PERSONALITIES

Abbot, S.E: ICS, Secretary to the Premier of Punjab, 1939-44.

Abdus Samad, K.B. Sardar: ICS, Deputy Commissioner, Rohtak District, 1944-45.

Abdul Aziz, K.B. Mian: ICS, Commissioner, Ambala Division, 1931-33.

Abell, Sir George: ICS, Secretary to the Governor of Punjab, 1941-43; Deputy Secretary to the Viceroy, 1943-45.

Addison, L.P.: ICS, Assistant Commissioner in the districts of Ambala Division, 1932-45; Settlement Officer, Gurgaon, 1941.

Amery, L.S: Secretary of State for India, 1940-46.

Anand Kumar, Diwan: Son of Raja Narender Nath; Member of Hindu Mahasabha; Lecturer in Lahore College.


Batalvi, A.H: Joint-Secretary of the Punjab Muslim League Party, 1937-45.

Bhargava, Gopi Chand: An active and prominent member of the Congress; Secretary, Lahore District Congress Committee, 1921; Member of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, 1921-26.

Birkenhead, First Earl of Birkenhead: Secretary of State for India, 1924-28.

Bolster, R.C: ICS, Deputy Commissioner, Rohtak District, 1919-20.

Brayne, Colonel F.L: ICS, 1905-41; Commissioner Rural Reconstruction, Punjab, 1937-40; Financial Commissioner and Secretary, Revenue Department, Punjab, 1940-41.

Brendon, P: ICS, Assistant Commissioner, Punjab Districts, 1937-45.

Burlton, Captain, P.S.M: Deputy Commissioner, Rohtak District, 1897-1900.


Calvert, H: ICS, Deputy Commissioner, Rohtak District, 1912-14; Registrar Cooperative Societies, 1915-1925; Commissioner, 1926-30; Financial Member of the Executive Council, Governor of Punjab, 1930-32.


Chandra, C.N: ICS, Junior and Additional Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab, 1934-45.

Craik, Sir Henry Duffield: ICS, Governor of Punjab, 1938-41.

Dallas, C.W: ICS, Commissioner, Ambala Division, 1914-16.

Darling, M.L: ICS, Commissioner of Income Tax, Punjab, 1921-27; Registrar Cooperative Societies, Punjab, 1924-30; Chairman, Banking Inquiry Committee, 1929-30; Financial Commissioner, Punjab, 1936-40; Chairman, Punjab Land Revenue Assessment Committee, 1937-38.

Daulatana, Mian Ahmad Yar Khan: Landlord, Member, Punjab Legislative Assembly, 1937-45; General Secretary, the Punjab National Unionist Party, 1936-45. Also, Chief Parliamentary Secretary, 1937-42.

De Montmornecy, Geoffrey: ICS, Governor of Punjab, 1928-33.

Duni Chand, Lala: A prominent leader of the Congress from Ambala; Member, Punjab Assembly from Ambala and Simla, general rural constituency, 1937-45.

Emerson, Sir Herbert William: ICS, Governor of Punjab, 1933-38.

Ferguson, J.A: ICS, Deputy Commissioner, Rohtak District, 1921-22.

Firoj Chand, Lala: Joined Congress, 1920; A close associate of Lala Lajpat Rai; One of the first ones to join the Servants of the People's Society; editor, Bande Natram, The People.

Garbett, C.C: ICS, Financial Commissioner and Secretary, Government of Punjab, 1936-45.

Gauba, K.L: Member, All India Muslim League and All India Muslim Conference; in the Executive Committee of the Ahrar Party, 1934; Member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1934-37; Chairman, All India Khaksar Parliamentary Board, 1943.


Glancy, Sir Bertrand James: ICS, Governor of Punjab, 1941-46.

Haig, H.G: ICS, Private Secretary to the Viceroy, 1925-26; Secretary to the Viceroy, Home Department, 1926-30; Home Member, Viceroy Council, 1932-34.


Hailes, Lt. Colonel, W.L: British Indian Army, 1914-40; toured the 'Jat' villages of Ambala Division, 1926-27.


Hardwari Lal: Tehsildar, 1937-40; Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1940-45.


Howe, R.D: ICS, Assistant Commissioner, Punjab Districts, 1938-41.

Hussain, Azim: ICS, Assistant Commissioner and Sub-Divisional Officer, 1937-41; Director of Panchayats, Punjab, 1941; With Government of India, Defence Department, 1942-45.

Hussain Khan, Sultan Lal: ICS, Deputy Commissioner, Rohtak District, 1941-44.

Irwin (also Halifax): Viceroy of India, 1926-31.

Irwin, Miles: ICS, Commissioner, Ambala Division, 1928-29.

Jenkins, E.M: ICS, Personal Secretary to the Viceroy, 1938-45; Governor of Punjab, 1946-47.


Josh, Sardar Sohan Singh: Member, Punjab Legislative Assembly, 1937-45; A communist member of the Congress Socialist Party.

Laithwaite, Sir Gilbert: Private Secretary to the Viceroy, 1936-43.

Latifi, A: ICS, Commissioner, Ambala Division, 1929-30.

Lincoln, E.H: ICS, Deputy Commissioner, Rohtak District, 6 Nov. 1931 to 4 April 1933; 31 Oct. 1933 to 22 Mar. 1934.

Linlithgow, Second Marques of Linlithgow: Viceroy of India, 1936-43.

Maclagan, Sir Edward: Lieutenant Governor of Punjab, 1918-20; Governor of Punjab, 1920-24.

Macnab A.C., Macnab of Macnab: ICS, Assistant Commissioner, Punjab Districts, 1911-14; Deputy Commissioner, Karnal, 1921-23; of Sargodha, 1923-28; Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, 1928-33; served as Commissioner in different districts, 1936-40.

Majithia, S.S: Revenue Member, Punjab Executive Council, 1921-26; Honorary Secretary, Chief Khalsa Diwan, 1902-20; Formed Khalsa National Party, 1936; Revenue Minister in the Unionist Ministry, Punjab, 1937-41.

Malik, H.C: ICS, Deputy Commissioner, Rohtak District, 1926-29.
Mangat Rai, B.N.: ICS, Assistant Commissioner, Punjab Districts, 1938-43; Assistant Director and later Director of the Civil Supplies, and Under Secretary, Government of Punjab, Home Department, 1943-45.


Maynard, Sir Herbert John: ICS, Deputy Commissioner, Ambala District, 1899-1903; Additional Member, Viceroy Council, 1914-15; Financial Commissioner, Punjab, 1916-18; Member Executive Council, Governor of Punjab, 1921-26.

Mehdi Khan, Malik Zaman: ICS, Deputy Commissioner, Rohtak District, 1929-31.

Moon, Sir Penderal: ICS, Secretary to the Governor of Punjab, 1938-42.

Morley, Viscount Morley: Secretary of State for India, 1905-10, 1911.


Mudie, Sir Francis: Member, Executive Council of the Viceroy, 1944.

Muddiman, Sir A. Philiphs: ICS, Deputy Secretary, Government of India Legislative Department, 1915-20; President, Council of State, 1921-24.


Muzaffar Khan, K.B. Nawab: Director Information Bureau, 1925-31; Revenue Member, Punjab, 1935-37; Member, Punjab Legislative Assembly, 1937-45.

Narendra Nath, Raja: Member, Punjab Legislative Council, 1921-37; Member, All India Hindu Mahasabha.

Noon, Malik Firoj Khan: Member, Punjab Legislative Council, 1920-36; Minister, Punjab Government, 1927-30, 1931-36; Member, Viceroy's Council, 1941-45.

O'Dwyer, Michael: Lieutenant Governor of Punjab, 1913-18.

Penny, Sir James: ICS, Chief Secretary, Government of Punjab, 1937-41; Financial Commissioner, Development, 1941-45.

Reading, First Marques of Reading: Viceroy of India, 1921-26.

Rhodes, Sir Campbell: Member, India Council, 1930.

Sachar, Bhim Sen: Secretary, Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, 1921; Member, Punjab Legislative Assembly, 1937-45; Leader of the Congress Party in the Punjab Assembly, 1940-47.
Sahini, J.N: Joined the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1920s; Active association with formation of the Congress Socialist Party; editor, Hindustan Times, 1926-35.

Sachdev, M.R: ICS, Deputy Commissioner, Rohtak District, 1934-36.

Salusbury, C.V: ICS, Deputy Commissioner, Ambala, 1929-31, Karnal, 1932-33; Commissioner, Ambala Division, 1942-43.

Seton, Sir Malcolm: Assistant Under Secretary of State for India, 1924-30; Deputy Under Secretary of State for India, 1930-32.

Shabud-ud-din, K.B. Chaudhri: President Legislative Council, Punjab, 1931-36; Minister for Education, Punjab, 1936-37; Speaker, Punjab Assembly, 1937-42.

Sharma, Neki Ram: The oldest Congressman from Hissar, attended the Indian National Congress, 1910; Member, All India Congress Committee; Member, Hindu Mahasabha; involved in anti-Begar movement.

Sharma, Sri Ram: A prominent Congressman from Rohtak District; started the weekly paper Haryana Tilak in 1923; Member, Punjab Legislative Assembly, 1937-52.

Shrinagesh, J.M: ICS, Deputy Commissioner, Ambala District, 1939-41; Commissioner, Ambala Division, 1941, 1944.

Tek Chand, Dewan: ICS, Deputy Commissioner, Karnal District, 1919, and Ambala District, 1919-21; Commissioner, Ambala Division, 1924-26.

Thompson, J.P: ICS, Chief Secretary, Punjab, 1916-21.

Trevaskis, H.C: ICS, Deputy Commissioner, Rohtak District, 1913-14; Assistant Commissioner in the different districts of Ambala Division, 1915-19.

Tyabji, Badr-ud-Din: ICS, Assistant Commissioner, Hissar, 1941-42; Controller of Supplies, Department of Supply, Punjab, 1942-45.

Vincent, Sir William H.H: Member, India Council, 1931.

Wavell, Field Marshal Viscount Wavell: Viceroy of India, 1943-47.

Williams, A.A: ICS, Assistant Commissioner in Punjab Districts, 1932-45.


Zetland, Second Marquis of Zetland: Secretary of State for India, 1935-40.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abadi-deh</td>
<td>Inhabited site of the village.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abiana</td>
<td>An Assessment levied in addition to the assessment at unirrigated rates on account of the advantage derived from irrigation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achut Udhar</td>
<td>Uplift of the untouchables.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Badmash</td>
<td>Bad Character.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barani</td>
<td>Dependent on rainfall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batai</td>
<td>Rent taken by division of crop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benami</td>
<td>Fictitious.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bigha</td>
<td>A land measurement varying in different parts of Punjab. In the Ambala division it approximated to five eighths of an acre.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bijjar</td>
<td>Bull.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biradari</td>
<td>Caste/Community.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chahi</td>
<td>Irrigated from a well.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chhua-Chhut</td>
<td>Caste discrimination against the untouchables.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chari</td>
<td>Green Fodder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dehat</td>
<td>Rural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dehat-Sudhar</td>
<td>Village uplift.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dharmshala</td>
<td>A kind of rest-house.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gau-Kashi</td>
<td>Cow-slaughter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gau-Rakshni Sabha</td>
<td>Cow-Protection Association.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaushala</td>
<td>Alm-house for cattle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goonda</td>
<td>A rouge, a ruffian.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Got</td>
<td>Sub-caste.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Id-gah</td>
<td>Id-Mosque; A mosque where Id prayers are held.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilaqua</td>
<td>Region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inquilab</td>
<td>Revolution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jatha</td>
<td>Volunteers' Corps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jama-Bandi</td>
<td>Register of holdings of owners and tenants showing land held by each and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>amount payable as rent, land revenue and cesses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamadar</td>
<td>A non-commissioned officer of the army.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kacha</td>
<td>Not lined with Masonary (applied to a well).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kacha Bigha</td>
<td>1/5th of an acre.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamin</td>
<td>Village menial or servant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kharif</td>
<td>The autumn harvest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kisan</td>
<td>Tenant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lathi</td>
<td>A stout stick or staff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahant</td>
<td>Chief priest; a hereditary head of a religious shrine or trust.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandi</td>
<td>Market (a grain-market)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandir</td>
<td>A Hindu Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masjid</td>
<td>A Muslim place of worship.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mazdoor</td>
<td>Labourer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methi</td>
<td>Fenugreek, a fodder crop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohalla</td>
<td>A residential area; compound of houses and adjacent areas around a street.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nazul</td>
<td>Land in or near towns or villages which has escheated to the government.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panna</td>
<td>A compact territorial component of a village.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pracharak</td>
<td>Preacher.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pandal</td>
<td>Temporary covered arena or pole and cloth building used for outdoor public gathering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pathshala</td>
<td>Primary School.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qasai</td>
<td>Butcher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabi</td>
<td>The spring harvest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risaldar</td>
<td>An Indian army officer commanding a troop of horse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sahukar</td>
<td>Moneylender.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanjhi</td>
<td>Co-sharer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarkar</td>
<td>Government.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shamilat</td>
<td>Common Land of the village.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shudhi</td>
<td>Purification (a movement of Arya Samaj)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shudh-Shudha</td>
<td>Purified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subedar</td>
<td>A non-commissioned officer of the army.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taccavi</td>
<td>Loan for agricultural purposes given by the State.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tehsil</td>
<td>A sub-division of a district.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thana</td>
<td>Police Station.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Updeshik</td>
<td>Preacher.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wajib-ul-Arz</td>
<td>Record of Rights.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zamindar</td>
<td>Landowner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zoolam</td>
<td>Tyranny.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX I


Religion should have nothing to do with Politics

Q: Why are there Zamindar and Non-Zamindar parties in the Punjab Council?

Ans: All the zamindars have common economic interests regardless of their respective religions. There must, therefore, be a Zamindar Party embracing Hindu, Muslim and Sikh zamindars.

Demands of the Zamindar Party
(Below, right hand side)

1. The Alienation of Land Act should not be abolished.

2. The zamindars are heavily taxed. In order to lighten their burden, rate of Abiana should be lowered; Chahi rate should be abolished; and no land revenue should be charged from those zamindars whose income is less than Rs. 2,000 a year.

3. The zamindars went in for education much later than non-zamindars. Therefore, till there is parity in education between the two sections, the zamindars should be given preferential treatment as regards appointments to government services. And in the departments connected with agriculture only zamindars should be recruited.

Demands of the Non-Zamindar Party
(Below, left hand side)


2. The rate of Abiana should not be lowered; Chahi rate should not be abolished. Instead Motor-tax should be abolished; and burden of the taxes should remain on the zamindars alone.

3. No weightage should be given to the war services of the zamindars for purposes of recruitment to government services. The system of open competition should be instituted instead and recruitment should be made on merit alone.
APPENDIX II


Tribulations of a Peasant Family: The Owner of 40 Bighas of land Worth Rs. 10,000.

(Right)

Q: Why is this family so harassed?

Ans: Despite working day and night and having borrowed money on interest, they eke out a mere income of Rs. 304 per year out of this land. They face worse trouble when regardless of the produce of their land they have to remit Rs. 40 to the government as land revenue.

The Comforts of Moneylenders: Capitalists of Rs. 10,000

(Left)

Q: How do they enjoy such luxuries?

Ans: Without doing any work themselves they receive interest from the Kisans. The government does not charge any tax if their income is even a rupee less than Rs. 2,000 a year. They are bound to lead a luxurious life.

Jat Gazette: Is this justice? All zamindars whose income is less than Rs. 2,000 a year should also be exempted from taxation so that they are at par with their neighbours.
APPENDIX III

Jat Gazette, 15 October 1927, p. 8.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Iron Tracks</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Rs. 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Steel Rods</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Rs. 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Copper Wire</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Rs. 200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Aluminium</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Rs. 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Glass Beads</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>Rs. 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Silk Thread</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Rs. 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Cotton Yarn</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Rs. 20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Prices are in Rupees.*
APPENDIX III


The Table of the income of a Kisan who pays Rs. 40 as Land Revenue

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Kharif Crop</th>
<th>Estimated income</th>
<th>Rabi Crop</th>
<th>Estimated Income</th>
<th>Total Income</th>
<th>Expenditure Yearly expenditure on 2 oxen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 Bighas</td>
<td>Kapas (Cotton)</td>
<td>Rs. 80</td>
<td>Methi (Fenugreek)</td>
<td>Rs. 30</td>
<td>Rs. 110</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Bighas</td>
<td>Mirch (Chillies)</td>
<td>Rs. 100</td>
<td>Methi</td>
<td>Rs. 30</td>
<td>Rs. 130</td>
<td>Mazdoori Rs. 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Bighas</td>
<td>Ikhi (Sugar cane)</td>
<td>Rs. 130</td>
<td>fallow</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Rs. 130</td>
<td>Manure Rs. 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Bighas</td>
<td>Chari (Green Rs. 40 grain if Rs. 30 rain falls)</td>
<td>Repair of implements Rs. 100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Bighas</td>
<td>Makki (Corn) Galla Rs. 40 Jau Rs. 30 Karab Rs. 4 (barley) (grain and fodder)</td>
<td>Seeds Rs. 50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

20 Bighas - - Wheat Wheat Rs. 440 Interest of Rs. 400 2 oxen Bhoosa Rs. 50 Rs. 40

Total Yearly Income & Expenditure Rs. 954 Rs. 650

Note: The cultivator of 40 Bighas of land has a net income of Rs. 304 per year only. For this he works himself to the bone in order to feed his wife and children. Out of this income he has to give Rs. 40 per year as land revenue. If he digs a well, he is immediately taxed. The government land revenue demand stifles him. Naturally the Indian Kisan is bound to be poor. Will the Government of India, seeing the utter poverty and helplessness of these kisans, take some steps to remedy matters and exempt from land revenue the small kisans whose income is less than Rs. 2,000 a year. The poverty of these people is the reason for the lawlessness in the country. Such people form 2/3rds of the entire population of the country. Their progress is the progress of the country and also that of the government. Are the national leaders even aware of these difficulties?

(Note: The word kisan is used here for a landowner.)
Dear Hardwari Lal, I believe you will spend your Christmas holidays in Rottax. Please get a copy of the pedigree table of all the descendents of your great-grandfather, have an English translation of the pedigree table and show us its details which of these descendents fought during the Great War. Also let me have a copy...
of the results of the examination of the first six successful candidates.

yours sincerely,

[Signature]
APPENDIX V

Chhotu Ram to Hardwari Lal, Rohtak, 19 February 1935

B.A., LL.B., M.L.C.,
ADVOCATE.

Dear Hardwari,

It is not easy to destroy vested interests. It is only the first line of cleavage that has been taken so far. It may be sometime before the second line is taken. I do not believe inspite of my wishes on the contrary, that vested interests can entirely be destroyed at any time.

You take an entirely erroneous view of my duties. I can only fight for a class. It is not my business to fight for individuals. It is true that in a very few cases I have departed from that principle. But there can be no denying the fact that sometime the position which I can take out is to press the claims of a class and not of individuals.

You make a reference to a system of competition having been advocated by Mr. Manohar Lal. Probably you are not aware of the answer that I made to that suggestion. If you had in your mind what I said by way of reply
you would have come to a different conclusion.

I am not prepared to advocate or even to accept a pure system of competition. If all the appointments were to go by competition the result would be that one possible—only possible Hardwari— and 20 other zamindars may have to suffer.

You must admit that Partap Singh, Kanwal Singh, Ratan Singh, Khushi Ram and Ragu etc. are, from a class point of view, hundred times better than Brahmans, Aroras, Kashmere Brahmans and Kayasthas, and in spite of anything that you or your numerous friends may say I am not prepared to encourage the introduction of a system which will result in the elimination of the zamindar section of the class which does not seem to appeal to you at present.

As I have to go to court I have not been able to read through the whole of your letter, nor am I in a position to reply it. But I feel that your present mood is a result of a sense of personal grievance which not unoften vitiates one's judgment.

Yours sincerely,

C. H. C. Ram
APPENDIX VI

Chhotu Ram to Hardwari Lal, Lahore, 1 April 1937

RAJ BAHAJO

Ch. CHHOTU RAM

LAHORE

1st April 1937

My dear Hardwari,

I think it is useless to discuss academically things of the character to which you refer in your letter.

Chaudhri Amar Singh has been accepted for the post of Tahsildar. I am very glad that something has been done for the Hissar District which had been neglected in the past. He is a very promising young man, strong, well built and handsome. I am sure he will do well in the service. You may convey my congratulations to his father.

Yours affectionately,

[Signature]

Ch. Hardwari Lal Sahib, B.A.,
Tahsildar, Hissar.
Chhotu Ram to Hardwari Lal, Lahore, 2 March 1941

My dear Hardwari,

I am pained to hear that recent selections of Assistant Sub Inspector candidates have been so unfavourable to the Hindu agriculturists of the Ambala division. I can only hope that your information is not well-founded. However, I fear that it may be true in toto.

It so happened that when your letter came into my hands I was just putting into an envelope a note to the Premier complaining of the inadequate representation of Hindus in general and Hindu zemindars in particular in the various grades of police service along with another note relating to the Education Department and the case of four Jat young men including Ch. Dip Chand. I do not know whether anything will result from these notes, particularly in the Police Department which has very special rules of its own which only the Governor can alter.

Yours Sincerely,

Ch. Hardwari Lal,
Tehsildar on special duty.
Chhotu Ram to Hardwari Lal, Lahore, 25 April 1941

My dear Hardwari,

Your letter of the 21st April.

I wish things had been otherwise under the Central Government but unfortunately under that Government there are no distinctions of agriculturists and non-agriculturists and of martial classes and non-martial classes. However, I cannot go beyond the provincial sphere which gives me a sufficient volume of important work to attend to.

Yours sincerely,

Chhotu Ram
Chhotu Ram to Azim Hussain, Lahore, 4 January 1943

My dear Azim,

I am in receipt of your letter of 14.1.43.

Sikander's death is a blow from which I have not yet recovered. Normally, my spirit rises with my difficulties. This trait of my character has failed to assert itself as far. I hope it has not left me or weakened beyond repair. I feel terribly depressed and dispirited.

Your criticism is well founded and your advice sound. Khizar as Minister displayed unmistakable signs of courage, strength and independence, whether the greater responsibilities of his new office...
will moderate the quality of these virtues to be early to say yet.

Both Ahizur and I used to discuss you as the proper person for Abbot's place. I would love to have you in his place. I propose to suggest the change to him. If he agrees you must be ready to come back in April next. An earlier transference may look like a sudden change perhaps.

It is perfectly true that the party has been living on its past prestige. But I assure you that the original momentum derived from mineS 8-aat is not yet spent up and the inspiration has not yet faded. A party people and an early -- as early as possible -- reversion to mineS 8-aat's policy and programme will work miracles. That will revive me also.

yours sincerely

[Signature]
Chhotu Ram to Azim Hussain, Lahore, 2 May 1944

Lahore:
2nd May, 1944.

Dear Azim,

Many thanks for your letter of the 28th April and the copy of your letter to Premier enclosed therewith. I do not know why this letter has come into my hands only to-day. It ought to have arrived here on the 29th. On a glance at the envelop I find that the letter was subjected to censorship which is obviously the cause of this delay.

I do not know when you are to come here. Your arrival will be a great help to Premier who is surrounded on all sides by weak persons and is plied by so many people with weak advice. What is really needed is the presence of men with nerve and strength about him.

Copies of Premier’s statement have already been sent out to a number of persons and the process is still continuing. I have reasons to believe that his statement has had a very salutary
effect on the general public.

The statement which was issued on behalf of his non-Muslim colleagues has been exceedingly well received in non-Muslim quarters. I do not know what reactions it will have in Muslim circles. But I believe that it is likely to enable moderate Leaguers at least to see Mr. Jinnah in a different light to what they have been seeing him in previously. The exposé of relentless and inflexible attitude adopted by Mr. Jinnah in his conversations with Premier ought to have the effect of exposing Mr. Jinnah himself.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
APPENDIX XI

Hindustan Times, 28 April 1944, p. 3.

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