.
	Average amount of fine imposed on each person convicted.	Number of persons allowed to compound offences under section 44.	Clauses of section 35 under which orders issued in respect of which composition of offences was permitted.	Average amount accepted in each case by way of composition.	Nature and rates of fees sanctioned under section 41 during the year.	Nature and rates of taxes sanctioned during the year.	Serial number of Small Town.	
15	16	17	18	19	20	3	21	
Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.					
..	1	(l)	10 8 0	..	..	65		
..	1	(ll)	5 0 0	..	..	66		
13 5 4	..	..	..	..	..	67		
..	1	(ll)	50 0 0	..	..	68		
..	..	..	..	..	..	69		
12 0 0	..	..	..	*	..	70	*Fees under Section 41 (l). Depôts for the sale of wood Rs. 12 per annum. Premises for manufacture of fireworks Rs. 6 per annum. Yards for trade in <i>munj</i> Rs. 4 per annum. Yards for trade in charcoal, coal, firewood, Rs. 6 per annum. Fees under Section 41 (e). Re. 0-0-3 per diem per square yard or a portoin thereof for placing building materials. Fees under Section 41 (c). Carriage Stand fees anna 1 per rupee on fares. †Cattle broker's fees of Rs. 5.	
4 3 3	20 { 16 3 1 } (ll), (l), (i)	1 4 10	..	..	71			
0 9 8	..	..	..	..	..	73		
..	..	..	..	..	..	74		
..	..	..	..	‡	..	75	‡License fee Re. 1 for premises for sale of articles of food and drink.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	76		
..	..	..	..	§	..	77	§Town rate at Re. 0-10-0 per unit.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	78		
5 0 0	1	(q)	1 0 0	..	..	79		
..	1	(ll)	10 0 0	..	..	80		
..	3	(m) & (n)	1 0 0		..	81	(1) Re. 0-1-0 per rupee of hire from the owners and drivers of public vehicles. (2) Re. 1-0-0 per mensem as metre fee and Re. 0-8-0 per 1,000 gallons of drinking water to be supplied to Railway Department.   (1) Tehbazari at rates varying from Re. 0-8-0 to Rs. 2-0-0 per mensem. (2) Vegetable auction and adda fee at Re. 0-1-0 per rupee. (3) License fee of Re. 0-2-0 for sale of sweetmeats, etc., and Re. 0-3-0 for the license of premises. **Terminal tax on road borne export traffic at rates ranging from Re. 0-0-3 per maund to Re. 0-2-0. ††(1) Re. 0-1-0 per square foot as tharra rent. ††A toll on animals entering the Small Town loaded at rates ranging from Re. 0-0-3 to 0-1-0.	
..	..	..	..	¶	**	82		
..	..	..	..	††	††	83		
..	..	..	..	§§	..	84	§§(1) Slaughter House fee at Re. 0-1-0 per goat or sheep and Re. 0-8-0 per head of cattle. (2) Tehbazari fee at Re. 0-1-0 per diem for occupation of a space up to 100 square feet of public street for depositing of building material and Re. 0-2-0 per diem above 100 square feet and below 200 square feet. (3) Tum tum adda fee at Re. 0-1-0 per rupee of hire.   (1) Tehbazari fee Re. 0-1-0 per diem and an additional fee of Re. 0-1-0 per occupation of additional 100 square feet of public street for deposit of building material. (2) Slaughter House fee at Rs. 0-0-6 per sheep or goat and Re. 0-8-0 per head of cattle. (3) Re. 0-1-0 per rupee of hire from public vehicles. (4) Chajja fee at Re. 5. (5) License fee of Rs. 50 per annum for yards or depôts for sale of and trade of timber. (6) License fee of Re. 0-4-0 for storage and sale of sarkanda material. (7) License fee of Rs. 5 for sale and storage of Bhusa and fuel. (8) License fee of Rs. 2 for sale of kerosine oil. (9) License fee of Rs. 2 for sale and storage of explosive materials including fireworks.	
..	..	..	..		..	85		

Division.	District.	Serial No. of Small Town.	Name of Small Town.	Date of constitution.	ELECTIONS.					Clauses of section 35 under which general orders were made during the year.	SPECIAL ORDERS.		PROSECUTIONS	
					Number of seats.	Uncontested.	Contested.	Average number of candidates per contested seat.	Average percentage of voters polled in contested wards.		Numbers issued under each clause of section 35.	Clauses of section 35 under which made.	Number of persons convicted for breach of general and special orders.	Clauses of section 35 under which orders issued in respect of which convictions were made.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
RAWALPINDI—contd.	Jhelum ..	86	Chakwal ..	1-4-25	..	..	..	..	(a), (l), (ll),	..	..	..	4	(g), (g) & (n)
	Rawalpindi ..	87	Gujar Khan ..	16-6-24	..	..	..	..	(ll), (m) & (n).	..	..	..	..	..
	Attock ..	88	Attock ..	8-9-24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		89	Hassan Abdal ..	20-1-24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		90	Fateh Jang ..	29-1-24	..	..	..	..	..	1	(l)	..	..	..
		91	Makhad ..	14-11-29	..	..	..	..	..	19 7 1 1 2 1	(ll) (f) (m) (l) (q) (u)	..	..	..
		92	Tallagang ..	29-1-24	..	..	..	..	(t)	31	..	..	..	..
	Mianwali ..	93	Kallurkot ..	10-11-28	2	2	2	89	..	17	(ll)	..	..	..
	Lyallpur ..	94	Jaranwala ..	5-1-24	..	..	..	..	(a), (b), (x), (m), (n) & (l), (g), (q), & (v)	..	..	..	51	(a), (b) & (ll)
		95	Chak Jhumra ..	5-1-24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MULTAN.		96	Tandlianwala ..	16-9-24	..	..	..	..	(j)	..	..	..	6	(q)
		97	Toba Tek Singh ..	10-9-24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jhang ..	98	Shorkot ..	2-2-25	..	..	..	..	(a) & (b), (d), (e), (f), (g), (j), (k), (l), (ll), (m), & (n), (o), (q), (r), & (u).	..	..	..	..	..
		99	Lalian ..	29-2-24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		100	Garh Maharaja ..	2-2-25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		101	Ahmadpur ..	20-2-25	..	1	2	90	(a), & (b), (g), (h), (j), (k), (l), (m), & (n), (o), (p), (q), (r), & (x).	12 1	(a) (i)	..	..	..
Multan ..		102	Kahror ..	22-4-24	..	..	..	..	..	26	(a & b), (f) (g) (h) (j) (ll) (m) (l) (w) (u) (p)	2	(m) & (x).	..
		103	Jalalpur-Pirwala ..	30-9-24	..	..	..	..	(l), (w), (m), (n), (u), (r).	7	1 1 3 1	(m) & (n).	..	..
		104	Mailsi ..	7-5-24	..	..	..	..	(u), (v), (a), (f)	1	(m)	..	6	(l) (x).
		105	Tulamba ..	13-8-24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		106	Dunyapur ..	24-11-24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		107	Kabirwala ..	22-4-24	..	..	..	..	(a), (b), & (ll)	..	..	..	..	..

## ELECTIONS AND EXECUTIVE POWERS—*continued*

## STATEMENT II

Division.	District.	Serial No. of Small Town.	Name of Small Town.	Date of constitution.	ELECTIONS.				Clauses of section 35 under which general orders were made during the year.	SPECIAL ORDERS.		PROSECUTIONS	
					Number of seats.	Uncontested.	Contested.	Average number of candidates per contested seat.		Numbers issued under each clause of section 35.	Clauses of section 35 under which made.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
MULTAN—concluded.	Muzaffargarh	108	Kot Adu ..	3-8-25	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	(a), (e) (d), (m) & (n) (p), (r) & (y).	120 { 22 12 2 7 77 }	{ (n) (ll) (m) (h) (j) }	1	(ll)	
		109	Daira Din Panah.	1-9-24	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	(m)	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
		110	Khairpur Saadat.	10-9-24	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
		111	Jatoi *	10-9-24	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	3 { 1 2 }	{ (f) (ll) }	.. .. ..	
	Dera Ghazi Khan.	112	Vehoa ..	28-2-25	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	(m)	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
		113	Taunsa ..	25-2-25	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	(a) & (b) (d), (e), (f) (g), (j), (l), (ll).	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
		114	Kot Chhutta	27-2-25	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	(f), (j), (k) (r), (a), & (b)	58	(h) & (m)	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
		Total { 1932-33	..	14 29	3.1	..	..	..	539	..	189	..	1
		1931-32	..	76 192	3.3	..	..	..	557	..	287	..	

\*The committee was suspended on 25th October 1932.

## ELECTIONS AND EXECUTIVE POWERS—concluded.

TIONS.	OFFENCES COMPOUNDED.					REMARKS.
	15	16	17	18	19	
RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.					
5 0 0	..	..	..	*	108	*License of premises for the sale of Banaspati Ghee at Rs. 250 per annum.
..	..	..	..	..	109	
..	..	..	..	..	110	
..	..	..	..	..	111	
..	..	..	..	†	112	†Tehbazari at Re. 0-2-0 per mensem for Tahlli and Re. 0-4-0 per mensem for chappar.
..	..	..	..	‡	113	‡(1) Slaughter house fee Re. 0-2-0 to Re. 0-6-0. (2) Tehbazari at Re. 0--0-3 per square foot per day.
2 14 8	419	..	3 1 10	..	114	§(1) Occupation of public streets at Re. 1-12-0, Re. 1-0-0, Re. 0-14-0 and Re. 0-6-0 per mensem. (2) Tharras at 1½ pie per square foot per mensem. (3) On chappars at Re. 0-4-0 per mensem.
2 12 10	525	..	3 8 0	..		































