



**PROCEEDINGS**  
OF THE  
**LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL**  
OF THE  
**PUNJAB.**

1914.

(WITH INDEX)

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Volume V.

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1914.

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PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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*Abstract of Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 to 1909.*

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THE Council met at the Council Chamber, Government House, Lahore, at 11 A.M. on Friday, the 13th March 1914.

PRESENT :

His Honour Sir MICHAEL FRANCIS O'DWYER, K.C.S.I., I.C.S.,  
Lieutenant-Governor, *Presiding.*

The Hon'ble Sardar SUNDAR SINGH, MAJITHIA, Sardar Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr. JOHN CORNWALLIS GODLEY.

The Hon'ble Sardar DALJIT SINGH of Jullundur.

The Hon'ble Mr. CLAUD ALEXANDER BARRON, C.I.E., I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Mr. ALEXANDER HENDERSON DIACK, C.V.O., I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Mr. HERBERT JOHN MAYNARD, I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Nawab Sir BAHRAM KHAN, K.C.I.E., Mazari.

The Hon'ble Sardar GAJJAN SINGH.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi SOHAN LAL.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Khwaja YUSAF SHAH.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur RAM SARAN DAS.

The Hon'ble COLONEL ROBERT SMEITON MACLAGAN, C.B., C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur HARI CHAND.

The Hon'ble Mr. JAMES CURRIE.

The Hon'ble Lala KASHI RAM.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian MUHAMMAD SHAFI.

The Hon'ble Mr. PATRICK JAMES FAGAN, I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Nawab IBRAHIM ALI KHAN of Kunjpura.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur SHADI LAL.

The Hon'ble Sir Arthur MILFORD KER, K.C.I.E., M.V.O.

The Hon'ble Mr. JOHN PERRONET THOMPSON, I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Malik MUHAMMAD AMIN KHAN of Shamsabad.

The Hon'ble Mr. REGINALD ARTHUR MANT, I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Mr. STEPHEN WILLIAM GRACEY, I.C.S.

### DEATH OF LORD MINTO.

His Honour the President:—

"Before proceeding to the business of the day there is one matter to which I am sure you would wish me to refer—the lamented death within the last few weeks of the Earl of Minto, late Viceroy and Governor-General.

When I received the sad news at Delhi a fortnight ago I at once sent the following cable to the Countess of Minto:—

'Deeply grieved at the news of Lord Minto's death. On behalf of the Punjab, and myself beg to offer our sincere sympathy in your sad bereavement.' And received the following reply:—

'My warmest thanks for kind message of condolence from yourself and the Punjab in my irreparable loss.'

Apart from that message I am sure that this Council which owes its present enlarged constitution to the late Viceroy's broad sympathies and wise statesmanship will desire to put on record our sorrow for the loss we have sustained and our sincere sympathy with Lady Minto and her family in their distress.

The roll of Viceroys and Governor-Generals of India shows many illustrious names and many splendid qualities of which England and India are justly proud, but none of them I venture to think has surpassed the late Earl of Minto in a genuine desire to promote the welfare of the people of this great empire and in the calm courage and steadfast resolution with which he pursued that aim during his term of office.

His memory will long be cherished in India with affectionate veneration."

The Hon'ble Nawab Bahram Khan spoke in Urdu, a translation of which is as follows.—

"Your Honour.—The sad news of the death of Lord Minto, the late Viceroy of India, came as a shock to Indians. His Viceroyalty in India will for ever remain memorable. In his time a terrible storm was blowing in India which was calmed by him by his commendable ability and wise statesmanship. I do not think it now necessary to dilate upon his qualities which are so well-known. On behalf of the Punjab Muhammadans, I express deep condolence and sincerely pray that God Almighty may give such a just and noble

ruler a place in heaven and may for ever shower honour and prosperity on his bereaved family."

**The Hon'ble Mr. Shadi Lal :—**

"Your Honour—On behalf of the non-official members of this Council I beg to associate myself with the remarks which have just fallen from Your Honour. I am sure Indians are deeply grateful to the late Viceroy for the many acts of kindness and sympathy he had done to them. It will be impossible for them to forget the deep debt of gratitude which they owe to the late Viceroy. This Council and the Councils in other provinces and the Imperial Legislative Council all owe their present enlarged constitution to the deep sympathy and broad-mindedness of the late Viceroy. We are all profoundly sorry at the sad death of the Earl of Minto and express our condolence with Lady Minto in her irreparable loss. With these remarks I endorse the sentiments so eloquently expressed by Your Honour."

**The Hon'ble Sardar Daljit Singh :—**

"Your Honour.—On behalf of the Punjab Chiefs and the landed aristocracy I beg to associate myself with the remarks of Your Honour and those of the Hon'ble Mr. Shadi Lal. The news of the death of Earl of Minto has come to us as a great Shock."

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

**The Hon'ble Sardar Gajjan Singh asked :—**

"Will the Government be pleased to state after enquiry—

Licenses for  
fire-arms.

- (a) Is the maximum number of licenses for firearms, to be issued in a year, fixed for each district of the Province. If so, what is the number for each district?
- (b) What is the number of licenses for firearms issued annually during the last five years in each district?
- (c) What is the total number of villages in each district, and in how many villages out of these are there persons who hold licenses for firearms?
- (d) How many dacoities took place actually in the village *abadi* in the province in 1913 and in how many of such villages were there any firearm license-holders?"

**The Hon'ble Mr. Barron replied :—**

"(a) The answer to the first part of this question is in the negative.

(b) A statement\* showing the number of licenses to carry fire-arms granted in each district from year to year since 1909 is put on the table. In 1912 about 7,000 licenses were issued in the Province as compared with about 6,500 licenses in the three previous years, and in 1913 the number issued was roughly 4,700. It will be seen that the number of licenses is most numerous in the Northern and Western districts where dacoities have been most prevalent in recent years.

(c) The Hon'ble Member will find the number of villages in each district given in detail in statement No. IV attached to the Annual Report of the Department of Land Records. The total number of villages in the Punjab is 34,784, but it is not possible to say how many villages do or do not contain one or more persons holding licenses for fire-arms. It would give a great deal of unnecessary trouble to compile such information, and the information if compiled would possess no practical value.

\*See Appendix I.

(d) Figures are not available to show how many dacoities in 1913 took place actually in the village *abadi*. In many cases the distinction would be a difficult one to make and might even be misleading, owing to the fact that in the Western Punjab the people frequently occupy scattered hamlets which might or might not be regarded as *abadis* according to circumstances."

**The Hon'ble Sardar Gajjan Singh asked :—**

Licenses for  
fire-arms.

"In view of the dacoities committed in villages by armed dacoits will the Government be pleased to issue instructions to District Magistrates to be more liberal in granting licenses for firearms to well-to-do and respectable persons in the villages for protection of life and property?"

**The Hon'ble Mr. Barron replied :—**

"Government has already in the review of last year's Police Report expressed its desire to see greater liberality in the granting of licenses for firearms to reliable persons in villages where the state of crime renders this advisable for the better protection of the people and their property. District Magistrates are acting on the instructions issued in accordance with these views. This probably accounts for the figures given in my answer to question (b). The further extension of this policy in disturbed tracts, where dacoities are most frequent is now engaging the attention of Government.

"But it may be remarked that the presence of license-holders in possession of fire-arms in a village is not always followed by the deterrent and salutary results the Hon'ble Member appears to anticipate. For instance, in a recent dacoity in a village on the Dera Ghazi Khan border to which 12 Martini Henry Rifles with ammunition had been served out some months previously, the possessors of the rifles made no attempt to repel the raiders. And in another recent case of a dacoity in a village in the Rawalpindi District though there were six license-holders possessing guns and pistols present in the village at the time none of them attempted to beat off or capture the dacoits who had no arms with them. These facts are very disappointing and show that in many cases little reliance can be placed in the rendering of assistance by license-holders to their fellow villagers unless actually themselves the object of the dacoits' attack. Another consideration to be borne in mind is that the presence of fire-arms in a village may and sometimes does tempt lawless criminals to raid that village in order to secure the fire-arms."

**The Hon'ble Sardar Gajjan Singh asked :—**

Appointment  
of Hindu or  
Sikh Jat  
(non-jagirdar)  
as Extra As-  
sistant Com-  
missioner in  
Cis Sutlej  
Districts.

"Is it a fact that no Hindu or Sikh Jat (non-jagirdar) of Rohtak, Hissar, Karnal, Ambala, Ferozepore or Ludhiana District has ever been appointed an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab? If so, will the Government be pleased to adopt measures to give them their due share in the Provincial Civil Service?"

**The Hon'ble Mr. Barron replied :—**

"It is not a fact that no Hindu or Sikh Jats of the non-jagirdar class have ever been appointed Extra Assistant Commissioners from the districts named. There is a Sikh Jat hailing from the Ferozepore District in the ranks of the 3rd grade of Extra Assistant Commissioners at the present moment, and a Hindu Jat from the same district retired from the 6th grade of Extra Assistant Commissioner as lately as July last year. No doubt in the past there have been other instances.

"Government would welcome a larger infusion of Jats, both Hindu and Sikh from the south-east of the Province, in the ranks of its Extra Assistant Commissioners if properly qualified candidates were forthcoming. It rests with the communities concerned to provide the properly qualified candidates."

**The Hon'ble Sardar Gajjan Singh asked :—**

"Will the Government be pleased to state what steps, if any, have been taken by the Government in connection with securing a dole from the Imperial Government to meet the cost of rural police and to devote the chaukidara cess to village sanitation, in fulfilment of the assurance given by Sir LOUIS DANE in this Council on 18th April 1913?"

Cost of rural Police and devotion of chaukidara cess to village sanitation.

**The Hon'ble Mr. Mant replied :—**

"The subject of the rural police system is, as Sir LOUIS DANE remarked on the occasion referred to by the Hon'ble Member, a difficult one. The Police Commission of 1902-03 was strongly in favour of retaining the chaukidar as the servant of the village community, and the idea of replacing him by police is not to be undertaken lightly as it involves important questions of administration. These questions are still under consideration, and until it is decided that the change is desirable from the administrative point of view, it would be premature to take up the question of financing it. Consequently no attempt has yet been made to obtain financial assistance from the Government of India."

**The Hon'ble Sardar Gajjan Singh asked :—**

"In view of the fact that in the districts of Hissar, Rohtak, Karnal, Gurgaon and Ambala the means of irrigation by canal are very inadequate and unsatisfactory, will the Government be pleased to adopt necessary measures to improve and extend the same?"

Extension of irrigation in Hissar, Rohtak, Karnal, Gurgaon and Ambala.

**The Hon'ble Colonel MacLagan replied :—**

"Recognising the needs of the Hissar and Rohtak Districts, the Local Government has prepared projects for the extension of irrigation in them from the Western Jumna Canal in connection with—

(i) the Sarda Ganges Project in the United Provinces ;

(ii) the project for a dam and reservoir in the Jumna at Koch ;

and these have been submitted to the Government of India, whose decision is awaited.

"These schemes would afford irrigation from the Punjab canals to the parts of these two districts and of Karnal comprised in the area enclosed by the Ghaggar River, the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway, and the Riwari-Bhatinda Railway.

"No measures for the irrigation of the Gurgaon District are under consideration by the Irrigation Branch, the whole of it being at too high a level.

"For parts of the Ambala and Karnal Districts, the Koch Project is intended to afford some irrigation : the feasibility of this is now under investigation.

"In addition the areas flooded by the Sarsuti and other hill torrents in the Karnal District are now under examination and survey, with a view to improvement and, if possible, of irrigation."

**The Hon'ble Sardar Gajjan Singh asked :—**

"Will the Government be pleased to lay the report of the Clerical Establishment Committee on the table for the information of the Council?"

Clerical establishment Committee's Report.

**The Hon'ble Mr. Barron replied :—**

"Government has not yet considered the Report, and is therefore not in a position to lay it on the table at present."

**The Hon'ble Sardar Gajjan Singh asked :—**

Rural Anglo-  
Vernacular  
Middle  
Schools.

"Will the Government be pleased to give the number of Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools in the rural area of each district excepting the schools at tahsil head-quarters?"

**The Hon'ble Mr. Godley replied :—**

"A statement\* giving the information asked for by the Hon'ble Member is laid on the table."

**The Hon'ble Sardar Gajjan Singh asked :—**

Disconti-  
nuance of day  
train from  
Ambala to  
Patiala.

"(a) Is the Government aware that passengers from Ambala Cantonment and Ambala City going to Patiala are put to great inconvenience by the stopping- of the day train which used to run last year from Ambala direct to Patiala?"

"(b) Considering the considerable passenger traffic between Ambala and Patiala will the Government be pleased to direct the Railway authorities to run a train direct from Ambala to Patiala in the day as was the case last year?"

**The Hon'ble Mr. Barron replied :—**

"Government understands that a train, which used to leave Ambala Cantonment at 10-38 A.M. and reach Patiala at 12-26 P.M., now runs from Rajpura Junction without a connection from Ambala. There is, however, a morning train from Ambala leaving at 5-30 A.M., and arriving at Patiala at 8-47 A.M.

"The alleged inconvenience to passengers arising from the alteration in the Railway Time-Table has been brought to the notice of the Agent of the North Western Railway."

**The Hon'ble Sardar Gajjan Singh asked :—**

Establishment  
of a Junior  
Training Col-  
lege at Jul-  
lundur.

"(a) Will the Government be pleased to state if there is any proposal to establish a separate Junior Training College at Jullundur, and, if so, will it be pleased to lay all papers in connection therewith upon the table?"

"(b) Will the Government be pleased to state the reasons which have necessitated the selection of Jullundur for the proposed institution, if any?"

"(c) If the main reason is the want of room at Lahore, will it not be less expensive and more useful to shift the Senior Vernacular Classes to Jullundur and use the buildings occupied by them for the Junior Training College?"

"(d) How many new posts in the Indian and Provincial Educational Services will the new scheme render it necessary to create and is it not possible to avoid the extra expenses by keeping the Junior Training College at Lahore, in which case the present staff of the Lahore Training College may suffice for the Junior Classes as well?"

**The Hon'ble Mr. Godley replied :—**

"The Hon'ble Member's first four questions refer to a scheme which is on foot for establishing a separate training institution for Junior Anglo-Vernacular teachers at Jullundur. The scheme has not yet been fully worked out, and such correspondence as has taken place has been mostly of a routine character. Jullundur has been recommended on account of its being central, easily accessible, and healthy, and because land is easily obtainable adjoining the new Government High School and in the vicinity of the other educational institutions; it is open to the Hon'ble Member or any one else to suggest a better site.

\* See Appendix II.



"The Senior Vernacular Class in the Central Training College, which the Hon'ble Member suggests, might be shifted to Jullundur is a class of selected vernacular teachers who are given an extra year's training in order to qualify for posts in Middle Schools. The removal of this class would not solve the difficulty now experienced, which is not so much one of accommodation as of providing sufficient opportunities for practice in teaching. The numbers in the Anglo-Vernacular Classes in the Training College have risen from 91 in 1908-09 to 222 in the current year, and as this department of the College is already overcrowded, further expansion of it to meet the demand for trained teachers would in any case involve an increase of staff. There is also the consideration that owing to the high price of land near the Lahore Training College extensions such as the acquisition of playing-fields, which are much needed, would be far from economical when compared with the establishment of a branch or junior institution elsewhere. No detailed proposals have yet been formulated regarding the number of students to be accommodated in the proposed college, or the extra staff required. It may be of interest to add that the arrangement proposed is similar to that already existing in the United Provinces, where there is a Training College for graduates at Allahabad and another for Junior Anglo-Vernacular teachers at Lucknow; and it has been recently decided to add a third at Agra."

**The Hon'ble Sardar Gajjan Singh asked :—**

"Will the Government be pleased to state if it is in contemplation to have any scheme for the improvement of the prospects of the 1st Class Officers in the present Subordinate Educational Service just as there has been one for officers inferior to the 1st Class in the same service; if so, what is to be the nature of the same?"

Improvement of prospects of the 1st class officers in the Subordinate Educational Service.

**The Hon'ble Mr. Godley replied :—**

"The grades constituting the 1st class of the Subordinate Educational Service overlap those of the Provincial Service, and hence it is proposed to transfer the posts in these grades to the cadre of the Provincial Service as soon as the question of the future organization of that service has been decided by the Government of India."

**The Hon'ble Sardar Gajjan Singh asked :—**

"Is it a fact that an officer serving in the Subordinate Educational Service gets an extra allowance of Rs. 50 when made to officiate as an Assistant Inspector of Schools in the Provincial Service?"

Allowance to officers of the Subordinate Educational Service for officiating in Provincial Service.

"And is it also a fact that an officer of the Subordinate Educational Service, even if his pay is Rs. 250 or upwards, has to begin at the lowest grade of Rs. 200 when he is appointed a permanent Assistant Inspector?"

"Will the Government be pleased to state if it is under contemplation to remove this anomaly?"

**The Hon'ble Mr. Godley replied :—**

"The Hon'ble Member cites a hypothetical case in which an officer in one of the highest grades of the Subordinate Educational Service, who is entitled to an allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem under the rules while officiating in the Provincial Educational Service, might, if confirmed in the later service, find himself placed in the lowest grade and drawing less than his previous salary. The present position is certainly anomalous, but such an instance has never actually occurred, and should a case arise the question will be considered on its merits."

**The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das asked :—**

"(a) Will the Government be pleased to inform this Council whether the Divisional Commissioners have been asked to submit a report on the desirability of restoring the privilege of electing members to the municipalities of Bhiwani and Hissar and of introducing the same in Lyallpur?"

Elective system in the municipalities of Bhiwani, Hissar and Lyallpur.

"(b) If so, will the Government state what decision has been arrived at?"

**The Hon'ble Mr. Mant replied :—**

"The reply to (a) is in the affirmative.

"As regards (b), draft rules introducing an elective element on the Lyallpur municipal committee were published in Punjab Government notification No. 2, dated 3rd January 1914, and will shortly be confirmed if no valid objections are received. The views of the local officers regarding the municipalities of Bhiwani and Hissar have just been received, and are now under consideration.

Payment of  
land revenue  
by postal  
money order  
or in currency  
notes.

**The Hon'ble Rai Bahadar Ram Saran Das asked :—**

"(a) Has the experiment of allowing the lambardars of certain villages the privilege of remitting land revenue to the tahsils by money order or in currency notes by insured registered post, been found successful?"

"(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to extend the same privilege to all districts in the Province?"

**The Hon'ble Mr. Diack replied :—**

"(a) The privilege of remitting land revenue to the tahsil by money order is welcomed wherever communications are bad and the sums to be paid in are small. The system is reported by the Deputy Commissioners to be unpopular in Ludhiana and Lyallpur (though in the latter district nearly half a lakh was so remitted last year), but elsewhere it is recognised to be a useful alternative to the method of direct payment. The amount remitted in this way during the past year exceeded 18 lakhs of rupees, or rather less than 5 per cent. of the total demand. Where the sums due are considerable and the tahsil is fairly accessible lambardars prefer to pay the demand in person:

"Little use is made of currency notes in paying the demand. The total amount remitted in this way during the past year fell short of Rs. 57,000. No use whatever was made of the privilege in Rawalpindi, although the matter was made known widely, and in Lyallpur the amount remitted fell short of Rs. 8,000. In some villages there is difficulty in obtaining notes, and lambardars are timid of entrusting them to the post.

"(b) Payment by money order is permitted in every district of the province and is resorted to in all except Simla. The use of currency notes has been permitted experimentally in the Khangah Dogran tahsil of Gujranwala, the Samundri and Toba Tek Singh tahsils of Lyallpur and in the Rawalpindi and Rohtak Districts. In the two last named districts the experiment which has so far not been successful, will be continued for periods of one and two years, respectively. Pending the results of these experiments which have not so far demonstrated that the arrangement is likely to be popular, Government does not propose to extend the privilege of payment by currency notes to other districts in the province."

Declaration  
of Native  
Christians of  
Lyallpur and  
Gujranwala  
Districts as an  
agricultural  
tribe.

**The Hon'ble Rai Bahadar Ram Saran Das asked :—**

"(a) Is the Government aware that the recent notification, under Act XIII of 1900, declaring the entire native Christian population of the districts of Lyallpur and Gujranwala an agricultural tribe, has caused misapprehension among other classes?"

"(b) Would the Government be pleased to state the grounds of the notification referred to above in order to remove public misapprehension?"

**The Hon'ble Mr. Maynard replied :—**

"(a) Government is not aware that the notification which declares the native Christians of Lyallpur and Gujranwala to be an agricultural tribe has caused misapprehensions; but I am much indebted to the Hon'ble Mem-

ber for giving the opportunity of publicly correcting any misapprehensions that may exist.

"It is very possible that people imagine that the notification gives to native Christians some legal power, which they did not possess before, of acquiring land belonging to other classes.

"Such would, of course, be the effect of a notification placing a particular class in the same group with other agricultural tribes. If native Christians had been notified as an agricultural tribe, and not at the same time declared to form a separate group, it would have been legally possible for Jats, Arains, Kamboh and the like, to sell land to them without obtaining sanction, and to execute in their favour mortgages in forms other than those expressly authorised by the Punjab Alienation of Land Act.

"What has actually been done is something widely different. Native Christians of the districts specified have been placed in a group by themselves. So far from extending to them any privilege, the notification imposes upon them a disability. For it prevents a native Christian from selling land to any but another native Christian, without first obtaining the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner. But it leaves him in precisely the same position in which he stood before as regards the power to acquire land from other classes.

"(b) The circumstances which led to the issue of the notification were these. At the time that certain grants were made to Christians on the Lower Chenab Canal, the subsequent concession of proprietary rights to tenants on that canal was not foreseen. After it had been decided to allow tenants in general to acquire proprietary rights, attention was drawn to certain special features in the Christian settlements. The Church Missionary Society had a considerable stake in the villages and had built churches, and otherwise committed itself to objects which would have been frustrated by the introduction into its villages of a non-Christian element. It was therefore ordered that the purchase of proprietary rights by Christian colonists should be suspended. This order involved somewhat unfair discrimination against them: for the purchase of proprietary rights at the extremely low rate of Rs. 12-8-0 per acre was a privilege very highly valued by all classes of colonists. It was therefore decided to permit to Christians, as to all other classes, the purchase of proprietary rights, but to impose upon them the special disability in respect of alienation to which my answer has already referred. I may observe that there is, in the case of the Mazhabi Sikhs, a precedent for a group under the Land Alienation Act based upon religious as well as racial distinctions."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das asked :—

"Will the Government be pleased to say how far their educational officers consider it practicable to utilise by means of grants-in-aid the agency of *pandits* and *mullahs* having *patshalas* and *maktabs* respectively for imparting primary education?"

*Patshalas*  
and *maktabs*  
for primary  
education.

The Hon'ble Mr. Godley replied :—

"Schools of the type referred to by the Hon'ble Member receive aid under the conditions stated in article 82 of the Punjab Education Code, which have been made as simple as possible, and inspecting officers have been instructed to use their best efforts to induce teachers of the old-fashioned kind to conform to these conditions. Such teachers, however, are usually ignorant of arithmetic, and where there is a popular desire for education, a board primary school is generally preferred. Provincial revenues defray three-quarters of the aid granted to these schools. No special reports have recently been submitted on the subject. The last statistics show 1,205 recognised elementary schools under private management, most of which are aided, and 2,416 private elementary schools teaching religious books by rote. The accuracy of the latter figure, however, is doubtful."

**The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das asked :—**

Statistics of  
private and  
aided primary  
and indigen-  
ous schools.

"(a) In view of the increasing importance of data pertaining to primary education will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of inserting, in future, in the annual report issued by the Director of Public Instruction a table showing by districts the number of Lower Primary and Upper Primary Schools and the number of scholars, whether in private or aided schools ?

"(b) Will the Government be pleased to furnish similar statistics for indigenous schools ?"

**The Hon'ble Mr. Godley replied :—**

"It has not hitherto been considered necessary to compile a supplementary table showing the number of primary schools and scholars by districts as suggested by the Hon'ble Member. Primary education is largely imparted in the primary departments and branch schools attached to secondary schools, and therefore the state of primary education in a district could not be gauged merely by the number of board or other schools classed as primary, nor could a comparison of districts fairly be instituted on these data. The information, however, can be supplied to the Hon'ble Member if he desires it."

**The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das asked :—**

Opening of  
more Normal  
Schools.

"As the number of primary schools cannot be increased for want of suitable teachers, will the Government be pleased to open more Normal Schools, and, if so, how many Normal Schools do Government contemplate adding to the existing number ?"

**The Hon'ble Mr. Godley replied :—**

"If the Hon'ble Member will refer to paragraph 30 of the last report on education in the province, he will see that a new Normal School, which accommodates 80 students, was opened at the beginning of the current year at Lyallpur. It is hoped to open one or possibly two more at the beginning of the next financial year, and other schemes are in course of preparation. A large number of training classes for teachers have also been started in connection with vernacular middle schools."

**The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das asked :—**

Expansion of  
the Central  
Training  
College,  
Lahore.

"In view of the fact that a large number of candidates are refused admission into the Central Training College, Lahore, for want of space, will the Government consider the desirability of increasing the staff and size of the College ?"

**The Hon'ble Mr. Godley replied :—**

"Again I may ask the Hon'ble Member to refer to the last report on education, in paragraph 29 of which it is stated that further expansion of the Training College being impossible, a scheme is being prepared for a new Junior or Lower-Grade Training College. The Central Training College, as I have stated in reply to a question put by another Hon'ble Member, has outgrown reasonable limits, the opportunities for practice in teaching being insufficient for the present number of students."

**The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das asked :—**

Drinking  
water-supply  
in districts  
where water  
is scarce.

"(a) Will the Government consider the desirability of asking the district boards in the Punjab to make a survey of the wells and tanks in their districts used for drinking purposes and to make a report as to how many wells or tanks each district board will be able to sink annually with their own funds entirely or with the co-operation of the people at places where drinking water is scarce and to keep the same in good sanitary condition and

"(b) To give a rough estimate of the annual cost in keeping such works in good sanitary condition ?

"(c) Will the Government be pleased to direct district boards in the Punjab to make a report as to which places suffer from scarcity of drinking water and what would be the approximate cost of sinking wells or laying out tanks, whichever be deemed feasible in each such district?"

**The Hon'ble Mr. Mant** replied :—

"Under section 20 (1) (c) of the Punjab District Boards Act the supply, storage and preservation of water for drinking, cooking and bathing purposes are under the control and administration of the Boards. The Government has no reason to suppose that District boards are generally neglectful of this matter, and the Sanitary Conference held at Simla last year did not suggest that there was any necessity for the wide detailed enquiry proposed by the Hon'ble Member.

"The subject of rural sanitation will shortly be dealt with in the orders of Government on recommendations of the conference. If, after considering those orders the Hon'ble Member can show that further expenditure on water-supply is desirable in particular districts, the matter will be brought to the notice of the boards concerned."

**The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das** asked :—

"Will the Government be pleased to advise all the district boards in the Province to allot a fixed minimum percentage of their funds for rural sanitation to be gradually increased as circumstances permit?"

Allotment of funds by district boards for rural sanitation,

**The Hon'ble Mr. Mant** replied :—

"The system of requiring district boards to expend a certain percentage of their income on education and medical relief was tried for a good many years, but was finally abandoned for reasons which were expressed in Punjab Government resolution No. 1047 S., dated the 2nd July 1908, as follows :—

"The circumstances of local bodies differ widely, and the claims of the various branches of expenditure cannot be regulated by one arithmetical standard. At the present time it is found in practice impossible to insist on full compliance with the prescriptions of the notification: each case is, as indeed it must be, decided on its merits; and it seems of little use to maintain a standard which is not only in itself arbitrary and very difficult of interpretation, but is constantly set aside in practice in favour of other considerations."

"The same reasons would apply to expenditure on rural sanitation. Moreover, in the last few years considerable progress has been made in the direction of strengthening the financial position of the boards and giving them wider responsibilities and greater freedom of action. Government steadily keeps in view the policy of extending and fostering the principle of local self-Government; and unless and until it is made clear that a board is neglecting its duty in the matter of rural sanitation it would be contrary to that policy to tender advice, which would savour of a command, as to the precise proportion of its resources which each board should devote to any particular object. On the above grounds the Government is not prepared to adopt the course suggested by the Hon'ble Member."

**The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das** asked :—

"(a) Will the Government state how many non-officials are members of the Punjab Sanitary Board?"

Non-official members of the Punjab Sanitary Board.

"(b) Will the Government consider the advisability of increasing the non-official element on the board?"

**The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson** replied :—

"(a) There are at the present time 2 non-official members of the Sanitary Board, but they sit as Indians and not as non-officials

"(b) The Lieutenant-Governor thinks that the suggestion to increase the non-official element on the board rests on a misconception of its functions as at present defined. The duty of the board is to consider specific schemes that are submitted to it. It has no power of initiative in matters of sanitation, and has nothing to do with directing policy. Except for the distribution of a sum of 1½ or 2 lakhs in grants-in-aid to local bodies, it has had no executive powers. It has not even the power of giving administrative sanction to the schemes submitted to it. If it approves a scheme, all it can do is to submit it to Government for sanction.

"The Punjab Sanitary Board consists of 10 members, 5 of whom are sanitary or engineering experts. The other members are the Financial Commissioner, who acts as President, the Commissioner of the Division in which the meeting is held, the Secretary in charge of the Sanitary Department, and two Indian gentlemen who need not be non-officials.

"The Punjab Sanitary Board has been criticised as being too large for the efficient performance of its main functions, and though His Honour does not share this view, he thinks it would be unwise to add to the number of members. If the board had more extensive powers of initiative, or if Government looked to it for advice on general questions of sanitary policy, there might be a case for increasing the non-official element. But having regard to the present functions of the board, His Honour does not feel that the addition of one or two non-officials would in any way add to its efficiency."

**The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das asked :—**

"As there has been of late an enormous increase in dacoities and offences against property and a widespread feeling of alarm and insecurity is evident even among the citizens of cities like Lahore, will Government be pleased to state what special measures they propose to take to put down such crime and thereby allay the feeling of insecurity among the people?"

**The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson replied :—**

"The Hon'ble Member exaggerates the state of affairs when he refers to a recent 'enormous increase' in dacoities and offences against property. This may have been due to one or two rather highly coloured articles which have appeared in the Press.

"In point of fact during 1913 there were 111 true cases of dacoity as compared with 115 in 1912, or a decrease of 4 cases. The only figures that can be given relating to other offences against property are under the head of burglary, where the number of true cases fell from 17,308 in 1912 to 15,907 in 1913, a decrease of 1,401 cases.

"Statistics for the first two months of the present year are not yet available, but reports to hand give no indication of any increase such as the Hon'ble Member describes. Nor does there appear to be any real justification for the rumours which have been current of late in the city of Lahore; beyond the fact that a gang of thieves from outside were at work, but these soon fell into the hands of the Police. As the assumption underlying the Hon'ble Member's question appears to be unfounded, the necessity for answering the question itself hardly arises."

**The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal asked :—**

"Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is correct or

not—

- (a) that the existing rates of the pay in the Upper Subordinate establishment of the Public Works Department in the Punjab are not quite adequate to attract suitable hands, and require revision having regard to the altered condition of living and to the universal increase in the prices of the provisions, labour and other commodities?

Increase of  
dacoities and  
burglaries.

Improve-  
ment of pay  
and prospects  
of Upper  
Subordinate  
establishment  
of the Public  
Works De-  
partment.

- (b) whether the Punjab Government will also be pleased to inform the Council if there is a scheme under their consideration for the purpose of improving the prospects of the Upper Subordinate establishment of the Public Works Department in the Punjab, in order to make this branch of the service more attractive ? ”

**The Hon'ble Colonel MacLagan replied :—**

“ With regard to questions (a) and (b), memorials have been received from several Upper Subordinates of the Punjab Public Works Department representing—amongst other things—that their pay is inadequate. This question as well as the other points referred to in the memorials are being considered by the Local Government, but no decision has yet been arrived at.”

**The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal asked :—**

“ Will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of changing the name of the ‘Upper Subordinate establishment’ into that of the ‘Deputy Engineers establishment’ in order to make this branch of the Engineering Department distinguishable from other Departments ? ”

Change in designation of Upper Subordinate establishment of the Public Works Department.

**The Hon'ble Colonel MacLagan replied :—**

“ The Government of India have under consideration the question of altering the existing designation of Upper Subordinates of the Public Works Department, and therefore no action by the Local Government is at present contemplated.”

**The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal asked :—**

“ Will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of including the Sub-Engineers of Public Works Department in the exemption list of the Arms Act, as this class of the officers have recently been made Gazetted Officers and *ex-officio* Darbaris in the Consolidated Circular No. 26 ? ”

Exemption of Sub-Engineers of the Public Works Department from the Arms Act.

**The Hon'ble Colonel MacLagan replied :—**

“ The matter has already been considered, and the Local Government is of opinion that circumstances do not justify a recommendation to the Government of India for the exemption proposed by the Hon'ble Member. It is understood that licenses are granted to such officers where the circumstances justify it.”

**The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal asked :—**

“ With reference to the reply of the Hon'ble Mr. THOMPSON to my question in the meeting of this Council dated 19th September 1913, will the Government be pleased—

Inquiry into the conduct of Zaildar of Sanghoi.

“(a) to place on the table, for the information of the Council, the papers relating to the enquiries into the conduct of Muhammad Khan, Zaildar of Sanghoi, District Jhelum ?

“(b) to state what measures the District Magistrate took to restore peace and tranquillity in the village and neighbourhood of Sanghoi ? ”

**The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson replied :—**

“ The Lieutenant-Governor does not consider that this is a case in which any useful purpose would be served by calling for papers and laying them on the table.

“ It has been ascertained that the district authorities have taken vigorous and apparently successful action in regard to the affairs of Sanghoi in the

Jhelum District. A number of bad characters were put on security, the Sub-Inspector of Police, who had mixed himself up in local politics, was reduced, and there was reconciliation between the leaders of the rival factions of whom one is the *ilagadar* mentioned in the question. Since the reconciliation there has been peace at Sanghoi, and since last August no offences have been reported."

**The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal asked :—**

Discontinu-  
ance of the  
Anglo-Verna-  
cular School  
at Nurpur.

"(i) With reference to the reply of the Hon'ble Mr. Godley to my question in the meeting of this Council dated 19th September 1913, will the Government be pleased to state—

- (a) the distance from Nurpur to Dharmsala where the new Government High School is to be opened and where the children of Tahsil Nurpur are expected to go in order to receive Primary and Middle Department English education?
- (b) whether any representations were made by the inhabitants of Tahsil Nurpur to the Government against conversion of the District Board Anglo-Vernacular School at Nurpur into a Vernacular School, and with what result?
- (c) in what manner the Government grant of Rs. 1,760 per annum intended to be withdrawn from the Nurpur School is proposed to be utilized in education in Kangra District?

"(ii) Is the Government aware that great dissatisfaction has been caused in the Allaga of Tahsil Nurpur on account of the intended withdrawal of English education from Nurpur school after more than 50 years' continuation of such education?"

**The Hon'ble Mr. Godley replied :—**

"(i) (a).—It may be well to give a brief account of the circumstances under which the Kangra district board decided to convert the Nurpur Anglo-vernacular school into a vernacular one. Much difficulty has been experienced in staffing this school efficiently, and the number of day scholars in the middle classes has been small—between twenty and thirty. In the new Government High School at Dharmsala, which is forty miles distant, there is ample hostel accommodation for the Nurpur boarders, and the teaching and other arrangements are better than those at Nurpur. The question, therefore, before the district board was whether it was worth while to continue maintaining an Anglo-vernacular middle school which could only be made efficient by incurring extra expenditure, for the benefit of a few day-scholars whose parents could probably in many cases afford to send them to Dharmsala as boarders. The decision arrived at was that it would be in the interests of the majority of the inhabitants of Nurpur, who are mostly poor and cannot afford to pay the comparatively high fees levied in Anglo-vernacular schools, to convert the school into a vernacular one. Pupils requiring English education could either go to Dharmsala at once or join the special class at Dharmsala after completing the vernacular middle course at Nurpur. There is another Anglo-vernacular school at Pathankot, some 17 miles distant.

"(b) and (c).—Representations on the subject have been received purporting to be from certain residents of Nurpur, to whom a reply was sent endorsing the action of the board. Government is not aware that general dissatisfaction prevails in Nurpur on this account: the figures of attendance indicate that the interests of only a few will be affected by the change, while the establishment of a vernacular middle school will be of general benefit.

"(d).—The provincial grant referred to dates from the time when the district schools formerly maintained by Government were transferred to municipal management and compensatory grants were assigned for their maintenance. The policy of Government in the past has been to effect a gradual reduction of these grants concurrently with the rise in the income from fees and the im-



provement in the finances of the local bodies concerned. In the case of Kangra the new high school at Dharmasala, which will cost Government Rs. 6,000 per annum or more to maintain, takes the place of the district school, while a special grant of Rs. 1,000 per annum from provincial revenues has been sanctioned for the maintenance of the vernacular middle school at Nurpur, in consideration of the grant formerly enjoyed. The district board has undertaken to maintain an Anglo-vernacular school at Palampur.

**The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Hari Chand asked :—**

"(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the serious increase in dacoities and other violent crimes in Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Shahpur and other districts ?

Dacoities  
and violent  
crimes in  
Rawalpindi,  
Jhelum and  
Shahpur  
Districts.

"(b) In particular, has the attention of Government been drawn to the following cases :—

(i) Two cases of dacoities reported in the *Tribune*, dated 29th January 1914, one at Rawalpindi and the other in village Malwal in Shahpur District.

(ii) The case reported in the *Tribune*, dated 4th February 1914, in which the house of Bhagat Ram, Khatri, of Raja Sansi, was broken into by thieves and the owner strangled to death.

(iii) The case of dacoity reported in the *Tribune*, dated 7th February 1914, in which a petition-writer by name Jagan Nath was murdered on the road about three miles from Jhelum.

(iv) The case of dacoity in village Ahra Mora, about two miles from Sohawa Railway Station in Jhelum, reported in the *Tribune* of 8th February 1914.

(v) Two cases of dacoities, one at Karsal and other at Padshan in Chakwal, reported in the *Tribune* of 10th February 1914.

(vi) Dacoity committed in Jullundur District, reported in the *Tribune* of 12th February 1914.

(vii) Dacoities in Amritsar District, reported on page 5 of the *Tribune* of 17th February 1914.

"(c) Will Government be pleased to state what special steps it has been taking to prevent such occurrences ?"

**The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson replied :—**

"(a).—The figures do not bear out the statement which underlies the question. In Jhelum and Shahpur violent crime during December and January last was normal. In Rawalpindi there was a recrudescence of dacoity, but this seems to have been only temporary. From such figures as are available, it appears that the number of dacoities and murders in 1913 was slightly less than in the preceding year.

"(b).—In the second part of his question the Hon'ble Member specifies a number of cases which were reported in the *Tribune* during January and February, and asks whether the attention of Government has been drawn to them. The Rawalpindi, Malwal, Karsal, Ahra Mora and Jullundur cases have all been reported to Government, and also one of the Amritsar cases. In all of these cases careful investigation is being made by the police and in one case 8 Pathans have been arrested. Government has no information regarding the other cases, and it is possible that in some cases burglaries or robberies have been exaggerated into dacoities. Reports about such offences and about murders do not ordinarily go beyond the Deputy Inspector-General in charge of the Range.

"(c).—During 1912 a special staff of Criminal Investigation Department and District Police Officers was employed in the Attock and Rawalpindi Dis-

tricts, with the result that some dangerous gangs were broken up and a large number of persons convicted and punished. At the beginning of last cold weather when Fazl Dad and his gang re-appeared, another officer was placed on special duty and a detachment of cavalry was called out with very beneficial results to the peace of the tract in which they operated. The police officer is still on special duty. A large reward was offered for the arrest of Fazl Dad, and the assistance of the authorities of the Frontier Province was enlisted. The measures taken produced the desired result and in a few weeks Fazl Dad was shot in resisting capture.

"As regards the Rawalpindi District, certain proposals for punitive posts are under consideration and some of the existing punitive police have been armed with weapons of precision. Some of the Rawalpindi dacoities are reported to have been the work of trans-Indus or trans-border Pathan gangs, and measures to secure a watch over their movements in the Province are under consideration. Throughout the Province the reserves are being brought up to the sanctioned strength, the mounted police force is being doubled and a number of other additions have been made."

**The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Hari Chand asked :—**

Strike in the  
Medical  
College,  
Lahore.

"Has the attention of Government been drawn to the strike of the Medical College students in Lahore?"

"In view of the resolution passed on the 22nd February 1914 by the Medical College Council, consisting of the teaching staff of the College, that an enquiry by Government into the alleged grievances is desirable, will Government be pleased to state if it contemplates holding an enquiry?"

**The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson replied :—**

"Since this question was put, an announcement has been made that an enquiry will be held into the grievances alleged by the students of the Medical College. The Committee of Enquiry will, it is hoped, consist of the Hon'ble Sir Pardee Lukis, Director-General of the Indian Medical Service, the Reverend Dr. Ewing, Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University, and the Hon'ble Mr. Maynard, Financial Commissioner. His Honour has decided to hold this enquiry in accordance with the suggestion of the College authorities, because he feels that if grievances exist they should be redressed, and if they do not, the unreality of the allegations should be exposed."

**The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Hari Chand asked :—**

Promotions of  
Inspectors to  
the grade of  
Deputy  
Superintend-  
ents of Police.

"Is Government aware that the change made by correction slip No. 865 of 2nd July 1913, Police Rules, for the promotion of Inspectors to Deputy Superintendent, is felt as a grievance by the Deputy Superintendents of the 4th grade?"

**The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson replied :—**

"It has been found necessary in the interests of the administration so to adjust promotion as to prevent young officers, who have been appointed direct to the 4th grade of Deputy Superintendent, from getting too soon into the higher grades of the Provincial Police Service, and thus creating a serious block in promotion to the detriment of the older and more experienced Inspectors selected for promotion to Deputy Superintendent at a time when they are nearing the termination of their service. It is obvious that any such block would be likely to cause serious discontent in the Upper Subordinate grades of the Department and consequent embarrassment to Government."

"2. The emoluments of Inspectors of the 1st and 2nd grade are greater than those of a Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade; consequently when promoting such Inspectors to Deputy Superintendent it is desirable to place them in a grade which will insure them against immediate pecuniary loss through their promotion."

"3. Had this plan not been adopted, the 1st and 2nd grades of Deputy Superintendent would in a few years' time be entirely filled by young officers, who had been directly appointed and promoted Inspectors, whose emoluments before their promotion had in some cases exceeded Rs. 350 per mensem, would, as Deputy Superintendents, have had no chance of rising above the 3rd grade in which the pay is Rs. 300."

**The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Hari Chand asked :—**

"Will Government be pleased to publish the details of the new scheme of District and Sessions Judges as well as the redistribution of the districts and civil divisions in consequence of the new scheme?"

District and  
Sessions  
Judges  
Scheme.

**The Hon'ble Mr. Barron replied :—**

"The notifications designed to bring into force the new scheme of District and Sessions Judges and the redistribution of the revised Sessions Divisions are in process of preparation and scrutiny, and will, it is hoped, be published on an early date. The details of the grading of the 22 District and Sessions Judges appeared in the Press some time ago and the contemplated redistribution of jurisdiction is already practically in force by the appointment in November last of the requisite number of additional Divisional and Sessions Judges."

**The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Hari Chand asked :—**

"Will Government be pleased to move the Railway authorities—

Proposals  
regarding  
running of  
certain  
Railway  
trains.

- (a) to attach a through carriage for 1st and 2nd class passengers to Multan in the Up and Down Karachi Mail;
- (b) for the running of a through train from Multan to Sargodha with a view to obviate the trouble of changing at Khanewal and Shorkot Road;
- (c) for the running of train No. 40 Down from Lyallpur side up to Multan as it used to do formerly?"

**The Hon'ble Mr. Barron replied :—**

"I trust the Hon'ble Member will not mind my pointing out to him that the Legislative Council is hardly a suitable place in which to bring forward suggestions for petty alterations in the railway traffic arrangements affecting particular localities. Such suggestions should appropriately be made to the Agent of the North-Western Railway or the Traffic Manager who are always ready, as the Hon'ble Member is doubtless aware, to consider proposals for increasing the facilities and comforts provided by the North-Western Railway for the travelling public. The changes in the running of trains to and from Multan suggested in the question are essentially matters lying within the province of the Railway Management to whom a copy of the question has been forwarded."

### REVISED FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1914-15.

**The Hon'ble Mr. Mant** in presenting the Revised Financial Statement for 1914-15 made the following explanatory remarks :—

"Your Honour,—Once more it is my privilege to present to the Council a prosperous financial statement. The Revised Estimates of Revenue show an advance of over 11 lakhs on the budget for the current year, while lapses in expenditure are expected to exceed 25 lakhs. Consequently it is now estimated that the closing balances at the end of this month will amount to Rs. 1,70,63,000. Although suspensions of fixed land revenue have been necessitated by scarcity of rain in some parts of the Province, the collections of fluctuating revenue will be far above the original estimate, and it may be inferred that, at

any rate, in the central parts of the Province the year has been a good one for the agriculturists. In the last two months also there has been a revival in the demand to purchase proprietary rights in the Chenab and Chuniyan Colonies, and it would seem that the colonists have not been seriously troubled by the financial crisis through which the Province is unfortunately passing.

"2. The budget for next year anticipates a deficit of Rs. 26,42,000, but this is nearly covered by unexpended balances of Imperial grants, and although the revenue estimates include some abnormal items, provision is made for a good deal of expenditure which may be classed as special. On the whole, I think it is clear that our normal revenue is now sufficient to meet our present standard of expenditure. The year is expected to close with a balance of Rs. 1,44,21,000, of which only about 14½ lakhs are ear-marked for special purposes. Besides having this large balance we are now beginning to dispose of waste lands commanded by the new canals, and I have shown in my memorandum that, taking a moderate estimate of prices, these lands should eventually bring in to the Provincial exchequer the huge sum of nearly 5 crores.

"3. In the face of this dazzling prospect the Council may well ask why I am still harping on the old string of caution and economy. Well, I am only following the example of the first financier of whom we have any record. Joseph made his name in Egypt by preaching economy during 7 years of plenty; although there was nothing but a dream to indicate that that plenty would be transient. We have more secure data to work on. We know that, although we can count on large special receipts for several years to come, these receipts will come to an end in time, and there is no apparent chance of getting such a large windfall again. We also know that our expenditure is bound to grow. The claims of education and sanitation are already pressing and increasing; the new colonies will want money, possibly for grain elevators, certainly for roads and for development in other directions. The extension of cultivation will enhance the demand for labour and probably raise the cost of living. This will involve the payment of higher salaries, and later on a bigger pension bill. In short, the Province is developing rapidly, and its expenditure must also rise rapidly. It behoves us therefore to go one better than Joseph. We should not be content with storing up just enough to carry us over a series of lean years, but should aim at converting our present surplus into a permanent provision for all the years to come after. The Local Government has for some time been trying to devise a method of doing this, and the Government of India have recently shown a disposition to meet it; but the matter has not advanced far enough to affect next year's budget.

"4. I have given in paragraph 6 of my memo.\* a brief account of an agreement which has been concluded between the Punjab Government and a London Syndicate for the manufacture of cement in the Punjab. The text of the agreement has been communicated to the Press, but, as some Hon'ble Members may not have seen it, a copy is now laid on the table. The great cost of importing cement has long hampered improvements in our canals, and the late Lieutenant-Governor accordingly started investigation into the possibility of manufacturing it in the Province. It was found that for economical working it would be necessary to instal a much larger plant than was required for the Government demand alone, and it was therefore decided that it would be better to get private enterprise to take up the work. Sir Louis Dane entered into preliminary negotiations with a London Syndicate, which was prepared to undertake manufacture on a large scale if assured of a market. The Syndicate will, it is understood, erect a plant capable of turning out 30,000 tons of cement per annum, and as the present requirements of Government, excluding the North-Western Railway, are only between 3 and 4 thousand tons, it was necessary to offer the Syndicate some concessions. It will be seen from the text of the agreement that we have given them the right to extract the minerals required for manufacture from certain Government lands at Dandot.

As the land is of very little value for any other purpose, this concession costs us practically nothing. We have also undertaken not to grant Government land to any rival manufacturers within the next ten years, and we undertake to obtain all our supplies of cement and white lime from the Syndicate for this period, provided they comply with our specifications. In return it has been agreed that the prices to be paid to the Syndicate shall in no case exceed the rates prevailing in the open market, and further that the maximum price of Portland cement shall be Rs. 40 a ton so long as the Government consumption is less than 30,000 tons per annum, and Rs. 30 a ton when that quantity or more is taken in any one year. The maximum price of white lime is to be Rs. 11 a ton of 90 per cent. pure carbonate. I may explain that if it is decided to throw a dam across any of our big rivers; the annual cement requirements will probably exceed 30,000 tons for two or three years and the Syndicate will in that case be bound to erect a larger plant. As stated in the Memo., the present cost of Portland cement delivered at Lahore from Karachi is about Rs. 63 a-ton or Rs. 23 a ton above the maximum fixed in the agreement, and the price of white lime is about Rs. 13-8-0 a ton or Rs. 2-8-0 a ton above the maximum. I understand that cement cannot be bought from dealers at Lahore at less than Rs. 67 a ton. We thus secure by the agreement a large immediate saving, and if market prices fall below the maximum fixed in the agreement, we cannot lose, because the Syndicate's prices must come down to the same level. The Province will also benefit by the introduction of a new local industry and by the supply of cheap cement to the general public. In order to make full use of their plant, the Syndicate will naturally try to obtain an outside market by offering as attractive prices as possible.

"5. In view of these solid advantages both to Government and to the Province at large, one would have thought that no further explanation of the agreement was required. It has, however, been suggested in certain journals that Sir Louis Dane is financially interested in the undertaking. He has publicly repudiated this suggestion, and in case some Hon'ble Members have not seen his letter to the Press, I quote the following passage :—

'I have not since my retirement taken any part in forming a company to work the concession, nor should I take a part in any company to be formed. Finally, my present visit to India is in no way connected with this matter of cement.'

"It only remains to add that though the credit of evolving the scheme belongs to the late Lieutenant-Governor, all the practical details and the exact terms of the agreement were subsequently settled by the present Lieutenant-Governor with the approval of the Government of India. The agreement, as the Press has been informed, was not actually signed on behalf of the Government until the 4th of February last.

"6. To turn to another subject. A small amendment has recently been made in the rules for the discussion of the financial statement in this Council. Under rule 10, as it previously stood, the statement had to be presented on a day not later than the 13th of March. We do not ordinarily get the final orders of the Government of India on the figures until the 10th or 11th of March, and as these figures have to be embodied, in a Revised Financial Statement, which must be supplied to Members at least one day before the statement is formally presented, it is practically impossible to hold the Council meeting before the 13th of March. So we were tied to that day even though it might coincide with a religious festival, which would make it inconvenient for some Members to attend the Council. Rule 10 has now been altered so as to allow the Revised Financial Statement to be presented on a day not later than the 15th of March. This will give the Government three days to choose from, so it will generally be possible in future to suit the convenience of all Members in fixing a date for the meeting. The Lieutenant-Governor would have preferred not to hold to-day's meeting on a Friday out of consideration for the Muhammadan Members, but the change in the rule was made too late

to admit of the date being altered. If the statement is presented in any year on the 15th of March, only two days will be left for the discussion, because under rule 28 the discussion must be closed on or before the 16th. But this limitation is not likely to cause any serious inconvenience. The discussion has never yet occupied more than one day, and the comparative rarity of resolutions for the alteration of the Financial Statement is a pleasing feature of this Council. I think it may fairly be taken as an indication that the financial policy of the Government meets with the general approval of the non-official Members. Although there is a resolution on the agenda to-day, I understand that it was based on a misconception and that it will not prove an exception to the unanimity to which I have referred.

"7. Our present affluence is the most obvious reason for this unanimity. But I think that it may also be ascribed to the procedure which was introduced two years ago for extending the operations of the Finance Committee. We now take the Committee into our confidence at the earliest possible stage, and instead of hindering the construction of the budget we have found that this procedure helps and accelerates it. I wish to take this opportunity of thanking the Members of the present Committee for their co-operation and assistance.

"8. With these remarks I beg to present the Revised Financial Statement.

"9. I have also to introduce the consideration of certain heads of which I am Member in charge. Of these heads only the following call for special remark.

"10. Under XXV and 32—*Miscellaneous* the budget provides about a lakh and-a-quarter both on the revenue and on the expenditure side, for amalgamating two organizations which are known as the copying agency and the copying department. I do not think I need trouble the Council with details of this scheme. The main object is not to increase Government revenue but to serve the interests of the litigating public by introducing closer supervision over the operations of the copyists. In addition to the usual provision of one lakh for unforeseen charges, we also include under 32—*Miscellaneous* a lakh and-a-half for the revision of clerical establishments in district and divisional offices, a scheme which has long been germinating, but now shows signs of maturing. Rupees 1,80,000 for a claim which Government will probably have to meet on account of a motor accident on the grand trunk road, and Rs. 3,04,000 for relieving local bodies of a number of petty contributions. I am unable to give details of these contributions, at present, as they are still the subject of correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State: but the cost of the relief will be borne by Imperial revenues and a compensatory (? item) has been entered under the Land Revenue head.

"11. Under 29—*Superannuation Allowances and Pensions* the budget provides for a normal advance of about Rs. 80,000 on the Revised Estimate, but there is a considerable increase over the actuals of last year because both in the current year and in the Budget we have had to provide for the cost of commuting a number of pensions in accordance with a policy which has recently been adopted. As stated in the Memo., it is an advantage to us at present to discharge some of our future liabilities in this way, provided that the commutation rates are suitable. These rates are at present under examination.

"12. I now ask permission to lay before the Council the figures under the following heads of income:—

XII—Interest ;

XXII—Receipts in aid of Superannuation ;

XXIII—Stationery and Printing;

XXV—Miscellaneous;

and under the following heads of expenditure:—

1—Refunds and Drawbacks.

29—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.

30—Stationery and Printing.

32—Miscellaneous.

36—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt."

**The Hon'ble Mr. Diack:—**

"The most important of the six heads under which receipts under I—Land Revenue are classified are 'Ordinary Revenue,' 'Sale of Government estates' and 'Sale-proceeds of waste lands.' The first contributes almost nine-tenths of the income. The amount budgetted for was in round figures 316 lakhs, for the current year, made up of 218 lakhs under Fixed Land Revenue and 98 lakhs under Fluctuating Land Revenue. Collections on account of fixed assessments have fallen considerably short of expectations. The necessity for large suspensions of the rabi demand in the Rawalpindi Division and of the kharif demand in the Ambala Division, due to adverse climatic conditions, was not foreseen, and the budget figures in consequence are expected to prove too high by over 5 lakhs. A further correction is technical only, being due to the temporary treatment of portions of the revised assessment in Amritsar and Gujranwala as fluctuating land revenue. The defect in realizations under Fixed Land Revenue is more than made up for by the receipts under Fluctuating Land Revenue, which are now expected to reach 121 lakhs. Good rains and timely floods leading to better running of the inundation canals in the south-west of the Province resulted in an improvement of 3 lakhs in collections, and similarly in Shahpur the income from the Lower Jhelum Canal Colony was 2½ lakhs better than had been anticipated, while the Upper Chenab Canal was brought into use earlier than was originally intended and yielded a windfall of nearly a lakh of rupees. The enhancement taken by Mr. Dobson's re-assessment of Colony estates in the Lyallpur and Gujranwala Districts was imperfectly provided for in the budgets of these two districts, and this accounts for the balance of the excess of the revised over the estimate for 1913-14 under fluctuating collections. The result is a revised estimate under Ordinary Land Revenue for 1913-14 of Rs. 3,29,36,000 as compared with the budget of Rs. 3,16,31,000.

"In budgetting for 1914-15 we have to deal with the rabi now on the ground and with the coming kharif. The season has been favourable for the rabi except in the Ambala Division, but the spring harvest there is always comparatively unimportant, and extensive suspensions need not be expected. The kharif, as usual, we must assume will be normal. The budget for fixed land revenue is expected to show an increase of 12 lakhs over the revenue of the current year. The introduction of the new demand in the districts of Kangra, Amritsar, Hoshiarpur, Ferozepore, Sialkot, Lahore, Gujrat and Shahpur is expected to swell the receipts of the year by 5 lakhs, and the favourable agricultural conditions in the north-west of the Province, where large amounts are under suspension, justify the anticipation of large collections of arrears. Receipts of fluctuating land revenue are expected to be a little less than the income of the current year. The budget for ordinary revenue for 1914-15 is therefore 340 lakhs.

The second head of I—Land Revenue is sale of Government estates. The remark, which I made last year, that the budget under this head is largely

speculative has been amply borne out. The budget figure of 26½ lakhs for 1913-14 was itself a cautious estimate, but for reasons which are not altogether clear, but may be connected with the recent bank failures, the expected receipts are now only 25 lakhs. A progressive decrease in the income under this head, as the area in which Government retains proprietary rights diminishes, is to be reckoned with, and the budget for 1914-15 is therefore only 15 lakhs.

"Under the third head—Sale-proceeds of waste land—the budget figures for 1913-14 will, it is anticipated, be exceeded by 6½ lakhs. Of this sum 4 lakhs are on account of sale of waste land on the Upper Chenab Canal in Gujranwala which was not in contemplation when the budget was framed and the greater part of the balance is expected from the payment of earnest money at the auctions in the Lower Bari Deab in Montgomery which will take place before the end of the year.

"The budget for 1914-15 contains an item of 25 lakhs under this head, which is a cautious estimate of income from auction sales in the new canal colonies.

"The manner of division between the Imperial and Provincial Governments of the total income under the land revenue head is explained in appendices A and B to the Financial Statement.

"As regards expenditure, the revised estimate for 1913-14 under 3—Survey and Settlement shows an increase of nearly 3 lakhs over the amount budgetted. The increase is due to three sources of expenditure which were not contemplated when the budget was framed, *vis*, (1) the inception of settlement proceedings in the Nurpur, Palampur and Kangra Tahsils, (2) Colonization operations in Montgomery, and (3) the increased use of professional survey parties, and to inability in the Hoshiarpur and Kangra settlements to reduce establishment at the time estimated in the schedules.

"During the coming year survey and settlement are expected to cost one lakh less than during the current year. Increased provision has been made for the Jullundur settlement which commenced in October last and the requirements of the Colonization Officer, Montgomery, exceed one lakh, and two small settlements will probably be commenced in October next, but the establishments of 4 settlements will, as noted in part II of the memorandum, be brought under reduction in the course of the year.

"The Scientific and other Minor Departments, whose income and expenditure budgets are shown under heads XXI and 26, are mainly spending departments. The shortage of expenditure by 3 lakhs in the current year under the head "Agriculture" is explained in the memorandum, part II, to be due to the utilization of part of the non-recurring assignment of 4 lakhs given by the Government of India in 1912 for the construction of the new Veterinary College.

"The budget for 1914-15 shows an increase of Rs. 1,86,000 which will mainly be devoted to strengthening establishment but includes also allotments for continuing the experiment in reclaiming rell-infected land which was started in the current year, and for the improvement of wheat and cotton seed.

"I present the budgets for heads I and 3—Land Revenue and XXI and 26—Scientific and Other Minor Departments."

**The Hon'ble Mr. Maynard:—**

"The figures regarding excise are discussed at pages 6, 9, 10 and 14 of the Finance Member's Memorandum.

"The budget for 1914-15 forecasts an increased revenue of over 5½ lakhs. A fraction of this is due to the enhancement of the duty on charas, a drug



which is being steadily subjected to higher and higher taxation upon entry, in pursuance of the policy of making excisable articles as expensive as it is possible to make them without undue stimulation of illicit practices. But more than 5 lakhs of the increase is due to anticipated increases of consumption, and to consequent enhancement of the bids offered at the recent auctions of vend licenses.

"The anticipated increase of consumption is particularly marked in the case of country spirits. I attribute the attitude of the vendors, as manifested at the recent auctions, very largely to the prospects of an unusually good spring harvest over four-fifths of the Province. A good harvest fills the pockets of the classes which indulge in excisable articles, and have, as yet, but a limited range of pleasures. But a well-founded expectation of greater activity in the excise administration has also something to do with the highness of the bidding. The new Excise Act, which came into force on February 1st, 1914, strengthens the hands of the preventive administration in many ways and provides for a very greatly enhanced scale of penalties for excise offences. In this way its tendency must be to cause an increase in *licit consumption*: and an increase in licit consumption is, of course, something entirely different from an increase in total consumption.

"Increased effectiveness will, it is hoped, be given to the policy of keeping aggregate consumption down to the limit of licit consumption, by the provision of Rs. 50,000 which the budget makes for special temporary establishment.

"This is not the occasion on which to discuss the new Act. But I think it desirable to mention that its scope is not by any means limited to measures for securing a more complete prevention and punishment of practices hitherto recognised as illicit. It also makes important concessions to recent reform movements: by definite legislative provision for the consultation of local opinion prior to the licensing of premises for sales of liquor: and by prohibiting the sale of excisable articles to persons apparently under the age of 18 years, and the employment in the retail sale of liquor of any child under sixteen or any woman. In its provisions regarding sale to young persons, the Act may be described as exceptionally advanced."

#### **The Hon'ble Mr. Barron:—**

"Your Honour,—I beg to introduce the head No. 18—General Administration. This head in the budget is entirely an expenditure one. It accounts for an expenditure of between 12 and 12½ lakhs per annum, but the items are practically constant ones, and such variations as there are in the figures are fully explained in the memorandum. I have therefore little more to say in introducing this part of the budget.

"However one item in the memorandum prepared by the Financial Department which will interest Hon'ble Members is the prospect of the early disappearance of the ancient four-wheeled vehicles labelled 'Property of the Punjab Government' which have done duty for the last 33 years in transporting the Lieutenant-Governor and his staff on their railway tours throughout the Province. It is worth noticing that these carriages were in the first instance provided out of savings in the 'Tour Fund', and in this connection I should like to take the opportunity of congratulating our friend the Private Secretary and his predecessors on their careful administration of the 'Tour Fund' and 'Contract Grant', and on their being able to show savings in them. It is I believe almost an unique position to be able to show credit balances in these funds.

"Another item which the Hon'ble Members will be interested to hear about is the reference in the memorandum to the excess of expenditure in the budget on account of the salaries of officers on special duty in the Secretariat. This refers to Special Committees such as the Clerical Establishments Committee, which sat for the greater part of last year to enquire into the conditions

of service and work of the clerical establishments in District Offices. Another officer has been on special duty this cold weather making similar enquiries into the head-quarters clerical establishments. Another small committee is at present at work enquiring into the various proposals for the reclamation of criminal tribes, and the framing of rules under the new Act. That these Committees are producing useful results will be seen by a reference to paragraph 21 of the memorandum where it is noted that  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs are provided in the budget for improving the pay of clerical establishments of District offices. The report of the Committee has not yet been considered by Government, but probably the result of its labours will be a substantial improvement in the salaries of a very deserving but lowly paid class of subordinate officials.

"With these remarks I beg to introduce the expenditure head No. 18—General Administration."

### The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson—

"Your Honour—I beg to introduce the following heads Provincial Rates, Assignments and Compensation, Forests, Registration, Law and Justice, both heads, Courts of Law, and Jails and Medical.

"The first two heads, Provincial Rates and Assignment and Compensation, are excluded from discussion. I have therefore nothing to add to the remarks made in the Memorandum accompanying the Financial Statement.

"The first head with which I will deal is that of Forests. If Hon'ble Members will take the trouble to look back over the budget estimates for the past ten years, they will be struck by a marked difference in the distribution of the sources of income ten years ago. Practically the whole of our income was then derived from the sale of timber removed from the forests by Government officers. Now the position is the reverse. Practically the whole of our income comes from timber removed by contractors. The result of this change in policy is visible in more directions than one. The most important result has been to set free the forest officers for the exercise of their proper functions as experts in forestry. The effects of this change will be noticed not only under the revenue head, but also in the details of expenditure where it will be found that there is an ever-increasing demand for money for the development of forests, for the construction of forest roads, for demarcation and general improvement. It is always difficult to forecast the revenue of the Forest Department, owing to fluctuations in prices. We have had two very curious examples this year. A year ago a contract was given to a contractor who undertook to purchase the whole of our colophony outturn. At that time the price in Bombay was just over Rs. 8 per maund. The contractor counted on the success of an attempt that was being made to corner colophony in America. The attempt failed. The market was flooded with colophony. The price began to fall. To-day it stands at little over Rs. 6, and had not Government allowed a reduction in the contract-price, the contractor would have had to face a very serious loss.

"Another example of these fluctuations is in the case of firewood. Only a few months ago firewood at Changa Manga fetched about Rs. 7 per hundred cubic feet. The latest report is that the present price of firewood there is no less than Rs. 12 per hundred cubic feet. The reason for this is rather curious. The wood was cut in billets of such a size that they had a timber value, and the increase in prices is due to the fact that advantage was taken of this fact by the furniture makers in Sialkot and other places to purchase timber for the manufacture of chairs and table legs. The result is that many of the billets—brands snatched from the burning, I may term them—have a long period of domestic usefulness to look forward to before they are ultimately utilised for the purpose for which they were originally sold.

"The next head is Registration. The main interest of this head from the financial point of view is that the receipts are an index of the state of the real property market. As the Hon'ble Members are aware, a short time ago Government allowed the grantees on the Lower Chenab Colony to purchase the proprietary rights in their holdings at a nominal rate of Rs. 12-8-0 per acre, and the increase in the receipts from registration fees is therefore an instructive lesson in the attractiveness of an investment which promised a safe and early profit of 1,200 per cent. On the expenditure side there is only one item which calls for comment. Rupees 9,000 have been provided for increasing the strength and salaries of the clerical staff.

"The next head with which I have to deal is one of first rate importance—Law and Justice, XVI—Revenue and 19—Expenditure. The revenue head XVI-A—Law and Justice is not open to discussion. But our prison-houses, unlike our courts, have no secrets, and both income and expenditure under jails are open to discussion. Under jails the principal item of receipts consists of profits on jail manufactures. Colonel Braide has pointed out in his last report that the average earnings per head of the prisoners who are set to labour have increased in the last 10 years from Rs. 9 to Rs. 25. The expenditure under the head Jails is principally the cost of establishment and the cost of feeding and clothing prisoners. In 1912 we had a jail population of about 13,000 prisoners and Colonel Braide has shown that the net cost of maintaining prisoners worked out to about Rs. 67 per head per annum. In the United Provinces where the earnings were considerably lower the cost was Rs. 51-8-0. It may interest Hon'ble Members to know that it costs 5 pice a day to feed a Punjab prisoner.

"The Inspector-General looks forward to a busy year. No doubt he is justified in doing so. Crime is unfortunately still very prevalent. In order to avoid over-crowding we have recently had to reconvert two sub-jails into District Jails.

"I now come to the sub-head 'Courts of Law.' Here there is an increase of 2 lakhs, due in the main to two new schemes—one is the scheme of which we have heard so much, *i.e.*, the new District and Sessions Judges' scheme, and the second is a scheme for regrading and increasing the cadre of Deputy Commissioners. I may perhaps, with Your Honour's permission, say a few words in explanation of both these schemes. We have at present in the Punjab 16 Divisional Judges and 8 District Judges, *i.e.*, 24 posts in all. Of these 24 posts 6 are listed posts, that is to say, posts that are open to the members of the Provincial Civil Service. In place of these 24 posts we shall have in future 22 posts of District and Sessions Judges and one post of Small Cause Court Judge at Simla. Though the number of posts has been reduced by one the number of listed posts will not be diminished. On the executive side we have absorbed into the cadre of Deputy Commissioners a certain number of appointments which have generally—till the present block—been held by officers who would otherwise have been officiating as Deputy Commissioners. These officers have hitherto been seconded. The result of the new scheme is to increase the number of Deputy Commissionerships from 33 to 42 and the grading has been re arranged as follows:—At present we have in the first grade 10 appointments, in the second grade 11 and in the third 12. In future there will be 14 in each grade, and the number of listed posts will not be altered. But there is one important improvement from the point of view of Provincial Service officers in regard to the 2 appointments of Settlement Officers which are reserved for members of that service. Up to the present these two appointments have carried special rates of pay of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 800, respectively. In future officers of the Provincial Service, who hold these appointments, will draw their own grade pay of

Rs. 1,000, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,600, and they will in addition draw the settlement allowance of Rs. 150 per month.

"Increase of crime and the addition to the number of Sessions Courts have caused a further increase under the head of law officers on account of the additional provision made for public prosecutors. There is also an item in the budget of Rs. 30,000 for additions to the libraries of subordinate courts. I think anybody who has had an occasion to see those libraries will realise that this money can be usefully spent.

"I now come to the head 'Police'. The expenditure on our courts of law has increased in the last ten years from 34 lakhs to 44 lakhs, and on Police from 37 lakhs to 61 lakhs. The increase in the budget is due entirely to additions made to the district executive force. Some of the questions which have been put at this meeting reveal a certain amount of anxiety as to whether Government is really doing its duty in the way of suppressing crime. I do not think, Sir, any one who has studied your public utterances can doubt your determination in this matter, but I may perhaps be allowed to give a few figures which will show what has been actually done in the way of increasing the police force since you took over charge in May last. The following additions have been made to the ordinary police force:—6 Sub-Inspectors, 70 Head Constables and 206 Constables. Your Honour has also approved the principle of bringing the reserves up to their sanctioned strength, which will mean further additions at least equal to those I have already mentioned. The mounted police force, too, is being increased by 3 Sub-Inspectors, 22 Head Constables and 103 Horse-Sowars. The strength of this branch will be doubled. It is felt that at times the police have been handicapped in their efforts to deal with dacoits and to perform their other duties in connection with the prevention and suppression of crime owing to there being so few mounted constables. It is now proposed to maintain at the head-quarters of almost every district in the province a small body of mounted police and a considerably larger number at the head-quarters of every range. It will be open to any Deputy Inspector-General to transfer from the force at his disposal a certain number of men to any district in which mounted police are specially needed. There are at the present moment a number of questions pending in connection with the police and I cannot do better than recommend any Hon'ble Members who wish to study the question from the police point of view, to peruse carefully the report which was presented last year on the working of the police during the year 1912.

"The last head with which I have to deal is 'Medical'. I confess that I am in sympathy with the Hon'ble Member who through a misunderstanding has put down a resolution that a grant of ten lakhs may be made for sanitation, because the figures as they stand are certainly puzzling. We find in 1912-13 an actual expenditure of 26 lakhs of rupees. The figures rose in the budget for the current year to nearly 29 lakhs, and in the revised they stand at 13 lakhs. The explanation is perfectly simple when you know what it is. The disturbing factor is the large grants that we have received in recent years. So far as these are to be utilized for sanitary grants, instead of being shown under the head Medical, they are now in the revised and in the budget shown under 45—Civil Works. So that so far as the budget is concerned the differences are mostly due to a misclassification which has now been rectified. Taking the special heads, in 1912-13 we find that Rs. 8,64,000 were allowed for grants for medical purposes. Next year the allotment fell to Rs. 3,29,000. This difference is merely due to the fact that in 1912-13 there was a grant of 5 lakhs given to the Research Institute. Taking again the head Sanitation and Vaccination, in the year 1912-13 the expenditure under this head was Rs. 8,26,000. Next year Rs. 16,00,000 were allotted, but the revised shows only Rs. 1,33,000. If you will turn to the figures for Civil Works, you will find there the solution of the difficulty. The enhancement in the

revised figures there will be found to correspond roughly to the decrease made under the head Sanitation and Vaccination. What we have come to is this that under the head Medical, we now practically do not include anything except establishment charges and such things as dietary charges of patients. Charges for plague establishment naturally vary every season. I regret to say that it is impossible to hope that we shall have this year a repetition of the experience of the last two years. Everything seems to indicate a severer visitation of plague in the coming season. The only other item that I wish to mention in connection with the head Medical, is a grant of Rs. 34,000 per annum which has been promised to the Ludhiana School of Medicine for the next three years. The Ludhiana School of Medicine is managed by a number of highly qualified lady doctors. It has achieved very considerable success. Besides the school, there is a hospital with 100 beds. A medical school for women in the province was a crying need. The attempt to attract female students to the school at Lahore had proved a failure, so much so that there are at present only 3 female medical students there. Consequently it has been decided to recognise the Ludhiana as the Provincial School of Medicine for Women.

"I do not wish to trespass on the province of the Public Works Department Member by going into the details of the sanitary grants. I have no doubt that he will explain to the Council exactly how matters stand, what has been done in the recent past and what is intended for the future. I trust that Hon'ble Members will be satisfied that Government is really doing all that it can be expected to do. At the present moment the difficulty is not so much that we have not got the money for the schemes, but that we have not got the schemes for the money.

"With these remarks I present the heads in my charge."

### **RESOLUTION REGARDING ALLOTMENT OF RUPEES TEN LAKHS MORE FOR SANITATION OUT OF THE BUDGETTED AMOUNT FROM CIVIL WORKS.**

**The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das—**

"Your Honour, on the 10th March when I gave notice to the Hon'ble the Secretary of this Council for moving the following resolution :—

\* That this Council recommends to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, for His Honour's favourable consideration, that the sum of Rs. 10,00,000 (ten lakhs of rupees) more be allotted to No. 24—(Medical) for sanitation and the budgetted amount for No. 45—(Civil Works) be reduced to the same extent.

"I had not received my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Mant's printed memorandum in explanation of the figures given in the Revised Budget, circulated among members of Council. On perusal of these figures I was much surprised to find that a very meagre sum had been allotted for sanitation. I, therefore, gave notice of a resolution urging this Council to request His Honour to allot ten lakhs more under the head. Allotments for sanitation have hitherto always been shown under the head Medical (Sanitation) and I little knew that a change in classification would be made this year and money for sanitation would be shown under head Civil Works. I am glad to find, however, from the Hon'ble the Finance Secretary's able and interesting statement received by me and some other members of Council late in the evening yesterday, I wish it had come earlier, that Government has practically allotted the sum I would have urged them here to-day to allot. It is a matter for gratification that Government themselves feel that a fairly decent sum should be allotted to sanitation.

Accordingly, I don't wish to proceed with the resolution standing in my name, but before it is actually dropped I would beg leave to say a word with reference to the important matter of unspent balances under the head of

sanitation. It is not unoften the case that the sums allotted for sanitation remain unspent for want of an efficient agency under the control of local bodies, to draw up accurate projects of sanitary works. Owing to certain technical and inherent defects such projects do not consequently meet with the approval of the Sanitary Board. I would, therefore, beg to submit that Government may direct the Sanitary Board to employ efficient staff for this purpose whose services may be lent to the local bodies which cannot afford to maintain a capable agency for preparing such projects. It is very strange indeed that sums allotted for drainage in villages which does not usually require expert engineering skill for such like simple works remain unspent in some cases. Government officers may therefore be requested to see that such is not the case within their areas. I now formally withdraw the resolution standing in my name."

Permission being granted the resolution was withdrawn.

### The Hon'ble Colonel MacLagan :—

"The budget heads committed to my charge deal with Irrigation and Civil Works under Irrigation. The Triple Canal Project is nearing completion. Of the total estimated cost aggregating 10·07 crores 8·6 crores will have been spent by the close of the current financial year."

"The Upper Chenab Canal irrigated 173,000 acres during the year against 116,000 acres irrigated last year.

"The Lower Bari Doab Canal was opened for irrigation by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the 12th April 1913 and irrigated 68,000 acres during the year. The Main Canal, Branches and Distributaries have been completed and water-course schemes have been sufficiently advanced to admit of colonization.

"The Upper Jhelum Canal has also advanced sufficiently to permit of the canal being formally opened in October 1914 to give a winter supply to the Upper Chenab and Lower Bari Doab Canals.

"Under the head 'XXIX—Irrigation Major Works' the direct receipts for the current year are estimated at Rs. 239 lakhs. Of this the provincial budget is credited with half only under the terms of the Provincial settlement. The budget estimate for 1914-15 has been fixed at Rs. 242 lakhs which is three lakhs more than that of the current year. This increase is expected mainly on account of extension of irrigation on the Upper Chenab Canal.

"Under '42—Irrigation Major Works' the total expenditure, exclusive of interest on debt, for the current year is estimated to be Rs. 84·1 lakhs against Rs. 82·2 incurred last year. The increase is due chiefly to larger maintenance charges provided to meet the cost of upkeep of new channels opened on the Upper Chenab and Lower Bari Doab Canals. The budget estimate for 1914-15 has been fixed at Rs. 86 lakhs. This increase is again due to extra maintenance charges necessary for the increasing number of irrigation distributaries on the new canals. The working expenses provided for other canals are normal.

"The net income for the years 1913-14 and 1914-15 is estimated to be Rs. 44,60,000 and Rs. 43,60,000 and exceeds the present guarantee of 41 lakhs under the terms of the Provincial contract by Rs. 2,60,000 and Rs. 2,60,000 respectively.

"The year has, on the whole, been a favourable one for irrigation. In the year 1911-12 the total area irrigated in the Punjab was 8·33 million acres, in 1912-13 it was 8·43 million acres and in the current year (1913-14) 8·46 million acres. This shows a steady and satisfactory increase. The increase will be more marked, however, after the opening of the Upper Jhelum Canal which will enable a supply to be run throughout the year in the Upper Chenab and in the Lower Bari Doab Canals. Up to the present time these canals have had no supply during the greater part of the Rabi season.

## 45.—Civil Works.

"The increasing activities of the Public Works Department under this head may be illustrated by a comparison of the proposed expenditure for 1914-15 with that of former years.

"For 1909-10 the expenditure was approximately 40 lakhs.

1910-11	...	...	40½	"
1911-12	...	...	52	"
1912-13	...	...	60	"
for 1913-14 the anticipated expenditure is	...	72	"	
and for 1914-15 the budget grant is	...	82	"	

"The grant for the current year was 93 lakhs. Mr. FENTON, when introducing the Public Works Department budget last year, had anticipated that the whole of the large grant might not be spent as it might not be possible in preparing plans and estimates to keep pace with the generosity of the Financial Department. His anticipations have been realised and, as noted in paragraph 15 of the Financial Secretary's memorandum, the lapse under this head will probably be over 20 lakhs. With regard to the causes of this I may add a few words to supplement what has been said by the Financial Secretary in his paragraphs 15 and 16. At the commencement of this financial year, out of a grant of 67 lakhs for original works projects estimated to cost 22 lakhs only were ready, that is to say, for 3rds of the grants projects had still to be worked out. A large number of the schemes which had found a place in the budget have been abandoned as noted in paragraphs 15 and 16 of Financial Secretary's memorandum, and for others the schemes were not fully matured in time to admit of the detailed plans and estimate being prepared and work executed during the year.

"As Sir Robert Carlyle said in the Imperial Legislative Council on Tuesday last, the Public Works Department is practically in the position of an agent for other Departments and the provision made in the budget depends largely on the demands made by *them*. If these demands include projects which have not been fully considered it is probable that there may not be time for detailed plans and estimates to be prepared and the works carried out during the year.

"For the coming year we are better prepared.

"In the first place, we have now a Consulting Architect of our own lately appointed by the Secretary of State, and he, in consultation with the local officers, will be able to prepare plans more rapidly than has hitherto been the case where designs of all important buildings had to be prepared by the Consulting Architect to the Government of India who naturally was unable to give more than a portion of his time to the work of this Province.

"We are too more advanced with our projects and I do not therefore anticipate that there will be the same difficulty this year in spending the whole of the grant of Rs. 81,85,000.

"This grant includes 1 lakh for police lines, sub-jail and other buildings required at Sargodha owing to the transfer there of the head-quarters of the Shahpur District, Rs. 5,35,000 for educational buildings, Rs. 50,000 for a preparatory School for Aitchison College, Rs. 1,40,000 for improvements to the Walker Hospital, Simla, Rs. 40,000 for a hostel for the Mayo School of Art, Lahore, Rs. 30,000 for Courts and residences of sub-divisional officers at Sonapat and Palwal and 6 lakhs for the King Edward Memorial. The project for this

work has during the past year been recast so as to include all buildings which are essential to place the Medical College and Mayo Hospital on a proper footing and render them a fitting Memorial to the late King Edward, and an estimate amounting to Rs. 36,41,457 (towards which about 16½ lakhs has been contributed by private subscription and 10 lakhs by the Government of India) has been submitted for the sanction of the Secretary of State.

"The question of making a grant from Provincial Revenues is under consideration at present, and 6 lakhs have been provisionally included for this purpose.

"Permission was given by the Secretary of State to commence work on a portion of the scheme—the extension of the Mayo Hospital, and the masonry work of this is now completed and the building roofed over, but many of the internal fittings have not yet been received from England. Amongst works now in progress provision is made for the completion of the bridges on the Ravi, Beas and Sutlej, and it is hoped they will all be open for traffic before next cold weather.

"I beg to introduce the following heads under Revenue XXIX, XXX and XXXI, and Expenditure 42, 43, and 45."

**The Hon'ble Mr. Godley:—**

"I have no remarks to add to the explanation given by the Finance Member in respect of educational receipts.

"Turning to educational expenditure, I will endeavour to give a brief explanation of the main variations which appear in the statement.

"*University.*—The difference between the budget and the revised estimates for 1913-14 is due to the addition of Rs. 63,000, representing about one-third of the imperial grant of Rs. 2,00,000 sanctioned for the University towards the close of 1912-13. The remainder of this grant, *viz.*, Rs. 1,37,000, has been added to the estimate for 1914-15.

"*Direction.*—Provision has been made for the appointment of an Assistant Director. As no intimation has been hitherto received of sanction to this appointment, it may now be assumed that the provision will be only in part utilised during 1914-15.

"*Inspection.*—Under this head there is a large increase to cover the cost of additions to the divisional and district inspecting staff. The number of schools has increased beyond the capacity of the present staff to supervise, and it is proposed ultimately to appoint two inspectors to each division. As this proposal, however, has not yet received the sanction of Government, the full estimated expenditure will not be incurred immediately. Meanwhile the district inspecting staff will be adequately strengthened.

"*Government Schools, general.*—The large differences shown here are mainly of classification. In the revised estimate for the current year a portion of the imperial grants was included, while a provision of Rs. 5,00,000 for the extension of primary education has been excluded from the budget for 1914-15 and transferred to 'Grants-in-aid'. The cost of provincialising the Lawrence School, Murree, and the Victoria School for girls, Lahore, has been added.

"*Government Schools, special.*—The increase is chiefly due to the opening of new normal schools for teachers and the expansion of the Mayo School of Art, where new forms of industrial training are being introduced.

"*Grants-in-aid.*—The large increase in the revised budget for the current year is due to all aid given from the various imperial grants to private institutions and local bodies being shown under this head. The budget estimate for 1914-15 includes these grants,



"The budget as a whole shows a slight decrease, although many new developments have been provided for. The explanation is that the imperial assignments for capital expenditure are being gradually exhausted, and that part of the amount still available has been transferred to the Public Works Department to be spent on educational buildings in 1914-15. For the purpose of capital expenditure on approved schemes in connection with hostels, vernacular school buildings, and other educational objects the district boards have received grants aggregating Rs. 9,43,000 during the current year, while a large number of building grants have been sanctioned for schools under private management. The Government high schools are by degrees being provided with new buildings erected on open sites and in accordance with modern principles of school planning. The recurring imperial grants have been spent chiefly on subsidising local bodies for the maintenance of vernacular schools and on paying increased aid to private institutions. The payments made to local bodies during the current year from the recurring grants sanctioned at various times from imperial and provincial revenues for the maintenance and improvement of vernacular schools amounted altogether to Rs. 10,25,000. With regard to the opening of new primary schools, such information as I have been able to obtain from the local bodies shows that there has been a very marked advance during the year. It will be observed that the new recurring grant sanctioned by the Government of India for the year 1914-15 is comparatively small, being only Rs. 75,000, but as the former recurring grants have been partly devoted to capital expenditure, this diminution in the rate of aid will not be a hindrance to continuing the extension of primary education at the same rate of progress as before."

#### ADJOURNMENT.

The Council adjourned to the 14th of April 1914.

LAHORE :

*The 13th March 1914.*

S. W. GRACEY,

*Secretary, Legislative Council.*

## Appendix I.

Statement showing the number of licenses for fire-arms issued annually during the last five years in each district.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
District.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	REMARKS.
Delhi ... ..	278	265	266	...	...	
Hissar ... ..	201	209	277	279	283	
Rohtak ... ..	149	131	114	73	187	
Gurgaon ... ..	98	120	108	156	184	
Karnal ... ..	169	195	187	188	192	
Ambala ... ..	367	368	377	362	373	
Simla ... ..	48	44	57	67	72	
Kangra ... ..	398	374	363	350	329	
Hoshiarpur ... ..	153	178	202	204	256	
Ferozepore ... ..	237	256	258	284	301	
Ludhiana ... ..	211	219	200	181	178	
Jullundur ... ..	121	116	111	74	125	
Montgomery ... ..	316	342	349	360	337	
Lahore ... ..	434	375	427	365	500	
Amritsar ... ..	164	158	162	186	257	
Gurdaspur ... ..	246	211	180	184	187	
Sialkot ... ..	142	143	154	160	164	
Gujranwala ... ..	154	173	192	241	245	
Lyalpur ... ..	250	252	255	272	282	
Jhang ... ..	124	134	168	175	148	
Multan ... ..	340	251	286	299	329	
Muzaffargarh ... ..	358	284	338	341	354	
Dera Ghazi Khan ... ..	215	280	307	293	331	
Gujrat ... ..	56	51	59	64	57	
Shahpur ... ..	178	199	192	240	275	
Jhelum ... ..	240	240	254	352	319	
Rawalpindi ... ..	349	360	404	544	540	
Attock ... ..	181	209	228	305	337	
Mianwali ... ..	303	300	90	401	458	
TOTAL ... ..	6,500	6,497	6,565	17,000	7,600	

## Appendix II.

Statement showing the number of Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools in the rural area of each district excepting the schools at Tahsil head-quarters.

Serial No.	District.	Number of Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools.	REMARKS.
1	Hissar ...	NH.	
2	Rohtak ..	1	
3	Gurgaon ...	NH.	
4	Karnal ...	NH.	
5	Ambala ...	NH.	
6	Simla ...	NH.	
7	Kangra ...	NH.	(1 A.-V. Middle School at Dharmasia not included).
8	Hoshiarpur ...	8	
9	Jullundur ...	5	
10	Ludhiana ...	NH.	
11	Ferozepore ...	1	(A.-V. Middle School in Ferozepore Cantonment).
12	Lahore ...	2	(1 A.-V. Middle School in Lahore Cantonment included).
13	Amritsar ...	3	
14	Gurdaspur ...	4	
15	Sialkot ...	5	(1 A.-V. Middle School in Sialkot Cantonment included).
16	Gujranwala ...	2	
17	Gujrat ...	3	
18	Shahpur ...	4	
19	Jhelum ...	4	
20	Rawalpindi ...	2	
21	Attock ...	1	
22	Mianwali ...	NH.	
23	Multan ...	2	(1 A.-V. Middle School in Multan Cantonment included).
24	Jhang ...	NH.	
25	Lyallpur ...	1	
26	Montgomery ...	1	
27	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	NH.	
28	Muzaffargarh ...	NH.	
	Total:	49	

## Appendix III.

## MEMORANDUM BY THE FINANCE MEMBER.

## PART I.

THE first part of this memorandum deals with the general financial situation of the Province in the current and ensuing years.

2. The following table gives a broad outline of the position :—

	1912-13.		1913-14.		1914-15.
	Revised (Rs. 1,000).	Actuals (Rs. 1,000).	Budget (Rs. 1,000).	Revised (Rs. 1,000).	Budget (Rs. 1,000).
Opening balance ...	1,03,73	1,03,73	1,90,09	1,77,84	1,70,03
Revenue ...	5,15,84	5,09,55	4,48,38	4,57,72	4,73,87
Expenditure ...	4,28,98	4,35,44	4,90,25	4,84,93	5,00,29
Closing balance ...	1,90,09	1,77,84	1,46,22	1,70,63	1,44,21

It will be seen that the actual revenue in 1912-13 was Rs. 5,79,000 less than the Revised Estimate, while the expenditure exceeded the estimate by Rs. 6,46,000. The shortage in receipts occurred mainly under the Land Revenue head, as the sales of proprietary rights in the canal colonies did not come up to expectations. Expenditure exceeded the Revised Estimates under various heads, the most noticeable of which is 43—*Minor Works and Navigation*. The excess of 3 lakhs under this head was caused by the transfer of the outlay on the Namal Dam, an irrigation work, from 45—*Civil Works*; so the main excess really occurred under the latter head, where the Revised Estimate was cut down too low.

3. The effect on the Punjab finances of the separation of the Province of Delhi has been carefully examined during the current year. Separate statistics of the previous Provincial revenue and expenditure in the transferred area were not available under many heads, but as accurate an account as possible has been made up, and it has been calculated that on the average the expenditure formerly incurred by the Punjab Government on account of this area exceeded the revenue derived from it by Rs. 1,91,000 per annum. Consequently the fixed adjusting entry which is shown among the recurring contributions from Imperial revenues under the sub-head *Assignments* has been reduced by the above amount with effect from the year 1913-14, and a contribution of Rs. 95,000 from Provincial to Imperial has been made in the accounts for 1912-13 in respect of the last six months of that year. Some further expenditure has been thrown on Provincial revenues by the severance of Delhi, such as the construction of a house and office for the Commissioner at Ambala and of courts and residences for Sub-Divisional Officers at Palwal and Sonapat, and small increases in the subordinate staff of the Rohtak and Gurgaon Districts. An estimate of this expenditure has recently been made out and submitted to the Government of India with a view to a compensatory assignment being made to Provincial revenues.

4. The Revised Estimates of revenue in the current year show an increase of Rs. 11,34,000 on the Budget. The latter provided for a normal growth under most of the principal heads, but the year which is now drawing to a close has presented some abnormal features. The rabi crop suffered from want of rain in the north-west of the Province,

and later on the kharif cultivation in the districts in the south-east was seriously hampered by the early stoppage of the monsoon. The suspensions of fixed land revenue due to these causes were, however, more than counterbalanced by an unexpected expansion in fluctuating collections. This is partly due to reassessments, but mainly to exceptionally good harvests in some of the central districts, and it indicates considerable elasticity in the system of fluctuating assessment. Consequently the total ordinary land revenue shows a large advance in the Revised Estimates.

5. During the latter half of the year the Province has suffered from a series of bank failures. The causes are writ large in various liquidators' reports, but, as many of these are *sub judice*, it will be sufficient here to refer to the results. Apart from the immediate losses that will fall on a large number of poor depositors, this experience is bound to drive many people back to the old sterile habit of hoarding cash, and to give a serious set-back to the nascent industrial development of the Province. Yet it may be hoped that good will eventually come out of this evil. The burnt child dreads the fire, but, after shivering for a while in the cold, he comes back for warmth, only more warily; so the Punjabi, having found that deposits earn interest, will take to them again in time, only he will be more careful in his selection of a bank.

6. For the present it is necessary to obtain outside capital for any large industrial scheme. For instance, the possibility of manufacturing cement in the Punjab has long been engaging the attention of Government. One of the chief problems in canal irrigation is to make the main channels watertight with a view not only to conserve the water but also to prevent waterlogging of the surrounding country. The most suitable material for this purpose is cement, but the high price of the imported material has hitherto militated against its extensive use. The Government has accordingly accepted the offer of a London syndicate to supply all its cement requirements for a period of ten years from a factory to be erected at or near Dandot in the Jhelum District. The syndicate is bound to supply cement at the rates ruling in the general market, and it has further been agreed that the price shall not exceed Rs. 40 a ton in any case, and that in any year when the Government takes 30,000 tons or more the price shall be reduced to a maximum of Rs. 30 a ton. The syndicate will also supply white lime of 90 per cent. pure carbonate of lime at market rates and not in any case exceeding Rs. 11 a ton. The present cost of Portland cement delivered at Lahore is about Rs. 63 a ton, while white lime of uncertain purity cannot ordinarily be obtained for less than Rs. 13-8-0 a ton. The normal requirements of Government are about 3,500 tons of cement and 20,000 tons of lime in the year, and these are liable to rise rapidly when large works are undertaken; so it is clear that the contract will secure to Government a very large annual saving.

7. So far the banking crisis has not had any very apparent effect on Provincial revenues. The Revised Estimate of income tax shows an increase, mainly owing to special enquiries into assessments. The sphere in which the contraction of credit may be expected to be most evident is in the sale of Crown lands in the canal colonies, but here it is possible that a contrary influence may manifest itself, as the failure of banking and industrial enterprises may tend to enhance the demand for land, which has always been regarded by the majority of the people as the safest form of investment. So far as the minor head "*Sale of Government Estates*" under I—*Land Revenue* is concerned, the Revised Estimate shows a slight reduction on the Budget. The receipts under this head represent purchases of proprietary rights by tenants in the canal colonies. There was a great rush to purchase these rights, especially in Lyallpur, in 1911-12 and 1912-13, but the demand slackened in the first part of the current year, although a considerable number of holdings still remain on a non-proprietary basis. A further falling off might reason-

ably have been expected in the latter part of the year owing to the financial crisis. As a matter of fact the receipts in February showed a sudden revival in the demand for purchase, especially in the Jhang District, where the tenants had previously held back. This new development shows how difficult it is to estimate for land purchases. A new element of uncertainty has, moreover, been introduced by the auctions of land in areas commanded by the new canals. The receipts from these auctions, which are brought to account under the minor head "*Sale-proceeds of waste lands*," show a large increase in the Revised Estimates and far more than make up for the slight reduction in the purchases by tenants. The greater part of this increase is due to the sale, which was not anticipated when the Budget was framed, of some isolated rakhs in the Gujranwala District, commanded by the Upper Chenab Canal. In the case of land open to perennial irrigation the bidding actually rose to Rs. 501 an acre, and, although the greater part of the land can only get water for one harvest in the year, the average rate at which the whole area was sold amounted to Rs. 227 per acre, a figure in remarkable contrast to the price (Rs. 12-8-0 an acre) at which proprietary rights are sold to tenants in the Chenab and Chunion Colonies.

8. The Revised Estimate also includes a first instalment of the proceeds of 20,000 acres commanded by the Lower Bari Doab Canal, which will be sold by auction on the 30th of March. These receipts are the first fruits of the Triple Project, and they will be followed by further sales which will bring in large sums to the Provincial exchequer. The total area of Government waste land available for colonization on the three canals amounts to about 1,319,000 acres. It is probable that 138,000 acres of this will be sold by auction, and that approximately the same area will be disposed of on favourable terms to the landed gentry and in various kinds of reward grants. Seventy-seven thousand acres will be reserved for forest plantations, grazing grounds, village sites, roads and other public purposes. Some 396,000 acres will be set apart for allotment to tenants for the purpose of breeding horses and mules, for regimental horse-runs, and for special agricultural objects. The remaining area of about 570,000 acres will be given out to tenants on various conditions, but generally with a right of occupancy and a right subsequently to purchase full ownership. The rate per acre to be charged for this subsequent purchase will depend to some extent on the prices realized at the preliminary auctions, but it is hoped that a decision on this point will soon be arrived at, and that it will be possible to announce the rate before the holdings are allotted, so that each incoming tenant will know from the outset what he will have to accomplish before he can attain to the coveted status of landowner. It is proposed to allow the tenants to pay the money in easy instalments, possibly extending over a period of 30 years as a maximum.

9. The auctions will probably have to be spread over a series of years, as it is hardly to be expected that sufficient capital will be available to secure full prices all at once for such large areas, especially at a time when credit is contracted owing to the bank failures. It is most unfortunate that banking enterprise in the Punjab should have received a set-back just when a large amount of capital is needed not only for purchasing land in proprietary right but for developing and bringing under cultivation more than a million acres of virgin soil. There is room here for the profitable employment of all the reputed hoards in the Province, and there is a promising field for the investment of outside capital. What is needed is an organization to bring the capital within reach of the individual agriculturist.

10. The opening-up of the new canal colonies is bound to create an extensive demand, not only for capital but also for labour, and the thoughtful economist will find reason to doubt whether the recent attempts to start new manufacturing enterprises in the Punjab have not been premature, and

whether it would not be wiser for local capital to be concentrated for some years to come on the greatest of local industries—agriculture. Apart from the money required for bringing new lands under cultivation, there will be larger crops to be financed and to be carried to the seaboard for export. Improved methods of storage and transport may well be devised, and the grain elevator may replace the weevil-breeding godown and do away with the use of sacks with their quatum of dirt.

11. In view of the uncertain supply of capital, it is impossible to frame any reliable estimate of the prices that will be realized from auction sales or from tenants purchasing their new holdings; but it is clear that for some years to come the receipts from these sources will be very large, and will far surpass the realizations in the old canal colonies. If the areas to be auctioned fetch an average of Rs. 200 an acre and the areas disposed of on favourable terms or to be sold to tenants bring in Rs. 100 an acre, the Provincial receipts from these sources will eventually aggregate nearly 5 crores of rupees. There are also considerable sums still to be realized from the sale of proprietary rights to tenants in the older colonies. The Provincial balance is already very high, and the addition to it of these further large windfalls will raise it to such an extent as to be a source of financial embarrassment, if not of danger. Some of the money will be required for expenditure on the development of the newly-colonised areas, but there will remain a residuum far in excess of the present needs of the Province. Such a large surplus is naturally an incentive to extravagance, and the administration might be tempted to launch out on a scale of expenditure that is not justified by its permanent income. The result would be financial difficulty hereafter, for it is much easier to fall into extravagant ways than to get out of them. Various methods of direct investment of the surplus have been considered, but have been found to be incompatible with the present financial arrangements between the Provincial and Imperial Governments. The openings for indirect investment, in the shape of remunerative expenditure, which were referred to in last year's memorandum, are being kept in view, but they cannot absorb more than a small proportion of the available balances. The largest scheme, *viz.*, for forming irrigated forest plantations, has been curtailed because on further examination it appears doubtful whether it would be economically sound to grow firewood on large areas which could produce good wheat. The possibility of constructing elevators throughout the wheat-growing areas is being examined, but the financial results have not yet been worked out. On the whole, therefore it seems that the wisest course for the Province to adopt at present would be to surrender a considerable portion of its surplus balance to the Government of India in return for a permanent annual assignment. By this means the present windfalls would be funded for the benefit of posterity. The question whether an arrangement can be made on these lines is under consideration.

12. To return to the Revised Estimates, the receipts under *IX—Forest* show a considerable increase owing to the clearance of certain rakhs for irrigation from the new canals. Under *XXV—Miscellaneous* there is an increase of about 2½ lakhs, due to various causes which are explained in the second part of the memorandum. The only other head that calls for special notice is *XXIX—Irrigation—Major Works*, where the direct receipts recovered by Public Works officers show a noticeable decrease on the Budget and fall below the actuals of 1912-13. That year was an exceptionally good one for the canals, as was observed in last year's financial statement, and, although new areas have been brought under irrigation in the current year, the demand for water from some of the old canals for the rabi crop was considerably less than in 1912-13. The increase in indirect receipts is due to re-assessment of land revenue.

13. On the expenditure side a number of heads in the Revised Estimates show considerable variations, which are explained in the second part of the memorandum. Of the increases the only one calling for special notice here is under the head *Superannuation Allowances and Pensions*. New rules have recently been introduced authorizing the commutation of pensions in certain circumstances up to a maximum of one-quarter of the pension earned, and a large number of pensioners have applied for commuted payments under these rules. In the present state of the Provincial finances it is advantageous to the Local Government to discharge a certain amount of its future liabilities in this way, provided that the commutation rates are based on sound actuarial calculations. There is, however, some doubt whether the present rates are suitable, and the question of revising them has been referred to the Government of India.

14. Certain special grants provided in the Budget are not expected to be fully expended under the heads 24—*Medical* and 26—*Scientific and other Minor Departments*; but the large lapse shown under the former of these heads is mainly due to a change in classification. It has been decided that, under account rules, grants made to local bodies for sanitary projects should be brought to account under the head 45—*Civil Works* instead of as heretofore under 24—*Medical—Sanitation and Vaccination*. Consequently nearly 12 lakhs have been transferred from the latter to the former head. The chief grant given during the year has been one of 9 lakhs to the Lahore Municipality in aid of a large sewage scheme, which has been devised mainly for the benefit of the city. Apart from other smaller grants sanctioned by Government, 2 lakhs have been distributed by the Sanitary Board.

15. Under 45—*Civil Works (Public Works)* the lapses anticipated amount to over 20 lakhs. The scheme for building residences for Government officers at Lahore has been delayed by the necessity of referring to higher authority. It has now been decided to acquire the land formerly occupied by golf links, but the 3 lakhs provided in the Budget on this account will probably not be disbursed till after the close of the year, as the acquisition proceedings are not yet complete. A detailed building scheme is being worked out for submission to the Secretary of State. It is probable that building operations will be on a small scale at first and restricted to present necessities, but a sufficient area is being acquired to provide for expansion hereafter. The phenomenal growth of land values at Lahore and the steadily increasing demand on the part of Indian residents for houses outside the city have already caused a rapid rise in rents, and many officers are unable to obtain houses on rents that they can afford to pay. It seems inevitable that before long the Government will have either to give house-rent allowances or to provide quarters for the majority of its officers at head-quarters. It has chosen the latter alternative as affording a more lasting solution of the problem, and it is now acquiring sufficient land to enable it to proceed gradually and systematically with this policy as the pressure of population increases in the older parts of the station.

16. Out of the 4 lakhs entered in the current year's budget for expenditure from the discretionary grant of 12 lakhs which was made by the Government of India last year, 2 lakhs have been distributed to District Boards as an additional subsidy for the maintenance of feeder roads, and the balance has been carried forward for expenditure in the coming year. The lapse in the Public Works grant on this account amounts to the full 4 lakhs, because the subsidy to the District Boards is brought to account under the minor head *Works in charge of Civil Officers*. Nearly 2 lakhs provided for the enlargement of the Civil Secretariat, and 1 lakh for a Medical College Hostel, have lapsed owing to delay in deciding detailed requirements, and the scheme for a weir at the Ravi bathing ghât, for which 1 lakh was provided, has been finally abandoned. Many other minor projects have been postponed



because the plans and estimates could not be got ready in time. The tendency noticed in last year's memorandum of heads of departments applying for funds before the projects are fully matured, was still in evidence this year, and this is the main cause of the large lapses. The net lapse would have been larger, had it not been decided to increase the contribution of the Local Government to the Simla Improvement Scheme. The scheme drawn up in 1907 contemplated an expenditure of 40 lakhs, of which 26½ were provided by the Government of India, 3½ by the Local Government, and 10 by the Municipality. The largest item in the programme was a combined hydro-electric and water-works project, the execution of which has proved much more costly than was anticipated, owing partly to mistakes in the initial stages of construction, but mainly to the fact that the original estimates were seriously defective. An up-to-date plant has now been installed, giving more power than was estimated for by the Improvement Committee—but still barely sufficient for the present needs of Simla—and capable of considerable expansion. The result of this revision of the project has been a serious dislocation in the finances of the improvement scheme. A recent review of the situation showed that the completion of all the works actually in progress would cause an aggregate excess of about 7 lakhs over the original provision of 40 lakhs. The Local Government has agreed to meet this excess, and a new committee will be assembled in the coming summer to consider and report what further action should be taken in regard to the various sanitary projects which have not yet been begun.

17. The Budget for next year provides for a normal growth of revenue under most of the principal heads, excepting one or two, such as *Assessed Taxes* and *Registration*, which may be adversely affected by the bank failures. Under ordinary land revenue a considerable increase over the Revised Estimate is expected, because, apart from the progress of re-assessments, no large suspensions are anticipated; and the greater part of the outstanding arrears will probably be recovered. On the other hand, the fluctuating collections can hardly be expected to reach the abnormally high figure of the current year. A further decline is expected in the *Sale of Government estates*, while the *Sale-proceeds of waste lands* shows an increase. In view of the uncertainty explained above as to the amount of land that will be sold next year in the new canal colonies and the price that it will fetch, a very cautious estimate has been adopted under the latter head. If the result of the auctions to be held at the end of this month is favourable, it is not improbable that the estimate will be largely exceeded.

18. Under the sub-head of *Assignments* two new recurring grants from Imperial revenues appear, *vis.*, a further assignment of Rs. 75,000 for education and a sum of Rs. 3,04,000 for relieving local bodies of certain contributions which they have hitherto paid to Government.

19. Under *V—Excise* the results of the recent auctions of retail vend licenses justify a considerable advance on the Revised Estimate, and it may be inferred that the new licensees anticipate a large increase in the licit demand, especially in the case of country spirits, presumably as the result of the new Excise Act, which came into force last month; and of the increased activity of the preventive staff. If this anticipation is realized, the Budget Estimate will probably be exceeded, and a strong case will be established for the further enhancement of the still-head duty which has long been under consideration.

20. Under *XXIX—Irrigation* the direct receipts in the Public Works Department show some advance on the Revised Estimate, but are still below the actual realizations of last year. On some of the old canals the supply of water from the rivers in the present rabi has not been so plentiful as in 1912-13; and, although considerable areas will be brought under irrigation from the new canals, full rates are not levied on them in the first year. In 1915-16 these receipts should begin to rise rapidly.

21. On the expenditure side the Budget provides for normal progress, and for a number of special measures. The increase of over 2 lakhs under 19 A—*Law and Justice—Courts of Law* is due to a variety of causes, the chief of which are the appointment of District and Sessions Judges and the regrading of Deputy Commissioners. Under 20—*Police* provision is made for the substitution of police for watchmen in some of the smaller Municipalities, though this scheme has not yet been finally sanctioned, for bringing the ordinary police up to strength, and for certain special additions to it necessitated by the state of crime in the Province. Under 22—*Education* there is a reduction of upwards of a lakh on the Revised Estimate, notwithstanding the addition of a new recurring grant of Rs. 75,000. The expenditure under this head in the current year has been swelled by large special grants; and if a comparison is made with the actuals of last year, the Budget shows an advance of 7½ lakhs. Moreover, 6 lakhs are provided in the Public Works Department Budget for expenditure on educational buildings. Under 26—*Scientific and other Minor Departments* the principal new items are Rs. 50,000 for the Lahore Zoological Gardens, Rs. 45,000 for seed farms, and Rs. 30,000 for criminal tribes settlements. The Zoo was visited last summer by one of the foremost European experts, and as a result of his visit, Government has accepted the responsibility for extensive improvements. Under 32—*Miscellaneous* provision is made for the provincialization of the copying department, from which there will be a corresponding increase in receipts. One and-a-half lakhs are provided for improving the pay of the clerical establishments in district offices, a measure which has long been under consideration and has recently been exhaustively examined by a special committee. Rupees 1,80,000 are included for payment as compensation in a case in which a canal cut across the grand trunk road caused a serious motor accident. The sum of Rs. 3,04,000 which has been assigned for relieving local bodies of the contributions referred to in paragraph 18 above has been added under this head, although the effect of this relief will be rather to reduce revenue than to increase expenditure.

22. Provision for expenditure on sanitation is made partly under 24—*Medical* and partly under 45—*Civil Works*. For some years past 1½ lakhs have been annually placed at the disposal of the Sanitary Board for distribution to local bodies. The Budget provides for doubling this allotment. It also includes 2½ lakhs which have been promised to the Multan Municipality in aid of its water-works and drainage schemes, 2½ lakhs for rural sanitation, and 2 lakhs to be held in reserve for unforeseen large schemes.

23. Under the *Civil Works* head (*In charge of Civil Officers*) the balance (10 lakhs) of the discretionary grant made by the Government of India last year has been entered for expenditure in the coming year. After careful consideration of the needs of the Province, the Lieutenant-Governor has come to the conclusion that the most useful object to which this money can be devoted at the present time is the improvement of roads. Not only are new roads required in the tracts that are being brought under irrigation, but road construction has been somewhat neglected in other parts of the Province owing to lack of funds. The grant of 10 lakhs should enable a good deal of this leeway to be made up. At the same time it has been decided to increase the annual subsidy made to District Boards for road maintenance from 4 to 6 lakhs. A condition will be laid down that a considerable portion of this additional subsidy should be devoted to new construction. The resources of the Boards have been materially strengthened in the last two years by the remission of contributions formerly paid to Government, and the additional grants now made should enable them both to keep existing roads in good order and to make steady progress in opening out new ones.

24. The Public Works Department Budget has been fixed considerably below the current year's grant, because the Department, for the reasons given in paragraph 16, was unable to work up to the latter; but liberal provision has

been made for departmental buildings, especially for the Education and Police Departments. Six lakhs have been provided for an additional grant from Provincial revenues to the King Edward Memorial College and Hospital at Lahore, 4 lakhs for the scheme for providing officers' bungalows at Lahore, and 1 lakh for the transfer of the head-quarters of the Shahpur District to Sargodha.

25. The net result of the Budget is a total expenditure of Rs. 5,00,29,000 against a revenue of Rs. 4,73,87,000; so there is a deficit estimated at Rs. 26,42,000. The only receipts which can be clearly classed as abnormal are those from arrears of land revenue and sales of Government estates and waste lands, aggregating about 22½ lakhs. On the expenditure side the Budget includes Rs. 24,84,000 for expenditure from non-recurring Imperial grants, or from the unspent balances of previous recurring grants; and the 11 lakhs for the three items referred to in the last preceding paragraph may also be regarded as special. If this special revenue and expenditure is excluded, the deficit is reduced to Rs. 13,08,000. This is a moderate figure in comparison with the large accumulated balance, and bears out the statement made in last year's memorandum that the normal revenue of the Province is now sufficient to meet the present standard of expenditure. The balance at the close of the year 1914-15 is estimated to amount to Rs. 1,44,21,000, which, after deducting Rs. 14,52,000, ear-marked for special purposes, and the prescribed minimum of Rs. 10,00,000, will leave a reserve of Rs. 1,19,69,000.

26. The second part of this memorandum, which was drafted by Mr. Parsons, Under-Secretary, Financial, explains the estimates of revenue and expenditure under the various major heads and also the important variations under minor heads. Following the usual practice, it does not separate the Provincial from the Imperial share under divided heads, but deals only with the gross figures.

## Part II.

### REVENUE.

#### I.—LAND REVENUE.

(1) Prior to the deduction of the book credit afforded to the Irrigation Department, the revised estimate for 1913-14 under Land Revenue proper shows an improvement of Rs. 19,99,000 over the sanctioned budget, of which Rs. 13,05,000 take place in Ordinary Revenue. The partial failure of the spring harvest in some tracts of the Rawalpindi Division rendered large suspensions necessary in the early months of the year, and fixed collections have also suffered to some extent from the scanty rainfall of last August in the south-eastern districts of the province: they now exhibit a decline of Rs. 10,24,000 from the budget figure, of which some two lakhs are due to the recovery as fluctuating land revenue of the portion of the demand recently brought on to the roll in Amritsar and Gujranwala. Fluctuating collections have more than remedied the deficit, and show an increase of Rs. 23,29,000. Much of this is due to re-assessment in the colony areas of Gujranwala and Lyallpur, but all districts in which the fluctuating form of demand bulks largely have had timely and abundant rains. Though proprietary rights are being eagerly acquired by tenants in the Chunian colony, receipts from this source have been small in Gujranwala, and some contraction is also likely in Lyallpur, possibly as a result of the bank failures: until recently it seemed probable that the realisations from the sale of Government estates would fall very considerably short of budget anticipations. The receipt figures of February, however, suggest that peasants in Jhang are at length beginning to purchase their holdings freely, and a reduction of Rs. 1,42,000 only has been made in the revised estimate,

Under "sale-proceeds of waste lands" a windfall has been obtained from Gujranwala, where the auction in August of 3,864 acres of Crown waste land on the Upper Chenab Canal produced bids amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 8,79,000. Some part of the purchase money will be paid this year : and a further credit of two lakhs under this head is expected in the current month from the earnest money on purchases at auctions in Montgomery. Finally, miscellaneous revenue shows an increase of Rs. 1,74,000, chiefly owing to receipts from mutation fees in districts under settlement, and to rents of lands leased in Montgomery pending colonisation.

The improvement in fluctuating collections in colony areas has enlarged by Rs. 8,90,000, the estimate of the amount to be transferred to XXIX—Irrigation, and a net improvement of Rs. 11,09,000 is therefore anticipated in the receipts classified under the Land Revenue head.

After allowing for an addition of Rs. 2,10,000 to the credit given to the Irrigation Department, the budget estimate for 1914-15 forecasts an increase of Rs. 15,88,000 over the revenue of the current year. Ordinary revenue is expected to realise an additional Rs. 10,72,000, of which the whole will be obtained from fixed collections. The revision of assessment in a number of districts gives an enhanced demand of over five lakhs: about five lakhs are expected to be recovered from the arrears of past years; and though one or two districts in the Ambala Division are likely to have a poor *rabi*, there is at present no reason to anticipate a recurrence of the necessity for large suspensions which was experienced this year. There is a decrease of Rs. 10,00,000 in the estimate of receipts from the sale of Government estates. Though better results may be procured from Jhang, it would be unsafe to assume that these will counteract the diminution which is to be expected in Lyallpur and Gujranwala, where colonists have acquired a large proportion of their holdings. On the other hand, sale-proceeds of waste lands, which are likely in future to prove as disturbing a factor in this estimate as the sale of Government estates has hitherto been, show an increase of nearly seventeen lakhs. Not only are five lakhs expected from the sales in Gujranwala this year, but some portion of the large area of Crown land in Montgomery is shortly to be put up to auction, and if the prices lately realised in the former district are maintained, the estimate of 20 lakhs from its sale will be exceeded: a cautious figure has been adopted, owing to uncertainty of the effect of the recent commercial crisis. An additional sum of Rs. 74,000 is expected from rents of lands watered in Montgomery, prior to colonisation, and there are minor increases elsewhere.

(2) During the course of the year the financial adjustment necessitated by the separation from the Punjab of the area contained in the Province of Delhi was concluded with the Imperial Government, and resulted in the reduction of the fixed adjusting entry under the terms of the Provincial Settlement from Rs. 6,77,000 to Rs. 4,86,000. A recurring assignment of Rs. 40,000 has lately been received towards the cost of the Lawrence Military Asylum, and a non-recurring assignment of Rs. 1,16,000 for additions to the Walker Hospital at Simla. These and minor variations cause a net decrease of Rs. 34,000 in the revised estimate under the sub-head "Assignments."

The non-recurring grants of Rs. 1,20,000 for the improvement of agriculture, Rs. 50,000 for Medical relief and Rs. 1,16,000 for the Walker Hospital disappear in the estimates for next year, but their place is taken by the new recurring assignments of Rs. 3,04,000 to free local bodies from certain payments for services which they at present make to the Provincial Government, and Rs. 75,000 for the improvement of Education, which have recently been promised by the Finance Member of the Imperial Legislative Council. The budget for 1914-15 shows a net increase of Rs. 94,000.

## IV.—STAMPS.

The tendency now shown by the money-lending classes to resort to the use of stamped agreements in transactions hitherto recorded only in their account books has swollen the receipts from Other General Stamps and Duty on Impressing Documents, and an additional Rs. 56,000 is now anticipated in the income from these sources. The realisations of the earlier months of the year indicate, however, a slight check in the growth of revenue from the sale of Court Fee Stamps, and the revised estimate accordingly repeats the sanctioned budget.

An enhancement of one lakh over the figure of the revised estimate is foreshadowed in the budget for 1914-15. This is considerably less than the normal increase of revenue portrayed in the figures of the last three years, but though some recovery is to be expected in the growth of receipts from Court Fee Stamps, the set-back experienced this year points to a guarded estimate.

## V.—EXCISE.

The variations under detailed heads have been numerous, and result in a revised estimate Rs. 76,000 below the sanctioned budget. The growth of license fees for the vend of country spirits shows as yet no sign of slackening, and an addition of Rs. 65,000 has been made to the estimate of income from this source. The sale of beer has not increased to the extent anticipated, and though a small enhancement of Rs. 12,000 is expected over the revenue obtained in 1912-13, the figure now adopted is Rs. 50,000 lower than the estimate, accepted at the beginning of the year. Still-head duty also shows a decline of Rs. 40,000 owing to vicissitudes in the management of the Amritsar and Karnal distilleries; the latter was at a standstill during most of the year, and a certain amount of custom may therefore have been transferred to the Rosa distillery in the United Provinces. As far as liquors are concerned, the only other alteration which requires notice is a drop of Rs. 9,000 in the fees for the vend of foreign wines and spirits.

Turning to drugs, the import duty on charas shows a growth of Rs. 20,000 owing to the raising of the rate to Rs. 12 a ser: the full effect of this measure will only be felt next year, as the additional Rs. 2 is not recovered on charas placed in bond in the warehouses, prior to the date of enhancement. There has been some decline in the amount of excise opium sold, and the total increase of Rs. 1,20,000 anticipated from raising the issue price to Rs. 20 a ser throughout the province is not likely to be realised: a decrease of Rs. 85,000 is now expected in the budget figure. Some Rs. 10,000 of this will, however, be covered by import duty on larger imports of hill opium.

Though the revised estimate of Rs. 68,74,000 is Rs. 1,37,000 below the realisations of the previous year, it represents an actual growth of between two and three lakhs, when allowance has been made for the loss of revenue from Delhi, and for the fact that last year's figures included license fees for 14 months. The budget for 1914-15 forecasts a further growth of Rs. 5,64,000 mainly from gain on sale-proceeds of excise opium (Rs. 70,000), the enhanced duty on charas (Rs. 44,000), opium shop license fees (Rs. 60,000), and the various forms of taxation on country spirits (Rs. 3,77,000). The auctions held in February resulted in a very large increase in the fees payable for licenses of liquor and drug shops, while, apart from this, the new Excise Act by checking illicit distillation should increase the income from legitimate sources, and it is hoped that by next year the Karnal Distillery will again be in full working order.

## VI.—PROVINCIAL RATES.

The receipts under this head are now confined to cesses levied on estates under the Court of Wards. No variation from the original estimate is anticipated in the revised estimate or the budget for 1914-15.

## VIII.—ASSESSED TAXES.

General prosperity in 1912-13, aided by more careful methods of assessment, has accelerated the growth of revenue from income-tax, and the realisations of the first half of the year suggest a revised estimate of Rs. 17,40,000, a figure Rs. 1,18,000 in advance of the original budget, and, in spite of the loss of the receipts from the Province of Delhi, higher by half a lakh than the actual income of 1912-13.

In placing the budget for 1914-15 at Rs. 17,00,000, a cautious estimate has been adopted in view of a possible dislocation of trade owing to the recent banking crisis.

## IX.—FOREST.

The revised estimate is Rs. 1,21,000 better than the sanctioned budget. Receipts in the Resin Division have been adversely affected by the collapse of a corner in America, which has led to lower prices for colophony, but there have been large sales of firewood owing to the clearance of land for cultivation in Montgomery, and the fellings in the Rawalpindi, Kangra and Kulu Divisions have been more extensive than was contemplated. A good monsoon in the western tracts of the province has also helped the revenue from grazing and fodder grass.

Next year some improvement is anticipated in the receipts of the Resin Division; but the sales of firewood and grass in areas about to be colonised are not likely to be so large, and no alteration from the figures of the revised estimate is indicated in the budget for 1914-15.

## X.—REGISTRATION.

The actual realisations of the first six months of the year point to enhanced receipts from registration in almost all districts of the province, but especially in Lyallpur where many sale-deeds have been registered by purchasers of land from grantees, who have acquired ownership rights from Government on very favourable terms. The original estimate has now been raised by Rs. 40,000.

In normal conditions a growth of revenue may be expected under this head, but a cautious figure, repeating the revised estimate, has been adopted for the budget of 1914-15, in view of a possible diminution of business owing to the banking crisis.

## XII.—INTEREST.

Repayments of advances to cultivators have been considerable, and have been the principal cause of the reduction of Rs. 6,000 in the revised estimate. Owing to larger takavi advances this year, and to new loans to the municipalities of Simla and Amritsar, an additional Rs. 8,000 is due for recovery in 1914-15.

## XVI-A.—LAW AND JUSTICE—COURTS OF LAW.

The volume and locale of crime in the Punjab is reflected with considerable accuracy by the receipts under this head, and it has been found necessary to raise the estimate of "general fees, fines and forfeitures" by Rs. 53,000, increases being fairly general, but most marked in Shahpur, Attock and the central districts. The sale-proceeds of unclaimed property show a drop of Rs. 3,000. The budget estimate for 1914-15 allows for a normal growth of Rs. 23,000, almost entirely under "Magisterial fines."

## XVI-B.—LAW AND JUSTICE—JAILS.

The rules requiring the purchase from the Jail Department of articles needed for Government offices have been more stringently enforced this year, and the original estimate under jail manufactures has been raised by half a lakh, in view of the actual realisations of the earlier months. Allowance has been made in the budget estimate for 1914-15 for a small increase of Rs. 9,000 in the receipts from this source.

## XVII.—POLICE.

From the beginning of the current financial year receipts, amounting to about Rs. 10,000, from fees for licensing stage carriages have been made over to district boards, but the effect of this concession has been more than counteracted by an increase of Rs. 25,000 in the recoveries anticipated on account of punitive police posts, rendered necessary by the wave of crime which is afflicting the province.

It is hoped that the measures which are being taken to combat this evil will have some effect by next year, and the budget allows for a decline of Rs. 5,000 in the receipts from Punitive Police. Other variations do not call for remark.

## XIX.—EDUCATION.

There is an increase of Rs. 13,000 in the fees received at the Government College, Lahore, but the Lawrence Memorial School at Murree was only provincialised in January last, and the total estimate which allowed for receipts from this school for the whole year shows a drop of Rs. 29,000.

The increase of Rs. 64,000 in the budget for 1914-15 is due almost entirely to the inclusion of receipts for the whole year from the Lawrence Memorial School.

## XX.—MEDICAL.

Small increases, aggregating Rs. 6,000, are expected in the revised estimate under all detailed heads.

## XXI.—SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS.

Preferential rates for the purchase of bulls from the Hissar Cattle Farm are now granted only to District Boards, and receipts from the farm are expected to produce an additional Rs. 27,000. The income from botanical and veterinary sources has also been good, and the revised estimate shows an improvement of Rs. 38,000 over the sanctioned budget.

A further rise of Rs. 16,000 is anticipated next year in the income from the Hissar Farm, where the quantity of live-stock is large: and the extension of seed farms for raising wheats of pure types will, it is hoped, repay Government by an increased income of Rs. 42,000 from the sale of seeds. It is, however, intended to make over to District Boards the receipts from horse fairs, which average Rs. 4,000 per annum, and small decreases are indicated in other directions. The net increase in the budget for 1914-15 is Rs. 42,000.

## XXII.—RECEIPTS IN AID OF SUPERANNUATION.

Does not call for remark.

## XXIII.—STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

Insufficient allowance was made in the original estimate for the effect on the figures under this and the corresponding expenditure head of the change in procedure for dealing with the cost of lithographic printing paper supplied by the Stationery Office, Calcutta, which was explained in last year's memorandum. The decline of Rs. 61,000 now anticipated in the receipts is mainly due to this cause, but income of Rs. 6,000 from the Delhi jail was also inadvertently included in the original estimate.

The small decrease of Rs. 1,000 in the estimate for 1914-15 does not call for comment.

## XXV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Unclaimed deposits account for half a lakh of the increase of Rs. 2,29,000 displayed in the revised estimate, and there is also an enhancement of Rs. 70,000 in the sale-proceeds of land and houses chiefly owing to the disposal of the dāk bungalow and Public Works rest-house at Ludhiana. Copying agency receipts are Rs. 48,000 better than was originally anticipated, and an unforeseen credit of Rs. 45,000 is expected from the recovery from the Gurgaon District Board of arrears of the contribution of 20 per cent of the local rate.

The absence of this special item and of any reason to expect large sales of Government property lead to a decrease of Rs. 1,05,000 in the budget estimate under the heads "Contributions" and "Sale of lands and houses." It is, however, intended to give effect next year to the long considered scheme for amalgamating the copying agency and copying department, and this measure is estimated to produce additional receipts of Rs. 1,25,000 under the detailed head "Miscellaneous," with a corresponding increase under the expenditure head.

#### XXIX.—IRRIGATION—MAJOR WORKS.

(1) The announcement of new assessments in the Lower Chenab Canal Colony, whereby owners' rate is merged in Land Revenue, has proceeded more rapidly than was anticipated when the original estimate of Rs. 70,000 under Direct Receipts, in charge of Civil Officers, was framed, and realisations on this account are not likely to exceed Rs. 5,000. Only a small sum of Rs. 3,000 is expected to be recovered next year.

(2) It does not now appear probable that direct receipts in charge of Public Works officers will reach the original estimate of 244 lakhs, which allowed for some increase over the figures of the bumper year 1912-13. The reduction of 5 lakhs in the revised estimate occurs chiefly on the Lower Chenab and Sirhind Canals, where timely rains have restricted the demand for canal water.

The budget estimate allows for an increase of 5 lakhs from the extension of irrigation on the new canals, but the acreage watered by old canals, and especially the Western Jumna Canal, in the current *robi* has fallen considerably below the figures of last year, and only a net increase of 3 lakhs is anticipated.

(3) For the reasons given in the remarks under I.—Land Revenue the original estimate of Indirect Receipts has been raised by Rs. 8,90,000. There is a further rise of Rs. 2,10,000 in the budget estimate for 1914-15 due to the progress of assessments in colony areas, and to the credit to this head of 4 per cent. of the amounts realised from the sale of proprietary rights in Government estates.

#### XXX.—IRRIGATION MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

The revised estimate does not call for comment.

A low initial water rate of Re. 1 per acre imposed on land irrigated by the Namal Dam Canal, which was opened last December, is expected to add Rs. 8,000 to the civil receipts next year: but Public Works receipts from the Ravi Inundation Canals are likely to fall off by the same amount, owing to the opening of the Upper Chenab and Lower Bari Doab Canals.

#### XXXI.—CIVIL WORKS.

The reduction of Rs. 46,000 in the revised estimate of civil receipts is due in part to the cessation of sales of sites in the Multan Fort, and partly to the transfer of certain credits to the head XXV—Miscellaneous. The expectation of increased receipts from tolls has also not been realised, and there is a decline of nearly Rs. 10,000 in the income from this source.

The small addition in the budget estimate of Public Works receipts is due to the inclusion of rent paid by Government officers for houses leased by Government. Other alterations do not call for special remark.

#### EXPENDITURE.

##### 1.—REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS.

The addition of Rs. 16,000 to the revised estimate is based on current expenditure.



## 2—ASSIGNMENTS AND COMPENSATIONS.

The small increase in the revised estimate is due to arrear payments of pensions in lieu of resumed lands.

## 3—LAND REVENUE.

Increased expenditure of Rs. 2,94,000 on survey and settlement, and decreases amounting to Rs. 72,000 and Rs. 50,000, respectively, in the cost of District Administration and Land Records, result in a revised estimate Rs. 1,72,000 in excess of the sanctioned budget. Savings in the salaries of the general district establishment have exceeded the lump deduction of Rs. 1,25,000 made in the budget, and the provision for contingent charges is likely to prove too high by Rs. 21,000 : under Land Records there are lapses of Rs. 6,000 and Rs. 45,000 in the allotments for kanungo and patwari establishments. But expenditure of approximately Rs. 77,000 will be incurred on the colonisation of canal tracts in Montgomery for which no provision was made in the budget. Operations in the Dera-Hamirpur and Hoshiarpur settlements have, owing to various causes, progressed at a less rapid rate than was expected, and it has consequently been impossible to realise to the full the reduction of establishments for which the budget allowed : it has also been necessary to find funds for the commencement of settlement proceedings in the three remaining tahsils of the Kangra District. Finally, there has been an increase of over Rs. 45,000 in the cost of professional survey parties.

The budget estimate for 1914-15 provides Rs. 48,600 under "Charges of district administration" to meet one moiety of the cost of a scheme for regrading and increasing the number of appointments of Deputy Commissioners which has recently received the sanction of the Secretary of State : and there is a growth of Rs. 35,000 in the expenditure under Land Records, chiefly owing to additions to kanungo and patwari establishments. But in spite of further provision of Rs. 35,000 for professional survey parties, the estimate of expenditure on survey and settlement shows a decrease of Rs. 96,000. The Amritsar settlement will be completed this year, and the Hoshiarpur, Dera-Hamirpur and Shahpur settlements before the close of 1914-15, while in Ferozepore and Sialkot considerable reductions of establishments will be possible.

## 6—STAMPS.

A reduction in the amount of Stamp paper supplied from Central Stores accounts for the decrease of Rs. 7,000 in the revised estimate. Larger indents for stamp paper are expected to be made next year.

## 7—EXCISE.

It is expected that only Rs. 6,000 out of the sum of Rs. 11,600 provided for rewards in the current year's budget will actually be distributed, and the budget figure has been reduced accordingly.

Owing to the passing of the new Excise Act, the amount paid in rewards is likely to be larger next year, and Rs. 11,500 have been allotted for the purpose. The increase of Rs. 62,000 in the budget estimate for 1914-15 is, however, mainly due to the inclusion of Rs. 50,000 for temporary establishment employed on detective operations.

## 10—ASSESSED TAXES.

No variation in the expenditure on the collection of income-tax is probable in the current or ensuing financial years.

## 11—FORESTS.

The revised estimate shows a decrease of Rs. 45,000, of which Rs. 11,000 are due to savings under establishment heads. Under Conservancy and Works the main reduction is caused by an alteration in the method of disposing of forest produce in the Sharakpur Range of the Lahore Division, where standing timber is now sold direct to purchasers instead of being felled departmentally.

Apart from a small growth of Rs. 4,000 in establishment charges, new schemes are principally responsible for the increase of Rs. 81,000 in the budget estimate for 1914-15. Rupees 27,000 have been provided for irrigated plantations at Chichawatni and Khanawal and Rs. 10,000 for olive culture: the improvement of equipment in various directions absorbs Rs. 27,000. As in the current year, liberal allotments have been given for minor works, and for the construction of forest roads and rest-houses.

#### 12—REGISTRATION.

No alteration has been made in the sanctioned budget of the current year. Provision for an increase in the pay and number of registration muharrirs causes an addition of Rs. 9,000 to the estimate for 1914-15.

#### 13—INTEREST ON ORDINARY DEBT.

The modifications shown in the revised and budget estimates are based on present expectations of the outstandings in the current and ensuing year's Provincial Loan and Advance Accounts.

#### 18—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The increase of Rs. 92,000 revealed by the revised estimate takes place almost entirely in expenditure from the contract allowance of the Lieutenant-Governor and in the charges of the Civil Secretariat. It has been found necessary to replace His Honours railway saloons, which have been in use for over 33 years, and one-half the estimated total cost, of Rs. 1,05,000, will probably be incurred this year, part being recovered eventually by the sale of the old carriages. Additional expenditure of Rs. 20,000 is also expected from the contract grant: this is covered by savings of past years, and occurs mainly under "Tour charges." Of the increase of Rs. 35,000 under Civil Secretariat, Rs. 6,000 are due to a revision of the pay of the clerical staff, and the balance to the deputation on special duty of a larger number of officers than usual in connection with various committees. The only important savings are in the travelling allowance of the audit department (Rs. 7,000) and in the office of the Financial Commissioners, owing to the appointment as Senior Secretary of an officer on lower pay than was provided (Rs. 8,000).

Apart from the payment of the second moiety of the cost of the new railway saloons, expenditure from the Lieutenant-Governor's contract allowance resumes its normal proportions next year, and fewer officers are expected to be required for special duty in the Civil Secretariat. Rs. 3,600 have been allotted for local allowances to the Financial Commissioners' Secretaries, and provision is also made for a Senior Secretary on higher pay, and for more extended touring by audit officers. Other variations are unimportant, and the budget for 1914-15 contemplates expenditure less by Rs. 44,000 than that of the current year.

#### 19-A—LAW AND JUSTICE—COURTS OF LAW.

Numerous modifications in detail result in a revised estimate Rs. 17,000 above the sanctioned budget. In the Chief Court the appointments of two Judges remained in abeyance during the vacation, the allotment of Rs. 7,000 for leave allowance has not been utilised, and contingent charges are Rs. 4,000 less than the original estimate. A saving of Rs. 33,000 has also occurred in the cost of Civil and Sessions Courts, owing to the postponement, till the end of November 1913, of the introduction of the new scheme for District and Sessions Judges. On the other hand, the creation of a Small Cause Court at Simla in connection with this scheme has led to increased expenditure of Rs. 5,000: the prevalence of crime has raised the cost of Criminal Courts by Rs. 35,000, of which the most important factor is an additional Rs. 10,000 for diet money of witnesses: and the fees of Public Prosecutors absorb Rs. 30,000 more than was anticipated, chiefly owing to unusually heavy charges for conducting dacoity cases.

The estimates for 1914-15 forecast enhanced expenditure on all important services, due in the main to the necessity of making full provision for the schemes of reorganisation initiated this year. To the appointment of District and Sessions Judges may be ascribed the larger portion of the increases of Rs. 67,000 under "Civil and Sessions Courts, Rs. 13,000," under "Courts of Small Causes," for the Court at Simla, and Rs. 27,000, under "Law Officers," for additional Public Prosecutors. Under the last head there is also a growth of Rs. 3,000 in the charges for conducting Government suits, and a new charge of Rs. 2,400 for allowances to the Administrator-General and Official Trustee, who may be appointed under the recent enactment of the Imperial Legislative Council. A sum of Rs. 48,600 to cover half the cost of regrading and adding to the number of Deputy Commissioners forms the principal item of increase under "Criminal Courts." At the same time, Rs. 30,000 have been allotted for the improvement of libraries, particularly in Munsifs' courts, and Rs. 7,500 for the improvement of court furniture. Among other variations, it is only necessary to mention a rise of Rs. 14,000 in the Chief Court estimates, where provision has been made for a seventh Judge throughout the year.

#### 19-B—LAW AND JUSTICE—JAILS.

A marked increase in the convict population, and the prevailing high level of prices for food stuffs are the main factors in the additional expenditure of Rs. 1,46,000 which will be incurred this year on jails. Contributory causes of the increase in the revised estimate are to be found in the re-opening of a subsidiary jail at Dharmasala and the necessity of moving prisoners more frequently in order to avoid over-crowding. The rise in jail population has also entailed enhanced expenditure of Rs. 11,000 on the raw material and other equipment of jail manufactories.

While crime remains rife in the Province no slackening can be anticipated in the growth of expenditure, and the budget exhibits a further rise of Rs. 1,40,000, largely on account of dietary charges.

#### 20—POLICE.

The revised estimate has been adopted at Rs. 58,48,000, Rs. 1,70,000 below the sanctioned budget. Though considerable additions have been made to the general cadre during the course of the year by the opening of new police stations and the strengthening of the police force in districts where the state of crime demanded it, the estimate of the cost of the district executive force has been reduced by Rs. 1,26,000 owing to the lapse of the provision of two lakhs for substituting town watchmen by police: it is not expected that final sanction will be given to this scheme till next year. The disbandment of the Baloch Levy has effected savings of Rs. 27,000 in the cost of special police: and the net cost of Railway Police is likely to fall Rs. 29,000 below the estimate, owing to larger recoveries from Railway Companies. Other alterations do not require notice.

Rupees 1,15,000 have been allotted in the budget for 1914-15, for the replacement of town watchmen by regular police in minor municipalities and the larger notified areas: and elsewhere the increase of Rs. 2,17,000 over the revised estimate is due to the need for special measures to cope with the growth of lawlessness. Rupees 16,000 have been provided for additions to the police establishments of Lahore and Amritsar, and Rs. 51,000 for the entertainment of a sufficient number of constables to bring the reserves of all districts up to their full sanctioned strength. To enable the raids of dacoits to be dealt with rapidly and efficiently, a sum of Rs. 50,000 has been entered for mounted flying squadrons.

#### 22—EDUCATION.

The lump provision of Rs. 14,74,000, which was placed in the budget for expenditure from the Imperial assignments for the improvement of education, has now been distributed in grants to the Punjab University, or to local bodies

and private institutions for the building and equipment of schools. This has caused a wide departure from the original figures in the revised estimates under minor heads, but the total lapse of Rs. 1,72,000 now anticipated is the result of a few main variations. A saving of Rs. 59,000 has been effected by the postponement till last January of the provincialisation of the Lawrence Memorial School at Murree, and of the sum of Rs. 27,000 allotted for the revision of the inspecting staff: only Rs. 14,000 will be spent this year. The cost of the inspecting staff is expected to be Rs. 14,000 less than the estimate, and in other directions establishment charges have declined. Finally there are decreases, aggregating Rs. 56,000 in the charges of all special schools, except the Training College at Lahore.

Provision has been made in the budget for 1914-15 for the appointment of an Assistant Director of Public Instruction at a cost of Rs. 10,000, and for further expenditure of Rs. 39,000 on the revision of the divisional inspecting staff: funds have also been allotted for a number of smaller reorganisation schemes, costing approximately Rs. 18,000. An additional Rs. 1,04,000 will be required for the Lawrence Memorial School and Rs. 25,000 for the Victoria Girls' School at Lahore which is also being provincialised. But the effect of these increases is more than neutralised by a diminution in the amount allotted for expenditure from the Imperial assignments under this head. Rupees 75,000 have been included in view of the additional grant lately announced in the Imperial Legislative Council; but the available balance of previous recurring assignments is reduced by Rs. 55,000 owing to the allocation of this sum to recurring expenditure, and in spite of an increase of Rs. 74,000 in the subvention given to the Punjab University, the total amount entered for grants-in-aid next year from the balance of the non-recurring assignments is only Rs. 4,87,000 compared with Rs. 8,12,000 in 1913-14. As a result the budget for 1914-15 shows a fall of Rs. 1,08,000.

#### 24—MEDICAL.

The large reduction of Rs. 15,35,000 exhibited in the revised estimate is due almost entirely to the transfer to the head 45—Civil Works—In charge of Civil Officers—of the expenditure now anticipated on the improvement of sanitation for which a lump provision of Rs. 14,33,000 was made in the original budget. Apart from the decrease caused by this change in classification savings of Rs. 30,000 have accrued through the abolition of the contributions paid to District Boards for vaccination charges, and larger recoveries have been effected from local bodies towards the cost of the Lahore Lunatic Asylum. The lull in plague has continued, and there is consequently a drop of Rs. 50,000 in the expenditure on grants for medical purposes. Other variations are unimportant.

An addition of Rs. 1,04,000 is anticipated in the expenditure of next year. The appointment of a second Deputy Sanitary Commissioner will cost Rs. 10,000, and Rs. 60,000 have been provided for the improvement of sanitary services: the budget allows for further expenditure of Rs. 40,000 on plague, and for an increase of Rs. 30,000 in the cost of medical establishments, partly due to the recovery of a smaller amount in contributions from the North-Western Railway, and partly to a scheme for provincialising Civil Surgeons' clerks. There is, however, a reduction of Rs. 20,000 in the charges of the Medical School and College, mainly owing to the absence of a special building grant of Rs. 25,000 made this year to the Women's Medical College, Ludhiana; and small decreases are expected in other charges.

#### 26—SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS.

Provincial expenditure is now expected to be Rs. 3,67,000 below the sanctioned estimate. There have been a number of small increases in the establishment charges of the Agricultural Department, and Rs. 40,000 have been re-allotted to the scheme for reclaiming lands infected with alkali in the Chenab colony which could not be put in train in 1912-13. But, apart from the latter item, no outlay is likely to be incurred under this head from the

lump provision of Rs. 3,60,000 for the improvement of agriculture and allied objects, of which the portion representing the balance of the Imperial assignment of four lakhs given in 1911-12 is now being devoted to the construction of the new Punjab Veterinary College. There is consequently a net decrease of Rs. 3,08,000 in the revised estimate under the minor head "Agriculture." Although Rs. 7,000 have been spent on Government plates at the Lahore, Rawalpindi and Ambala race-meetings, in order to encourage indigenous horse-breeding, savings of Rs. 18,000 are expected in veterinary and stallion charges, owing to some appointments as Professor in the Veterinary College having remained vacant, and to a decrease of Rs. 11,000 in the cost of the Hissar Cattle Farm. Under "Miscellaneous" a lapse of Rs. 36,000 is anticipated in the allotment of the Fisheries Department.

Enhanced expenditure amounting to Rs. 1,86,000 is foreshadowed in the budget for 1914-15, owing to the provision of funds for a number of new projects. Rupees 19,000 have been included for the appointment of an Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies, to cope with the steady growth of the work of this department. The establishment of new seed farms and of a cotton farm at Hansi will cost Rs. 55,000, and Rs. 16,000 have been allotted for emergent schemes for the improvement of agriculture. Three new appointments of Deputy Superintendent are being added to the Veterinary Department, at a cost of Rs. 7,000, and the pay and establishment of the new whole-time Factory Inspector absorb Rs. 11,000: the Government of India have also been asked to sanction the appointment of an Agricultural Engineer, at a cost of Rs. 8,000. Botanical charges show an increase of Rs. 60,000, chiefly owing to the provision of half a lakh for the improvement of the Lahore Zoo, and under "Miscellaneous" Rs. 30,000 have been entered for the extension of criminal tribes settlements,—a subject which is at present being investigated by a small committee. Other variations are unimportant.

#### 29—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS.

There has been a large increase in the number of cases in which commutation of pensions has been sanctioned, more particularly by Imperial Departments, and it has been necessary to add two lakhs to the estimate on this account.

A similar amount has been included in the budget for 1914-15. This will cancel recurring payments of approximately Rs. 18,000, and the increase of Rs. 82,000 in the expenditure anticipated next year represents the normal growth of Provincial liability for non-effective charges.

#### 30—STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

The decrease of Rs. 31,000 in the revised estimate occurs mainly under lithographic charges, where current expenditure points to an over-estimate in the original budget. There is also a drop of Rs. 12,000 in the cost of country stationery, and of Rs. 5,000 in the payments made to private presses for printing: but these savings are counteracted by a rise of Rs. 16,000 in the expenditure on Government Presses, owing to a number of miscellaneous charges in connection with the Secretariat Press.

The transfer of this Press to new buildings occasions most of the further increase of Rs. 10,000 shown in the budget for 1914-15 under "Government Presses." Some special expenditure on registers for the registration of birth and deaths, now a Provincial charge, is the chief cause of the rise of Rs. 25,000 anticipated under other heads.

#### 32—MISCELLANEOUS.

The reduction of Rs. 1,86,000 shown in the revised estimate is the result of a number of variations of which the following are the more important. The provision of one lakh held by the Local Government as a reserve for unforeseen charges has been spent entirely under other heads, and as the pro-

posals for reorganising the clerical establishments of district offices have only lately reached Government, the sum of Rs. 80,000 allotted for the reorganisation in the budget will not be required this year. Miscellaneous expenditure on local ceremonial functions shows a drop of Rs. 20,000. Some additional expenditure has, however, been incurred on the repatriation of unsuccessful emigrants to the Argentine Republic, and petty establishments show an increase of about Rs. 6,000.

A reserve of one lakh for unforeseen charges has again been provided under this convenient head, and there is an increase of Rs. 1,32,000 owing to the amalgamation of the copying agency and copying department to which reference is made in the remarks under XXV—Miscellaneous. It may be necessary to pay Rs. 1,80,000 next year in compensation to the sufferers from an accident on the Grand Trunk road near Gujranwála, and provision has been made both for this charge and for the revision of clerical establishments in district and head-quarters offices at a cost of Rs. 1,60,000. These figures with a few minor variations elsewhere would suggest a budget of Rs. 9,17,000 : but Rs. 3,04,000 have been added to cover the expense of relieving local bodies of a large number of petty contributions which they now make to the Provincial Government.

### 36—REDUCTION OR AVOIDANCE OF DEBT.

Calls for no remark.

### 42—IRRIGATION—MAJOR WORKS.

The sanctioned budget for Working Expenses, in charge of Public Works Officers, has been raised by Rs. 4,11,000 in the revised estimate. The remodelling of distributaries in the Western Jumna Canal and special repairs on the Lower Jhelum Canal account for enhanced expenditure of Rs. 94,000 on "Extensions and improvements," but the main increase occurs in establishment charges. Owing to a reduction of eighteen and a half lakhs in the capital expenditure anticipated during the year, it has been necessary to debit to revenue a larger share of these charges, and they now show an advance of Rs. 3,82,000 on the original estimate. There is also an increase of Rs. 90,000 in miscellaneous expenditure, owing to the purchase of a cement gun for the Lower Chenab Canal, and to heavy outlay on the maintenance of the tramway plant at the Sirhind Canal head-works. On the other hand, the postponement of a number of works originally contemplated has led to a decrease of Rs. 1,54,000 in the cost of "Maintenance and repairs."

Additional charges on the Upper Chenab and Lower Bari Doab Canals, owing to the completion of new irrigation channels, cause an increase of Rs. 3,51,000 in the expenditure anticipated on "Extensions and improvements" and "Maintenance and repairs" next year. But a reduction in establishment and miscellaneous charges partially compensates for this increase, and the budget for 1914-15 shows a net growth of Rs. 1,89,000 only.

(2) Owing to the reduction in capital expenditure already mentioned, interest charges have fallen by Rs. 3,29,000 in the revised estimate. The progress of construction of new canals leads to an increase of Rs. 3,18,000 in the budget for 1914-15.

### 43—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

The addition of Rs. 95,000 in the revised estimate of expenditure in charge of Public Works officers is due to the transfer to this head from 45—Civil Works of the outlay on the Namal Dam Canal. The increase on this account would have been larger, but the provision of one lakh for the Kahan Torrent Reservoir has lapsed.

The Namal Dam Canal has been completed and no unusual expenditure on new construction is anticipated next year.

## 45—CIVIL WORKS.

(1) The Revised Estimate for Civil Works in charge of Civil Officers has been adopted at Rs. 23,39,000, an advance of Rs. 12,75,000 over the sanctioned Budget. Owing to the change in classification referred to in the remarks on 24—Medical, Rs. 11,81,000 have been transferred to this head from the lump provision of Rs. 14,33,000 for the improvement of sanitation, and, with the exception of a sum of Rs. 15,000 for Health Officers at Lahore and Amritsar, represent all that it has been found possible to spend in the year on matured sanitary schemes. Nine lakhs have been given to the Lahore Municipality for a sewage scheme, and the amount placed at the disposal of the Sanitary Board has been raised to two lakhs. Drainage schemes in Ferozepore and Bhera have taken Rs. 45,000, and smaller grants have been made to Lahore for an outfall drain, Isa Khel for water-supply, and Multan for storage tanks. The further increase in the Revised Estimate is the result of the following variations :—One lakh and a half for the construction of roads by the District Board of Montgomery have been brought to account under this head by transfer from the estimates of works in charge of Public Works Officers, and a number of small unforeseen grants, aggregating about Rs. 70,000, have been made to various local bodies in the course of the year. But there has been a saving of Rs. 91,000 in the estimate under "Improvement of towns" when the Budget contained provision for a larger initial grant to the Notified Area of Jaranwala than was actually required : a payment of Rs. 10,000 to the Rana of Koti has not been drawn : and petty construction and repairs have cost Rs. 14,000 less than was expected.

The Budget for 1914-15 anticipates additional expenditure of Rs. 6,64,000. Sanitary improvements require Rs. 10,00,000, the most important items being a grant of two and-a-half lakhs to Multan for a drainage scheme, and the increase to three lakhs of the allotment distributed by the Sanitary Board : two and-a-half lakhs have been provided for rural sanitation. Twelve lakhs in all will be made over to District Boards for the construction and maintenance of roads, of which two lakhs form an addition to the present recurring grant. Otherwise no abnormal expenditure is contemplated, and notwithstanding a provision of half a lakh for unforeseen demands, there is a further drop of Rs. 20,000 in the allotment for "Improvement of towns." The towns in the colony area on which large outlay was incurred in past years have mostly started their municipal life, and are not at present in great need of assistance from Government.

(2) The Revised Estimate of 72 lakhs under Civil Works in charge of Public Works Officers represents in reality a lapse of Rs. 27,97,000 in the original allotment, as provision has now been made for a further subvention of seven lakhs to the combined fund of the Simla Improvement Scheme, in which a serious deficit has been disclosed. The more important works, for which the grants have entirely lapsed, are mentioned in the first part of the memorandum : but, owing to a variety of causes, and chiefly because detailed plans and estimates were not ready early in the year for a large number of projects included in the Budget, the Public Works Department have been unable to spend up to their full grants, even where work has been begun. The following cases, in which a large lapse is now anticipated, may be noticed :—

*Probable lapse.*

			Rs.
Punjab Veterinary College	...	...	50,000
Police Hospital, Lahore	...	...	73,000
Residential police buildings	...	...	2,00,000
Wheat elevator, Lyallpur	...	...	40,000
Additions to the Lawrence Memorial Asylum,			
Murree	...	...	94,000
Hoshiarpur-Haryana and Hoshiarpur-Mahalpur			
roads	...	...	1,00,000

Though the allotment of Rs. 81,85,000 proposed for 1914-15 is over eleven lakhs less than that originally made this year, it represents an advance of Rs. 9,85,000 on the Revised Estimate, and is probably as much as in the present state of preparation of schemes the Public Works Department will be able to spend. Rupees 18,60,000 have been provided for works in progress; and Rs. 12,38,000 for departmental works, while in addition to the schemes mentioned in the first part of the memorandum, money has been found for the following new works of importance :—

	Rs.
Enlargement of the Punjab Civil Secretariat ...	2,00,000
Improvements to the Walker Hospital, Simla ...	1,40,000
Preparatory School for the Aitchison College ..	50,000
Hostel for the Mayo School of Art ...	40,000
Improving the Bharwain-Kangra road ...	50,000

#### PROVINCIAL BALANCES.

The Budget for the current year assumed an opening balance of Rs. 1,90,09,000 and a closing balance of Rs. 1,46,22,000. The actual opening balance was Rs. 12,25,000 worse than the forecast, but an improvement of Rs. 11,34,000 in revenue, and a reduction of Rs. 25,32,000 in expenditure is anticipated as a result of the alterations in the estimates discussed above, and the year is now expected to close with a balance of Rs. 1,70,63,000.

This figure includes the following sums, which are set aside for expenditure on specific services, and represent the unspent balances of assignments received for various purposes from the Government of India :—

	Rs.
For Education ... ..	17,30,000
For Sanitation .. ..	11,26,000
For Agriculture ... ..	65,000
For Medical relief ... ..	15,000
Total ...	29,36,000

It also includes Rs. 10,00,000 out of the special grant of twelve lakhs made by the Government of India last year, the allocation of which was left to the Local Government.

The estimates for 1914-15, which allow for the expenditure of the whole balance of the special grant of twelve lakhs and Rs. 14,84,000 from the earmarked grants, leave a closing balance of Rs. 1,44,21,000.

The only unspent assignments comprised in this figure are :—

	Rs.
For Education ... ..	8,26,000
For Sanitation ... ..	6,26,000
Total ...	14,52,000

R. A. MANT,

The 12th March 1914.

Financial Secretary to Government, Punjab.



## Appendix IV.

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REVISED FINANCIAL STATEMENT SHOWING FIGURES (IN  
THOUSANDS) UNDER MAJOR HEADS FOR THE  
YEARS 1912-13 TO 1914-15

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## NOTE.

The Revised Financial statement differs in the following respects from the Draft Statement supplied to Hon'ble Members on the 6th March 1914 :—The receipts under I—Land Revenue Proper have been raised by Rs. 6,25,000 in the Revised Estimates for 1913-14 in the light of eleven months actuals, and expenditure under 32—Miscellaneous has been reduced by Rs. 1,80,000. Necessary corrections have been made in the total revenue and expenditure and the closing balance for the year 1913-14.

In the budget for 1914-15 receipts under I—Land Revenue have been raised by Rs. 5,00,000 and under V—Excise by Rs. 1,50,000. Expenditure under 19 B—Law and Justice—Jails has been raised by Rs. 1,19,000 and under 32—Miscellaneous by Rs. 1,80,000. Under the head 45—Civil Works Rs. 5,00,000 have been transferred from "Public Works" to "Civil." In consequence of the above alterations closing balance has risen to Rs. 1,44,21,000.

LARORE :

The 11th March 1914. }

R. A. MANT,

Financial Secretary to Government, Punjab.

## REVISED FINANCIAL STATEMENT SHOWING FIGURES UNDER MAJOR HEADS

Budget heads.				Actuals, 1912-13.	Fanc- tioned budget estimate, 1913-14.	Revised estimate, 1913-14.	Budget estimate, 1914-15.
				Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000
Opening balance ... ..				1,03,73	1,90,09	1,77,84	1,70,63
Provincial Revenue and Receipts.							
I—Land Revenue	{ Proper ... ..	Assignments (see Appendix A.) ... ..		1,46,73	1,36,31	1,41,86	1,49,80
				73,76	23,42	29,08	30,02
IV—Stamps	...	...	...	27,62	27,50	27,50	28,00
V—Excise	...	...	...	35,06	34,75	34,37	37,19
VI—Provincial Rates	...	...	...	36	30	30	30
VIII—Assessed Taxes	...	...	...	8,45	8,11	8,70	8,50
IX—Forest	...	...	...	12,39	13,29	14,50	14,50
X—Registration	...	...	...	3,51	3,25	3,65	3,65
XII—Interest	...	...	...	2,66	2,34	2,28	2,36
XVI-A—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	...	...	...	4,89	4,63	5,13	5,36
XVI-B—Law and Justice—Jails	...	...	...	3,25	3,10	3,61	3,70
XVII—Police	...	...	...	1,99	1,77	1,98	1,94
XIX—Education	...	...	...	4,38	4,64	4,35	4,99
XX—Medical	...	...	...	91	54	60	62
XXI—Scientific and other Minor Departments	...	...	...	1,31	1,99	2,37	2,79
XXII—Receipts in aid of Superannuation	...	...	...	90	84	84	84
XXIII—Stationery and Printing	...	...	...	1,44	1,34	73	72
XXV—Miscellaneous	...	...	...	10,05	3,87	6,16	6,30
XXIX—Irrigation—Major Works.	{	Direct receipts—Civil	...	2,37	35	2	1
		Public Works	...	1,21,36	1,22,00	1,19,50	1,21,00
		Indirect Receipts—Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.	...	40,37	40,00	44,45	45,50
XXX—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation.	{	Civil	...	15	16	16	24
		Public Works	...	52	50	56	50
XXXI—Civil Works	{	Civil	...	3,34	3,78	3,32	3,28
		Public Works	...	1,76	1,60	1,70	1,76
Total Provincial Revenue and Receipts				5,09,55	4,46,38	4,57,72	4,73,87
GRAND TOTAL INCLUDING OPENING BALANCE				6,13,28	6,36,47	6,35,56	6,44,50

## FOR THE YEARS 1912-13 TO 1914-15.

Budget heads.	Actuals, 1912-13.	San- ctioned budget estimate, 1913-14.	Revised estimate, 1913-14.	Budget estimate, 1914-15.
<i>Provincial Expenditure.</i>	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000
1—Refunds and Drawbacks ... ..	1,01	83	99	93
2—Assignments and Compensations ... ..	37	35	42	39
3—Land Revenue ... ..	47,74	47,88	49,60	49,49
6—Stamps ... ..	91	89	86	83
7—Excise ... ..	93	96	93	1,24
10—Assessed Taxes... ..	5	5	5	5
11—Forest ... ..	7,99	10,25	9,80	10,61
12—Registration ... ..	1,18	1,18	1,18	1,27
13—Interest on Ordinary Debt ... ..	1,94	1,91	1,80	1,95
18—General Administration ... ..	12,45	11,58	12,50	12,06
19-A—Law and Justice—Courts of Law ... ..	42,18	41,86	42,03	44,08
19-B—Law and Justice—Jails ... ..	13,15	12,03	13,60	15,00
20—Police ... ..	58,54	60,18	58,48	60,65
22—Education ... ..	34,47	44,83	43,11	42,03
24—Medical ... ..	25,93	28,68	13,33	14,37
26—Scientific and other Minor Departments ... ..	8,21	13,89	10,22	12,08
29—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions ... ..	19,18	19,26	21,42	22,24
30—Stationery and Printing ... ..	6,72	7,02	6,71	7,06
32—Miscellaneous ... ..	5,45	5,19	3,33	12,21
36—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt ... ..	1,40	1,40	1,40	1,40
42—Irrigation—Major Works. { Working Expenses—				
Civil ... ..	...	1	2	...
Public Works ... ..	41,11	40,00	42,05	43,00
Interest on Debt ... ..	31,88	34,46	32,81	34,40
43—Minor Works and Navigation. { Civil ... ..	21	45	45	46
Public Works ... ..	3,78	1,50	245	50
45—Civil Works ... { Civil ... ..	9,44	10,64	23,39	30,03
Public Works ... ..	59,32	92,97	72,00	81,95
Total Expenditure ... ..	4,35,44	4,90,25	4,64,93	5,00,29
Closing balance ... ..	1,77,84	1,46,22	1,70,63	1,44,21
GRAND TOTAL ... ..	6,13,28	6,36,47	6,35,56	6,44,50

	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Revised Estimate, 1913-14.	Budget Estimate, 1914-15.	REMARKS.
Gross land revenue (including amount credited to Irrigation).	Rs. 1,000. 3,74,20	Rs. 1,000. 3,52,62	Rs. 1,000. 3,72,61	Rs. 1,000. 3,90,59	
<i>Deduct—</i>					
Portion of land revenue due to Irrigation ...	80,74	80,00	88,70	91,00	
Net land revenue to be divided proportionately	2,93,46	2,72,62	2,83,71	2,99,59	
Imperial share, one-half	1,46,73	1,36,31	1,41,85	1,49,79	
Provincial share, one-half ...	1,46,73	1,36,31	1,41,86	1,49,80	
<i>Add contributions from Imperial to Provincial :—</i>					
<i>RECURRING—</i>					
(1) Fixed adjusting entry under the Provincial Settlement.	6,77	6,77	4,86	4,86	
(2) In connection with famine insurance scheme ...	1,40	1,40	1,40	1,40	
(3) Assignment for Education ...	4,25	7,63	7,63	7,63	
(4) Further assignment for education ..	...	...	...	...	
(5) Contribution for Panjab University ...	35	35	35	35	
(6) Assignment for sanitation ...	...	4,00	4,00	4,00	
(7) Assignment for the improvement of the sanitary services.	12	22	22	22	
(8) On account of the Imperial share of the sale-proceeds of sites for shops and residences in new colonies.	22	26	9	25	
(9) For relieving municipalities of Police charges...	5,22	5,22	5,22	5,22	
(9a) For remission of certain recoveries from local bodies.	...	...	...	3,04	
(10) Assignment in connection with remission of appropriations from cesses.	...	2,08	2,08	2,08	
(11) Assignment to compensate Provincial revenue for the loss of income from the recovery in stamps of fees for the inspection of records.	28	10	10	10	
(12) Assignment to meet the charges in connection with the grant of Rs. 100 per annum to title holders of Mahamahopadhyaya and Shams-ul-Ulma.	2	1	1	1	
(13) Assignment for a grant to the Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar.	...	...	40	40	
(14) Assignment for the Lawrence Memorial School, Murree.	...	...	3	3	
	18,63	28,04	26,29	30,24	
<i>NON-RECURRING—</i>					
(15) Assignment for sanitation ...	14,50	...	...	...	
(16) On account of the Imperial share of the contribution to the Walker Hospital, Simla.	4	4	4	4	
(17) For an addition to the above ...	...	...	1,16	...	
(18) Assignment for education ...	25,25	...	...	...	
(19) Contributions for Panjab University ...	2,00	...	...	...	
(20) Assignment for the improvement or erection of hostels.	2,50	...	...	...	
(21) Assignment for agriculture and allied objects ...	...	1,20	1,20	...	
(22) Grant for medical relief and allied objects ...	...	50	50	...	
(23) Assignment for discretionary grants ...	12,00	...	...	...	
(24) To cover the Provincial expenditure on the special bonus of half month's pay to permanent Government servants drawing not more than Rs. 50 per mensem.	2	...	...	...	
(25) Assignment for archaeological expenditure ...	2	...	10	...	
(26) To cover expenditure on construction of an approach road from the Railway Station to Archeological Rest-house, Taxila.	...	...	5	...	
	56,33	1,74	3,05	4	
Total contribution from Imperial to Provincial	74,96	29,78	29,44	30,38	
<i>Deduct contributions from Provincial to Imperial—</i>					
<i>RECURRING—</i>					
(27) On account of change in classification of the charges of the Public Works section of the Account Office.	23	23	23	23	
(28) To meet the pay of the additional officers sanctioned for Veterinary Department.	...	13	13	13	
<i>NON-RECURRING—</i>					
(29) In consequence of creation of the new Province of Delhi.	95	...	...	...	
Total contribution from Provincial to Imperial ...	1,18	36	36	36	
Net contributions Provincial ...	73,78	29,42	29,08	30,02	
Total Provincial share ...	2,20,51	1,65,73	1,70,94	791,82	

*Supplementary statement showing the accounts and estimates under the Major heads open to discussion in the Provincial Legislative Council—continued.*

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS BY MAJOR AND MINOR HEADS.	Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Revised, 1913-14.	Budget, 1914-15.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>XXIII—Stationery and Printing—</b>	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 1,000.	
Stationery receipts ...	...	...	...	...	
Sales of Gazettes and other publications ...	6	5	6	6	
Other Press receipts ...	1,38	1,29	67	66	
Total ...	1,44	1,34	73	72	
<b>XXIV—Miscellaneous—</b>					
Unclaimed deposits ...	63	1,00	1,50	1,50	
Sale-proceeds of Darbar presents ...	...	...	9	...	
Sale of old stores and materials ...	3	3	4	3	
Contributions ...	4,34	...	54	9	
Fees for Government audit ...	9	12	12	12	
Sales of lands and houses ...	2,89	40	1,10	50	
Rents ...	4	4	5	4	
Miscellaneous-fees, fines and forfeitures ...	16	18	17	17	
Miscellaneous ...	2,35	2,10	2,55	3,85	
Percentage on capital cost of furniture supplied to high officers.	...	...	...	...	
Treasure trove ...	2	...	...	...	
Extraordinary items ...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	10,05	3,87	6,16	6,30	
<b>XXV—Irrigation—Major Works—</b>					
Direct receipts { In charge of Civil Officers. 4,75 70 5 3					
{ In charge of Public Works Officers. 2,42,71 2,44,60 2,30,00 2,42,00					
Portion of Land Revenue due to irrigation (transferred from I—Land Revenue).	80,74	80,00	88,90	91,20	
Total ...	3,28,20	3,44,70	3,27,95	3,33,03	
Deduct—Imperial share ...	1,64,10	1,62,35	1,63,98	1,66,52	
Provincial share ...	1,64,10	1,62,35	1,63,97	1,66,51	

*Supplementary statement showing the accounts and estimates under the Major heads open to discussion in the Provincial Legislative Council—continued.*

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS BY MAJOR AND MINOR HEADS.	Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Revised, 1913-14.	Budget, 1914-15.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 1,000.	
<i>XXX—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation—</i>					
In charge of Civil Officers ...	15	16	16	24	
In charge of Public Works Officers ...	52	50	56	50	
Total ...	67	66	72	74	
<i>XXXI—Civil Works—</i>					
In charge of Civil Officers ...	3,34	3,78	3,32	3,28	
In charge of Public Works Officers ...	1,76	1,60	1,70	1,76	
Total ...	5,10	5,38	5,02	5,04	

*Supplementary statement showing the accounts and estimates under the Major heads open to discussion in the Provincial Legislative Council—continued.*

EXPENDITURE BY MAJOR AND MINOR HEADS.	Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Revised, 1913-14.	Budget, 1914-15.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>1—Refunds and Drawbacks—</b>	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 1,000.	—
Revenue refunds—Provincial ...	1,01	83	99	99	
<b>3—Land Revenue—</b>					
Charges of district administration ...	22,55	23,28	22,56	23,04	
Survey and settlement ...	9,74	8,60	11,54	10,58	
Land records and registration...	15,34	15,91	15,41	15,76	
Allowances to district and village officers...	11	9	9	11	
Total ...	47,74	47,88	49,60	49,49	
<b>6—Stamps—</b>					
Superintendence ...	20	20	23	21	
Charges for the sale of general stamps ...	69	64	71	71	
Charges on sale of court-fee stamps ...	26	25	25	27	
Discount on plain paper ...	9	9	8	10	
Stamp paper supplied from Central Stores	59	60	44	47	
Total ...	1,83	1,78	1,71	1,76	
Deduct—Imperial share ...	92	89	85	88	
Provincial share ...	91	89	86	88	
<b>7—Excise—</b>					
District executive establishments ...	1,00	1,67	1,63	2,25	
Dstilleries ...	25	25	23	23	
Total ...	1,85	1,92	1,86	2,48	
Deduct—Imperial share ...	92	96	93	1,24	
Provincial share ...	93	96	93	1,24	

*Supplementary statement showing the accounts and estimates under the Major heads open to discussion in the Provincial Legislative Council—continued.*

EXPENDITURE BY MAJOR AND MINOR HEADS.	Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Revised, 1913-14.	Budget, 1914-15.	REMARKS.
I	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 1,000.	
10—Assessed Taxes—					
Collection of income tax ... ..	11	11	11	11	
Deduct—Imperial share ... ..	6	6	6	6	
Provincial share ... ..	5	5	5	5	
11—Forest—					
A—Conservancy and Works—					
I—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency.	1,09	1,82	1,58	1,63	
II—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers.	6	7	7	9	
III—Confiscated drift and waif wood ...	18	14	13	11	
IV—Revenue from forests not managed by Government.	...	...	...	...	
V—Rent of leased forests and payments to share-holders in forests managed by Government.	47	45	58	66	
VI—Live and dead stock ... ..	13	39	20	40	
VII—Communications and buildings ...	56	1,39	1,39	1 61	
VIII—Demarcation, improvement and extension of forest.	64	91	90	1,12	
IX—Miscellaneous ... ..	16	11	9	9	
Total Conservancy and Works ...	3,29	5,23	4,94	5,71	
B—Establishment—					
I—Salaries ... ..	1,45	1,60	1,47	1,51	
II—Establishments ... ..	1,95	2,09	2,03	2,08	
III—Allowances ... ..	91	89	96	90	
IV—Contingencies ... ..	39	39	40	41	
Total Establishment ... ..	4,70	4,97	4,86	4,90	
Total ... ..	7,99	10,25	9,80	10,61	
12—Registration—					
District charges ... ..	1,18	1,18	1,18	1,27	



*Supplementary statement showing the accounts and estimates under the Major heads open to discussion in the Provincial Legislative Council—continued.*

EXPENDITURE BY MAJOR AND MINOR HEADS.	Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Revised, 1913-14.	Budget, 1914-15.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>18—General Administration—</b>	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 1,000.	
Salary of the Lieutenant-Governor ...	96	96	99	96	
Staff and household expenses of the Lieutenant-Governor.	62	61	61	51	
Expenditure from contract allowance ...	63	53	1,27	1,07	
Tour expenses ...	11	7	9	7	
Civil Secretariat ...	3,21	2,99	3,34	3,01	
Financial Commissioners ...	2,42	2,48	2,38	2,55	
Commissioners ...	2,88	2,89	2,90	2,89	
Civil office of account and audit ...	86	95	84	90	
Royal Visit, Delhi Coronation Darbar ...	70	...	...	...	
Legislative Council ...	6	10	8	10	
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>12,45</b>	<b>11,58</b>	<b>12,50</b>	<b>12,06</b>	
<b>19-A—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—</b>					
Chief Court ...	4,80	4,88	4,64	4,78	
Law Officers ...	2,38	2,21	2,51	2,78	
Civil and Sessions Courts ...	16,70	17,00	16,67	17,34	
Courts of Small Causes ...	42	34	39	52	
Criminal Courts ...	17,22	16,78	17,13	17,98	
Refunds ...	66	65	69	68	
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>42,18</b>	<b>41,86</b>	<b>42,03</b>	<b>44,08</b>	
<b>19-B—Law and Justice—Jails—</b>					
Jails ...	11,92	10,88	12,34	13,68	
Jail manufactures ...	1,23	1,14	1,25	1,32	
Refunds ...	...	1	1	...	
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>13,15</b>	<b>12,03</b>	<b>13,60</b>	<b>15,00</b>	

*Supplementary statement showing the accounts and estimates under the Major heads open to discussion in the Provincial Legislative Council—continued.*

EXPENDITURE BY MAJOR AND MINOR HEADS.	Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Revised, 1913-14.	Budget, 1914-15.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 1,000.	
<b>20—Police—</b>					
Superintendence ... ..	1,99	1,92	1,93	1,86	
District executive force ... ..	49,38	50,75	49,49	52,04	
Special police ... ..	1,49	1,51	1,24	1,23	
Railway police ... ..	4,18	4,45	4,16	3,89	
Criminal Investigation Department ... ..	1,20	1,23	1,36	1,34	
Cattle-pounds ... ..	16	22	16	18	
Miscellaneous ... ..	8	8	8	9	
Refunds ... ..	6	2	1	2	
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>58,54</b>	<b>60,18</b>	<b>58,42</b>	<b>60,65</b>	
<b>22—Education—</b>					
University ... ..	2,92	93	1,55	2,29	
Direction ... ..	79	80	79	93	
Inspection ... ..	2,59	2,85	2,71	3,30	
Government colleges, general ... ..	1,84	1,59	1,56	1,72	
Government schools, general ... ..	11,35	11,54	14,70	7,86	
Government schools, special ... ..	3,06	4,07	3,61	3,92	
Grants-in-aid ... ..	10,97	6,88	17,13	20,10	
Scholarships ... ..	72	83	81	90	
Miscellaneous ... ..	23	25	25	26	
Refunds ... ..	...	...	...	...	
Lump provision for improvement of education. ... ..	...	14,74	...	75	
Lump provision for revision of Provincial and Subordinate Educational Services. ... ..	...	35	...	...	
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>34,47</b>	<b>44,83</b>	<b>43,11</b>	<b>42,03</b>	

*Supplementary statement showing the accounts and estimates under the Major heads open to discussion in the Provincial Legislative Council—continued.*

EXPENDITURE BY MAJOR AND MINOR HEADS.	Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Revised, 1913-14.	Budget, 1914-15.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>24—Medical.—</b>	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 1,000.	
Medical establishments ... ..	4,05	3,95	4,00	4,30	
Hospitals and dispensaries ... ..	2,01	1,79	1,93	1,82	
Sanitation and vaccination ... ..	8,26	16,00	1,33	1,98	
Grants for medical purposes ... ..	8,64	3,29	2,79	3,13	
Medical school and college ... ..	2,13	2,43	2,63	2,43	
Lunatic asylums ... ..	55	49	43	49	
Special hospitals ... ..	14	16	16	16	
Chemical Examiner ... ..	5	6	6	6	
Refunds ... ..	...	1	...	...	
Lump provision for Medical Relief ... ..	...	50	...	...	
Total ... ..	25,83	28,68	13,33	14,37	
<b>25—Scientific and other Minor Departments—</b>					
Provincial museums ... ..	19	10	10	10	
Registrar, Co-operative Credit Societies ... ..	57	62	66	85	
Agriculture ... ..	2,73	6,49	3,41	3,73	
Public exhibitions and fairs ... ..	47	2	2	...	
Veterinary and stallion charges ... ..	2,89	4,49	4,31	4,62	
Botanical and other public gardens ... ..	79	85	73	1,33	
Emigration ... ..	1	...	...	...	
Inspector of Factories ... ..	3	4	7	17	
Gazetteers and statistical memoirs ... ..	4	5	16	5	
Registration of railway traffic ... ..	6	8	6	8	
Provincial statistics ... ..	1	2	1	1	
Imperial Institute ... ..	...	...	...	...	
Preservation and translation of ancient manuscripts ... ..	...	1	...	1	
Examination ... ..	2	2	2	2	
Miscellaneous ... ..	39	1,09	66	1,09	
Refunds ... ..	1	1	1	2	
Total ... ..	8,21	13,89	10,22	12,08	

*Supplementary statement showing the accounts and estimates under the Major open to discussion in the Provincial Legislative Council—continued.*

EXPENDITURE BY MAJOR AND MINOR HEADS.	Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14	Revised, 1913-14.	Budget, 1914-15.
1	2	3	4	5
<b>29—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions—</b>	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 1,000.
Superannuation and retired allowances ...	18,61	18,68	18,80	19,62
Pensions for distinguished and meritorious services.	6	6	6	6
Compassionate allowances ...	29	27	27	28
Gratuities ...	22	25	28	28
Refunds ...	...	...	1	...
Commuted value of pensions ...	...	...	2,00	2,00
Total ...	19,18	19,26	21,42	22,24
<b>30—Stationery and Printing—</b>				
Stationery purchased in the country ...	1,70	1,69	1,57	1,62
Government Presses ...	2,13	2,10	2,26	2,36
Printing at private presses ...	33	38	33	40
Lithography ...	76	90	60	74
Stationery supplied from Central Stores ...	1,80	1,95	1,95	1,94
Refunds ...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6,72	7,02	6,71	7,06
<b>32.—Miscellaneous—</b>				
Rents, Rates, and Taxes ...	2	2	2	3
Travelling allowances to officers attending examinations.	2	2	...	...
Rewards for proficiency in Oriental languages and allowances to Language Examination Committees.	7	7	8	7
Donations for charitable purposes ...	3	3	6	7
Charges on account of European vagrants	5	5	5	5
Rewards for destruction of wild animals ...	10	8	10	8
Petty establishment ...	2,56	2,59	2,65	2,79
Irrecoverable temporary loans written off...	2,02	1	2	2
Miscellaneous charges for treatment of patients at Pasteur Institute, Kasauli.	10	7	12	9
Contributions ...	10	9	6	4
Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges ...	27	210	10	8,90
Miscellaneous refunds ...	9	5	6	6
Charges for searching of hidden treasure ...	...	...	...	...
Annual stipends to holders of literary titles	2	1	1	1

Supplementary statement showing the accounts and estimates under the Major heads open to discussion in the Provincial Legislative Council—concluded.

EXPENDITURE BY MAJOR AND MINOR HEADS.			Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Revised, 1913-14.	Budget, 1914-15.	REMARKS.
1			2	3	4	5	6
36—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	...	...	Rs. 1,000. 1,40	Rs. 1,000. 1,40	Rs. 1,000. 1,40	Rs. 1,000. 1,40	
42—Irrigation—Major Works—							
Working expenses { Civil ...	...	...	...	2	4	1	
{ Public Works ...	...	...	82,22	80,00	81,11	86,00	
Interest on debt*	...	...	63,77	68,91	65,62	68,80	*Not open to discussion, but the figures are shown here to secure the correct total.
Total	...	...	1,45,99	1,48,93	1,49,77	1,54,81	
Deduct—Imperial share	...	...	73,00	74,46	74,89	77,41	
Provincial share ...	...	...	72,99	74,47	74,88	77,40	
43—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation—							
In charge of Civil Officers ...	...	...	21	45	45	46	
In charge of Public Works Officers	...	...	3,78	1,50	2,45	50	
Total	...	...	3,99	1,95	2,90	96	
45—Civil Works—							
In charge of Civil Officers ...	...	...	9,44	10,64	23,39	30,03	
In charge of Public Works Officers	...	...	59,32	92,97	72,00	81,85	
Total	...	...	68,76	1,03,61	95,39	1,11,88	

## PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

*Abstract of Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 to 1909.*

THE Council met at the Council Chamber, Government House, Lahore, at 10-30 A.M., on Saturday, the 18th April 1914.

## PRESENT :

His Honour Sir MICHAEL FRANCIS O'DWYER, K.C.S.I., I.C.S.,  
Lieutenant-Governor, *Presiding*.

The Hon'ble Mr. JOHN CORNWALLIS GODLEY.

The Hon'ble Sardar DALJIT SINGH of Jullundur.

The Hon'ble Mr. ARTHUR BRADLEY KETTLEWELL, I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Mr. ALEXANDER HENDERSON DIACK, C.V.O., I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Mr. HERBERT JOHN MAYNARD, I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Nawab Sir BAHRAM KHAN, K.C.I.E., Mazari.

The Hon'ble Sardar GAJJAN SINGH.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi SOHAN LAL.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Khwaja YUSAF SHAH.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur RAM SARAN DAS.

The Hon'ble COLONEL ROBERT SMETON MACLAGAN, C.B., C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur HARI CHAND.

The Hon'ble Mr. JAMES CURRIE.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian MUHAMMAD SHAFI.

The Hon'ble Mr. PATRICK JAMES FAGAN, I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Sir PROTUL CHANDRA CHATTERJEE, Kt, C.I.E., D.L.,  
LL.D.

The Hon'ble Sir Arthur MILFORD KER, K.C.I.E., M.V.O.

The Hon'ble Mr. JOHN PERRONET THOMPSON, I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Malik MUHAMMAD AMIN KHAN of Shamsabad.

The Hon'ble Mr. REGINALD ARTHUR MANT, I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Mr. STEPHEN WILLIAM GRACEY, I.C.S.

[ *Rai Bahadur Hari Chand ; Mr. Kettlewell ; Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das.* ]

### OATH OF OFFICE.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Kettlewell and the Hon'ble Sir P. C. Chatterjee took the prescribed oath of allegiance to the Crown.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Re-organiza-  
tion of the  
Provincial  
Judicial  
Service.

**The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Hari Chand asked :—**

"(1) Will Government be pleased to state if it has in contemplation any scheme of re-organization of the Provincial Judicial Service of this province? If so, is it contemplated that in the proposed scheme appointments to the ranks of Munsifs should ordinarily be made from the members of the Bar, as is done in several other provinces?"

**The Hon'ble Mr. Kettlewell replied :—**

"The Judicial Branch of the service was re-organized in 1909 and the Executive Branch in 1911. No further proposals for re-organization are under consideration pending the receipt of the views of the Public Services Commission on the subject."

Section 30  
Magistrates.

**The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Hari Chand asked :—**

"Is it a fact that the work done by section 30 Magistrates in this province is performed by Assistant Sessions Judges in Bengal, Bihar and the United Provinces, who are generally members of the Provincial Civil Service drawing salaries from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,000 per mensem?"

"If so, will Government be pleased to state when similar appointments are expected to be created in this province?"

"Is it also a fact that at present no preference in the matter of promotion or otherwise is given to section 30 Magistrates over such officers who are not only not qualified for the exercise of such powers but even those who are without English knowledge?"

**The Hon'ble Mr. Kettlewell replied :—**

"Government has no definite information regarding the work entrusted to Assistant Sessions Judges in the three provinces mentioned, but, as section 30 of the Criminal Procedure Code is limited in application to the territories mentioned in the section, it is obvious that elsewhere cases of the type referred to are tried by Courts of Session. It is not proposed to create appointments of Assistant Sessions Judges in this province."

"There is no rule in the Provincial Civil Service by which officers exercising section 30 powers are to be given preference in promotion or otherwise, and a knowledge of English has never been prescribed as a *sine qua non* for promotion in that service, though no doubt ignorance of that language militates against an officer's chance of promotion to higher posts."

Promotion of  
Provincial  
Service Officer  
to listed  
appointments.

**The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Hari Chand asked :—**

"Will Government be pleased to state whether in promoting Provincial Service Officers to such listed appointments as Sessions Judgeships, due consideration is given to the extensive experience in criminal law possessed by the Additional District Magistrates?"

**The Hon'ble Mr. Kettlewell replied :—**

"There is no special grade of officer in the Provincial Civil Service designated Additional District Magistrate. Officers likely to be promoted to listed appointments of District and Sessions Judge are given experience of both Civil and Criminal work and it is to their skill and experience in both branches of this work that consideration is paid when promotions are made."

**The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das asked :—**

"Will the Government be pleased to state—

Programme  
of Sanitary  
projects.

"(a) whether the district boards, minor municipalities and notified areas keep a programme of sanitary projects ready to be taken in hand as funds permit or circumstances require similar to those maintained for famine works?"

[ *Mr. Mant; Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das; Mr. Diack.* ]

"(b) whether the Sanitary Engineer has at his disposal sufficient staff to prepare such sanitary projects ?

"(c) whether the Government has in contemplation any scheme by which the more rapid preparation of such projects may be brought about, and if so, will the Government give details of the scheme ?"

**The Hon'ble Mr. Mant replied :—**

"(a) So far as Government is aware, no such programmes are kept, and there appears to be no general necessity for them at present. In the last few years liberal grants have been given by Government for any well-considered schemes put forward by local bodies, and the preparation of such schemes is thereby encouraged. Programmes of famine relief works stand on an entirely different footing, and the reference to them is not understood.

"(b) Additions have recently been made to the permanent staff of the Sanitary Engineer, and it appears to be sufficient for present requirements.

"(c) It is not understood what the Hon'ble Member means by the term 'preparation of projects.' If he means the working out of technical details of the projects, the answer is in the negative because, as already stated, the staff of the Sanitary Engineer appears to be sufficient. If he means the formulation of new schemes, the answer is equally in the negative, as the matter is one for the initiative of the local bodies concerned."

**The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das asked :—**

"Will the Government state whether there is any central agency to superintend and check engineering works by district boards, minor municipalities and notified areas ? If not, will the Government state if it is proposed to have a superintending agency over these local bodies for this purpose ?"

Superintendence of Engineering Works by District Boards and Minor Municipalities.

**The Hon'ble Mr. Mant replied :—**

"All large engineering works to be carried out by district boards or minor municipalities have to be submitted firstly, for the administrative sanction of the Local Government, and secondly, for the technical approval of the Sanitary Board or the Superintending Engineer. The Hon'ble Member will find the detailed rules on the subject in the Punjab Government Notifications Nos. 1016 and 1017, dated 10th August 1901. Similar rules have not been applied to notified areas because these bodies are not ordinarily in a position to undertake large engineering works. Government has no reason to believe that the existing arrangements are defective and no change in them is contemplated at present."

**The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das asked :—**

"Whether it is a fact that the majority of the students who pass out from the Punjab Agricultural College experience difficulty in obtaining appointments affording them a livelihood, and if so, whether Government has in contemplation any, and if so, what proposals for improving their prospects ?"

Improvement of prospects of Students of the Punjab Agricultural College.

**The Hon'ble Mr. Diack replied :—**

"Government has no information as to the difficulty or otherwise experienced by licentiates in agriculture of the Punjab Agricultural College in obtaining appointments affording them a livelihood. The Director of Agriculture however in paragraph 2 of his last Departmental Report expressed the opinion that the college fails to attract because the attainment of the diploma of licentiate in agriculture does not command sufficiently remunerative employment outside the agricultural department; and within the department the scale of salaries and the rates of increment are too low. In his speech at the distribution of diplomas and prizes His Honour Sir Michael



[ *Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das; Mr. Diack; Bakshi Sohan Lal; Mr. Thompson.* ]

O'Dwyer promised to give his sympathetic consideration to the matter and to do what might be proved to be necessary to improve the prospects of the licentiates. As to the appointments within the agricultural department the Director has framed proposals which will shortly be placed before His Honour for consideration, but which it would be premature to indicate at present. As to appointments outside the department it is possible that the changes which are under contemplation in the curriculum may have an influence on the employers of labour. But while Government cannot be indifferent to the prospects of students after they leave the college, it must not be forgotten that the primary object of the college is to make available for those who seek it, the best possible education in modern agriculture science, and to bring all the resources of modern knowledge to bear on the improvement of Punjab agricultural methods."

**The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das asked:—**

"Will the Government be pleased to inform the Council as to the steps Government proposes to take to attract students to the Punjab Agricultural College, since there were no admissions this year?"

**The Hon'ble Mr. Diack replied:—**

"Proposals for reducing the course from 3 to 2 years and for modifying the curriculum of the Lyallpur Agricultural College in order to suit it to the present state of the demand for agricultural education in the Punjab have been formulated by the Punjab Agricultural Department, but have only very recently been submitted to Government, and it would therefore be premature to make any further declaration of policy at the present stage."

**The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal asked:—**

"Will the Government be pleased to state—

- (a) if it is a fact that the Vaccinators' salary at Rs. 10 and Rs. 12 per mensem was originally fixed more than 80 years ago, and has not been raised notwithstanding the general increase in the prices of the provisions and labour all round?
- (b) if it is a fact that the resolution No. 203, dated 26th February 1908, far from improving the prospects of these Government servants, abolished altogether the grade of Rs. 15 per mensem and their prospects of pension and further promotion to the post of a Superintendent, the privileges which they enjoyed under the old rules?
- (c) whether the Vaccinators and Superintendents of this department submitted their representations to the Government for improving their salaries and prospects, and if so, with what result?
- (d) if there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to improve their salaries and prospects?"

**The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson replied:—**

"(a) Previous to 1881, the Provincial Staff of Vaccinators was organized in three grades on Rs. 10, Rs. 12 and Rs. 15 per mensem respectively, but only about  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the total number were employed throughout the year. The remainder drew full pay for 6 months out of the 12, and rather more than half pay during the rest of the year.

There was also a considerable local establishment of Vaccinators, but the strength of the establishment was not permanent, nor was the pay of its members fixed. Many of them were paid less than Rs. 10, and that only for the portion of the year during which they were employed.

Steps to  
attract  
students to  
the Punjab  
Agricultural  
College.

Pay and  
prospects of  
vaccination  
establishment.

[ *Mr. Thompson ; Bakhshi Sohan Lal ; Mr. Godley.* ]

In 1881, the two staffs were amalgamated. The men were all organized in three grades on the Provincial rates of pay—Rs. 10, Rs. 12 and Rs. 15, with this important difference that they drew full pay all the year round.

In 1901 the prospects of Vaccinators were improved by the addition of a grade on Rs. 20.

(b) The resolution of 1908 did not, as the Hon'ble Member suggests, abolish the Rs. 15 grade, or the Vaccinators' prospect of promotion to a Superintendentship. Nor did it affect the present rights of existing incumbents to pension. What the resolution did, was to turn Vaccinators into the servants of local bodies, and a service under local bodies is, as the Hon'ble Member is doubtless aware, non-pensionable.

(c), (d) This feature of the scheme was not popular, and representations were submitted by Vaccinators to the Sanitary Commissioner who in 1913 recommended that the 4th grade on Rs. 10 should be abolished and that a horse allowance of Rs. 15 per mensem should be made to Superintendents. These proposals have been approved by Government and recommended to local bodies for adoption."

**The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal asked :—**

" Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) if there is any proposal to amend article 78 of the Punjab Education Code, VII Edition, by limiting the period of the lien of Government on the building for which a grant is given from perpetuity to 20 years as provided in the Madras Education Codes ?

Amendment of Art. 78 of the Punjab Education Code.

(b) if the existing restrictions of perpetual lien have not the effect of discouraging private bodies from availing of the Government grants for buildings ?

**The Hon'ble Mr. Godley replied :—**

" (a) It is not proposed to alter the rule in question.

" (b) The lien constitutes a guarantee that a building erected with the aid of a contribution from public funds for an educational purpose shall not subsequently be converted to another purpose without a refund of the grant. There is no instance on record of such a refund having been enforced, nor is there any evidence to show that the existence of the rule discourages school managers from applying for aid. At the present time, when unusually large grants are being made for school buildings, it seems particularly necessary to retain a safeguard ensuring that public money given for this specific object shall not be misapplied."

**The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal asked :—**

" Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is correct that in disposal of lands on the new Lower Bari Doab Canal in the Montgomery District the grazing and the immemorial rights and user of the original zamindars, specially of the two tahsils which lie towards the Sutlej have been altogether ignored ?

Grazing rights on the Lower Bari Doab Canal.

(b) whether it is intended to provide grants for keeping mares, camels and bullocks for the benefit of the original zamindars who are not rich enough to purchase land at auction ?"

[ *Mr. Maynard ; Bakhshi Sohan Lal ; Colonel MacLagan.* ]

**The Hon'ble Mr. Maynard** replied :—

" (a) The Hon'ble Member's questions show a clamant need for accurate information regarding proposed arrangements on the Lower Bari Doab Canal : and I am very glad of the opportunity which he has given to me of correcting the misapprehensions.

The two tahsils of the Montgomery District which lie towards the Sutlej are Dipalpur and Pakpattan. The Lower Bari Doab Canal does not irrigate any portion of either of these tahsils or affect in any way the lands lying within them. There is therefore no occasion for considering, in this connection, the rights of the original zamindars of these two tahsils.

A very careful census of the original zamindars and graziers of the areas irrigated by the new canal has been made, and it is hoped that an allotment of 170,000 acres of perennially irrigated land will be made to this class.

(b) The proportion of the Crown land irrigable by the Lower Bari Doab which it is proposed to auction is less than one-eighth of the whole. The area which will be distributed to peasants, with an ultimate right, except in the portion specially assigned to horse-breeding service grants, of purchasing proprietary rights upon easy terms as to price and instalments, is approximately 800,000 acres or about two-thirds of the total area under colonization."

**The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal** asked :—

" Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact—

(a) that a rest-house for the use of travellers and officers has been recently constructed or is intended to be constructed in Haripur, District Kangra, against the representation of the inhabitants of the town, at a place which has always been reserved as an open space and is constantly frequented by the ladies of the town for the purposes of attending the adjoining temples and of going to the river through a secluded path ;

(b) that much inconvenience and interference with the privacy of the ladies has been caused by this new building to the utter dissatisfaction of the inhabitants ;

(c) that the site of the original rest-house which is available has not been used for rebuilding the same without any sufficient reasons ? "

**The Hon'ble Colonel MacLagan** replied :—

" (a) and (b)—

" A Civil rest-house for the use of Government Gazetted officers, and not travellers, is under construction at Haripur in the Kangra District.

" The site is the existing Government encamping ground now used by Government officials who visit Haripur, and was selected as a site for the rest house in consultation with the chief civil officer of the district; who in reporting on a representation purporting to come from the inhabitants of the town said that—

(1) the rest-house would be very little more used than the encamping ground,

(2) few, if any, Indian ladies pass across the encamping ground, and

(3) there was no encroachment on the religion of the inhabitants.

" There being no valid objection to the site selected which is the property of Government, the construction of the buildings was authorized by Government.

" (c) The original rest-house was situated on a narrow ridge overlooking the town. In the earthquake of 1905 the rest-house was completely destroyed and the ridge was so shaken and fissured that it was considered unsafe to rebuild on the same site."

Rest house at  
Haripur,  
Kangra  
District.

[ *Bakhshi Sohan Lal ; Mr. Diack.* ]

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal asked :—

“ Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) if considerable discontent prevails in the villages of Jangliana, Dandian, Baddon and Ajnoha in the Garhshankar Tahsil of the Hoshiarpur District owing to the notification by the Punjab Government under the *Punjab Lands Preservation (Chos) Act*, whereby—

Area notified under the Chos Act in the Garhshankar Tahsil of the Hoshiarpur District.

(i) several plots of land which are cultivated or culturable and yield produce of substantial value to the villagers have been included in the notified area, but which ought not to have been so included as provided for in the Act ;

(ii) the whole or nearly the whole of the *Charand* (grazing land) in the above-mentioned villages has also been included in the area notified, with the result that little or no pasture land has been left for the use of the village cattle ;

(iii) several wells and watering places, paths and ways, cremation and burial grounds, and *Hada Raris* (places for removing skins of dead cattle) have also been included in the area notified to the considerable inconvenience and annoyance of the villagers ?

(b) if the Government will be pleased to consider the advisability of cancelling the above notification or at least of modifying it ?

(c) if the Government has received any representation or memorial from the inhabitants of the said villages, offering to undertake, under section 8 (1) of the Act, themselves to take such steps as may be considered necessary for the reclamation of the *Cho* bed by planting reeds, shrubs and trees, and wherever possible, bringing the area reclaimed under cultivation ; and

(d) if so what action does the Government propose to take to accede to this request of the villagers ?”

The Hon'ble Mr. Diack replied :—

“(a) Government is not aware that any discontent prevails in the villages named, or that any occasion for discontent exists such as is suggested under heads (i), (ii) and (iii) of the Hon'ble Member's question. The measures taken under the Chos Act are for the benefit of the villages affected or likely to be affected by the destructive action of the chos, and the results achieved within the last ten years have been very satisfactory in arresting further deterioration and in reclaiming areas that had been thrown out of cultivation by the chos. Protective measures are often unpopular as they necessitate certain restrictions. But if the Hon'ble Member will refer to the notification complained of, which is understood to be Punjab Government notification No. 384, dated 2nd August 1911, he will see that the areas scheduled by it as vesting in the Government absolutely and in perpetuity consist either of pure sand or of land under *khar kana* grass, i.e., reeds only :

“(b) Government has no information before it which would justify it in cancelling the notification in respect of the villages named by the Hon'ble Member. The notification has, by a subsequent notification No. 460, dated 6th August 1912, been cancelled in respect of 4 other villages because the Deputy Commissioner reported that they had ceased to be subject to the action of the cho and because the villagers had themselves undertaken the task of planting

[ *Mr. Diack ; Bakhshi Sohan Lal ; Mr. Thompson ; Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das.* ]

*Kharkana* and young trees on the bank of the cho. If the Deputy Commissioner is able to report in similar terms of the 4 villages named in the Hon'ble Member's question, Government will be prepared to accord favourable consideration to his report ;

"(c) Government have received a memorial to the effect indicated in head (c) of the Hon'ble Member's question, and

"(d) has referred it to the Financial Commissioner who has referred it to the Commissioner of the Division. The result of the enquiry on the memorial disclosed no grounds for action in the direction of modifying the notification. It was indeed the failure of the villages concerned to combine to effect reclamation works that led to the issue of the notification and to the inception by Government of reclamation works in the bed of the cho. Another memorial has recently been received and will be sent to the Financial Commissioner for report."

**The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal asked :—**

"(a) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of dispensaries in the Kangra District, and the ratio the said number bears to the population and area of the district ?

"(b) In view of the difficulty in the means of communication and the general malarial condition of a greater part of the district does the Government consider it necessary to increase the number of the dispensaries in the Kangra District ?"

**The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson replied :—**

"(a) There are 9 dispensaries in the Kangra District. It will be convenient to exclude from the figures for area and population the parganas of Lahul and Spiti whose 4,500 square miles only support a population of 10,500. The area of the rest of the district is 3,860 square miles and its population 777,386. There is therefore 1 dispensary to every 429 square miles, and to every 85,598 of the inhabitants.

"These figures will probably convey little to the Hon'ble Member unless he has the general provincial ratios with which to compare them. Throughout the province there is roughly 1 dispensary to every 200 square miles and to every 43,000 of the inhabitants.

"(b) It is understood that certain proposals have been submitted by the local authorities for adding to the number of dispensaries in Kangra, but they have not yet reached Government. Meanwhile it may interest the Hon'ble Member to know that Kangra is the healthiest district in the province with the exception of Simla and the dry districts of the west. The district death rate is only about three-quarters of the provincial rate, and presumably the inhabitants are less in need of medical relief than those of most other districts."

#### BUDGET\* ESTIMATES FOR 1914-15.

**The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das :—**

"Your Honour,—It has given me great pleasure to see that Your Honour's rule in this province has commenced with a year which may well be characterised as a year of prosperity and plenty, and I heartily congratulate Your Honour for this auspicious beginning. May God ever characterise your rule in this province as a regime of peace, health and prosperity. I also congratulate the Finance Member for the series of prosperity budgets he has the good fortune to present to this Council. We are all very grateful to the Hon'ble Mr. Mant for the very lucid manner in which he explained the figures of the budget the other day.

"On behalf of the citizens of Lahore I beg to express my sincere gratitude to Your Honour's Government for giving a grant of nine lakhs of rupees to the Lahore municipality in aid of its sewage scheme. The capital of the Punjab

[*Rai Bahadur Ram Sarn Das.*]

should be a model town in the province and I hope Your Honour's Government will continue to help the municipality. This municipality has under consideration a scheme for a model town in order to remove congestion in the city and we will have an occasion to approach Your Honour again for help. I hope the Lahore municipality will, with the help of Your Honour's Government, be able to carry out this useful project. I also beg to offer my thanks for the grant of two lakhs of rupees Your Honour's Government has been able to make to the district boards for roads. But this sum, I respectfully beg to point out, is hardly sufficient to meet their requirements. The condition of roads in our province is not so good as is to be found in other provinces. In order to keep these roads in proper repair and efficient condition the district boards require the help of the Government. I hope the Government will be more generous in giving grants for this purpose.

"Your Honour, I beg to invite your attention to another great problem that demands serious attention of Your Honour's Government. I mean the tension of feelings between the two great sister communities of the province, the Hindus and the Mohammadans. This gulf between the two great communities is unfortunately widening every day and we in the Punjab feel the evil effects of this deplorable state of affairs to a great extent. Under these circumstances while the people can make no united efforts in the path of progress the Government also finds obstacles in their way for smoothly administering the affairs of the country. Not long ago Sir John Hewett, the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces said "The wider the gulf the more difficult it becomes to bridge over. The more severe the wound the deeper has the surgeon's knife to penetrate and longer does it take to heal." In fact the relations between the two communities are getting so strained and their feeling so bitter in some places in this province that unless some prompt and speedy measures are adopted things may go from bad to worse. May I here suggest that where there are strained feelings between the two communities the local officers should foster feelings of brotherliness by constituting conciliation boards? The Government of Sir James Meston in the United Provinces recently invited a Conference of Hindus and Muhammadans to chalk out plans for promoting more cordial relations between these two communities. May we also not follow this example? I hope Your Honour will consider this point and bestow your kind attention to this subject.

"There is another point which I crave Your Honour's permission to touch here. Indians are pre-eminently a religious people and nothing pleases them so much as sympathetic and generous attitude towards things religious. From time immemorial kings in India have been in the habit of giving aid to religious institutions. The Mohammadan Emperors of India also kept up this tradition: and one of the causes that made Akbar great in the eyes of the Hindus was that he gave aid to all religious institutions, whether Hindu or Muhammadan, alike. May I venture to ask whether it would not be advisable for the British rulers also to make grants to different religious bodies for the restoration or maintenance of religious edifices and institutions?

"The prosperity of the people of this province depends much on agriculture and therefore assessment of land revenue is a problem with which the happiness of the masses is closely associated. I beg to submit that the assessments should be made more leniently so that the agricultural classes may be able to invest more money in the improvement of their lands and of agriculture. For the improvement of agriculture our agricultural education needs to be more practical. I would suggest the formation of a peripatetic staff which should, as in America, go about the districts to instruct people on the spot in the various improved methods of carrying on agricultural operations and informing them of the benefits that would accrue by the adoption of these methods.

[ *Rai Bahadur Ram Sarn Das.* ]

"Then, there is another very important question that needs solution. The land of five rivers is the recruiting ground for the Indian army. The defences of the Empire fall mostly on the shoulders of the Punjabee. They have hitherto fulfilled this duty efficiently and loyally because the Punjabees have been known for physical strength, habits of endurance and courage. But, Your Honour, I regret to note, even the hardy Punjabee is deteriorating under the enfeebling influences of modern civilisation. The extension of cultivation and irrigation are diminishing very rapidly our pasture lands. This diminution in pasture land is bringing in a problem which, I fear, Government will find difficult to solve satisfactorily. The one chief cause which rendered the Punjabees hardy and strong was that a large portion of their diet consisted of ghee and milk. The present day tendency to bring more and more land under cultivation has raised the price of milk and ghee considerably. Your Honour, it is for want of proper nourishment alone that our people are deteriorating. If Government does not nip the evil in the bud and thus bring about a reduction in the price of ghee and milk I fear the people of the Punjab will become greatly enfeebled, and the Government also will feel difficulty in getting suitable recruits for the Indian army. I submit there should be sufficient pasture land attached to every village. To ensure this village common lands should no longer be allowed to be partitioned and in the crown waste lands and new colonies also sufficiently large areas should be kept as grazing reserves. It is said such a procedure would interfere with the liberty of the people, but, Your Honour, I urge restriction on alienation of agricultural lands was also interference, I think, with the liberty of the people. The Government passed the Alienation of Lands Act with the object of rescuing the agriculturists from the clutches of the money-lender and thereby making them prosperous. The restriction on the partition of village common lands, I submit, would be an inestimable boon to the province. In this connection I may also point out that the question of the supply of fodder is assuming graver proportion every day. I submit that if a fodder famine is to be avoided pasture lands need protection and none but the fostering care of the Government can save the situation. The protection of these pasture lands would serve another purpose. At present even in well wooded localities many villages are becoming denuded of trees. The work of felling trees is carried on freely without an attempt being made to plant new trees. The result is that wood for domestic and agricultural purposes is becoming scarcer every day. Protection of pasture lands, I hope, will solve to some extent this problem also.

"Your Honour, now I come to a very important question. I am glad to find that the Government has from the last few years begun to take a keen interest in improving the sanitary condition of the people. I need hardly express that the people are extremely grateful to the Government. While the Government is improving its sanitary department it is time the people also should express their views on the subject. At present in rural areas the funds at the disposal of the district boards are hardly sufficient to meet the expenses of schools, roads, hospitals, arboriculture and cattle-breeding. On the other hand the functions of the Sanitary Board at present are very limited. They are simply to consider applications for grants-in-aid that reach them and to give advice on the projects that are sent up for their consideration. It is at present no part of their business to suggest and recommend proposals or programme of work during the year. The Sanitary Engineering Department also can do very little. They have no adequate staff or funds at their disposal for making projects. Naturally then when there is no programme of work big grants for sanitation cannot be spent in the year of allotment. I therefore submit that the staff under the Sanitary Engineer should be sufficiently increased. The Sanitary Engineer should prepare projects and undertake sanitary surveys and should always keep in readiness sanitary projects as is done in case of famine programme of work. For this purpose larger grants will have to be

[ *Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das ; Bakshi Sohan Lal.* ]

made to the Sanitary Engineers and Sanitary Board. I hope the Government will favourably consider this question.

" Another equally important question to which I desire to draw Your Honour's attention is education. From the statements laid on the table by the Hon'ble Member for Education at the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council on the 9th March 1914, it appears that the cost of education per head of population in the Punjab is seven annas, i. e., 2 annas lower than that in Bombay and practically equal to that in Bengal, Burma and Frontier Provinces, and higher than what is in the rest of Indian Provinces. Again, if we look at the figures for the cost of education per scholar in the Punjab, we find that while the Provinces of Madras, Bengal, Burma, Central Provinces and Frontier Province spend per scholar on an average ten or eleven rupees per year, Bombay and United Provinces spend 14 to 15 rupees and the Punjab spends 18 to 20 rupees. It is very difficult to understand why of all the other provinces in India the cost of education in the Punjab should be most costly. On the other hand if we look at the number of scholars in our province we find that we are practically at the lowest rung of the ladder. Bengal maintains 41 per cent. of its male school-going population in public schools, Bombay 37, Madras 33, Assam 30, Behar and Central Provinces 26, Burma 21 and the Punjab only 18 per cent. Notwithstanding the fact that our expenditure on education is not lower in many of the major provinces of India yet the number of scholars we keep in our schools is practically the lowest. I hope the Hon'ble Member for Education, who has done during his regime so much for the spread of knowledge in the province and who has, during the last 4 or 5 years, been able to beat the United Provinces by raising the percentage of male scholars in public institutions to the total male population of the school-going age, will give his best consideration to this question.

" In the end I respectfully invite Your Honour's attention to another point. In all other major provinces the provincial capitals and big cities have separate representation in the local Councils. I submit the position of Lahore as the capital of Your Honour's Government and that of Amritsar as the second biggest city in the province require that Lahore and Amritsar should possess a separate representative in this Council. I hope Your Honour will favourably consider this suggestion.

" With these remarks I beg to resume my seat."

**The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakshi Sohan Lal :—**

" Your Honour,—while congratulating most heartily the Hon'ble Finance Member for presenting a very prosperous budget, so as to begin with a handsome opening balance of Rs 1,70,63,000 with a prospect of an income of Rs. 4,73,87,000 from revenue, and of about 5 crores from the sale of land in the new colonies, in addition to a considerable amount expected to be realized from the sale of proprietary rights to tenants in the old colonies, I am unable to understand the advisability of the reduction of upwards of a lakh of rupees under Head 22—(Education). With the advance of the times and with the growing demand for raising the general standard of civilization all round, specially in matters of education and sanitation, the reduction of expenditure under this head cannot be considered to be an economical saving of money consistent with efficiency. The expenditure on Education requires to be increased gradually every year, with a view to extend its field so as to bring it within the reach of every child of the soil. When the proportion of expenditure on education does not yet come to even 8 annas per head of the population and bears no comparison with such expenditure in other civilized countries it cannot be said that far from increasing the amount there was any case for reduction in this head.



[ *Bakshi Sohan Lal ; Mr. Muhammad Shafi.* ]

"The second point which pains me as a representative of the rural classes relates to head 24—Medical Sanitation, etc., in noticing that though our main sources of income depend on cultivation of land, we spend so little to improve the sanitary condition of the tillers of land in villages. I hope we all of us realize the position that our prosperity depends upon the prosperity of the cultivators and that an expenditure in improving the sanitary condition of the villages is a genuine and permanent investment of money with the greatest advantages in the long run, in the form of increase in the numerical and physical strength of the cultivators who form the backbone of society. The improvement of sanitation being one of the chief desires of the present Government it is inconceivable why, notwithstanding great hopes of making a beginning towards this direction having been repeatedly given in previous budget and other meetings of this Council, nothing of practical nature has yet been done in this connection so far as the villages are concerned. The transfer of 12 lakhs from the Medical to Civil Works and the grant of 9 lakhs to the Lahore municipality in aid of a large sewage scheme for the benefit of the city although being greatly appreciated by the urban population do not appear to me to benefit the rural villages at all, and until a decent amount is specifically set apart for the improvement of the village sanitation, I do not think that there is any chance of the legitimate demands of sanitation for village being attended to in competition with the large demands for public roads, gardens, building residences and rest-houses, etc., which are not sanitary works for the benefit of the village *abadi*.

"I would also take this opportunity of once more drawing the attention of Your Honour's Government to the universal desire of all classes of people in this province, for raising the status of the Chief Court to that of High Court. The question has now been before the Government for a considerable number of years, and, so far as I am aware, there is no section of the community which is opposed to it. The passing of the new Punjab Courts Bill and the consequent introduction of the new scheme of District and Sessions Judges, has brought the subordinate judicial system of the province on line with that of the other provinces, and it is, therefore, all the more necessary that the highest court in the province should have the same status and the same position as the highest courts in the sister provinces.

"Closely allied to the question of High Court is the question of the creation of an Executive Council for the Punjab, and the public will universally be delighted to have a pronouncement from Your Honour's Government on the point. It has now been officially announced that the Government of India has sent up a despatch to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India on the subject of the creation of an Executive Council for the United Provinces and it is hoped that the sanction of the Secretary of State will shortly be received. Thus out of the major provinces the Punjab alone will be left without an Executive Council, and we all believe that there are no special reasons for denying to the Punjab the same form of government as has been granted to all the other major provinces at least some of which, I may be permitted to say, cannot compare favourably with the Punjab in importance, enlightenment, education and public spirit. I have therefore every hope that Your Honour's progressive Government will be pleased to put this question at the top of its administrative reforms and that during Your Honour's regime an Executive Council shall also have been granted to this province."

**The Hon'ble Mr. Muhammad Shafi:—**

"Once again the Hon'ble the Finance Member has been able to present to us this year, in his admirably lucid manner, a Financial Statement with reference to the year which has just closed and the budget for the ensuing year, which furnish a conclusive proof of the continued prosperity of this province. I join with my friend the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das in offering my

[ *Mr. Muhammad Shafi.* ]

sincere congratulations to Your Honour on the auspicious commencement of a rule, which we all sincerely trust, will prove a source of immense benefit to the people of this province. A glance at the Financial Statement, as originally presented to this Council by the Hon'ble Mr. Mant, will show to the Hon'ble Members that the year 1912-13 opened with a balance of Rs. 1,03,73,000 and the closing balance of that year amounted to the large sum of Rs. 1,77,84,000, while towards the commencement of the past year the sanctioned budget estimates declared a prospective balance of Rs. 1,46,22,000. We find that the year has closed actually with a balance amounting to Rs. 1,70,63,000 in our hands. The accumulation of large balances year after year in this manner, while furnishing undoubted evidence of the prosperity of this province, is, in my humble judgment, financially unsound. It seems to me that the time has arrived when our Local Government should press upon the Government of India the necessity of authorising the Local Government to invest, year after year, at least 66 per cent. of the balances in order to enable the Local Government to have a permanent income which could be utilised in satisfying the most urgent needs of this province. More particularly could this permanent income be ear-marked as expenditure on Sanitation and Education, the two greatest needs not only of this province but of India generally. The appalling mortality which has occurred in recent years in this province owing to plague, malaria and other causes has resulted in this that during the last decade in a prosperous province instead of the population going up it has actually gone down. This in itself furnishes a sufficient proof of the great need that exists for undertaking sanitary measures both in urban and rural areas of this province.

"The second great need of our province is the undertaking of measures to bring about the extension of primary education more particularly in rural areas on a voluntary basis—I lay stress on the phrase 'on a voluntary basis'. Your Honour, owing to their ignorance the agricultural population of this province are, under the existing circumstances, suffering from certain drawbacks and are liable to be easily hoodwinked by certain classes which they would not be if elementary education were to be brought home to their doors by the establishment of a net-work of primary schools all over the province. I, therefore, venture to think that the Local Government should take measures to obtain from the Government of India authority to invest a greater portion of its balances, year after year, in order to enable it to devote the income derived thereby to the satisfaction of these two great wants of our Province.

"There is another subject with reference to which I should like to say a few words on this occasion. Some years ago we invited the attention of the Local Government to the case of the subordinate clerical staff who, in spite of the rise in the cost of living, were still obtaining the same salaries which they used to do years ago. This state of things is obviously one which involves a great deal of hardship for those classes in particular. I remember that assurances were given to us that the matter would be attended to at an early date. I believe a Committee was appointed, with Mr. Casson as its President, to formulate suggestions with reference to this much-needed reform. I should like, Your Honour, that the Council should be informed to-day as to the result of the deliberations of that Committee and as to what the Local Government proposes to do in connection with this urgent reform. Again, I believe at one time another Committee was appointed to consider the desirability of raising the salaries of the senior clerks in the various head offices with Mr. Kettlewell, I think, as its President. I should like to know what has been the result of the deliberations of that Committee and whether the Local Government proposes to do anything in connection with raising the salaries of this class of its servants.

"Your Honour, I desire to join my voice with that of my friend the Hon'ble Bakhshi Sohan Lal in inviting Your Honour's attention to the urgent need of raising the status of the Chief Court to that of a High Court.

[ *Mr. Muhammad Shafi ; Malik Muhammad Amin Khan.* ]

It is a matter with reference to which we have voiced the feelings and the opinion of the people of this province on so many occasions that it is unnecessary for me to dwell upon the subject at any very great length to-day. I trust time is not far distant when we will have the satisfaction of seeing our Chief Court raised to the status of a High Court and thus the entire judicial system of this province brought into line with that of the other provinces of India. I also desire to emphasise the necessity of giving to our province an Executive Council. Even the infant province of Bihar and Orissa has started with an Executive Council and we know it will soon have a High Court. The United Provinces have for years past been in possession of a High Court, and there is now almost a certain prospect of their obtaining an Executive Council. Our unfortunate province is the only one which up to this date is deprived of these two judicial and executive institutions. Your Honour, 24 years ago, I had the pleasure, when in London, of being introduced to the late Sir Charles Turner, who, as the Hon'ble Members are aware, was at one time Chief Justice of the Madras High Court. He told me that when occupying the post of a Judge of High Court at Allahabad he travelled over Northern India and found that the United Provinces was ahead of the Punjab; but after his transfer to the Madras High Court about ten years after he visited Upper India again as a member of the Public Services Commission he was astonished to see that the Punjab had gone ahead of the United Provinces. This information he gave me 24 years ago. I venture to think that, thoroughly well-acquainted as I am with the state of things obtaining in the United Provinces because I am closely connected with the political and educational institutions of that province, the Punjab has gone still further ahead of the United Provinces during the last 24 years. In political importance, in educational advancement, in industrial prosperity and in social progress the Punjab is second to none of the other provinces of India. It is therefore somewhat humiliating to contemplate that while every other province in India is advancing along the lines of judicial and executive progress, our province alone should lag behind the other provinces in these necessary reforms. Believe me, Sir, that when some of us who play an important part, if I may venture to say, not only in provincial affairs but in inter-provincial affairs, have occasion to be present at gatherings outside the Punjab, and we find the citizens of those provinces, by their demeanour as well as by their language, looking down upon our province, it is extremely humiliating to us when we know that as a matter of fact our province does not lag behind any other province at all in industrial, educational and social progress. I, therefore, think that the time has come when the voice of the representatives of the people should be raised not only in this Council, but outside this Council, to request Your Honour's Government to approach the Government of India with a view to obtaining for us a High Court and an Executive Council, so that we in the Punjab may no longer suffer from this feeling of humiliation to which I have already alluded. I trust that before the period of office, the prosperity period of office upon which Your Honour has entered has come to a successful close, Your Honour will leave upon the history of the Punjab this lasting mark of having granted these two institutions which have been given to the other provinces of India and of which the Punjab alone has up to the present day been deprived."

**The Hon'ble Malik Muhammad Amin Khan :—**

" Your Honour,—As this is the first Budget session of Your Honour's régime I beg to crave permission to convey to Your Honour, on behalf of the landed constituency of Western Punjab, whom I am proud to represent, our genuine satisfaction at the prosperity Budget which my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Mant presented at the last meeting of this Legislative Council. The administrative charge of a big Indian Province is by no means a light one, and to us who are proud to be associated with Your Honour in the scheme of Government, it is an occasion of great relief to find that the finances of our

[ *Malik Muhammad Amin Khan.* ]

province, upon which depends the fruition of many a scheme of public utility and usefulness, are in a sufficiently stable condition to permit of the realisation of those cherished projects which go a long way in adding to the health, comfort, moral and intellectual enlightenment of those committed to Your Honour's charge.

"With these preliminary remarks, I turn, with Your Honour's permission, to draw attention to certain matters of deep import to the agricultural population of this province. Your Honour, it is a great satisfaction that Government approves of long duration settlements, but I should like to draw repeated attention to a suggestion of mine made on a similar occasion last year. Your Honour, the settlement literature of our province, thanks to the assiduity of a generation of settlement officers, has become sufficiently comprehensive to afford revenue data about even the smallest holding in the possession of any present proprietor. Would it not then be proper to resort to rough and ready methods of mutual compromise in assessment, and especially so in cases when agricultural conditions have not been revolutionized by the introduction of canals or other forms of irrigation supply? Regular settlements are sufficiently harassing and expensive both to the zamindars and to the Government, and surely it cannot be beyond the genius of the British administration to hit upon a less expensive and less vexatious and less harassing mode of land revenue assessment.

"Your Honour, it is not relief from periodical settlements which the zamindars stand badly in need of. The claims of rural sanitation and medical relief to outlying male and female residents are equally pressing and, as one in constant touch with local conditions, I would beg of Your Honour a greater concession to rural sanitation and female medical relief. While speaking of the urgency of sanitary measures and others, calculated to place medical relief within easy access of females living at remote distances from centres of urban population, I would draw attention to the imperative necessity of extending primary education to the zamindar masses. I am conscious of the efforts made by Government in this behalf, but the need is so great and the area to be reached so limitless that too much importance cannot be attached to the subject.

"Your Honour, there is one more subject of which I should like to make prominent mention. Agricultural indebtedness in India is a worn-out thing and already, thanks to the philanthropic efforts of administrators like Mr. Thorburn, a legislative check has been imposed upon the facilities for obtaining loans open to the zamindars. But, Your Honour, the evil to be remedied is yet untouched, the serpent of rural indebtedness has been scotched but not cut, and there yet remain vast masses of the agricultural population who are groaning under the heavy load of the money-lenders' usurious interest. The extent of the danger is daily increasing and it is time that legislation intervened to put a stop to the extortionate practices of the Punjab *sahukars*. I would therefore suggest that the maximum rate of interest may be prescribed by the legislature in regard to money dealings between the zamindars and the professional money-lenders, and that under no circumstances interest should be allowed to accumulate beyond the principal. Even the religious code of Hinduism to which class the *sahukars* generally belong, prohibit the accumulation of interest beyond the principal, and there is still in force in some parts of British India to-day the rule of Dumdapat which forbids interest accumulating beyond the principal. Your Honour, I am raising no delicate issue involving sectarian consideration. I am pleading in the interests both of my Hindu and Muslim zamindar brethren. It might perhaps be objected that my proposal will superpose an unwarranted check upon the freedom of contract allowed by the law of England, but I would remind my critics that the trend of juristic thought is in the direction of curtailing the freedom of contracts

[ *Sir Bahram Khan.* ]

when inequalities of capacity exist between the contracting parties or when an unrestricted operation of that principle results in danger to the Government. I would therefore urge on Your Honour the imperative necessity of changing the law on this point. With these remarks I conclude with the hope that Your Honour will extend to my observation the consideration they deserve."

The Hon'ble Nawab Sir Bahram Khan spoke in Urdu, a translation of which is as follows :—

"Your Honour,—On this occasion of the budget when all the Hon'ble Members of the Council are submitting their representations in regard to their local needs, I think it only appropriate to invite Your Honour's attention to the case of the Dera Ghazi Khan District and the Baluch tribe. Immediately after taking the reins of Government in your hands Your Honour made a tour of all the districts in the Punjab in order to get a firsthand knowledge of their local conditions, and for this act of kindness and solicitude as regards the people, the public are grateful to Your Honour. We are grateful to Your Honour that even our out-of-the-way district did not escape Your Honour's attention. Your Honour inspected the town of Dera Ghazi Khan which has been ruined by the strong hand of Providence, and whose inhabitants had for long an anxious time. Your Honour doubtless feels for its wants to some extent, but I consider it necessary to give some details of the requirements which are necessary to meet in order to bring the new town into a prosperous condition. Dera Ghazi Khan has always been a trading city on the frontier, and its prosperity mainly depended upon its flourishing trade. But the blows it has received have given a serious check to its trade as well as to its prosperity. Government has kindly spent a sum of Rs. 4,33,092 through its Public Works Department and Rs. 32,000 through its Canal Department on the new town and the civil station, and in addition has granted *takavi* to the extent of Rs. 69,926-2-5 to the poor. These generous gifts as well as the public donations which have been expended towards removing the difficulties of the poor and towards providing houses and food for them, have no doubt to a certain extent been a great relief to Dera Ghazi Khan, but a town which has a population of 24,000 inhabitants stands in need of further generosity.

"Although the municipal committee, which was established in August 1913, is paying due attention to its affairs, and it is hoped that the constant efforts of Colonel Lewis and his Assistant, Mr. Brayne, Assistant Commissioner, may result in the income of the municipal committee rising to such an amount that it should suffice for its ordinary annual requirements, yet at the present time the income of the municipal committee derived from the annual site tax and the land revenue from its lands does not amount to more than Rs. 10,000, while the annual expenditure is no less than Rs. 40,000. The greater portion of the annual income is spent upon the supply of water required for drinking and irrigation purposes, with the result that the sanitary, lighting, hospital and all other requirements have to be left in the cold for want of funds. Still the water-supply for drinking purposes is inadequate. The present wells supply 55,000 gallons of water daily, but as the population is every day increasing, every one feels the necessity for more water than has previously been estimated. At least 2½ lakhs gallons of water must be daily supplied. Government has sanctioned a grant of 1½ lakhs for this purpose, for which I tender my grateful thanks. There are up to the present no roads in the city bazars and the civil station, nor are there any pucca bazars. The difficulty experienced by the wayfarers at the time of rains cannot possibly be removed except through Your Honour's generosity.

"Eleven miles of roads in and outside the city are necessary. They are estimated to cost 1½ lakhs. It is also economically and politically imperative that the roads running from the different points in the district towards the city and the

[ *Sir Bahram Khan.* ]

new Civil Station should, as far as possible, be straight, and provide the shortest routes. With this object in view a road is being constructed from Kot Chhatta to Gadai towards which the municipal committee of Dera Ghazi Khan has contributed Rs. 4,168, and the remaining amount has been kindly provided by Government, for which I again tender my grateful thanks. A stone metalled road from the new Manka bridge to the kutchery passing through the town is under construction, and the municipal committee is completing it at an expense of about Rs. 21,250. Similarly it is necessary that there should be a straight road from Pir Adal to the head-quarters for the people coming from the northern parts of the district. It is estimated to cost about Rs. 40,000. In addition there ought to be a road running straight from Mahmud Kot to the new town *via* Pir Adal. The Hon'ble Mr. Maynard has brought to the notice of Government the grounds for the above. All the inhabitants of the district on account of the importance of this road join their voice in the desire to see this road constructed.

"Government has generously made arrangements for the supply of water, and also, for the reason that a large portion of the site of the new town and civil station is situated at a high level, it has put up a *jhollar* engine at the canal in order to meet the building and irrigation requirements of the town, and to irrigate the municipal lands and the Government trees, &c. By this arrangement during the summer season water goes up the lands situated at a higher level and helps to irrigate trees, &c. But the present engine is set up at a distance of about  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile from the Manka Canal, and therefore the *kasi* (ditch) at a distance of  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile gets so much filled up with silt, &c., that water cannot properly pass through it, and it has consequently to be cleared. Accordingly the local officers and the Canal Department have proposed that the engine should be set up at the bank of Manka, so that canal water may be easily available to all the municipal area without any great expenditure. But this means an expenditure of Rs. 4,153, and an additional expenditure of Rs. 6,000 is required to sink wells there and to take out water by means of pipes laid underneath the ground. This expenditure is indispensable for the prosperity of the poor inhabitants of Dera Ghazi Khan and for the irrigation of the trees and the lands.

"The Dera Ghazi Khan town is situated in a one-mile square plot, and, according to the census of before the year 1881 till the present day, there is no doubt as to its having a population of about 24,000 people. For the cleanliness of a city like this a plan has been devised, in consultation with the Doctors, that the scavenging should be buried in a spot which should be acquired to the east of Nala Manka, and that it should be sold after a fixed period. Accordingly for this purpose 41 acres and 2 roods of land have been acquired for about Rs. 4,000. It has been considered necessary that there should be a bridge across the Manka Canal for the crossing of carts laden with scavengings and this bridge is estimated to cost about Rs. 2,500.

"In addition to the above it is essentially necessary that there should be public latrines and urinals in the city. It has been proposed that where two streets of 40 feet each meet, there should be separate latrines for males and females. We look up to Government for help to remove this difficulty. Moreover, it is very necessary, on sanitary and other grounds, that there should be 66 blocks for meat and vegetable markets inside the town in order to meet the requirements of the people. It is also indispensable that slaughter-houses should be constructed.

"In the town some places are very unoven. *Katcha* houses of the poor people, Hindus and Muhammadans, fall down at the time of rain, and in the houses situated at a low level water does not dry up for a long time. It is very risky for a man to pass that side. It is

[ *Sir Bahram Khan ; Sir P. C. Chatterjee.* ]

therefore important, from the sanitary point of view, that all the places in the town should be at a level, that the depressions should be filled in, that there should be drains for the rain water to pass, and also that drains should be constructed for houses and shops. For these the special assistance and attention of Government are required ; and plans and estimates about them should be prepared and the necessary help given. As it was most necessary most of the poor people dug earth from their compounds and constructed *kutchas* walls in order to give shelter to their misery-stricken children from heat and cold. But it is most essential that the depressions thus caused should be filled in, and for them earth is required, which can be had very dear and in very small quantities by sacks, etc., loaded on animals. It is therefore very necessary that there should be a tramway inside the city. It is hoped that in this way earth worth one lakh of rupees will be sold in the next two or three years, and all the difficulties will be removed.

" Up to the present neither a municipal office nor a municipal godown has been constructed, nor is there any fixed place of the municipality to hold its meetings. Similarly the other necessities and the houses of the sweepers and bhishties have also been ignored. Also at least Rs. 30,000 are required to construct octroi chaukis. Further, a hall for the Jirgas should be constructed, as there is at present no house which has been fixed for this purpose. The members of the Jirgas and the parties are put to great inconvenience for the want of Jirga hall.

" I put all the above wants before Your Honour with the prayer that they may receive a special consideration at Your Honour's hands.

" It would not be out of place to say a word about a dacoity which was committed by the Waziri Mahsuds in Mangrotha in the third week of February last. In giving chase to the raiders the Government Baluch Levy and the adjoining Baluch tribes of Kasrani and Khetran gave proof of great energy. Their pursuit resulted in five dacoits being killed and one being arrested alive. It is well known to Your Honour that in the early British days the frontier tribes committed loot very frequently, and at that time the Sardars of the district who were our ancestors rendered services to Government and spared no pains in extirpating them. For instance, the notorious dacoits Mari and Daigai were killed by Marai, Laghari, Gorchani, &c., in fight, with the result that peace then reigned. Since two years Waziri Mahsuds have begun committing depredations, but through Your Honour's *iqbal* they have received a meet punishment. I have no doubt that the measures for the future management by having Levy force on the frontier, which is considered to be necessary, will receive at Your Honour's hands due consideration.

" Your Honour is doubtless aware that Baluch tribes settled in Montgomery and Jhang Districts, &c., at that time when the then Moghul King granted a *jagir* to Mir Chakar Khan in Satghara in the Montgomery District. They generally include people from all those Baluch tribes whose descendants are at present settled in Baluchistan, Dera Ghazi Khan and Sindh. From the beginning these people have been earning their livelihood by grazing, &c., but with the advance of the times they are becoming fond of agriculture. But, unfortunately, they have very little land. They are desirous of obtaining land in the new colonies, especially at the Lower Bari Doab Canal, and have accordingly requested me, as one of the servants of the tribes, to submit their desire before Your Honour. I therefore most respectfully beg that Your Honour will favourably consider their case by granting them lands on this canal."

**The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Chatterjee :—**

" Your Honour,—At my first appearance before this Hon'ble Council I do not wish to take up much of Your Honour's time, but I have one or two suggestions which I wish to make to which I would respectfully draw

[ Sir P. C. Chatterjee. ]

Your Honour's attention. In the first place I associate myself with my Hon'ble colleagues in the congratulations that were given to the Hon'ble Finance Member with regard to the prosperity budget which he has introduced, and I also give my thanks for the grants made under the various heads. I also cordially endorse the Hon'ble Finance Member's precaution that we should carefully husband the resources, as we cannot count upon such prosperity continuing indefinitely.

" The special matters to which I wish to draw Your Honour's attention are, first, I wish to press upon Your Honour the advisability of having a number of public libraries throughout the Province—that is, in connection with education. No scientific scheme of education can at all progress unless there is provision made for the establishment of places of resort for scholars and students with books which are of general information. I propose to submit, for Your Honour's consideration, that, following this principle, the Public Library at Lahore ought to be improved and enlarged, that libraries ought to be established at the principal centres in the Province wherever they do not already exist; that serviceable nucleuses of libraries ought to be established in all schools, particularly High Schools, so that those who teach therein will be able to have access to standard works on literature and science suitable to their needs and which deal with the subjects they teach, so that they might be in touch with the latest advance in those departments of knowledge. I do not wish to say anything more in regard to this in the nature of any scheme. I think the Director of Public Instruction is far better able to gauge the needs of the Province, and I leave the matter entirely in his hands, and submit to Your Honour that I have got nothing particular to say on those points. I believe Your Honour will be able, if you are disposed to accept the suggestion, to spare something for this object.

" The next point on which I shall address Your Honour is to echo the sentiments in regard to which I have been anticipated by two of my Hon'ble friends, namely, the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakshi Sohan Lal and the Hon'ble Mr. Muhammad Shafi, and that is with reference to a matter which has excited public attention and has come into rather greater prominence in late years. It relates to the improvement of the status of our Chief Court to that of a High Court. In fact the Hon'ble Mr. Shafi very chivalrously asked me to address Your Honour first. In that case this suggestion would have come from me in the first instance; but in deference to the seniority of my Hon'ble colleagues who have been appointed before me, I have thought fit to keep myself last, or at all events to a late stage, and I am quite sure before Your Honour my remarks will not lose their weight merely because they have been anticipated by two of my Hon'ble friends. It is unnecessary for me to say much on this point. As my Hon'ble friends have stated before Your Honour, I consider that I am, like them, echoing the sentiments of most men of light and leading in this Province, and the members of all communities, and I am almost sure that the European public will also support my view because they are all interested and all sympathise with the proposal to improve the status of the highest Court of the Province, and therefore I am quite justified in assuming that they are in sympathy with the proposal. I am old enough to remember that from the time the Chief Court was constituted and a High Court established in the United Provinces (then called the North-Western Provinces) the matter was ventilated in the newspapers, and that was in the years 1865-66. Ever since it has been ventilated and attention has been drawn, not merely in this Province, but in other parts of India, to the fact that the Punjab, which is rather a progressive Province in many respects, is without a High Court. I may mention in this connection also that the Indian Moslem League has lately passed a resolution to the same effect. And I recall at this moment that a resolution was moved in this very Council by the Hon'ble Mr. Shadi Lal, and Your Honour's predecessor, Sir Louis Dane,





[ *Sir P. C. Chatterjee ; Khawaja Yusuf Shah.* ]

was, I understand, pleased to declare himself in favour of the principle. He did, I understand, submit a scheme to the Government of India which has been returned for further consideration to Your Honour's Government. The reference I assume is really in regard to matters of detail, and I have no doubt that these will be settled to the satisfaction of both Governments and of the general public at large of this Province ere long. I need hardly mention that the Chief Court, in the volume and nature of its work, is not inferior to any High Court. In fact, it is not inferior to the High Court of the United Provinces with which comparison is frequently made. The number of their cases is, I believe, equal to that of the United Provinces High Court, or nearly equal, and their duties are not less arduous than the duties discharged by the High Court of any province of India. That being so, I would humbly submit that it would be a sort of anomaly if they got less pay and had less dignity. I would humbly suggest that these inequalities should be remedied as soon as convenient. The raising of their status and the addition of further pay to the Judges and giving them greater dignity would, I think, undoubtedly increase their contentment and their satisfaction with their position, and at all events improve the tone of the Judicial Service and attract to it many capable members from the Indian Civil Service.

" Another aspect of the question also has to be borne in mind in this connection. The transfer of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi also has a considerable bearing on this question. The old capital and the other Presidency towns have High Courts of their own as well, as I have already said, as the United Provinces, and there is no reason why the new capital should not have a court of the same status. Bearing on this question also there is the fact, mentioned by the Hon'ble Mr. Muhammad Shafi, that the newly constituted Province of Bihar and Orissa are going to have a High Court. *A fortiori* the Punjab (and I can endorse the opinion of my Hon'ble friends that the Punjab is not inferior in point of enlightenment and education and also is equally progressive in matters of industrial and commercial development) ought to have a High Court of its own, and I respectfully bring this matter to Your Honour's consideration.

" Before I sit down I beg to express my general assent to the other matters referred to by my Hon'ble friends Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das and Bakshi Sohan Lal and the Hon'ble Mr. Muhammad Shafi in regard in particular to rural sanitation, primary education, and above all an Executive Council for this Province."

#### **The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Khawaja Yusuf Shah :—**

" Your Honour,—In rising to offer a few remarks on the Budget I wish to begin with associating myself with the Hon'ble Members in congratulating the Hon'ble Mr. Mant on the prosperity budget that he has presented to the Council. The several items touched in it have, I hope, the general approval of the Council.

" Your Honour, I should like, however, to say a few words in regard to what I deem to be the most important and general topics of the day, *viz.*, Primary Education and Sanitation.

#### **PRIMARY EDUCATION.**

" While gratefully acknowledging the efforts made by the Government so far to banish illiteracy from the land I venture to appeal for wider diffusion of Primary Education among the masses of my countrymen and country women. That we are marching on from year to year in this direction can hardly be disputed by any one conversant with facts, for instance, in 1912-13 alone the 'Report of the Administration of Punjab and its Dependencies' reported for that year a rise in the percentage of children at school on the total number of school-

going age in the case of boys from 19·8 to 21·3, and of girls from 4 to 4·3. This, Your Honour, is undoubtedly a move forward; but what I do respectfully contend for, all the same, is that the progressive movement in its present form is hardly keeping pace with the growing interest in, and widespread demand for, education in the country. That this is so is abundantly clear from the figures I just quoted, that is to say, that with all our efforts all that we have been able to do so far is to have sent 21·3 per cent. of our boys and 4·3 per cent. of our girls to schools. A great leeway is thus to be made before we can fall into line with even the major sister provinces. May I add in this connection that I would particularly like to see special encouragement to those who are fighting against heavy odds of unenlightened public opinion in the interest of our girls' education?

"Your Honour, I am convinced that no real substantial progress will be made by us as a people while the mothers of the nation remain steeped in dark ignorance.

"I would like to suggest that an effort ought, to my mind, to be made to make use of the old world *Makhtabs* and *Patshalas*, to have Primary Education filter down to masses. I know, Your Honour, that a similar attempt to that I propose now was made by early British Statesmen with similar objects to those I have in view. I know as well that their efforts failed because of extreme rigidity of these indigenous institutions to admit of reform from within or without in any shape or form. But, Your Honour, I trust to the changes of the time and I am not without hope that an effort now made, like that I have suggested, will have the effect of making these institutions live up to the provisions of article 82 of the Punjab Education Code and may prove fruitful of good. The *Makhtabs* and *Patshalas* still exercise a sort of semi-religious and semi-social dominion over people's imagination and an attempt to make use of them for the wider diffusion of Primary Education is worth the effort.

#### SANITATION.

"Equally important with Primary Education is the cause of Sanitation which I beg to urge on the favourable consideration of the Government. I am alive to and glad of the provisions made in the Budget for that purpose and hope that strong and efficient staff of Sanitary Officers will be able to apply itself whole heartedly to improve the Sanitary condition as much of our big towns as our petty villages. But here I must frankly confess that to be able to work out our sanitary reforms effectively the greatest need of the day is to be able to obtain the co-operation of the representatives of the people that they might educate the masses and secure their good will in this direction.

"It is a matter of great satisfaction that the local bodies are beginning to realize their responsibility in the matter, so much so that some of them have been lately making an earnest effort to promote sanitation within their local jurisdiction. Any such efforts of theirs should receive generous recognition from the Government in form of liberal financial grants to them wherever this should be necessary to enable such boards to carry out their Sanitary Reform propaganda on fuller and more extensive lines.

"I shall be failing in an important part of my duty if I do not express my profound thanks to the Punjab Government for the very timely financial assistance rendered by them from time to time to my municipality of Amritsar. The said assistance has gone a long way towards enabling us to carry out our work on more efficient lines than we otherwise could have done. A grant of 2½ lakhs of rupees has enabled us to acquire and fill up three of the most pestilential *dhabas* in the neighbourhood of the city and a grant of Rs. 17,000 has enabled us to proceed with the reconstruction of our Conservancy *Tramway*

[ *Khawaja Yusuf Shah ; Sardar Gajjan Singh.* ]

Scheme and introduce locomotive traction in place of the inhumane horse traction, for this scheme the municipality has to raise a loan of Rs. 38,000 to complete the work.

"Half of the cost of Sewage Disposal Works was very kindly granted by Government and this scheme, costing just over one lakh of rupees, was completed in 1912, and is now yielding a small income.

"During 1912 we had to close down our water-supply for five hours daily on account of shortage of water and Government very kindly granted Rs. 44,000 for extension of water-supply by tube wells. Up to the present half of the sum has been expended and our consumption of water increased by half a million gallons of water per day in 1913. It is quite possible that we may not require to take the balance necessary to complete this work.

"For the first section of our underground drainage scheme Government has very kindly given us a grant of Rs. 2,20,000, but in order to carry out efficient drainage throughout the entire city a further sum of Rs. 22 lakhs is required, and it is impossible that the municipality can raise a large loan for this work as at present we are still burdened with a loan for the water-works which has still twenty years to run.

"I am not sure if we shall not have to turn to the Government once again for its further financial assistance to enable us to carry out the scheme in its entirety.

"My last request is that it is a surprising thing that the Punjab alone should be without a High Court or an Executive Council."

### **The Hon'ble Sardar Gajjan Singh.**

"Your Honour,—The budget, which our able Finance Secretary, the Hon'ble Mr. Mant, has presented to-day, breathes prosperity under almost every head for which our best thanks are due to him. Being myself a member of the Finance Committee this year, I think I am not called upon to offer any remarks now on the budget.

"I, therefore, beg leave to say a few words on some of the important subjects which I think deserve attention of the Hon'ble Council, and the Punjab Government :—

#### **SETTLEMENT.**

"Your Honour, last year I made an appeal in this Council, on behalf of the zamindars, for the favourable consideration of the troublesome question of short-term settlements, and the prosperous condition of the budget encourages me to press the claims of the rate-payer with renewed vigour. I don't think that there will ever be in the near future a more opportune time for the settlement of this difficult question. With the exception of the Canal Colonies, there have been several settlements throughout the Province and the land records are complete in every way. So a new settlement can serve no other purpose but the enhancement of revenue, and if, in spite of the unusual prosperity of the Provincial Exchequer, land revenue has to be raised at times, it may be done by the Collector settling the rate of enhancement with the landowners without undergoing the botheration and expense of a regular settlement. It must be known to Your Honour that settlement operations mean a lot of harassment and expense to the landowner besides the enhancement of revenue, and a reasonable enhancement, if necessary, imposed in a summary way, by a tactful and sympathetic District Officer, would surely be a great relief to the zamindar. This suggestion of mine was appreciated by Your Honour's worthy predecessor last year, and a hope was expressed that the time will come when others will agree with this view.

[ *Sardar Gajjan Singh.* ]

## EDUCATION.

"While thanking Your Honour's Government for the keen interest taken in education, I feel constrained to point out that the activities of the Educational authorities have hitherto been mostly confined to the urban area. The reply to my question in the last meeting shows that for 34,784 villages in the Province, there are only 45 rural Anglo-Vernacular Schools, or in other words, there is only one such school for 773 villages. What is still worse is that the group of districts which I have the honour to represent cannot boast of even a single rural Anglo-Vernacular School. Passing the Vernacular Middle School Examination means a sheer waste of two years for those who mean to go up for the matriculation. This is the main reason why the village students become over-age even during their school career, and are consequently debarred from competing for Government service. All this shows that the interests of the rural population have been sadly neglected, and I earnestly hope that in future suitable steps will be taken for the education of the villagers.

## SANITATION.

"As a representative of the rural population it is my pleasant duty to thank Your Honour for the grant sanctioned for village sanitation and thus practically recognizing the claims of the village people in this respect probably for the first time. But I must respectfully submit that it is a mere beginning and its usefulness shall not reach each and every village for years to come without substantial annual grants. As the unhealthy conditions prevalent in villages are to a large extent responsible for the physical degeneration of the village people and on that account it is growing more and more difficult to find strong, healthy young men for enlistment in the army, it is very essential that means should be devised for speedy improvement of village sanitation both in the interests of the village people and the Government. Last year I suggested that if rural police could be substituted for the village chowkidars, the chowkidara cess could be very usefully spent on the improvement of village sanitation, and Sir Louis Dane very kindly gave some sort of assurance that the Imperial Government would be moved for a dole for defraying the expenses of the rural police. I hope Your Honour's Government will be able to secure this dole before long and to introduce this much-needed reform.

"Another important matter connected with the health of the village population is the question of medical relief. Dispensaries are very rare in the rural area, but even where there are dispensaries in villages, there are no Lady Doctors or midwives connected with them. Nor are there any trained *Dhais* available in the villages. This state of affairs is to a large extent responsible for the high death rate of females aged between 20 to 40, as given in the Census Report for 1911. It is a matter of consolation that a substantial annual grant has been given to the Ludhiana Medical Institution for Women and as a resident of Ludhiana I have special reasons to thank the Government for it. But to derive full benefit from it, provisions should be made to send a certain number of *Dhais* from each district for training every year, and thus by and by all village *Dhais* may be trained.

"The condition of the village officers requires a good deal of improvement. They have got a very important function to perform in the village administration, but much depends upon their status. A lambardar deriving a few rupees as *pachotra* can exercise very little influence in the village, nor can he be expected to give much of his time to his duties when his emoluments are so meagre. So in order to get work out of him his *pachotra* should be increased and to effect this the number of lambardars be reduced, if necessary. Similarly it is impossible to have good useful men as chowkidars for Rs. 3 or

[ *Sardar Gajjan Singh ; Mr. James Currie.* ]

Rs. 4 a month. At present they are enlisted from the lowest class of people, who are naturally subordinate to the zamindars. Such village officers can possibly be of no use in the supervision or detection of crimes in the villages. If rural police with decent pay can take the place of chowkidars, zamindars of fairly good position may be induced to enter into the service and good work may be expected from them.

"Your Honour, I also join with my Hon'ble friends Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Shafi, Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal and Sir P. C. Chatterji in the request that the status of the Chief Court may be raised to that of a High Court. The reasons have been fully given in their speeches and I need not add anything to them. I also support the Hon'ble Members in their demand of an Executive Council for this Province. I strongly hope that both these reforms will be given to the Punjab during the regime of Your Honour. With these remarks I support the budget."

### **The Hon'ble Mr. James Currie :—**

"Your Honour,—I wish to associate myself with the other Hon'ble Members in their congratulations to Your Honour on entering the prosperous and responsible Government of the Punjab. I also wish to congratulate the Hon'ble the Finance Minister on the very careful budget presented to the Council. The Hon'ble Mr. Mant has a great responsibility on his shoulders in advising Government in matters of finance in regard to disposal of balances so that they may become profitable.

"I wish to support my Hon'ble friend the Hon'ble Mr. Muhammad Shafi in his suggestion that ways should be evolved by which revenue may be obtained from these large balances.

"We have listened to a good deal which has been said in regard to sanitation, and I wish to say that from my point of view the most important steps that can be taken are steps that will improve the sanitation of our cities. Every time I visit Amritsar I am struck with the apparent neglect and the very great danger that exists in a city like Amritsar. The sanitary arrangements of our large cities are of the most primitive nature, and I hope that Government will be able to work out schemes that will give to the large cities pure air and pure water and remove all the dangers which attend life in congested areas.

"With regard to education, I think Government is doing a great deal. No doubt as years go on more will be done. There is one department of educational system which I think should be pushed on and that is the education of our women. Influence of the home in all countries has played a very important part, and in India the education of our girls will lead to the influence and the elevation of the ideals of our boys.

"With regard to raising the status of the Chief Court, speaking from the commercial point of view, I would most willingly support this, and I do support it in the hope that by so doing the Court will exercise a greater influence than apparently it does to-day, in the matter of delays in the subordinate courts in the hearing and disposal of civil suits. Law's delay is to merchants in India one of the greatest drawbacks that we have to complain about.

"Turning again to sanitary matters. With reference to the sanitation of village communities, I sympathise with it to some extent, but I can see also the great danger in trying to hustle the rural communities, as would be the case if punitive measures were imposed upon them. In matters of sanitation there may be the same feeling and the villagers may appeal to the Sirkar to be saved from it."

[ *Sardar Daljit Singh.* ]**The Hon'ble Sardar Daljit Singh:—**

"In presenting the revised financial statement the Hon'ble Mr. Mant made a very happy announcement. He said 'it is clear that our normal revenue is now sufficient to meet our present standard of expenditure' I feel inclined to hope that the disposing of waste lands commanded by the new canals will bring in enormous sums of money which may exceed even five crores.

"On the whole it is very satisfactory that the unspent balances of the Imperial grant the allotment of which was left to the Local Government, have now found a place in the coming year's budget. Most of these items have been budgetted under heads Education and Sanitation. There is one thing which I wish to point out with reference to allocation under head 22, *i. e.*, Education. It seems that most of this money will be spent in giving away grants-in-aid to existing elementary schools, while it was expected that model elementary schools for rural population might be started with a portion of this money and grants-in-aid might have been given from normal funds.

"Sir, the rural school system as at present organised is far from being suitable to village life. I admit that the curriculum of a rural school slightly differs from that of the urban school, but nothing like practical industrial training is given in the former. A youth passed through a rural school is left to a sorry lot. He is neither worthy of carrying on the profession of his forefathers nor able to enter into a new career. A school imparting a sound practical training in agriculture and handicrafts and the arts that may prove of great worth to the village activities—along with the necessary literary education—will be an unmixed blessing to the people concerned. I confidently hope that without curtailing grant-in-aid system experiments will be made in this direction.

"Earnest solicitude and endeavours of the Government in the matter of suppressing crime, referred to in the annual Administration Report and by the Hon'ble Mr. Thompson in this Council, are worthy of eliciting whole-hearted appreciation of the people. Sir, I need hardly mention that since Your Honour's taking the reins of the Government of this province in your hands this unhappy state of affairs has been engaging your serious attention, and it is hoped that additions to our ordinary police force, better methods of investigation and last but not the least greater co-operation of the people in detection of crime, will bring about better results. I may in this connection mention that the value of public co-operation in this matter cannot be too highly estimated. It is a happy sign that people are now beginning to realise their duty in this respect. Some time ago the valuable assistance rendered by the Tumandars of Dera Ghazi Khan District helped the police in capturing a notorious gang of dacoits in the locality. Hands of the Government will be very much strengthened if the people generally follow this example.

"Without touching the land revenue policy of the Government I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that in areas not close to a river or canal water level has gone lower than before as, for instance, in Jullundur District, consequently irrigation from wells is becoming more costly. As settlement is going in several districts of the province, it would be quite just if in assessing revenue the fact of the shrinkage of spring level be borne in mind by the settlement authorities.

"Sir, the well being of the zamindar and the prosperity of agricultural population has always been a matter of greatest care to the Government. Any enhancement of revenue should be effected with the greatest possible care uninfluenced by the apparent trumpery show of increased prosperity. I may also passing remark that the lot of the jagirdar is becoming harder and harder every day. He is the eyesore of the democrat as well as of the local

[ *Mr. Diack.* ]

official, who look upon him as if he were a drone. Well, cases have come to notice where the Jagirdar was entirely deprived of the benefit of the increased productiveness of his jagir holding. I hope the Government will see its way to revise its treatment of such cases, so that the interests of a jagirdar may be permanently secured in his jagir, whether originally in land or transmuted into land."

**The Hon'ble Mr. Diack:—**

"Your Honour,—I should like to make a few remarks in reply to the criticisms of several speakers about our land revenue system. The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das has suggested that leniency should be shown in assessment in order to encourage zamindars to adopt improved methods of agriculture. He might have explained what degree of leniency he would think reasonable. So lenient are our Punjab assessments that it would be difficult in my opinion to make them any more so. I have recently had to propose an assessment, for instance, for part of the Hon'ble Member's own richly irrigated district of Lahore, and instead of suggesting anything approaching the half asset standard, which Government considers suitable, I have, and in this I believe I have the approval of Government, recommended a sum nearer  $\frac{1}{3}$ th of the net assets of the land-owners. It is not easy to contemplate a greater degree of leniency.

"As regards the spread of agricultural knowledge, to which the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das alluded, we must proceed slowly as our expert staff acquire knowledge of local conditions. We began with one Deputy Director of Agriculture in addition to the Director. A second, an Indian, has recently been appointed, and the appointment of a third is under contemplation. We may hope that in course of time the staff will permit of demonstrations being given on the lines indicated by the Hon'ble Member, but it cannot be done quite so rapidly as he would like.

"As regards maintaining grazing land in villages, the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das has himself noted that the villagers themselves are opposed to this scheme, but I doubt whether he realizes how strong the opposition is. The truth appears to be that the profits of agriculture at the present time are so great in most districts as compared with the return yielded by the keeping of stock, that the owners of land do not hesitate for a moment to turn their pastures into wheat fields, and this in spite of the fact that they have to get their bullocks from other districts and pay high prices for them. I do not, however, in spite of this share the Hon'ble Member's opinion that we are near a time when there will be great scarcity of cattle. Only a few days ago when riding along the Grand Trunk Road in the Gujrat District, I met a continuous throng of cows, bullocks and buffaloes being driven from the Baisakhi fair of Amritsar and from a smaller fair at Eminabad to be sold in the districts of the Rawalpindi Division and the North-West Frontier Province. There is still in my opinion an abundant supply, and when it does decrease to such an extent as to make the breeding of cattle more profitable than agriculture I have every confidence that the Punjabi agriculturist will be quick to respond and to supply the want.

"The Hon'ble Malik Muhammad Amin Khan and the Hon'ble Sardar Gajjan Singh reverted to the proposal which the former made last year, that re-assessments in old established districts should be more rough and ready than they are at present and should be a matter of bargain and compromise. The idea has a certain fascination, but it presents very great practical difficulties, as I found when I endeavoured, under the orders of the late Lieutenant-Governor, to apply it to the district of Gujrat. The principal difficulty in the way of adopting it is the great unevenness of old assessments as between village and village, which makes it necessary, if the pitch of the new assessment is to be at all uniform, to take a much larger increase in some villages than the rate-

[ *Mr. Diack ; Mr. Thompson.* ]

able enhancement, which is the foundation of the scheme contemplated by the Hon'ble Member. And now that with the excellent maps made at the settlements of 20 and 30 years ago as a basis we find it possible to bring up to date the maps and records of a tahsil, and simultaneously assess its land revenue in a period of 2½ years, I doubt whether there is any need for greater curtailment. With 2½ years given to each tahsil, taking the tahsils in pairs simultaneously, we find that the duration of a settlement is not more than 3½ years for a small district and 4½ years for a larger one. If in addition to that we are able to arrange that the settlement should take place only once in a generation or 30 years, it seems to me that talk of harassment is misplaced.

"As regards the Hon'ble Sardar Daljit Singh's remark on the shrinkage of the water-table in the Jullundur District, I can assure him that it is already receiving the consideration of the Settlement Officer. I do not follow his criticism of the treatment of Jagirdars which is, I think, as sympathetic at the present day as it always has been in the past in the Punjab.

"I welcome the support which the Hon'ble Sadar Gajjan Singh has given us in the policy of reducing the number of village headmen, so that the emoluments of those remaining may be adequate remuneration for the duties they have to discharge. For most of the districts in the Punjab a scheme for the reduction of excessive posts has been drawn up and for the remainder the Settlement Officer is required to make a scheme as it comes under settlement."

**The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson :—**

"Your Honour,—I have not many remarks to make, as the departments of which I am in charge have not been subjected to much criticism. The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal has stated that the budget makes no provision for rural sanitation under the head Medical. I thought this fallacy had been fully exposed at the last meeting. The Hon'ble Member has congratulated the Hon'ble Mr. Mant on the lucidity of his financial statement, but he has apparently not done him the honour to read it, as he would have found under the head 45—Civil Works that 2½ lakhs has been provided for rural sanitation.

"The Hon'ble Ma'lik Muhammad Amin Khan has referred to the need for female medical relief, and he will no doubt be gratified to see that a provision of Rs. 34,000 has been made as a recurring grant to the female medical school at Ludhiana. It is hoped that in future we shall have at any rate a very much larger supply of female Hospital Assistants than we have at the present time.

"The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Khwaja Yusaf Shah has dealt with sanitation and the need of help to municipalities. He will be gratified to learn that the expert assistance, which he desires should be placed at the disposal of all municipalities, will shortly be provided, for His Honour has accepted the principle that in future every municipality with a population of 10,000 persons and an income of Rs. 20,000 shall be provided with an expert Sanitary Inspector.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Currie has animadverted on the insanitary state of Amritsar. This only shows what an enormous field there is before us in regard to sanitation, for there is no town in the Province which has benefitted more by the liberality of Government in recent years in sanitary matters than Amritsar. We have given large grants for filling up *Dhabs* and also for the sewerage scheme, and it is hoped that these and other schemes will have the effect of placing Amritsar, in spite of the natural handicap of its situation, on a level with other cities in the Province in regard to sanitation.



[ *Mr. Thompson.* ]

"The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das has raised a large issue in suggesting that the functions of the Sanitary Board should be widened. Up to the present time the Sanitary Board has been, as I explained at the last meeting, a purely advisory body which gives expert opinion on schemes that are submitted to it. The suggestion will no doubt be taken into consideration, but it would be premature at present to make any definite announcement on the subject. The adoption of the Hon'ble Member's suggestion would apparently mean the establishment of a large Central Sanitary Bureau with its agents in every district and it seems obvious that one of the dangers against which we shall have to guard will be the taking of the initiative out of the hands of Local Bodies. What we want to do as far as possible in matters sanitary as well as in all other matters connected with Local Government is to encourage the spirit of initiative and the spirit of self-reliance in these Local Bodies and to enable them to realise that they do really count for something in the administration of the country, and we shall have to take into consideration very carefully how far the gradual development of these feelings would be impaired if we were to establish what I have called a large Central Sanitary Bureau.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Muhammad Shafi has made some remarks about the delay in fulfilling the promise that has been made with regard to the improvement of the pay and prospects of the clerical establishments in the Province. As one of the members of the Committee, which reported on the clerical establishments, I feel that I can perhaps explain the matter. The fact is that the whole question of improving the prospects of the clerical establishments is bound up with the question of reducing clerical work. The committee was appointed not only to frame proposals for improving the prospects of the clerical staff, but also to take into consideration the possibility of reducing work. With a reduction in the work, it was felt that the staff too might be reduced, and the savings resulting from this might be devoted to the improvement of the pay of those who remained. I do not mean to say that we were limited to such proposals as would only absorb the savings. As a matter of fact, Rs. 1,50,000 have been provided in the present budget for improving the prospects of the subordinate clerical establishments. But I do not think it is quite possible for one without administrative experience to realise what a complicated organism our courts and offices are, and how deep their roots go. We had to examine varying practices, weigh them in the balance and point out where they were wanting. We had to expose administrative superstitions by tracking them to their source and we had to suggest new methods of organisation and combination with a view to reducing work by abolishing, as far as possible, that system of duplication which is the bane of our office system. We had to challenge the wisdom not only of rules and regulations, but even of Acts of legislature. I am sure the Hon'ble Members will realise after this brief explanation of the wide scope of our enquiries that it is not possible for orders to be passed summarily on a report like that which we have presented.

"The Hon'ble Sardar Gajjan Singh has dealt with the question of rural police. He has suggested that rural police should be substituted for chaukidars. This question has been before Government already, but it has been felt that our hands are tied to some extent by the views expressed in no very measured terms by the Police Commission of 1905 in favour of the maintenance of village chaukidara system. The cost of substituting rural police for village chaukidars might very soon amount to something like 33 lakhs per annum. This would increase our provincial expenditure by some 7 per cent., and it is obvious that a recurring charge of this sort cannot be faced by Government without very careful consideration of all the issues involved, and without going very carefully into the question of whether the money cannot be spent more usefully in some other way with the object of effecting the reform which the Hon'ble Member has in view. But I can assure him that the matter is one which will

[ *Mr. Godley.* ]

be very carefully considered, and I hope that it will be decided one way or the other within the course of the next three or four years, but I do not think that the Hon'ble Member can expect any great precipitation in deciding a matter of such importance as the one he has raised."

**The Hon'ble Mr. Godley:—**

"I should like in the first instance to associate myself most cordially with the opinion of Hon'ble Members who have spoken in favour of liberal expenditure on the improvement of education, and I am much obliged to them for their advocacy. But at the same time there seem to be a few misunderstandings which it may be well to clear up. For instance, the Hon'ble Bakshi Sohan Lal seems to think that there has been a reduction of expenditure in this year's budget estimate for education. This, I may explain, is a misunderstanding: I have endeavoured to make it clear that increased recurring expenditure has been provided for in the budget. There is only a slight apparent decrease, owing to the fact that grants for capital expenditure on buildings are being gradually exhausted, and also that a part of the Imperial grant made for educational buildings has this year been transferred to the Public Works Department budget. If the Hon'ble Member will refer to the statement which I made in introducing the budget he will find that I explained this on a former occasion.

"Then we were told by the Hon'ble Mr. Muhammad Shafi that in educational advancement the Punjab stands second to no other province in India, while, on the contrary, the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das thinks that the Punjab educationally is at the lowest rung of the ladder. I find it difficult to reconcile these two statements which point to a misunderstanding as to the position which the Punjab really occupies when compared with other provinces. I do not wish to trouble the Hon'ble Members with a number of educational statistics, because educational statistics, like other statistics, are very misleading; they are often compiled in different ways and mean different things. At the same time it may be well perhaps to give one or two facts showing not how the Punjab stands as compared with the highly advanced countries of Europe, but how it stands as compared with other provinces in India. The statistics given are those of the last quinquennial report, which brings them up to the year 1911-12. I take the figures of that report because a comparison of provinces has been worked out in it.

"In the first place the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das made it, as I understood him, a kind of reproach that the cost of education is higher in this province than in any other province in India. It is a fact that the average cost of educating a pupil is higher in the Punjab than in any other province. It is high because we spend freely on staff and equipment. This, at any rate, is the most reasonable explanation, and it is borne out by the fact that the Punjab has in its primary schools a higher proportion of trained teachers than any other province in India, that the average grant-in-aid to secondary schools is the highest in India, and that more is being spent yearly on the up-keep of schools generally. The cost of primary schools in the Punjab has very considerably risen during recent years, and it now ranks second in India, next to the corresponding figure in Bombay. Hon'ble Members will, I think, admit that the fact that we spend a great deal on schools is not necessarily a cause for criticism or complaint. The point is, of course, to see whether we get value in return. One of the chief reasons for the difference in cost is that in the Punjab the great majority of primary schools are board schools and upper primary schools, that is, to say, they give a full course of primary instruction, whereas in some other provinces, for instance, the United Provinces, the majority of the schools are lower primary schools, giving a course of only 3 or 4 years instead of 5 or 6 years.

[ *Mr. Godley ; Sardar Gajjan Singh.* ]

"About 20 per cent. of school pupils in primary classes are in the upper primary stage of education in the Punjab. The corresponding percentage in Madras is less than 6, in Bengal less than 7, and in the United Provinces and Central Provinces it is about 14; in other words, the duration of school life is comparatively long in this province. That means that less pupils are taken away from school early, and that there are more opportunities for completing the primary-school course.

"The position as regards educational advance is briefly this. It is of course common knowledge that there are large tracts and large communities which are scarcely touched by the educational movement, that the number of children under education is smaller than in the older provinces, where education had more time to develop, and that there is a great deal more to be done in the way of extension of primary education. At the same time there is no reason to be discouraged by the figures given in the last quinquennial report. The advance of education statistically is as good in this province as in other provinces or better. The percentage of increase in the Punjab during the quinquennium in respect of boys receiving primary education was over 30, a percentage greater than that in any other province except Madras, which had an increase of about 33 per cent. When the quinquennium 1907-12 began, this province was behind all other provinces in India in respect of attendance in educational institutions. Now it ranks higher than the United Provinces, but below others.

"Another Hon'ble Member remarked that there were not sufficient Anglo-Vernacular schools, and that more should be done to provide opportunities for the study of English, especially in rural schools. I should like to refer here to the figures regarding Anglo-Vernacular education in the Punjab as compared with those of other provinces. The proportion of boys in Anglo-Vernacular schools who are receiving secondary education is the highest in India. In every 59 boys of school-going age in the Punjab one is in the secondary stage of an English-teaching school, whereas in the United Provinces the proportion is 1 in 127. The Punjab has nearly as many high schools as the United Provinces which have more than double the population, and about three times as many high schools as the Central Provinces. The number of pupils in the high classes of high schools is greater in the Punjab than in the United Provinces, and there are more trained teachers. In round numbers there are 56,000 pupils in the Punjab learning English, 53,000 in the United Provinces, and 19,000 in the Central Provinces. The Punjab has as many Arts Colleges as Bombay, and is not far behind Bombay in the number of students. The proportion of Punjab students living in hostels, I may also mention incidentally, is the highest in India."

The Hon'ble Sardar Gajjan Singh :—"I was speaking of the rural population."

The Hon'ble Mr. Godley :—

"You would like to see English-teaching schools in rural areas increased. I am only pointing out that as regards Anglo-Vernacular education generally, statistics show that it is well advanced in the Punjab. I need not multiply instances to show that, as far as statistics count, the Punjab is not at present the most backward province in India. It is backward as regards the extension of primary education, not as regards secondary education."

"I am quite in accord with the wishes of the Hon'ble Sir P. C. Chatterjee for the extension of libraries. Another Hon'ble Member expressed his interest in industrial education. We are trying to encourage industrial schools by means of grants."

[ Mr. Godley : Mr. Mant. ]

" There is another misconception which I may allude to. The Hon'ble Sardar Daljit Singh referred to the provision for grants-in-aid in the budget, which he seemed to think were intended only for schools already in existence. Grants to local bodies are made not merely for existing schools, but to enable these bodies to open new schools. The system in the Punjab is to pay local bodies about two-thirds of the cost of all Vernacular primary schools, whether new or old. It is the only province which has adopted this system.

" In this connection I may observe with regard to educational expenditure that although it is very pleasant to have in any one year a great windfall, an unexpected supply of money which it is not always easy to spend, it is very much more satisfactory to have some assurance that the supply of money for education will be a gradually increasing one, not given by fits and starts, so that a consistent policy of development may be rendered possible. Hon'ble Members will doubtless have noticed that educational expenditure has very greatly increased during the last two or three years, since the large grants made by the Government of India for various educational purposes. These grants are partly, as I have explained before, capital grants, and the same rate of increase in educational expenditure cannot be expected every year, but I sincerely trust that there will be a regular increase."

#### The Hon'ble Mr. Mant:—

" I have to thank practically all the non-official members who have spoken for the kind way in which they have received the budget. Perhaps the most welcome sign of general approval has been the absence of any detailed criticisms which leaves me very little to reply to. We have had an interesting discussion, but it has been mainly concerned with administrative questions having very little bearing on the budget. I don't propose to go into these questions because my function in regard to them is mainly that of a break. It is perhaps owing to the financial break that we find Provincial patriots like the Hon'ble Mr. Muhammad Shafi lamenting that we are behind other provinces in some respects. I am afraid this is bound to happen at times. But I would suggest that when he is taunted on this by his friends in the United Provinces he should try to discover something in which we are advanced. Perhaps our financial situation would give him a sense of superiority.

" At any rate I propose only to deal with a few financial questions. I will therefore refrain from pointing out the obvious political objections to the proposal put forward by the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das that Government should make grants to all religious bodies. From the financial point of view, considering the keenness of religious rivalry in this province, I shudder to think of the competition there would be for these grants, each body trying to go one better than the other and screw a little more out of the Finance Member. I am afraid I cannot promise any support to a proposal of that kind. The same Hon'ble Member referred to Government grants for roads. I must say I was surprised to hear any suggestions of dissatisfaction at this year's grant for roads. Up to about three years ago we gave District Boards 3 lakhs a year; in 1910 this was raised to 4 lakhs. Last year we gave a temporary increase of 2 lakhs, and this year we have raised the permanent grant to 6 lakhs and provided an extra 10 lakhs for non-recurring grants. The fact that the Hon'ble Member now suggests that the provision is insufficient just shows how demoralizing is the system of doles. The law imposes on the district fund the obligation of maintaining district roads, and it seems to me that it was time it was recognised that Government grants are only auxiliary and that the main responsibility must rest on the district fund. We give them assistance: I must say I thought it was liberal enough, but we cannot take the whole responsibility off their shoulders.

[ *Mr. Mant ; His Honour the President.* ]

"The Hon'ble Nawab Bahram Khan has brought forward the sad case of Dera Ghazi Khan. I would remind him that we have already done something for the new town. To begin with we had to write off a balance of the loan due from the old Municipality of Dera Ghazi Khan which amounted to nearly 2 lakhs. Then we spent Rs. 1,80,000 on the acquisition of the land for the new town. A certain amount of this land was sold for building sites and nearly 1 lakh was realised. We made that money over to the Notified Area Committee for local purposes. We have also spent about a lakh-and-a-half chiefly on water-supply. I don't say that nothing more will be done. In fact I understand that there is a good deal more that still needs to be done. We recently received an application from local officers in which they asked for a grant of nearly 2 lakhs for roads in the new town. I cannot say what the answer will be as it has not been fully examined, but I can assure the Hon'ble Nawab Sahib that Government does recognise that in a new town like Dera Ghazi Khan there is a special need of Government assistance, and that the needs of the town will be sympathetically dealt with.

"I don't think I need enter into a discussion on the proposal made by the Hon'ble Malik Muhammad Amin Khan to limit the rate of interest charged on money borrowed by zamindars. That is a very big question, almost requiring a treatise on the principles of political economy which I propose to spare the Council at this hour.

"I turn now to the question raised by the Hon'ble Mr. Muhammad Shafi regarding our balances. He rightly said that high balances were an indication of bad finance. I think I have said this myself before now. At any rate I admit it is true, and I think the Hon'ble Member knows that I have for some time been trying to devise a means of investing these balances in a suitable manner. I understand my Hon'ble friend is not suggesting that we should adopt the only other alternative open to us, namely, to squander the money. Therefore it only remains for us to try to invest it, and as I said in my Memorandum or when introducing the financial statement last month, we are still in correspondence with the Government of India on this subject, and I hope that before the next financial statement is presented to the Council a considerable change will have been effected in this direction."

#### **His Honour the President:—**

"Gentlemen,—It is a great satisfaction to me at the first budget discussion of this Council over which I have the honour to preside to observe that the dominant note in the discussion is one of approval of our financial policy generally and congratulations on the prosperous state of our provincial finances. That prosperity is of comparatively recent growth. It has been steadily built up within the last few years, as the result of better harvests and steady development and by the exertions of my distinguished predecessor. Much of the credit is due to our Finance Member, Mr. Mant, who has now for several years watched carefully over our Financial administration and presided over the deliberations of the Finance Committee. The general approval accorded to the budget for the ensuing year is a striking testimony to the care, knowledge and thoroughness with which the Finance Committee have done their work. They are entitled to our gratitude and to our congratulations on the fact that the budget has passed the Council without any material modification, and has been similarly accepted by the Government of India. The Finance Committee this year had the stupendous task of allotting Rs. 4,97,00,000 for provincial expenditure,—a sum surpassing all previous records. That their proposals in all major matters have received the support of the Council and have not been challenged in any material respect here to-day is, as I have already said, a proof of the thoroughness with which they have done their duty. You have heard at the last meeting and you have heard here again to-day as the estimates of the various depart-

[ *His Honour the President.* ]

ments came under discussion, every branch of the administration is in a position to benefit by our growing prosperity. In every department, whether education, sanitation, medical relief, police, grants to local bodies for local objects, we have been in a position to carry on and to extend the programme of steady development which was undertaken in this province a few years ago. The indications for the financial year which has just begun are on the whole very favourable. Excepting for a portion of the south-eastern districts, where the harvest is short, the prospects for the rest of the province are extremely favourable. The harvest now on the ground, given fine weather to reap and bring it in, is perhaps one of the best the Punjab has ever seen. For the next harvest we have to depend mainly on the coming monsoon. The monsoon is always an uncertain factor in the Punjab, and all that we can do therefore at this stage is to put our trust in Providence and push on our canals. These canals, as we know, are now the backbone of our prosperity. We look to them to overcome the deficiency of rainfall, and we do not look in vain. In fact, in no part of India do canals play a greater rôle, or a more beneficent one than in this Province. I will quote to you a few figures. Last year from an area of  $24\frac{1}{2}$  million acres crops were raised in the Province. Out of that area  $11\frac{1}{2}$  millions were irrigated from all sources. Of that  $11\frac{1}{2}$  millions,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  millions were irrigated by the canals, valued, I think, at over 30 crores, or ten times our total land revenue. These figures show what the canals have done in the past to enhance the prosperity of this Province. We have also had during the last few weeks a striking testimony of what the canal extension, now approaching completion, will do in the same direction. You have had the Lower Bari Doab scheme briefly explained to you by the Hon'ble Messrs. Mant and Maynard, and, as they have told you, that will bring under irrigation an area of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  million acres which is now all barren waste. That land a few years ago was worth at the outside Rs 10 an acre. It is now about to be irrigated by a perennial canal. We auctioned, as you know, 20,000 acres a few weeks ago to test its value and to give facilities to capitalists seeking a suitable investment. The average price realised was Rs. 275, and the purchasers, I am told, were very largely zamindars of the old colonies who had made their profits from their existing canal colonies and who decided that the best use to which they could put those profits was to purchase more land in the new canal colony. It is not, however, I can assure you, the policy of Government to work the Lower Bari Doab Canal or any other canal on purely commercial lines. If that were its policy, it would put up most of the area to auction and would find ready purchasers at high prices. The land in the tract in question, as in the case of the Lower Chenab Canal, is mainly the property of Government, and it is the desire of Government to utilise this magnificent asset for the benefit of the Province as a whole. To show how solicitous Government is that every important class and interest should share in this asset, I quote the details of the distribution. Out of 1,192,000 acres 40,000 are reserved for irrigated forests, a scheme which I hope will do something to meet the wishes of the Hon'ble Members who have pointed out the difficulties arising from the increasing demand for fuel. One lakh and twenty-five thousand acres are to be sold by auction, thereby providing a suitable investment for capitalists. For regimental farms, for special agricultural objects such as hay farms, horse-breeding farms, cattle farms—the famous Montgomery cattle—and farms for agricultural experiments,—for all these objects an area of 100,000 acres has been reserved. Forty thousand acres have been reserved to compensate expropriated owners and those who have lost most of their holdings by deluvion land. These classes deserve the special consideration of Government. An area of 30,000 acres has been set aside for depressed classes, and we have invited the co-operation of all communities who are anxious to raise these classes in helping us to make the experiment a success. For reward grants an area of 22,000 acres has been reserved. For peasants

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of congested districts an area of 80,000 acres has been reserved. Finally, for peasant colonists as a body, 680,000 acres have been set aside. Part of this will be held on service conditions, about 175,000 acres, and in that area proprietary rights cannot be acquired. In the rest of the area allotted to peasant grantees occupancy rights can be acquired on fulfilment of certain conditions after 10 years and thereafter the proprietary rights can be obtained on easy terms by payment of instalments spread over 20 or 30 years. In the same way an area of 75,000 acres has been reserved for grants to members of the hereditary landed gentry of the Province, a class which has always stood the Government in good stead and which has not progressed as rapidly as other classes in recent years. I mention these details not because they are directly connected with the budget, but to show to you the anxiety and care which Government takes in disposing of this great national asset so as to benefit every considerable interest of this country.

"Now, Gentlemen, I must turn aside from the pleasing vision of the Lower Bari Doab Canal, which in a few years is going to scatter plenty o'er a smiling land to the more prosaic features of the budget. I need not enter into many details because, as the Hon'ble the Finance Member told us and as the remarks of Hon'ble Members have shown, the financial proposals have met with general approval. We begin the year with a balance of 162 lakhs, and if the conditions are normal and if we succeed in spending all we have budgeted for, we shall close with a surplus of 132 lakhs. The question, however, arises, as has been very pertinently put by certain Hon'ble Members, what shall we do with our surpluses, and the Hon'ble Mr. Mant has explained what we propose to do. We are now in correspondence with the Government of India, and I trust that before the next meeting of the Finance Committee we shall be in a position to say that we have invested the surplus, perhaps to the extent of one crore, so as to bring in an annual recurring assignment which will be available for the ever-growing needs of the province.

"So far, Gentlemen, as to the general financial situation. As regards details. The criticisms and suggestions that have been offered for increased expenditure in various directions have, I think, been satisfactorily met by the remarks of the members in charge of the estimates of the departments concerned. To take the department of Education, in which some critics complain we are moving too slowly. It will, I think, be sufficient to point out that while in 1910 we spent from Provincial Funds only 18½ lakhs we propose in the present year to spend 42 lakhs including Imperial grants.

"I will now refer to a few other matters. In the first place since the last meeting we have lost the services of one of our most able and energetic members, Rai Bahadur Mr. Shadi Lal, who has been promoted to the Chief Court of the province, where we hope his services will long be available for the benefit of the administration. In losing him we are glad to see that his place has been taken by a distinguished predecessor of his in the Chief Court bench, Sir P. C. Chatterjee. His presence here will, I am sure, lend weight and dignity to our deliberations.

"I notice in the proceedings a resolution by the Hon'ble Mr. Muhammad Shafi to which I will refer in anticipation. That resolution aims at raising the status of certain lower orders of Society, *viz.*, the mendicant class. I only refer to it here to emphasise the fact that in other directions Government has already taken similar action. We recently appointed two expert officers, Rai Bahadur Hari Kishen Kaul and Mr. Tomkins of the Punjab Police, to make a thorough investigation into the conditions of the criminal tribes, whether settled or nomadic, and they have put forward proposals on broader grounds than have yet been attempted for the reformation of these tribes by bringing them under civilising influences, by providing them with

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the means of livelihood and thus weaning them from their criminal habits, and converting these who are now the pests of society into useful and self-supporting members thereof. To effect this object we have invoked the assistance of the various religious and philanthropic societies of this province, and we hope they will respond to our appeal. The subject, I need hardly tell you, is one which bristles with difficulties. Its realization is still in the far future, and in dealing with it Government needs the practical support and assistance of all who are interested in the elevation of their fellow-men.

"One matter which is the subject of very special appeal is the position of Dera Ghazi Khan. Its cause has been pleaded in eloquent and flowing Urdu by my friend the Hon'ble Nawab and has been dealt with by the Hon'ble Mr. Mant. As the Hon'ble Nawab has told us, I took an early opportunity of visiting Dera Ghazi Khan and seeing for myself what the position is there. I heard so much of its difficulties that perhaps the position was slightly better than what I expected to find. At the same time I agree with the Hon'ble Nawab that much has still to be done by Government to supplement local effort and to place the Municipality of Dera Ghazi Khan and the District Board, both of which bodies have been made bankrupt by the destruction of the old city, in a sound financial position. So far as the Hon'ble Mr. Mant has told us, we have spent a great deal of money, but many wants still require special attention. While there I sanctioned a proposal to construct a High School that will cost about a lakh of rupees. I also sanctioned, on Colonel MacLagan's recommendation, a grant for still further increasing the water-supply. The extension of the Kutchery and the construction of Judicial buildings have since been approved, also the construction of residences for officers; so that all immediate needs with which the Government is in a position to deal are, as far as possible, met. The great difficulty in the case of Dera Ghazi Khan is that till a supply of canal water is made available for irrigation the city cannot be expected to flourish, and the position is this. The inhabitants of the Indus Valley call the Indus river their father (Abba Sind). In the case of Dera Ghazi Khan "Father Indus" has been a very cruel parent. In the first place he swallowed the old, flourishing and historic city of Dera Ghazi Khan by encroaching on the western bank. Having achieved this result, Father Indus sulkily retired to the eastern bank and thereby hindered the development of the new city. Had the river remained on the western bank it would have been fairly easy to bring a high level canal to irrigate Dera Ghazi Khan and its environments, but the retreat of the river to the eastern bank has rendered that task one of immense difficulty. However, our Irrigation Engineers, who rarely fail, are now endeavouring to cope with this serious problem, and I hope their efforts will be crowned with success. I can again repeat the Hon'ble Mr. Mant's assurance to the Nawab Sahib that the claims of Dera Ghazi Khan on the Government are strong. No district in the Punjab can boast of Chiefs and people more loyal and more devoted to the Government. That loyalty has been recently shown by the courageous manner in which they repelled a raid of Mahsuds and overwhelmed the raiders, I believe, to a man. Government therefore recognises the claims of the population of the district and the municipality to special treatment in the calamity which has overtaken them and is ready to meet them to a reasonable extent.

"One matter of importance which I should like to say a word about is that of criminal administration. It has been touched on by my friend Sardar Daljit Singh and one or two other members. It would be a great pleasure to me if I were in a position to tell you that serious crime is on the decrease. I fear, however, that I cannot as yet make any positive statement to that effect. However, I agree with the Hon'ble Sardar Sahib that indications are more hopeful now than they have been for some years past. Tho



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Police and the Magistrates in the first place are more alive to their responsibilities, and most of all, as the Sardar Sahib has told us, public opinion in many quarters is beginning to wake up to the need of supporting the cause of law and order. The result is that we are beginning to be more successful in coping with the crime that occurs. We have not yet succeeded in reducing the volume of crime, but we are more successful in coping with the criminal, and as the conviction gains ground that punishment swift and stern awaits the criminal, we may count on the steady diminution of crime. You heard at the last meeting of the Council of measures which Government has already undertaken or has in contemplation to discharge more satisfactorily its elementary duty of maintaining law and order and of protecting life and property. Government will persevere in that policy and also in the policy of securing the co-operation of the people and of their heads in its efforts to cope successfully with crime. In some recent instances that co-operation has been readily forthcoming, and that is perhaps the most reassuring feature in a situation that is undoubtedly serious in the Punjab to-day.

"It was with regret I heard from an Hon'ble Member that the relations between the Hindu and Muhammadan communities are still very strained. I do not admit that the situation is generally worse; in many places I am glad to observe an improvement, but I agree with him that it constitutes a menace to social progress, and, as I have repeatedly pointed out, is a serious hindrance to the administration. With reference to his suggestion that the Government should endeavour to deal with the situation by establishing Conciliation Boards partly composed of local officials, my view is that where serious causes of friction exist, the local leaders of the two communities should approach Government, or preferably the local authorities, with a view to devising means for an amicable settlement. The reconciliation is likely to be more thorough and permanent if the initiative is taken by the people concerned.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Diack has dealt fully with the suggestions for long term settlements. The Government has already accepted and given effect to the policy of fixing a 30 years' term in districts, which are fully or almost fully developed, and where no serious alteration of agricultural conditions is probable. In other districts where, owing to new developments, or the existence of a large margin for expansion, a shorter term is fixed, conditions are carefully investigated at the end of the term, and if there have been no important changes the term can and will be extended.

"But I would point out that the shorter term where imposed is intended to benefit the zamindars as much as the Government. In many districts agricultural progress is unequal. In the Central Punjab the canal-irrigated tracts tend to prosper at the expense of the riverain, or well-irrigated, areas, and in more than one case it has been found desirable at the reassessment to lighten the burdens of the latter while taking a reasonable increase of revenue from the former. The shorter term in such cases facilitates equal treatment, and it will also be apparent that such cases could not be adequately dealt with by the rough-and-ready method of assessment which some Hon'ble Members have suggested.

"On the whole, we may congratulate ourselves on the steady growth in the prosperity of the agricultural population.

"No doubt certain parts of the Province are more favoured than others, and I have listened with sympathetic interest to the Hon'ble Malik Muhammad Amin, who represents the dry districts of the North-West, on the subject of agricultural indebtedness. I agree with what the Hon'ble Mr. Mant has said regarding the difficulty of the further interference with private contract that the regulation of the rate of interest would involve. At any rate, before

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such drastic measures are taken into consideration, we have to see whether a remedy can be supplied by existing agencies. The Co-operative Credit Societies in the Central districts have already worked wonders in restoring to impoverished agriculturists their mortgaged holdings, their independence, and their self-respect. The movement has so far spread but slowly in the Muhammadan districts of the West. But vigorous efforts are now being made by the Hon'ble Member and others interested in the salvation of the zamindars to establish it, and Government is giving every assistance to their efforts. I am sanguine that the results will be beneficial.

"I observe that the elevation of the Chief Court of the Province to the status of a High Court has again been urged by most of the non-official members who have addressed the Council. As I informed the Council at the last meeting when the Punjab Courts Bill was passed, I was not in a position to make any announcement on the subject, which is at present under discussion between the Local Government and the Government of India. At the same time I repeat now, what I said then, that I note the general feeling which the Hon'ble Members gave expression to on behalf of themselves and on behalf of the outside public, that this elevation was desirable and natural. That is a matter to which we shall give due consideration when the time comes to formulate proposals. It has to be considered in many aspects, not only from the point of view of Government and of the administration of justice, but also with reference to questions of Court fees, Procedure, Constitution, and these matters are now the subject of careful investigation.

"I believe this is the first occasion on which the creation of an Executive Council in the Province has been raised in this Council. It has come upon me rather as a surprise, and apparently has been inspired rather by a desire to follow what has been adopted or is said to be contemplated in other Provinces, than by any arguments justifying the proposal on its merits, or as called for by the circumstances of this Province.

"Hon'ble Members will understand that the matter is one in discussing which a Lieutenant-Governor must feel some restraint and delicacy. But I venture to say it is one which should be decided entirely on other than personal or service considerations, and solely with reference to the interests of the administration. The people of this Province have from the start been habituated to regard the Chief Commissioner or the Lieutenant-Governor as the sole head of, and in the last degree responsible for, the administration of the Province. The Province has progressed and prospered under that system in a manner which can stand comparison with any other Province or Presidency, whether under an Executive Council or not. Apart from the Presidencies, the Provinces in which Executive Councils have been established have about double our population, and the necessity for relieving the head of the Province by giving him colleagues is therefore greater than here.

"If it could be shown that the present administration of the Province suffers from certain defects, and that the addition of an Executive Council would remove those defects, then the matter might come within the range of practical politics. In the middle of the 18th century, when political controversies and religious discussions were almost as rife as they are in India to-day, a poet and philosopher summed up the situation in the following verses:—

"For forms of government let fools contest,  
Whate'er is best administered is best,  
For modes of faith, let graceless zealots fight,  
He can't be wrong whose life is in the right."

[ *His Honour the President.* ]

For the present, I think, we have more pressing and practical matters to deal with, and matters which the administration in its present form is, I hope, capable of tackling.

"Gentlemen, at the first meeting of this Council, at which it was my privilege to preside in September last, I expressed the hope that while reasonable criticism and free discussion would be encouraged, our deliberations should continue to be marked by a spirit of good sense and mutual toleration which would conduce to the healthy and progressive development of the Province in which we are all equally interested. I am glad to think that the anticipation has been steadily realised, and a signal proof that it has is to be found in our deliberations here to-day. The result of these deliberations proves that we are all at one in matters of policy. We may differ as regards details, but we are all at one as regards main principles of our policy, whether that policy is political, social, moral or educational.

"During the last year in the sphere of legislation we passed two important Acts, the Excise and the Punjab Courts Acts. The former will, I hope, do a good deal to strengthen the cause of temperance reform, and the latter will place our judicial system on a sounder and more regular basis.

"In regard to general administration, the questions which have been put and the discussions which have been raised in this Council have given the members and the public they represent a full opportunity for bringing to the notice of Government any defects and anomalies in the administration. Those representations are welcomed, and are most valuable to Government as they afford it an opportunity of explaining and justifying its policy, and of bringing that policy into harmony with the needs of the Province as a whole. If Government does not always move in the direction or at the pace which certain Hon'ble Members or certain sections of the outside public desire, that is not due to any hostility to their ideals. The administration is in sympathy with all practical ideals for the benefit of the country which are consistent with loyalty to the Crown and the maintenance of the Government. But Government in encouraging progress, whether political, moral or material, must regulate the pace not according to the wishes of impatient idealists, to whom I would say in the words of Burke—

"Remember that innovation is not necessarily reformation"—

Government must regulate the pace for the community as a whole, and its aim in setting the pace must be to strike the happy mean which suits the backward, the slow moving and the conservative classes who constitute after all the majority of the population, as well as the advanced thinkers who, in pursuing (perhaps too rapidly) the political ideas of the West, are apt to ignore the rooted dislike of most of their fellow countrymen to hasty change and sudden innovation. The task of Government is, I say, to reconcile and to harmonise those divergent and often conflicting views. But when "those in front cry forward and those behind cry back" you can imagine how difficult is the position for those who have to direct and control the movement. These difficulties are perhaps not fully understood and fully appreciated by our outside critics. But in these days, I am glad to say, the difficulties are lightened by the existence of the Council as at present constituted. That constitution enables the Government to ascertain the views not only of the great landed aristocracy and of the sturdy peasant proprietors who constitute so marked a feature of our province, but also of the large and growing educated middle class and of the University and the learned professions. Through these representatives we can justly claim to be in touch with every class and every interest in this Province. But, gentlemen, when I say every class and every interest I omit one. There is one class that stands outside, that is, the class composed of the Extremists and the Anarchists, the class that desires to accomplish their desperate end of sub-

[ *His Honour the President.* ]

verting authority by open force, by secret assassination, by the bomb and the pistol, and by the more insidious but equally dangerous weapons of intimidation and misrepresentation. I do not allude to judicial enquiries which are now pending regarding particular outrages because they are under the consideration of the courts. But apart from them it would be idle to disguise the fact that this class, though insignificant in numbers, has been striving with extraordinary persistence for some time to gain a footing in this province,—a province which has never hitherto had a stain on its record of manly loyalty to the British Crown. Their plan of campaign is to work on the credulous minds of the young and the ignorant, to sap their loyalty, to poison their minds against Government by means of seditious pamphlets imported from outside, by persistent misrepresentations in a certain section of the Vernacular Press within and without the province, by appeals to race feelings and religious prejudices, by every dishonest and malicious device of which perverted ingenuity is capable. Gentlemen, this anarchical movement which, like the wolf masquerading in sheep's clothing, often assumes the disguise of patriotism and the cloak of religion in order to disarm suspicion has, I am glad to say, so far made little progress in our Punjab. But its presence here, even in its limited form, constitutes a great menace to the community. The Government is, I can assure you, determined to stamp it out before it brings ruin and disaster to those whom it entraps (often ignorant youths of lofty ideals, but lacking in balance and commonsense) and before it brings disgrace and misery on their families.

"Government itself has little to fear from these machinations, but the good name and the peaceful progress of this province will be seriously imperilled by the spread of this movement. Hence Government appeals to all those who have the interests of the community at heart, to set their faces completely against these maligning influences, to come down from the fence and enter into the arena, and to take a man's part in combating the forces of sedition and disorder, which only defeat the object which the promoters have in view, and retard and imperil real progress. I need hardly remind you, Gentlemen, that in the case of political crime as of ordinary crime the chief sufferer is not the Government against whom it professes to be directed, but the community among whom it emanates. Government can and will repress such crime, and the influences which now foster and encourage it, by all the means at its disposal, and those means are many and potent, but the process may be attended with much misery and much hardship to individuals. The success of Government will be more speedy, and there will be less necessity to resort to stern measures of coercion if the great mass of loyal people will do their duty. It is hardly necessary for me perhaps to indicate to them what their duty is.

"The atmosphere of this Province is naturally a pure, open and healthy one. The germ of sedition does not readily thrive and spread in such an atmosphere. Hence those who desire to promote sedition have to create an unnatural and artificial atmosphere favourable to the propagation of the poison with which they desire to infect the community. The most effective means they have chosen for creating this artificial atmosphere are secret seditious societies and meetings, openly seditious pamphlets which are steadily circulated in schools, colleges and elsewhere to corrupt young and immature minds, veiled sedition in certain sections of the Vernacular Press which aims at misleading an ignorant and credulous public. Therefore knowing what the movement is, knowing what its aims are, and knowing what its methods are, the way to counteract them is obviously as follows. I would say to all who have the welfare of the Province at heart, that they join together in actively combating the circulation of seditious literature, they should set their faces against the attempt of certain sections of the Press to misrepresent the policy of Government and stir up religious and

race feeling. They should watch carefully the influences to which their boys are being subjected in schools and colleges at an impressionable age so that the rising generation should be brought up not to pursue false and pernicious political ideals, but to respect true progress and to cherish the time-honoured institution of family and religion. I would venture now to quote to you the advice recently given in an article in the "Oriental Review" by a Ruling Chief—a Mahratta Brahmin, one of the most enlightened and wise his country can show—to his countrymen in the Deccan. He remonstrated with the Extremists in the following words:—

"The Extremists seem to be possessed with the idea that they ought to sacrifice their own interests for the interests of their country, and as far as the idea goes it is excellent. But the interest of the country does not lie in disorder and anarchism; it lies in peaceful, strong and civilised Government. In seeking after some imaginary good a few members of the Indian community have done tangible harm to the community as a whole. I do not for a moment suggest that they should not be patriotic. They would not be true to themselves and the education they are receiving under the British Government if they were not so. What I mean to convey is that they ought to look to the duty they owe to their parents and their family before they devote themselves to the work of benefiting the country at large. Not only this, but they will soon come to realise that it is to their interest to go with the Government and not against it. There is no room in India for people who deliberately set themselves to thwart the authority of Government. The continuance of British rule and development and advancement of the country are synonymous terms."

"He finally sums up as follows:—

"He who is a traitor to the Government is also a traitor to his country, and this fact is slowly but clearly being brought home to the malcontents."

"Gentlemen, it is difficult to add anything to the sentiments expressed in the quotation which I have read. It appears to me to sum up the position from the point of view of the inhabitants of this country as well as from the point of view of Government."

"I have spoken at considerable length and perhaps with more freedom than I had intended. My justification is that I always desire to take the people into the confidence of Government, and I may not have an opportunity of speaking to you and through you to the people you represent for some months to come: and, secondly, I wish to secure your co-operation and that of all those who have the real interests of this Province at heart in maintaining the fair name of the Punjab as the most loyal, as it is perhaps the most prosperous, province of the great Indian Empire. The Punjab was included in that Empire 66 years ago, when it was then the poorest and the most backward. To-day, as the result of the close association of its virile and enterprising and loyal population with what I think I may claim to be a sympathetic and enlightened administration, the Punjab can justly claim to be one of the most progressive parts of the Indian Empire. We all desire that that prosperity and progress should continue. Its continuance depends, to quote the words I have just cited to you, on the maintenance of a peaceful, strong and civilised Government. The British Government in any case will continue to be civilised: it will continue to be strong. But its peaceful progress will be best assured by that close co-operation of the people and the Government which has effected so much for the Punjab in the past and which I am confident is destined to accomplish even greater results in the future. The poisonous germ of sedition is but of recent growth, and has yet infected but a small area. By now thoroughly eradicating it from the soil of this Province we shall maintain the lofty reputation of the Punjab for manly loyalty and remove the most serious obstacles for the uninterrupted progress of the Province."

[Mr. Muhammad Shafi.]

## RESOLUTION ON THE PROBLEM OF BEGGARY.

**The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Shafi:—**

"Your Honour,—In these days when a tidal wave of political excitement is passing over the East and the West, when men's minds are fascinated by the all-absorbing panorama of a universal political ferment, there is a great danger of important social and other problems, a satisfactory solution of which is equally indispensable to the healthy development of communities, being utterly neglected to the detriment of mankind. Unless social progress keeps pace with political evolution, unless communities realize that without an advance all along the line it is impossible to reach the Olympian heights which they so ardently desire to climb, national regeneration will remain but a Utopian dream. This is more particularly true of a country like India which, while passing through a transitional stage, must present to the mind of the practical reformer many social and other problems of transcendental importance demanding suitable action by all concerned in bringing about the welfare and happiness of 315 millions of God's creatures. And, in respect of many of these problems, active co-operation between the Government and the people is absolutely essential if the end we all have equally in view is to be realized to the mutual satisfaction of the rulers and the ruled. A proper solution of what may be called the Beggary Question is one of these problems with reference to which, I venture to think, co-operation between the State and the subject-races is absolutely essential. The beneficial results of a successful tackling of this great evil are so obvious as to need no detailed discussion at my hands.

"According to the latest Census returns, there are, in this Province, 6,72,845 beggars in an 'actual population' of 2,41,87,750 souls. In other words, every forty-second person you come across in this fertile 'Land of Five Rivers' is one who, instead of leading the healthy life of a self-respecting citizen, is a veritable nuisance to the circle in which he moves. This is a state of things which neither our Government nor we ourselves can be proud of and is calculated to give rise, in the mind of a visitor to this country, to an impression regarding the poverty of our people which those who have a closer knowledge of the prevailing conditions know to be absolutely unjustifiable.

"Your Honour, the vast majority of these beggars, who are the pests of our urban as well as rural areas, are, if they only would, capable of maintaining themselves by honest means. But they intentionally give the go-by to various means of livelihood which lie at their very doors. Over and over again I have personally urged upon healthy-looking beggars the desirability of earning an honest livelihood, at the same time, offering employment to give them the necessary chance. 'But begging is our hereditary occupation', is what, in the majority of cases, I have been told in reply. Those who are well acquainted with the reasons which underlie the existing state of things can easily divide this abnormally large army of beggars, who trade upon the bounty or the milky credulity of our people, into the various classes to which they really belong. Beside the proud hereditary beggars whose number is fairly large and who invariably die possessed of small fortunes which, in the hands of provident investors, could be of immense benefit to the material progress of the country, there are the scouts of the dacoits and thieves who go about from door to door marking the lie of the land and noting desirable houses. On the conclusion of their morning and evening rounds, they report at the head-quarters all the information they have collected during the day and, in this manner, render valuable help to that class of rogues and thieves who are the curse of this Province and a terror to the law-abiding citizen. There are the wandering Gypsies—*tapriwalas*, *bhedkut* and others—who train their children almost from infancy for this 'occupation', whose wives go about with little children in their arms pretending to be widows whose husbands have recently died and whose children run after your carriages when you are

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out driving and accost you along the roads when you go out for a walk. A lonely traveller, male or female, passing along the way-side camp of these Gypsies on meeting them when they are on the move, is robbed of every thing he is possessed of and, now and then, even children are kidnapped to be brought up in the life which these vagabonds themselves revel in. There are, again, the various classes of militant beggars—the *Gurzmar* with his iron-covered *Gurzi*, the *Suthra* with his double *dandas*, the *Sarbangi* with his human skull, and others of the same kidney—who, when rebuffed, will *dharna maro* in front of the shop or the house of the person who has dared to rebel against what really amounts to extortion rather than begging and will go to indescribable lengths in order to snatch alms from unwilling members of the Indian society. Again, there is the indolent beggar who can but will not work and, among others, goes about as a *Bharai* with his drum or a *Lalli* with his jingling bells round his ankles, pestering people until they are compelled to get rid of him by acting on the maxim '*Dahan-i-Sag ba lugma dokhta beh*'. And there is another class of wandering mendicants, Hindu and Muhammadan, deserving of special mention who live upon the milky credulity of a section of our society and, sometimes carry on mischief on various kinds which it is not necessary for me to describe here to-day. This is the class of men who go about masquerading as long-robed semi-religious faqirs—cheating people by making false representations as to their origin and circumstances, or as saffron-robed *Sadhus* who, without being members of a religious order, elbow out the *bona fide* traveller from *Dharmshalas* and other places built really for his comfort and travel from one end of the country to the other committing mischiefs of all kinds. The majority of the beggars swarming our towns and villages are men who have no real cause to lead the life of mendicants, the number of those who, because of physical disability or other justifiable cause, are forced to go abegging being comparatively small.

"Your Honour, the existence of a state of things in which 1-42nd portion of our entire population constitutes not only a veritable nuisance to the people of this province but also, not infrequently, forms a source of mischief to the cause of law and order, is, in the highest degree, detrimental to the best interests both of the State and the subject-races. The continued existence of such deplorable conditions is not only utterly unjustifiable, but is opposed to the principles as well as the spirit of both the Hindu and the Musalman religions. In no country in the civilized world is there to be found a parallel for this undoubted evil. The vagrancy laws of Western countries have made the existence of such a state of things impossible in the civilized world of Europe and America. In England, the Vagrancy Act of 1824 (5 Geo. IV., C. 83) which, as held in *Pointon v. Hill*, 170. K., B. D. 376, applies to beggars, has resulted in this that during my three years' residence there I do not remember to have come across a single beggar of the type we meet with in every town and village in this country. And even in India the European Vagrancy Act, No. 9 of 1874, has put an end to this evil among European immigrants. There are, no doubt, certain provisions embodied in section 151 of our Municipal Act and section 109 of the Criminal Procedure Code which, if strictly enforced, might prove a partial remedy in this connection. But during a somewhat extensive experience at the Bar, extending over a period of nearly 22 years, I have not come across a single prosecution in the Punjab of a beggar under any of these two Acts! What is needed is not a more or less chance provision in a comprehensive code covering a wide field or a minor provision in an Act mainly intended for a different purpose, but a direct tackling of this evil by adoption of effective means.

"Your Honour, in the neighbouring province of Agra and Oudh the co-operation of the Government and the non-official representatives of the people, belonging to the orthodox as well as reformed schools, is already assuming a definite shape. The Hon'ble Lala Sukhbir Sinha, himself an orthodox Hindu

[*Mr. Muhammad Shafi ; Khwaja Yusuf Shah.*]

moved a Resolution in the United Provinces Legislative Council at the meeting held on 15th September 1913, which was supported by Hindu and Muhammadan non-official members and accepted by His Honour Sir James Meston. As a result of that discussion, a Committee has been appointed with the ultimate object of undertaking legislation to put down this admitted evil. By the courtesy of the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha, I have been supplied with a copy of the questions which that Committee has addressed to representative bodies and individuals, and the result of the information thus collected will, I have no doubt, be of immense use in formulating a definite course of action. The Resolution recently moved in the Burma Legislative Council, the pronouncement made in connection therewith by the head of the Provincial Government, the literature which has already appeared in the Indian Press with reference to the discussions which have taken place in the two Legislative Councils and to the notice given by me of my Resolution, show a consensus of opinion, official and non-official, in favour of active measures to remedy the existing unsatisfactory state of things. The Resolution which I am about to place before the Council is a cautious one and, I venture to think, ought to be unhesitatingly agreed to by Hon'ble Members and accepted by Your Honour's Government. In a matter like this I regard the co-operation of official and non-official agencies from the very commencement of our action as, in the highest degree, beneficial to the end in view. And, unlike the Committee appointed in the United Provinces, the Committee I propose will not be confined to the Hon'ble Members of this Council. Moreover, the Resolution, while definite in its nature, does not seek to bind either this Council or the Government to a pre-conceived course of action. If, as a result of the enquiries made by the Committee and of the material collected by it, legislative action is decided upon, the Bill thus proposed may either be introduced by the Government itself or by a non-official member, as the Government in consultation with the Committee may deem expedient. I need hardly say that I shall be only too glad to contribute my share in the task of tackling an evil the removal of which, I am sincerely convinced, will be beneficial alike to the Government as well as the people of this province.

"Your Honour, with these remarks I beg leave to move the following resolution :—

"This Council recommends to the Government that it may be pleased to appoint a committee consisting of official and non-officials to consider and formulate proposals for the purpose of preventing professional beggary, and in particular of stopping minor boys and girls from being turned into or sent out as beggars and mendicants by their parents, preceptors or other persons who may for the time being have the care of such minors."

**The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Khwaja Yusuf Shah :—**

"Your Honour.—I wish to accord my hearty support to the resolution so ably moved by my Hon'ble friend Mian Muhammad Shafi. The evil sought to be mended has such an incredibly wide scope that the sooner this professional beggary is done with the better. It is sometimes alleged that the principle of professional mendicancy has religious sanction to justify it. I am glad to be able to state to the Council that no such sanction exists anywhere. Charity is only allowed in the case of those who are physically unfit to earn their livelihood. There is no doubt, Your Honour, that this evil has in fact existed for ages past in this country, but surely that ought to be no justification for the perpetuation of an exploded doctrine, even as the longevity of the custom of "sati" and "infanticide" did not stand in the way of the beneficent intervention of the Imperial Government to end them. It is intolerable that our minor children should be trained up as professional beggars. Your Honour, I take my stand on the broad fact that every great Asiatic religion has taught its followers to love and respect honest work.

"With these few observations I cordially support the resolution."



[*Sir Bahram Khan ; Malik Muhammad Amin Khan ; Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das ; Sir P. C. Chatterjee.*]

The Hon'ble Nawab Sir Bahram Khan also spoke in Urdu in support of the resolution.

The Hon'ble Malik Muhammad Amin Khan :— " I strongly support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Sardar Gajjan Singh :—

" Your Honour,—The question raised by the Hon'ble Mr. Muhammad Shafi is a delicate as well as an important one. It is important from the economical point of view. There can be absolutely no doubt that these beggars are a nuisance in the society. They idle away their time and set up a bad example for the society. In good many cases they are given to various vices and to commission of offences, and so forth. I say it is delicate because, as far as I have been able to ascertain, there are certain stages in Hinduism of Sanyasis in which one has to live upon beggary alone. They are called Bhikshus. They go from door to door. Of course they are learned persons entirely different from the ordinary beggars who are a nuisance to society. They are very learned persons and in an advanced stage of life. They have no time to earn their livelihood, and the time they have got at their disposal they spend upon meditation or what is called seeking after God. The difficulty is how to distinguish them from the ordinary beggars who are a nuisance to society. Of course if some way could be found there can be no possible objection to the resolution being given effect to in this Council. At present I think all that the Hon'ble Member wants is that a committee of official and non official gentlemen should be appointed with certain objects. As far as that is concerned, I don't think there is any harm in this. All these objections and all difficulties will be enquired into by that committee. With these reservations I support the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Member."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das :—

" Your Honour,—As this resolution interferes with the religious beggars as well as common mendicants I am sorry I am not in a position to support it in the form in which the Hon'ble Member has presented it. No doubt the Hon'ble Mr. Muhammad Shafi has a good motive behind his resolution. I agree with him inasmuch as beggary is concerned in general, but where beggary is done under the auspices of certain religious motives it ought not to be interfered with. In case we do arrive at a certain method to distinguish these two classes of beggars by means of certain legislation I am not against it, but we have to consider that in case we do adopt such a legislative measure we shall have to look after the support of some 76,000 people who, I gather from the last census report, are cripples, or old aged persons or blind or dumb people. If we legislate then we ought to take certain measures to support these people. Taking an average of Rs. 8 per man a recurring expenditure of about 6 lakhs a year will be necessary. How are we to find this money to support these people. I consider that a minimum cost. For some reason or other they would like to come under the auspices of religion. Of course I quite agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Muhammad Shafi that begging ought to be stopped as a profession, because it is humiliating to the province, and in case it is stopped the restriction which I beg to put before Your Honour may be put in."

The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Chatterjee :—

" Your Honour,—With Your Honour's permission I wish to say a few words to support the Hon'ble Mr. Muhammad Shafi's resolution. I quite see the force of objections which the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das has put forward, but that I consider to be a matter of detail. The point before us is—Is beggary as it is now practised in the Punjab an evil and a calamity to the society and an intolerable nuisance to most people, and ought means to be devised to put an end to that nuisance? These are the

[Sir P. C. Chatterji ; Sardar Daljit Singh ; Bakhshi Sohan Lal.]

points to which we ought to direct our attention at this moment. When we come to consider the measures, then we might consider all the religious objections and other conscientious objections put forward by various people and institutions. Everyone amongst us has felt that this is a great nuisance. For instance, I can speak from own experience. I have met able-bodied mendicants who asked for alms. I had always to tell them that if I had any surplus money after feeding my people it is intended for helpless widows and helpless minors and not for strong men like them. The reason for the increase of beggars is, I think, that in most institutions *chelas* are taken indiscriminately instead of taking only a definite number required to keep up the institutions properly. They take any number, and this in itself increases the number of beggars belonging to regular institutions. But, as the Hon'ble Mr. Muhammad Shafi has pointed out, many of them are cheats. They assume the dress of mendicants and play upon the credulity of the people and get alms partly by persuasion and partly by threats. I myself have met people whose gestures and whose appearance would betoken that they are ready to assault if their demands are not complied with. This sort of nuisance ought to be put a stop to.

"Now we cannot have a better argument for taking steps in this direction than the fact that in the neighbouring province steps are already being taken: a resolution has been passed in the Council, accepted by Government and a Committee constituted to enquire into the matter. I think we cannot do better than follow their example and make an enquiry, and all that Mr. Muhammad Shafi's resolution at present demands is an enquiry, and at the time when measures are being proposed and discussed all these objections will have to be carefully considered. I do not lose sight of the fact that according to our strict Hindu Shastras every one is bound to be a beggar at one time, if we take to *sanyas* we ought to live on beggary, but as a matter of fact that has in practice been given up, and their work is taken up by men who are impostors and cheats. Similarly there are Sanyasis who are very learned men, and in fact some of them go to the length of even refusing to ride in a gharry or train or on an animal, and for them everything is prohibited except a boat. They always use their own feet. Those are comparatively rare. They cannot keep any gold or silver in their possession nor store anything for the next day. For these I think measures can be taken. When the committee meets and the matters are discussed measures can be taken to protect people of that kind, but at present the point before the Council is that there is a standing danger to society, and this nuisance ought to be put a stop to. I therefore heartily support the Hon'ble Mr. Muhammad Shafi's resolution."

**The Hon'ble Sardar Daljit Singh :—**

"I quite agree with the sense and the principle of the resolution moved by my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Muhammad Shafi, but I would like to make one remark as regards it, that is, that in all matters where religion is concerned I think Government should be very cautious before taking any step even in the matter of reform."

**The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal :—**

"Your Honour,—No doubt professional beggary is an evil which must be stamped out from this country, but at the same time the evil is not limited to this province, but prevails in other provinces more extensively than in this province, and the scope of the enquiry of the committee proposed in the resolution will be very limited and incomprehensive, and at the same time if the committee reports against professional beggary it will not have the effect of stamping it out altogether if it is allowed to continue in the neighbourhood or in other provinces in this country. In my humble opinion this resolution

[Mr. Kettlewell.]

if it can be moved, can be moved in the Imperial Council so that if any committee is to be appointed it will have a full comprehensive scope of enquiry throughout India and not only limited to this province. Therefore I am not prepared to support this resolution in this form."

**The Hon'ble Mr. Kettlewell:**—"Your Honour,—It is, I think, hardly possible for Government to accept the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Member at least in the form in which it is framed. The resolution recommends the appointment of a mixed committee of officials and non-officials to consider and formulate proposals for the prevention of professional beggary and of the employment of minors for this purpose. Putting aside for the moment the question whether any sufficient cause for an enquiry of the nature referred to exists or not, the proposed composition of the committee would undoubtedly prove a source of considerable embarrassment to Government hereafter in that it would to a large extent tie the hands of Government in advance and place the ægis of official support over measures and proposals, which, in whatever form they may be couched, would necessarily demand thorough, impartial and unfettered consideration. In addition to this there is obviously the practical difficulty of associating officials with a body entrusted with an enquiry which from its nature covers a very wide area and has its roots deeply implanted in the religious and social customs of the people. Such an enquiry might conceivably force the committee into unduly inquisitorial methods and in any case official enthusiasm might easily outrun official discretion. The Hon'ble Mover and his supporters have, on the strength of certain census statistics and the personal experience of themselves and others, endeavoured to show that professional mendicancy is an evil which demands early treatment and probably suppression. He has passed over very lightly the safeguards provided by the existing law, and has failed to suggest in outline any practical solution of the difficulties which lie in the way of any attempt that may be made to deal with the problem. That there are two sides to every question is not a point with which an enthusiastic advocate of reform can be expected to deal, but it is undoubtedly a matter that must affect the judgment of this Council, and I think I must urge, that although the problem of beggary undoubtedly exists, it is not quite so acute an evil in the circumstances of this country as the Hon'ble Member and his friends would have us believe. As illustrating what is said on this subject, I should like to quote a passage from a book of very modern date written by a fellow-countryman of the Hon'ble Mover which deals incidentally with the question of poverty in India. The author says—"It must be remembered that native India needs no work-house. Organized charity on a Western scale is unknown in India. Practically every village looks after its own poor. It is part of their religion not to refuse alms to the poor who may come to their doors. That is how for centuries India has managed without a work-house to the admiration of intelligent travellers and administrators."

"The passage which I have just quoted penetrates deeply into the heart of the problem, which we are asked to consider to-day. Religion and mendicancy are so closely interwoven in India that interference with the latter must necessarily react on the former. I may remark in passing that the vow of poverty in connection with religious orders is well-known in Europe, and that there is ample authority in the religions of the West for the practice of this form of asceticism.

"To turn, however, to the practical aspects of the question. In the first place it must be remembered that any attempt to control professional mendicancy necessarily carries with it the introduction of a poor law and the establishment of work-houses over the length and breadth of the country. The evil, if it is tackled at all, must be dealt with, as one of the Hon'ble Members has remarked, not on provincial but on Imperial lines, for any attempt to localise control will merely result in flooding the adjoining provinces

[*Mr. Kettlewell ; Mr. Muhammad Shafi.*]

and States with the beggars of the tract into which such control has been extended. This will affect our relations not only with other provinces, but also with Native States, whose percentage of beggars is at present remarkably high. Probably Hon'ble Members do not realise or, I believe, have not even considered what may follow in the train of any attempt to introduce a system of State relief into this country. If only one-fifth of the number of beggars shown as existing in this province were to find their way into a State or local work-house, and if they were given merely the same rations as the prisoners in our jails, the annual bill will amount to no less than forty lakhs of rupees. It can hardly be said that any valid cause has yet been shown for even the primary consideration of the proposition that Government should accept liabilities which under existing conditions are automatically accepted by the people of the country as a religious duty.

"Secondly, there is no evidence whatever that the existing provisions of the law are inadequate to cope with the evil as it exists. The utmost that can be said is that they have not been sufficiently used, but this is a matter which rests as much in the hands of the people as of Government. The argument really cuts both ways. If the people have not used the law as it stands, the inference is that the regulation of mendicancy is not a question in which the bulk of them are immediately interested.

"Thirdly, the very substantial and satisfactory decrease in the number of beggars shown in the census reports of 1901 and 1911 is a feature that cannot be ignored. The decrease amounts to no less than 26 per cent., and I think that, so far as the problem is of a purely economic nature, this is a sign that, with the growing prosperity of the province, the evil is a gradually diminishing one. For religious mendicancy the only prospect of any radical cure lies in the gradual education and elevation of the masses of the country. The Hon'ble Member has undoubtedly done a useful service in ventilating this question and if this resolution does no more than call public attention to the question of mendicancy, it will at least have served an educative purpose.

"Government is of course in sympathy with any reasonable means for reducing the evil of professional beggary and especially for protecting minors from being trained to a life of mendicancy. At the same time Government must move with caution in a matter which affects the hereditary customs and in some cases religious principles of the people. It is undoubtedly a fact that among some sects mendicancy is a recognised form or means of livelihood, and this alone is a serious obstacle to any immediate reform in the absence of a strong volume of public opinion in favour of the change. Even in this Council there is no unanimity on the subject, and certain Hon'ble Members have pointed out the difficulties that exist in the way of our attempting to regulate mendicancy which is so involved with the religious life of the people, and I think that before Government can move in the matter or at any rate associate official members with a committee of enquiry, we must be satisfied that the mass of public opinion is heartily in its favour. For these reasons, Sir, I must oppose the motion before the Council."

**The Hon'ble Mr. Muhammad Shafi :—**

"Your Honour,—I wish to say a few words with reference to the discussion to which we have just listened. I am glad to notice that the majority of the non-official brethren at this meeting have supported the object with which I moved my resolution. So far as I have been able to gather two dissentient voices have been raised. The opposition from those quarters is, I am afraid, based absolutely on misapprehension. The object and scope of the resolution, as I pointed out in the few words with which I supported my resolution to-day, is not to put an end to absolute pauperism where pauperism has

[*Mr. Muhammad Shafi*]

come into existence by the force of unavoidable circumstances, nor is the object to touch in any way whatsoever those religious orders—strictly religious orders—in which the Sadhus have to live upon beggary. My resolution has absolutely nothing to do with either of these two classes. My resolution is intended to touch only those classes who have become professional beggars either because of what they are pleased to call hereditary occupation or because of idleness. They will not work because being dacoits or raiders and criminals by habit they are averse to following an honest means of livelihood. It is those classes whom my resolution is intended to touch. I thought that both Government as well as non-official members of this Council would have joined with me in the opinion that there is a need for some practical steps in order that these existing evils may be stamped out, and the only way of moving in the matter of this kind was which I ventured to suggest in my resolution, *i.e.*, the formation of a committee to discuss and formulate practical proposals in order to stamp out the evil. The reason why I at any rate contemplated that from the commencement of any action that may be taken in regard to this matter there should be official and non-official co-operation. So it is that we hear complaints, justifiable complaints, well-grounded complaints that there is in this country not so much co-operation in regard to all matters of policy as well as of administrative action as there ought to be. I thought this was the kind of question in relation to which from the very commencement official and non-official co-operation might be sought for so that official and non-official agency might join their heads and evolve a scheme which would be useful alike in removing this undoubted evil as well as in pushing on the principle of co-operation between the officials and non-officials. Therefore I should have thought that upon these grounds instead of objecting to official co-operation in this matter Government should have welcomed it. Personally I am of opinion that the nervousness which the Hon'ble Mr. Kettlewell, in his speech delivered to-day, disclosed on the part of Government in dealing with a matter like this is absolutely unjustifiable, and I believe that the result of the enquiry of such a committee, if a committee is appointed, will be that there is a consensus of opinion among the people that there is room for some action in order to remove this evil.

“My Hon'ble friend Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das, while acknowledging the undoubted utility of the principle underlying my resolution, is constrained to oppose it because of religious scruples. Well, Your Honour, as far as my humble observation goes, the people of the United Provinces of Oudh and Agra are much more orthodox than the people of this province. In fact my short stay of six weeks in Calcutta disclosed to me that even the people of Calcutta are much more orthodox than the people of the Punjab. When I find the orthodox as well as non-orthodox representatives of the people in the United Provinces fully supporting the resolution which laid down definitely that legislation should be undertaken in order to put an end to this evil, I am surprised that the Hon'ble Member of this Council, even though he represents the orthodox section of his community, should be opposed to the resolution. It is said by another member that this is a matter for the Imperial Legislative Council, for the evil of beggary exists in the neighbouring provinces even to a greater extent than it does here, and if we undertake legislation or resort to some other remedy in order to put an end to this evil, the evil will remain in the neighbouring provinces, and in consequence there will be all sorts of complications. My reply to this argument is that in the neighbouring provinces they have already started taking steps in order to put an end to this evil, and in consequence the argument which the Hon'ble Member has put forward has no force in it. Then it is said why in the Punjab should we undertake an enormous task of this kind, why should it not be the Imperial Council which should take up this matter? My reply to this is that in the Punjab we have already taken a lead in respect of very many problems, problems which existed with equal seriousness in the other provinces. In the case of those matters it has never

[*Mr. Muhammad Shafi; Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das; His Honour the President.*]

been objected that the Punjab ought not to take the first step in order to put an end to this undoubted evil. On the contrary, this province has taken credit for being the first in the field and for having undertaken the removal of evils which undoubtedly was a source of great many disadvantages to India. Why should we then in this instance hesitate to take steps at all, when it so happens that we are to follow in the footsteps of other provinces who have already moved in the matter and we shall be only following their example? So far as I have been able to gather these are the only objections which call for a reply, and personally if I may venture to say a word, with all respect to the gentlemen who have spoken against me with reference to the object of my resolution, I do not see any force in any of these at all. I said in my opening speech that mine is a cautious resolution. It asks for enquiry only, and if, as the result of the enquiry, Government were satisfied that there is room for action there should be no hesitation in taking action because, as I have said, if, as the result of the enquiry, Government were to find that official action is desirable it will then be open to Government to say—let a non-official member introduce the Bill and Government will give its support to the measure, and if, as a result of the enquiry, it is found that no legislation should be undertaken the committee will make that report to Government and Government need take no action at all.

"My Hon'ble friend Mr. Kettlewell said that the introduction of the Poor Law may be necessitated. If it is necessary, introduce it by all means. Who says do not introduce it, if in order to put an end to this undoubted evil you have to introduce it? Surely with the surpluses such as we have year after year if it becomes necessary we might contribute a small sum of 6 lakhs of rupees, a sum which, according to the computation of my Hon'ble friend Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das, will be necessary in order to meet the necessities of the case, and Government ought not to grudge it because there are the district boards, municipal committees and private institutions maintained by private charity, and this small expenditure of 6 lakhs will be spread over so many charitable sources, and in these circumstances will not fall heavy upon the shoulders of anybody at all. If the committee as the result of its enquiry were to find that practical steps ought to be taken which may mean the introduction of Poor Law, then it may well be done. But there is, I respectfully submit, room for an enquiry. I would appeal to His Honour personally to accept this resolution."

**The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das :—**

"Your Honour,—I would wish to remove some misunderstanding on the part of the Hon'ble Mr. Muhammad Shafi. I have supported the resolution with the reservation that certain classes which come under the auspices of religion may be excepted."

**His Honour the President :—**

"I should like to say one word in regard to this interesting discussion. As the Hon'ble Mr. Kettlewell has said, the Government are in full sympathy with the resolution. They welcome the resolution as signifying the growing realization of the needs of a certain section of the community and the growing desire to ameliorate the conditions of that community. At the same time the discussion which we have heard and the reception the proposal has received from Hon'ble Members show that at present there are difficulties, difficulties which make it extremely doubtful if we can for the present take practical action. In matters of this kind, as we all know, which intimately affect the customs and religion of the people, the action of the Government is very often apt to be misunderstood, and where not misunderstood it renders itself open to misrepresentation. The view I therefore take is that at present we should await the results of the committee which has been appointed in the United Provinces to enquire into this subject; we should see what proposals

[*Mr. Muhammad Shafi; Mr. James Currie.*]

that committee puts forward, and whether the conditions with which they have to deal are in any way similar to what confront us in the Punjab, and no doubt we shall derive valuable benefit from their deliberations. When that committee has reported I think that the Hon'ble Member might then bring forward his resolution and extract from the deliberations of the committee of the United Provinces all material points and put them forward. Perhaps by that time the matter may have been taken up in the Imperial Council. What I wish to say is that I am entirely in sympathy with the principle of his resolution, but at the same time the practical difficulties are so great that perhaps the resolution had better be deferred till we receive some direct results from the United Provinces Committee."

**The Hon'ble Mr. Muhammad Shafi :—**

"In view of what has fallen from Your Honour and in view of the sympathy which Your Honour has expressed with the object of the resolution and the advisability of waiting till the enquiry of the neighbouring province has resulted in some sort of a definite scheme, I beg permission to withdraw the resolution."

The Resolution was, by permission, withdrawn.

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**RESOLUTION ON THE AMENDMENT OF AGREEMENT  
ENTERED INTO FOR THE SUPPLY OF PORTLAND  
AND OTHER CEMENTS.**

**The Hon'ble Mr. James Currie—**

"In a very interesting memorandum by the Hon'ble the Finance Member presented to the Council last month, reference is made to the negotiations Government entered into with a London Syndicate to supply all its cement requirements for a period of 10 years from a factory to be erected at or near Dandot in the Jhelum District, the inducement being what the Government understood to be exceptionally favourable rates at which the Syndicate undertook to supply Portland cement. A copy of the agreement with the Syndicate was also laid on the table.

"Before I enter on what I have to say in support of the resolution before the Council in connection with this agreement I desire to make it quite clear that I most heartily approve of all efforts made and of steps taken which can by reasonable business methods secure a reduction in the cost of materials useful for the purposes of the Public Works Department.

"Whether or not the terms in the matter of the rates to be paid for cement supplied under this agreement to a certain standard yet to be fixed by Government are the most favourable that could be obtained is an open question. Much will depend on the standard fixed. This, I may say, however, it is beyond all doubt that the placing by Government in the hands of the Syndicate of an open order for cement, let it be assumed to British standard and lime, for ten years, thereby closing the door of the Punjab to all other cements and limes—an open order which may annually amount to anything from 5 to 15 lacs worth of material, at normal market rates and in no way at cut rates—sounds to businessmen, looking at it from the company's point of view, an uncommonly good business proposition, and men interested in cement works have good reason to complain that the intention of the Government in this matter

[*Mr. James Currie.*]

was not made publicly known so that they could have had an opportunity of submitting their terms to Government. But when to this valuable concession, this open order concession, is added a roving license which permits the company to set up works in any part of India from which they may supply to the Punjab Government, cement men realise that they are 'up-against' something formidable, something dangerous. They find that the Punjab Government has not only shut them out completely from the Punjab Public Works Department requirements, depriving them of a market they were depending on, but has equipped a powerful Syndicate with a weapon that can be used to crush every other cement enterprise in Northern India, for under the condition expressed in clause 7 of the agreement there is nothing to prevent the Syndicate from establishing works along side of any of the existing companies who depend entirely on support from the open market. I say it is within the power of the Syndicate if the power is continued to them to make all the other cement enterprise unprofitable to their shareholders.

"Fortunately we have not had much experience in India of 'American Trust methods,'—methods disastrous to the development of private enterprise and inimical to the lowering of costs to the consumer permanently; and I am sure that the Government of this province would be the very last to be a party to their introduction, and yet here we have in this agreement everything that a clever unscrupulous Trust organiser could desire to have to work out the establishing of a great Cement Trust in India at the cost of everything that stood in his way.

"It is hardly necessary for me to explain, you know that the tactics of Trusts of the 'American type' are of the simplest nature. The Trust's first step when a footing has been secured is to reduce the cost of production thereby reducing prices, and to go on reducing prices till all competition has been killed, thereafter to dominate the position and dictate.

"The Punjab Government has tied itself to take from this Syndicate what it requires for 10 years, and 30,000 tons annually has been mentioned as a probable quantity. With this assured off-take it is easy for a powerful syndicate which has all the other markets of India open to it to reduce its cost of production. All it has to do is to double its out-put. It has only to throw, say, 30,000 tons on to the open market at a price permitted by the outturn of 60,000 tons, and it will soon be seen how the companies stand that have established plants to turn out, say, 20,000 tons a year only. It is not in the interests of India or of any of the Local Governments that such a position should be created, that such power should be given to any syndicate or company.

"The primary object, I take it, which Government had in view was the development of a Portland Cement industry on a Punjab deposit for the benefit of the Punjab at Dandot which would supply cement to its Public Works Department at a figure that would show a great saving to Government on the prices that were being paid for oversea cement. It was never intended, I am sure, that the Portland Cement industries established in other parts of northern India worked by private enterprise, unprotected and unsubsidised and which, if they had been applied to, would have been able and willing to supply the Punjab with all the cement and lime required at as favourable rates to Government as this agreement provides. It was never intended, I say, that they should be placed at the mercy of this Syndicate as they undoubtedly will be if the latitude of clause 7 is allowed to stand.

"If private enterprise had been slack in the matter of the manufacture of cement there would perhaps have been an excuse for the prodigal liberality that has been poured out to this London Syndicate, or if a Combine of cement interests in India had tried to squeeze Government in the matter of prices, then Government would have been justified in taking steps to defeat the combine, but such has not been the case. On the contrary, within the last two years four cement companies with a capital of 60 lakhs have been floated in the



[*Mr. James Currie; Mr. Muhammad Shafi; Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das.*]

open market in India, the public subscribing the Capital on the strength of the guarantee of good management secured by responsible Boards of Directors, of properly-equipped staffs of managers, chemists and burners and with works equipped with the most modern plant, and above all confident that the cement their companies produced would find in an open market all Governments, public bodies, and the public ready to buy at the reasonable prices at which they were offered. For these reasons I submit it is reasonable that Government should reconsider the matter of this agreement and take steps to remove the danger that is threatening private enterprise committed to existing cement and lime works.

"I move the following Resolution which stands in my name:—

"This Council recommends that the Government should enter into negotiations with the Kashmir Iron Mines and Power Syndicate, Limited, with a view to the modification of the terms of the agreement which permits the Company to supply Portland and other cements from works which the Company may set up in India outside of the Punjab so that the supply of Portland and other cements by the Company to Government under the agreement may be confined to that produced by the Company at their works at Dandot or Baganwala."

**The Hon'ble Mr. Muhammad Shafi:—**

"Your Honour,—I rise to support the resolution which has been moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Currie, and I have a very few words to add to the complete case which he has presented to the Council in support of the resolution. Personally I am not in favour of granting a monopoly to any one unless the circumstances are so exceptional as to justify the necessity of such a procedure. It seems to me that the existing circumstances do not manifestly justify what has been done, but as the agreement has been entered into perhaps it is not necessary to go to the length of condemning the agreement as a whole. What is needed and what is necessary is this that the undesirable effects should not go beyond our province, and at the same time by means of the resolution, which my Hon'ble friend has moved, things should be brought into existence which will have the counterbalancing effect in so far as to encourage local labour and to provide a source of employment to local labour, and local labour alone, in the manufacture of the cement which will be taken up by Government under this contract. If the Company are allowed to supply to the Punjab Government cement manufactured in a manufactory which is established outside the Punjab, the result of that will be that at any rate our provincial labour will not have been benefited to such an extent to which it is likely to be if the Punjab Government obtains the supply of cement only made in the manufactories which are established by this Company in our Province."

**The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das:—**

"Your Honour,—This resolution, I regret very much to say, I cannot support. The price of Portland cement since a few years has been steadily rising. The establishment of a commercial industry in the Punjab, and particularly an industry like this, is almost impossible. The demand for cement being on the increase in the Punjab, the Punjab is very grateful to Your Honour's Government for securing a British Syndicate to start this industry in our Province and thereby bring about a fall in the prices of cement. Government for its own requirements as well as for the requirements of the public will obtain cement much cheaper. The Syndicate has, I understand, entered on rather a speculative enterprise as Government has simply guaranteed to take such cement as it needs without guaranteeing any specified minimum quantity. The requirements of the Government at present being about 5 thousand tons a year, the Syndicate shall have to put about 25 thousand tons in the open market. I think it will not very easily sell this quantity. Those who are first in the field need encouragement and support from the Government, and so the generosity of Government in encouraging a speculative

[ *Mr. Mant.* ]

enterprise like this ought not to be criticised by the public. The Government of the Punjab and the Government of India have, after full consideration of all points, entered into an agreement with the Syndicate, and it does not in my humble opinion seem advisable for this Council to recommend to Your Honour to undo partly an accomplished contract. We all ask Government to encourage industry, but when Government condescends to do so we begin to criticise adversely. We have a precedent in Government patronage and support to the Tata Steel Works where Government has contracted to take a certain minimum quantity of rails and pig iron at a certain rate. In the Punjab no such minimum quantity or minimum rate has been fixed, and so I do not feel inclined to support the resolution put forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Currie."

**The Hon'ble Mr. Mant:—**

"Your Honour,—I have a preliminary objection to make to this resolution, and that is that, if the Hon'ble Mover's contentions are correct, the action which he asks Government to take must be fruitless. As I stated in the Council at the last meeting, the cement agreement was finally signed in February. Now, if the clause to which my Hon'ble friend takes exception is of such enormous value to the concessionaires as he makes out, it is quite obvious that they would not agree to the modification proposed. If therefore the resolution is passed, the only practical result will be to place on record the opinion of this Council that the Government made a mistake in this clause of the agreement. Looked at from this point of view the motion is equivalent to a vote of censure on the Government, a form of resolution which is not permissible under the regulations. I do not, however, wish to press this objection. The Hon'ble Mr. Currie has put forward his case with studious moderation, and evidently in genuine apprehension as to the working of the clause in question. I shall endeavour therefore to justify the clause and to reassure him as to its effect.

"In the first place, I would invite attention to the obligations which this agreement imposes on the Syndicate. Under clause 6 they are bound to supply all our cement requirements whatever the state of the market; under clause 13 the price F. O. R. at Dandot is limited to a comparatively low maximum; and under clause 16 the price is further limited to the market rates prevailing at the place where Government wants the cement. These are very favourable terms for Government, and in order to secure them we had to promise the Syndicate that we would obtain all our cement from them for a period of ten years. To make that promise effective it was necessary to give the Syndicate the latitude to which the Hon'ble Mover objects. I think this will be clear from a single instance. It is quite possible that within the next ten years a large dam will be thrown across the Jumna on the extreme east of the Punjab. For that dam a huge amount of cement would be required, perhaps as much as 150,000 tons. The nearest railway station to the proposed site of the dam is Jagadhri, and the railway freight on cement from Dandot to Jagadhri is about Rs. 8 a ton. Now, supposing a rival cement company were to start works on the far side of the Jumna in the neighbourhood of the dam and to tender for the supply of cement, the Punjab Syndicate would have to compete with the rates offered by this company under a handicap of about Rs. 8 a ton. Surely it would be unreasonable to expect any business corporation to supply our requirements under such a handicap; and therefore I say that it would be fruitless to enter into negotiations with the Syndicate on the lines proposed in the resolution.

"Moreover, the advantage of clause 7 is not all on the side of the Syndicate. Supposing market rates do not fall below Rs. 30 a ton, the price at which we should under the agreement obtain most of the cement required for the Jumna Dam, Government would have to pay the freight from Dandot on

[ *Mr. Mant.* ]

all consignments, and at Rs. 8 a ton the freight on 150,000 tons would amount to 12 lakhs of rupees. So far from trying to confine the operations of the Syndicate to Dandot or Baganwala it is clearly to our advantage to encourage them to set up other works as near as possible to the places where we may require large quantities of cement.

"I trust I have shown that it is to the interest both of the Punjab and of the Syndicate to allow the latter a free hand in selecting the places of manufacture. But I would add that the terms of the agreement will automatically restrict their sphere of operations in so far as supplies to the Punjab Government are concerned. Apart from the competition with market rates, clause 13 of the agreement requires them to deliver cement F. O. R. at some point on the broad gauge from which the cost of carriage to the place of requirement shall not exceed the cost of carriage from Dandot. So we have not really given them 'a roving license to set up works in any part of India' as contended by the Hon'ble Mover. If they go far afield they will have to compete not only with the open market, but with their own works at Dandot.

"They can, of course, set up works elsewhere for the purpose of competing in other markets. I don't see how we could have prevented this or why we should attempt to do so. In fact if the agreement were amended on the lines desired by my Hon'ble friend, the Syndicate would still have a free hand in other parts of India and would still be entitled to 'establish works alongside of any of the existing companies'. The amendment would thus fail to effect its ostensible object, or at any rate it would not effect it directly. The direct result of the amendment would be to restrict the operation of clause 18 of the agreement under which the Punjab Government undertakes to purchase all its cement from the Syndicate, because, as I have already shown, the Syndicate might find itself unable to compete with market rates in the east of the Punjab. It seems clear therefore that this resolution, although it is apparently directed against one provision in the agreement, is really an indirect attack on the Government guarantee which is the main basis of the agreement.

"I don't think I need trouble the Council with any further defence of this guarantee, which the Hon'ble Mr. Currie has not directly impugned, but I should like to quote an extract from a reply recently given to a question on the subject in the Imperial Council. The Hon'ble Mr. Clark said:—

"The Government of India have approved the agreement which is not inconsistent with the general policy observed by them. In the case of a nascent industry, they are not opposed to the grant of special concessions or to other special arrangements in order to enable a pioneer venture to tide over the difficulties which may beset it in its initial stage."

"There are one or two other noticeable points in the Hon'ble Mover's speech, which have also appeared in letters to the Press. He said something about the cement to be supplied under the agreement being of 'a certain standard yet to be fixed by Government'. The suggestion apparently is that we shall get an inferior article. It seems to me that this suggestion is an unwarranted reflection on the intelligence of our engineers. We can surely rely on them to indent for the best quality, and the agreement as it stands gives us a freer hand than we should have had if any particular specification had been mentioned.

"Another point of some importance is the possibility of a combine. The Hon'ble Member refers to American trusts, but the arrangement is not unknown in England. I understand that in recent years the price of cement has been kept up by a British combine, and our Irrigation Department has been one of the sufferers. Now I would ask the Council to refer to clause 34 of the agreement which makes the sanction of the Punjab Government necessary to any transfer of the concession. The Syndicate does not intend

[ *Mr. Mant.* ]

to manufacture the cement itself, but proposes to transfer its rights to a company. Under clause 34 we can, and I may say we shall, take steps to insure that the company shall not become the tool of a combine. In fact the agreement protects us against the very evils which the Hon'ble Mr. Currie dreads.

"The Hon'ble Member is no doubt prepared to retort that it will not protect other cement companies in India. He argues that the concession will be used by the Punjab Company as an instrument of aggression against other companies. I confess I have not been able to follow his argument on this point. I admit that, generally speaking, a monopoly is opposed to the tenets of orthodox economists, but the main ground of their objection is that a monopoly forces up prices and so injures the consumer. They assume, and rightly, that man is a money-making animal, and that he will therefore get as high a price as he can for the article that he monopolises. But in the present case we have set two very practical limits to this tendency. We have, in the first instance, the limit of the maximum price, and in the second the limit of market rates. These two limitations distinguish our arrangement from the monopoly of political economists, and make it more of the nature of an ordinary contract to supply an article at rates mutually agreed upon. A very similar concession was given to Messrs. Tata and Sons, who are now interested in cement, when they started to manufacture steel rails in India.

"Apart from theoretical considerations I cannot see how this agreement will enable the Punjab Company to make the holocaust of other companies which my Hon'ble friend anticipates. He has explained the tactics of trusts, but he has not shown that this company will occupy an analogous position. A trust or combine can afford to dump its surplus products abroad when it is assured of large profits at home. But, as a rule, such profits are only secured by high protective duties, as in the United States, or by some system of bounties, such as prevailed a few years ago in some of the sugar-producing countries in Europe. When, as in the present case, prices in the home market are closely restricted, the margin of profit is not large enough to encourage dumping. It is true that the company will have a surplus of cement to dispose of at Dandot; but they cannot dump it far outside the Punjab because of the cost of freight, and the Hon'ble Member is not apparently afraid of this. What he is afraid of is that the company will dissipate the profits that they may make in the Punjab in starting works outside the Province and thereby crushing other companies in the hope that they will eventually make still larger profits. Well, we have set a limit to their profits in the Punjab by the system of maxima prices, and, as far as the rest of India is concerned, there was nothing to prevent them, supposing they had no agreement with us, from conducting a crusade against all other companies. If they really had any design of cornering cement in the whole of India, all I can say is that they have been very foolish in restricting the profit of the operation in this province. The prize to the successful operator would have been much bigger if there had been no agreement.

"Surely it is more reasonable to suppose that the Syndicate will devote its energies to working up a demand for cement in the Punjab itself. The present requirements of Government are only about 5,000 tons a year, and if the company put up a 30,000 ton plant at Dandot, they will have to dispose of a lot of cement locally to make the plant pay.

"I am sorry to have detained the Council so long; but, as this transaction has been subjected to so much criticism in the Press, I wished to put Hon'ble Members in possession of all the facts. I hope I have convinced them that the agreement is a good thing for the Punjab, and that it will not really do any harm to anybody. On the above grounds I would ask the Council to reject the resolution."

[ *Mr. Currie ; Mr. Mant ; His Honour the President.* ]

**The Hon'ble Mr. Currie:—**

"Your Honour,—After the assurance given by the Hon'ble Mr. Mant that when the transfer of this concession is asked for, the Government will see that private enterprise outside the Punjab is protected (I understand that Government will exercise the privilege it has in its support at that time) I am quite satisfied, and I ask your permission to withdraw the resolution."

**The Hon'ble Mr. Mant:—**

"I do not know if you quite heard the words of the assurance I had given. I think I said that Government would take steps to ensure that the Company shall not become the tool of any combine."

**The Hon'ble Mr. Currie:—**"I accept that assurance".

**His Honour the President:—**

"I think it is a matter for congratulation that the Hon'ble Member has accepted the assurance given that this Syndicate shall not become the tool of any combine and has decided to withdraw his resolution. The Hon'ble Mr. Mant has, I think, given a very lucid explanation of the terms of the agreement with the Punjab Government. I do not wish to enter into any details, but I think I may claim to go further than the Hon'ble Finance Member and to say that this agreement is profitable to the Punjab Government in that it secures to it cement at a greatly reduced price under the market value. It is profitable to all the building interests and private interests in the Punjab, as my Hon'ble friend pointed out, because it secures to them cement at greatly reduced rates, and not only is it profitable to Government and private enterprise in the Punjab, but I think I may claim it is also profitable to the rest of India by establishing in the Punjab a large firm to turn out enormous quantities of cement and thereby stimulate competition and reduce the cost of cement throughout the whole Indian Empire."

The Resolution was, by permission, withdrawn.

#### ADJOURNMENT.

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

LAHORE :

The 18th April 1914. }

S. W. GRACEY,

Secretary, Legislative Council.

**Appendix I.****Memorandum.**

As the Budget for 1914-15 (hereto annexed) makes no change in the figures of the Revised Financial Statement, presented to the Council on the 13th March 1914, and as no resolution recommending any such change was passed, a meeting of the Council will not be held for the presentation of the Budget, and the general discussion of the budget in Council will take place at the meeting to be held on the 18th instant (*vide* rule 29 of the rules for the discussion of the annual Financial Statement in the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab as amended by the Punjab Government notification No. 536, dated 8th March 1911).

R. A. MANT,

*The 1st April 1914.*

*Financial Secretary to Government, Punjab.*

STATEMENT SHOWING BY MAJOR HEADS OF ACCOUNT, THE ESTIMATES  
AS FINALLY ADOPTED BY THE GOVERN

Budget heads.						Budget estimate, 1914-15.
						Rs.
Opening balance	...	...	...	...	...	1,70,63,600
Provincial Revenue and Receipts.						
I—Land Revenue	...	{ Proper	...	...	...	1,49,80,000
		{ Assignments	...	...	...	30,02,000
IV—Stamps	...	...	...	...	...	28,00,000
V—Excise	...	...	...	...	...	37,19,000
VI—Provincial Rates	...	...	...	...	...	30,000
VIII—Assessed Taxes	...	...	...	...	...	8,50,000
IX—Forest	...	...	...	...	...	14,50,000
X—Registration	...	...	...	...	...	3,65,000
XII—Interest	...	...	...	...	...	2,36,000
XVI-A—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	...	...	...	...	...	5,36,000
XVI-B—Law and Justice—Jails	...	...	...	...	...	3,70,000
XVII—Police	...	...	...	...	...	1,94,000
XIX—Education	...	...	...	...	...	4,99,000
XX—Medical	...	...	...	...	...	62,000
XXI—Scientific and other Minor Departments	...	...	...	...	...	2,70,000
XXII—Receipts in aid of Superannuation	...	...	...	...	...	84,000
XXIII—Stationery and Printing	...	...	...	...	...	72,000
XXV—Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	6,30,000
XXIX—Irrigation—Major Works.	{	Direct receipts—	...	...	...	
		Civil	...	...	...	1,000
		Public Works	...	...	...	1,21,00,000
		Indirect Receipts—	...	...	...	
		Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	...	...	...	45,50,000
XXX—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation.	{	Civil	...	...	...	24,000
		Public Works	...	...	...	50,000
XXXI—Civil Works	{	Civil	...	...	...	3,28,000
		Public Works	...	...	...	1,76,000
Total Provincial Revenue and Receipts						4,73,87,000
GRAND TOTAL INCLUDING OPENING BALANCE						6,44,50,000

OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1914-15  
MENT OF INDIA ON THE 24TH MARCH 1914.

Budget heads.					Budget estimate, 1914-15.
<i>Provincial Expenditure.</i>					Rs.
1—Refunds and Drawbacks	...	...	...	...	99,000
2—Assignments and Compensations	...	...	...	...	39,000
3—Land Revenue	...	...	...	...	49,49,000
6—Stamps	...	...	...	...	88,000
7—Excise	...	...	...	...	1,24,000
10—Assessed Taxes	...	...	...	...	5,000
11—Forest	...	...	...	...	10,01,000
12—Registration	...	...	...	...	1,27,000
13—Interest on Ordinary Debt	...	...	...	...	1,95,000
18—General Administration	...	...	...	...	12,06,000
19-A—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	...	...	...	...	44,08,000
19-B—Law and Justice—Jails	...	...	...	...	15,00,000
20—Police	...	...	...	...	60,65,000
22—Education	...	...	...	...	42,03,000
24—Medical	...	...	...	...	14,37,000
26—Scientific and other Minor Departments	...	...	...	...	12,08,000
29—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	...	...	...	...	22,24,000
30—Stationery and Printing	...	...	...	...	7,08,000
32—Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	12,21,000
36—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	...	...	...	...	1,40,000
42—Irrigation—Major Works.	Working Expenses—				
	Civil	...	...	...	...
	Public Works	...	...	...	43,00,000
43—Minor Works and Navigation.	Interest on Debt				34,40,000
	Civil	...	...	...	46,000
	Public Works	...	...	...	50,000
45—Civil Works	Civil	...	...	...	30,03,000
	Public Works	...	...	...	81,85,000
Total expenditure					5,00,29,000
Closing balance	...	...	...	...	1,44,21,000
GRAND TOTAL					6,44,50,000



*Abstract of Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 to 1909.*

THE Council met at the Council Chamber, Barnes Court, Simla, at 11 A.M., on Saturday, the 19th September 1914.

PRESENT :

His Honour Sir MICHAEL FRANCIS O'DWYER, K.C.S.I., I.C.S.,  
Lieutenant-Governor, *Presiding*.

The Hon'ble Sardar SUNDAR SINGH, MAJITHIA, Sardar Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr. JOHN CORNWALLIS GODLEY, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sardar DALJIT SINGH of Jullundur.

The Hon'ble Mr. CLAUD ALEXANDER BARRON, C.I.E., I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Mr. ALEXANDER HENDERSON DIACK, C.V.O., I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Mr. HERBERT JOHN MAYNARD, I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Sardar GAJJAN SINGH.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi SOHAN LAL.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Khwaja YUSAF SHAH.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur RAM SARAN DAS.

The Hon'ble Colonel ROBERT SMEITON MACLAGAN, C.B., C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur HARI CHAND.

The Hon'ble Mr. JAMES CURRIE.

The Hon'ble Lala KASHI RAM.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian MUHAMMAD SHAFI.

The Hon'ble Nawab IBRAHIM ALI KHAN, of Kunjpura.

The Hon'ble Sir PROTUL CHANDRA CHATTERJEE, Kt., C.I.E., D.L.,  
LL.D.

The Hon'ble Sir ARTHUR MILFORD KER, K.C.I.E., M.V.O.

The Hon'ble Mr. JOHN PERRONET THOMPSON, I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Malik MUHAMMAD AMIN KHAN of Shamsabad.

The Hon'ble Mr. REGINALD ARTHUR MANT, I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Mr. STEPHEN WILLIAM GRACEY, I.C.S.

OATH OF OFFICE.

The Hon'ble Mr. Barron took the prescribed oath of allegiance to the Crown.

Resolution of sympathy with His Excellency Lord Hardinge and his family at the untimely death of Her Excellency Lady Hardinge.

His Honour the President :—

"Gentlemen, before we proceed to the ordinary business of the day, I think this Council will desire to put on record a resolution expressive of their sincere sympathy with His Excellency the Viceroy in the great sorrow

[*His Honour the President; Sir P. C. Chatterji; Mr. Mant.*]

that has befallen him since our last meeting by the death of Her Excellency Lady Hardinge. It is not necessary for me to dwell on the great grief which that tragic event caused throughout the length and breadth of India and the great loss which the people of India sustained in Lady Hardinge's untimely death.

"The innumerable messages of sympathy from all classes which His Excellency the Viceroy received in his bereavement testify to the hold which Lady Hardinge had upon the affections of the people of India and the genuine sorrow with which they mourn her loss. As His Excellency himself said in acknowledging those messages,—'In her I have lost a truly devoted wife and the most noble helpmate, and the people of India have lost a very loving friend'.

"We know how true those words are. I venture therefore to propose that we should express our feelings in the following resolution, which, if it meets the wishes of Hon'ble Members, might be passed without further discussion, namely :—

"That the Members of this Council desire to offer their sincere and respectful sympathy to His Excellency the Viceroy and his family in the great sorrow which has befallen them by the untimely death of Her Excellency Lady Hardinge."

The resolution was carried unanimously, the Members standing.

#### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Chatterji asked :—

Feeder lines  
of railways.

"With reference to the recent conference about feeder lines of railway, has the Government been pleased to consider the advisability and propriety of having these lines, wherever they are required for the development of the country, constructed by Indian and local capital and managed, as far as possible, by Indian agency? In particular, has Government been pleased to consider whether the construction of these lines might not be entrusted to Municipalities or District Boards singly or in associated groups and helped by loans and guarantees of interest from Provincial funds and in other ways as has been done, it is believed with good results, in the Madras Presidency?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Mant replied :—

"The Government is considering the question of legislating on the lines of the Madras Local Boards Act so as to enable District Boards in the Punjab to levy a special extra land cess for the development of light local railways and tramways. Meanwhile the Lieutenant-Governor has represented to the Railway Board that it would be desirable to afford opportunities for the investment of local capital in feeder railways constructed by private companies, and the Board has replied that it does not think there will be any difficulty in ensuring that the prospectus of any company to be floated shall be forwarded to all District Boards and Court of Wards likely to be interested, and that the prospectus shall also be widely circulated among individuals residing in the neighbourhood. By these means His Honour hopes that more funds will be forthcoming for the construction of local lines, and that a reasonably safe and remunerative field of investment will be opened to local capital."

The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Chatterji asked :—

Advisability  
of promoting  
and encourage-  
ing industrial  
and manufact-  
uring enter-  
prise in the  
Punjab.

"Has the Government been pleased to consider the advisability of encouraging and promoting, by all legitimate means, industrial and manufacturing enterprises, such as sugar factories, silk factories, tobacco, woollen and cotton manufactures and dairy farming for providing good and nutritious food for the people at reasonable rates, and helping them with expert advice, grants of land on favourable terms and concessions as regards transit as well as in other respects

[ *Sir P. C. Chatterji; Mr. Mant; Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal; Colonel Maclagan.* ]

and with such other assistance as may be necessary and proper in the circumstances of the country irrespective of economic theories prevalent in highly organised communities like those of Europe?"

**The Hon'ble Mr. Mant** replied :—

"Government is always ready to give careful consideration to proposals for fostering industrial and manufacturing enterprise in the Punjab, and has already done much in this direction. The Sugar Engineer Expert to the Government of India has been consulted as to the possibility of erecting central sugar manufactories in the Punjab, and, as a result of his report, experiments with Punjab cane are being undertaken at Nawabganj in the United Provinces. In order to encourage sericulture, a grant is made by Government towards the salary of the Salvation Army Sericultural Expert; and arrangements have been made for the supply of imported silk-worm eggs through the Director of Agriculture and Industries. Negotiations are in progress for grants or leases of land on the Lower Bari Doab Canal and elsewhere (1) for tobacco cultivation; (2) for the cultivation and treatment of cotton of standard types; and (3) for the establishment of a dairy farm. A school of weavery has been opened in Lahore, under the supervision of a Technical Expert, and inducements have been offered to weavers to attend the Salvation Army's School at Ludhiána. In order to improve the standard of wool, the experiment is being tried of introducing Merino rams and ewes into Kulu. Expert advisers on many of these subjects are already provided in the Department of Agriculture and Industries.

"These examples will, I hope, prove to the Hon'ble Member that Government is encouraging such nascent industries as have a fair prospect of establishing themselves in competition with imported manufactures: but any pecuniary assistance that can be given from public revenues must be limited to the initial stages of a new industry. The Lieutenant-Governor holds that it would do more harm than good to subsidize any venture which has not a good prospect of establishing itself on a commercial basis and dispensing with Government assistance."

**The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal** asked :—

"With reference to the reply of the Hon'ble Colonel Maclagan to my questions in the meeting of this Council, dated 13th March 1914, will the Government be pleased to state, when the scheme for improving the prospects of the Upper Subordinate establishment of the Public Works Department in the Punjab is expected to be out?"

Improvement of prospects of Upper Subordinate establishment of the Public Works Department.

**The Hon'ble Colonel Maclagan** replied :—

"The consideration of memorials presented by the Upper Subordinates has been delayed pending the settlement of a revised scale of pay for the Lower Subordinates which is now being considered by the Financial Branch and Public Works Department. The two scales must be considered together, as the minimum pay of the Upper Subordinates depends to a large extent on what is decided as the maximum for the Lower Subordinates.

"It is hoped a decision will be arrived at before the end of this financial year."

**The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal** asked :—

"Will the Government be pleased to state how far it is correct—

- (a) that the introduction of the direct appointment from Dehra Dun College Rangers' class passes to the Forest Provincial Service has very much curtailed the chances of the Forest Rangers for promotion to the Provincial Service?

Promotion of Forest Rangers.

[ *Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal ; Mr. Thompson.* ]

- (b) that in 1908 some of the Forest Rangers submitted an application to the Conservator of Forests, Punjab, as to their grievances against the direct appointment to the Provincial Service, that the Conservator replied to the effect ' that the subject was, already, receiving the attention of the Government, and, that as soon as the expected orders are issued they will be communicated to all Forest Rangers ; and that since 1908 no orders of the Government have yet been communicated to the Rangers as promised by the Conservator ?
- (c) that while in almost all other ranks in the Forest Service, from the Forest Guard to the Conservator of Forests, the salaries have been more or less increased during the last 12 years, those of the Forest Rangers have been stationary since the early eighties ?

**The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson replied :—**

" (a).—The Hon'ble Member's question shows some misunderstanding of the present system and of the object with which it was introduced. The old system limited selections for the Provincial Service to men who had served as Rangers, and there were general complaints that efficiency suffered in consequence. It was to remove these complaints that the system of direct appointments was introduced, and it is only alternate vacancies that are now filled by the appointment of Rangers.

" When the new system was first introduced candidates for direct appointments were required to take the Ranger's course of 2 years and addition a special course of 1 year. Since 1912, however, the course for the candidates for direct appointment has been separate from the Rangers' course. Both are 2 years' courses, but the Rangers' course is given at the College and the more advanced Provincial Service course at the Research Institute.

" (b).—It is a fact that representations were made by certain Forest Rangers in regard to the new system, but Government has no information in regard to the other points mentioned in the second part of the question. These representations had been anticipated by a proposal of this Government which would have had the effect of maintaining the flow of promotion up to the 1st grade as before. The Government of India, however, felt it necessary to postpone consideration of the proposal, pending the reorganization of the Imperial and Provincial Forest Services in the Punjab. It was only last year, however, that the first direct appointment was made, and a proposal is now under consideration for the creation of an extra 1st grade Rangership by way of compensation.

" (c).—During the last 12 years the salaries of Imperial and Provincial officers only have been increased. The pay of all the different classes and grades of the Subordinate Service, except the 2nd grade of Rangers, remains as it was in the eighties. The Subordinate Service was, however, reorganized in 1897, and the result of the re-grading was to effect a slight improvement in the pay of every class included in it. It was on the occasion of this reorganization that the pay of 2nd grade Rangers was raised from Rs. 120 to Rs. 125."

**The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal asked :—**

" Will the Government be pleased to state whether, having regard to the increased cost of living since 1880 and to the curtailment of the prospects of their promotion to the Provincial Service by the introduction of direct appointment to that service, the question of raising their salaries is under consideration of the Government ? "

**The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson replied :—**

" No such proposals are at present under the consideration of Government."

Increase of  
salary of  
Forest Rangers.

[ *Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal* ; *Mr. Diack* . ]

The Hon'ble *Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal* asked :—

"Will the Government be pleased to state how far it is correct that in the land settlement now in progress in Kangra District the entries of the two previous settlements, i.e., Sir James Lyall's settlement, dated 1868, and Mr. E. O'Brien's settlement of 1891, are being changed without the consent of the landholders; and without judicial decision in favour of Government as regards the ownership of trees by recording the land under trees as *kharijbachh*, specially as regards—

Change of  
entries in  
Kangra  
Settlement  
with respect  
to trees.

- (a) trees standing on lands recorded in the previous settlements as *maqbuza m-lik* and as *dakhilbachh* or assessed with revenue;
- (b) trees standing on uncultivated area which was taken into consideration in fixing the assessment, though excluded from separate charge or *bachh* of revenue at the desire of the revenue-payers, who wished to have the whole amount of revenue assessable on their uncultivated common or separate land being distributed on their cultivated or separate holdings for their own convenience;
- (c) trees which were expressly recorded or declared in the previous settlements as belonging to particular individual owners by the Settlement Officer after settling the disputed claims;
- (d) trees planted by individual landholders on their separate holding or on common land in their exclusive possession as *hissadari kasht*;
- (e) fruit or shade trees planted by individuals on lands recorded as *abadi*, *barachh*, *place of worship*, *goerah deh*, *village path*, *atala*, *grazing land*, *sandh bihak*, *bawli*, *tank* or *water-course*, etc., places of common utility which, though not assessed with revenue, their trees were not the Government property according to the terms of the previous settlements;
- (f) trees on small plots of common land so closely adjoining or intermixing with separate holdings or *abadi* or forming the *bir banna*, i.e., boundary hedge between cultivated fields, etc., and situated in such a position as to be quite incapable of being demarcated as *ban kharijbachh* without interfering with the comforts of people and peaceful use of their property?"

The Hon'ble *Mr. Diack* replied :—

"To answer this question it is necessary to go back to the settlement of Kangra prior to the two settlements mentioned in it, viz., the settlement conducted by Mr. Barnes. Although there can be very little doubt that when the Kangra Rajas ruled, proprietary right was recognised by them only in the land actually cultivated by the people, and all the waste land and all forest trees were the property of the Rajas, the result of Mr. Barnes' settlement was to confer upon the people the property in the soil of the waste as *shamilat deh*, while retaining for the State the property in all trees growing on it. The land revenue however was assessed on the cultivation only and was distributed over the fields, and no part of it was put upon waste land. The subsequent settlement conducted by Sir James Lyall was a revision of records only and the assessment imposed by Mr. Barnes was not altered. In connection with certain measures to secure the conservancy of the forests, Mr. Lyall recommended, and Government agreed, that the State should surrender its right to trees standing on small isolated plots and particularly on the plots of waste land from which the people were accustomed to take hay and which are known as *ghar kharetar*. At the same time Mr. Lyall as Settlement Officer brought those plots under assessment to this extent that, while leaving the assessment of each village unaltered, he lowered the revenue of proprietors who had no hay fields and proportionally raised the revenue of those who had. The hay fields or *ghar kharetar* thus became *dakhilbachh*, to use the

[ Mr. Diack ; Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal. ]

language of the Hon'ble Member's question, but no other waste land was brought under assessment by the Settlement Officer. The settlement records (*i.e.*, the *khevat* or *jamabandi*) did not in all cases make it quite clear as to each field number, whether it was or was not of the class of land on which Government had surrendered its property in the trees; that is to say, there was no entry as to the property in trees in each individual plot or block of waste land. Mr. O'Brien's settlement made no alteration in this state of affairs, and one of the objects of undertaking the settlement operations now current was to obtain a correct record as to the property in the trees in each village. The revision of the record is in this respect, as in others, governed by section 37, Land Revenue Act, which admits of alterations being made in the record in accordance with facts proved to have occurred, as well as in consequence of the consent of the landowners or of judicial decision. But the intention of the settlement is only to clear up cases of doubt; so that where the title of the State to the trees is established, Government may be enabled to take measures to conserve them, not for financial profit, for the forests are not intrinsically valuable, but in order that they may survive to serve future generations of agriculturists instead of being recklessly felled and sold in the selfish interest of the present.

"The above explanation contains the answer to sub-clauses (a), (b), (c) and (f) of the question, so far as I am able to understand them. As to (d) and (e), it is not the case that entries relating to the classes or trees there specified are being altered."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal asked :—

Recording of  
common land  
in the Kangra  
District.

"Will the Government be pleased to state how far it is correct that in the settlement now in progress in Kangra District—

- (a) the plots of common land recorded in previous settlements as zamindars' *Kharitars* (hay fields) are being recorded as *Ban kharitars*;
- (b) the plots of common land recorded in previous settlements under cultivation of proprietors are being entered as *Kharibachh* and their future cultivation is being prohibited and the proprietors turned out of cultivation by order of settlement authorities;
- (c) plots of common uncultivated land and entered in exclusive possession of the proprietors in the settlements of 1868 and 1891 are being recorded as *Ban Kharibachh* and the possession of the proprietors summarily removed by the order of the settlement authorities?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Diack replied :—

"(a) The question whether a particular piece of land is a hay field or a forest is a question of fact, and it is the duty of the Settlement Officer to classify it in his record in accordance with fact.

"(b) The answer is in the negative.

"(c) The forest trees growing on the plots of land referred to in this sub-clause were not surrendered to the landowners by the orders passed by Government in 1867, nor were they subjected to assessment by the then Settlement Officer. The instructions given to the present Settlement Officer in respect of them have been explained in my answer to the first question. He has no power summarily to remove possession other than that conferred on him by section 36 (2), Land Revenue Act, and that is not applicable to the circumstances."

[*Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal; Mr. Diack.*]

**The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal asked :—**

"Will the Government be pleased to state whether the zamindars approached the Government for the redress of their grievances in connection with the settlement now in progress in the Kangra District. If so, what orders has the Government passed with regard to the matter?"

Grievances of zamindars of Kangra District in connection with settlement.

**The Hon'ble Mr. Diack replied :—**

"A petition on the subject was presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor during his recent visit to Dharmasala and verbal representations were also made to him by or on behalf of the *zamindars*. These representations are now under His Honour's consideration."

**The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal asked :—**

"Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) if it is intended in the settlement now in progress in Kangra District to assess a new tax on landholders for keeping buffaloes, goats and sheep in the village in which they reside and own or cultivate land;

Cattle tax on Kangra landholders.

(b) if such tax is assessed by the Settlement Officer in any other District of the Punjab;

(c) if there is any provision of law authorising a Settlement Officer to assess such a tax?"

**The Hon'ble Mr. Diack replied :—**

"(a) Yes

"I take (b) and (c) (together). Under section 48 of the Land Revenue Act all land to whatever purpose applied and wherever situate is liable to the payment of land revenue to the Government. In accordance with that principle the profits from grazing have always in all districts been considered as a part of the assets of the proprietors on which the assessment of the land revenue is based. In most districts it is unnecessary to specify separately the portion of the total assessment of an estate that is based on its income from live-stock, and it is left to the proprietors in distributing the assessment over the land to put rates on the waste or on the cattle, or not, as they please. In the Thal of the Bhakkar and Leiah Tahsils the Government demand, which is a fixed sum, is distributed annually over cultivation and cattle. There is a rate *per acre* cropped and if the income from that rate is not enough to make up the total of the fixed demand, the balance is made up by rates per head of cattle, sheep, goats and camels. In Kangra where, as I have explained in my answer to the first question, the assessment framed by Mr. Barnes was on the cultivation only and the re-assessment by Mr. O'Brien was also confined to cultivated land and hay fields, it has been decided at this settlement to impose land revenue on the profits from grazing in the waste, and to take it in the shape of rates on buffaloes, sheep and goats. A similar step was taken in respect of sheep and goats at the re-settlement of the Kulu Sub-division 23 years ago. The tax on cattle is also in accordance with ancient custom in those tracts where flocks and herds play an important part in the rural economy."

**The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal asked :—**

"Has any order been recently passed by the settlement or revenue authorities of Kangra District restricting the proprietors' rights for partition of divisible *shamilat* land, and, if so, with what authority for such an order?"

Restriction of proprietors' rights to partition of divisible *shamilat*.

**The Hon'ble Mr. Diack replied :—**

"No such order has been passed, but a Revenue Officer dealing with an application for partition of common land has, under section 115, Land Revenue Act, power absolutely to disallow it for good and sufficient cause, and may in

[ *Mr. Diack; Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal; Mr. Thompson; Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Dass.* ]

particular under section 112 (2) refuse partition of a grazing ground. And the rules under section 31 of the Forest Act contain restrictions on the breaking-up of forest land for cultivation, which is generally the objection of a partition of common land."

**The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal asked:—**

Forest offences.

"Will the Government be pleased to lay before the Council yearly statements for the last 5 years showing the number of—

- (a) the criminal cases relating to Forest offences decided by the court of Kangra District together with fines imposed thereunder?
- (b) the compromises by realizing compensation, entered into by the Forest Officers of Kangra District with the persons accused of Forest offences together with the amount so realized thereunder?
- (c) the cattle sent by the Forest Department in Kangra District to the cattle pounds and the amount paid by the people to the cattle pounds in order to release their cattle?"

**The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson replied:—**

"The figures asked for are not readily available. The statements in the annual reports are prepared by Forest Divisions and not by districts. The Hon'ble Member will find certain statistics in Form 18 and appendix II at the end of the Report. If after perusing those statements the Hon'ble Member wishes to pursue the matter further, I shall be glad if he will let me know in good time so that the necessary enquiries may be made."

**The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal asked:—**

Alleged Grievances of the people of the Kangra District in regard to the Kangra Forest Settlement provisions.

"Has the Government's attention been drawn to the grievances of the people of Kangra District in connection with the propriety and practicability of the Kangra Forest Settlement provisions and rules as well as their working by the Forest Agency of Kangra District, and what steps, if any, are intended to be taken by the Government to remove the grievances of the people in Kangra District?"

**The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson replied:—**

"The answer to the first part of the question is that certain representations of the people of Kangra in the matter of Forest Administration are under the consideration of Government which is not, however, at this stage prepared to admit that the existing provisions and rules constitute any grievance.

"With regard to the second, it has to be borne in mind that it is principally the people who benefit by the maintenance of the Kangra forests. It is only reasonable, therefore, that they should be required to put up with certain restrictions in order that the forest may be preserved for them and their posterity instead of being exterminated by excessive use in one generation. The provisions of the Forest Settlement are essential for the maintenance of the forests and Government has so far seen no good reason for modifying them."

**The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das asked:—**

Development of indigenous industries in consequence of war.

"Consequent upon the outbreak of the war between England and Germany and the patriotic action of the Board of Trade in England, as well as of some Colonial Governments and the Presidency of Bengal to consider ways and means for the development of indigenous industries in order to be able to successfully compete in future in those particular lines of the trade in which Germany and Austria excel to-day, will the Government be pleased to state which particular industries in the Punjab are capable of such development and what help are Government prepared to make towards this end?"



[ *Mr. Mant* ; *Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das* ; *Colonel MacLagan* . ]

**The Hon'ble Mr. Mant** replied :—

"The possibilities of industrial development in the Punjab have already been surveyed in Mr. Latifi's book, called "The Industrial Punjab," which contains many useful suggestions as to the imported goods that might be manufactured in the province. The Director of Agriculture and Industries has been instructed to consider whether any of those suggestions can now be taken up with a fair prospect of success; and he would be glad to receive further suggestions from the local Chambers of Commerce and also from practical men of business. I would, however, refer the Hon'ble Member to the answer which I have just given to the Hon'ble Sir P. C. Chatterji, as showing the general attitude of Government towards nascent industries. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to encourage any new enterprise that has a chance of establishing itself on a permanent basis, but he does not think that there would be any advantage in fostering industries which will not be able to survive when competition from outside is revived.

**The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Dass** asked :—

"Has the attention of Government been drawn to certain articles in the *Panjabee* (21st July 1914) relating to the extreme scarcity of water, which proved so embarrassing to the people of Pasrur Tahsil, District Sialkot, during the last summer, and will Government be pleased to state what steps they propose to take for the prevention of the same in future?"

Scarcity of  
water in  
Pasrur Tahsil,  
Sialkot Dis-  
trict.

**The Hon'ble Mr. Mant** replied :—

"Government is aware of the scarcity of water at Pasrur and the measures required to improve the supply have been under consideration for some time. Boring operations were undertaken locally and a rough project was prepared which was estimated to cost about Rs. 50,000. This scheme was examined by the Sanitary Board in February last, but as there was considerable doubt as to the quantity and permanence of the yield, the Board decided that it would be advisable to obtain further data before proceeding with the scheme. The Sanitary Engineer has now proposed to undertake more extensive boring operations and his proposal is under the consideration of the Board."

**The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das** asked :—

"Will Government be pleased to bestow consideration on the long-standing hardships of some clerks of the Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, who are still on the temporary list after 20 years' continuous and approved service, and will Government be pleased to state what action they propose to take for the prevention of such cases of hardships in future?"

Temporary  
clerks of the  
Public Works  
Department,  
Buildings and  
Roads Branch

**The Hon'ble Colonel MacLagan** replied :—

"In answer to this question I may perhaps explain first the reason why temporary clerks are entertained in the Public Works Department. The Public Works Department Code, Volume I, paragraph 109, says 'In order to meet the demand for extra supervision which may arise from time to time as well as to insure that the Public Works Establishments be capable of contraction as well as expansion as the expenditure on works diminishes or increases the permanent establishments should be supplemented by temporary establishments to such extent as may be necessary.'

In the Secretariat Office as the amount of clerical work is fairly constant there are no temporary clerks. For other offices the proportion of permanent to temporary hands was fixed in 1910 at—

70 per cent. permanent

30 „ „ temporary,

and instructions were issued to Superintending Engineers, to whom authority has been delegated in these matters, to transfer to the permanent establishment up to this extent temporary clerks who were well recommended provided the

[ *Colonel MacLagan ; Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das ; Mr. Diack.* ]

total cost of the whole clerical establishment was not exceeded. The Hon'ble Member may, therefore, I think, gather that any clerk who remains on the temporary list after 20 years' service has either been considered by his Superintending Engineer as unfit for the permanent establishment or at all events has been superseded by more worthy men. The Local Government does not consider any further action in the matter necessary.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das asked :—

Rights of  
proprietors  
over trees on  
waste land in  
Dada Siba  
Jagir.

"(a) Is the Government aware that the settlement authorities of Kangra District have in the recent settlement of the Dada Siba Jagir deprived the sub-proprietors of their rights over trees on waste lands, which the settlement authorities assert were wrongly entered in their names in the preceding settlement ?

(b) Is the Government aware that the sub-proprietors' rights over these trees were recognised by the late Mr. A. Anderson, Colonel W. G. Davies, C.S.I., and Sir J. B. Lyall in the summary report on the Land Revenue Settlement of the Siba Jagir issued in 1882 ?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to inform this Council of the action it proposes to take in the matter ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Diack replied :—

"In my reply to the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Sohan Lal I have explained what is being done at the present settlement of the Hamirpur and Dera tahsils towards making clear such entries in respect of the property in trees as are doubtful or ambiguous in the records of previous settlements. In the *khalsa* estates those settlements were the settlements made by Messrs. Barnes, Lyall, and O'Brien. The *jajirs*, however, were not settled simultaneously with the *khalsa* estates. The Dada Siba jagir to which the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das' question refers was first brought under a summary settlement by Mr. A. Anderson in 1881-82, and his records the entries in which were sustained at the subsequent regular settlement completed in 1897 leave no room for doubt as to what land was then assessed or occupied by individuals and what land was not. On land of the former class all trees except *chil* and five other "royal" trees belong to the individual proprietors : on land of the latter class trees belong to the State. The answers to parts (a) and (b) of the Hon'ble Member's question are in the negative, and the answer to part (c) is that Government sees no reason to interfere in the operations which are being carried on by the Settlement Officer."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das asked :—

Damage to  
life and property  
by river  
floods in the  
Punjab.

"Will the Government be pleased to state, for the information of this Council, the extent of the damage to life and property wrought by the river floods in the Punjab this year, and what steps were taken by the authorities to alleviate suffering among dumb and sentient beings, and whether there are any cases of acute distress which stand in need of succour even now ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Diack replied :—

"1. The only serious floods of which information has been received occurred in Gujranwala, Hoshiarpur and Gurdaspur. In the first-named district high floods in the Deg and the Ravi were augmented by an abnormally heavy rainfall about the 17th of July yielding 10 inches of rain within 48 hours. The Deg, reinforced by considerable spill from the Ravi in the neighbourhood of Shahdara, inundated the surrounding country, and the whole of the Sharakpur Tahsil east of the Upper Chenab Canal was placed under water.

2. As the Deg was the chief cause of flooding, the riverain villages of Lahore escaped with comparatively little damage. In eight villages a number of outlying houses came down, and fodder stocks and some amount of grain were destroyed. There was no loss of human life. Only 11 head of cattle are missing. There is no demand for takavi and it has not been considered in necessary to organize charitable relief.

[*Mr. Diack; Lala Kashi Ram; Mr. Godley.*]

3. West of the Ravi, in the Gujranwala District, the damage has been more considerable. Four village sites near Sharakpur have been washed away and two more have become uninhabitable. In these cases the villages have been removed to other sites above flood level. Only two lives have been lost and it is reported that the cattle have been saved. The damage to standing crops cannot be calculated till the detailed harvest inspection is made, but it is estimated that 500 wells have fallen in. Breaches have occurred in the Shorkot Railway Line, the Upper Chenab Canal and the Deg Diversion Band. Rupees 50,000 have been placed at the disposal of the Commissioner, Lahore, for distribution as takavi and Rs. 5,000 have been made available for the relief of distress. Small amounts subscribed locally have also been distributed in charitable relief. No acute distress appears to prevail.

4. On the night between 2nd and 3rd July a flood in the Beas caused considerable damage to a number of villages in Hoshiarpur. The river overflowed its eastern bank and inundated the country up to an embankment about three miles west of Dasuya, the water standing in most places at a depth of 2½ feet. Thirty-nine villages in this area suffered considerably; and, on breaches occurring in the band, 48 villages to the east were affected, though to a less degree. Only one human life was lost. The better grown cattle escaped, and the loss, estimated at 283 head, occurred among the smaller animals, chiefly calves. The loss of grain is not considered to be large, as stocks were inconsiderable in unprotected villages. Fodder stocks suffered, but there is said to be plenty of grass in the pastures. No distress appears to prevail. Takavi is neither sought nor accepted when offered.

5. A flood also reached the vicinity of Gurdaspur, but by the exertion of the local officials was prevented from doing serious harm. Funds for relief of distress were raised by local subscription and it is believed that the measures taken have been adequate."

**The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram asked :—**

"Will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) If it is a fact that Head Masters of Government High Schools, who are, according to the Civil Service Regulations, entitled to double second class fares when travelling on Government business, are allowed single fares only when attending meetings of the Head Masters' Association?
- (b) Have similar orders been passed in the case of other officers similarly situated, as for instance, in the case of Tahsildars attending meetings of the District Boards, etc.?
- (c) Considering the pay of Head Masters, and the fact that these are Associations in large centres only, and therefore the amount drawn by them as travelling allowance cannot be large, will Government be pleased not to deprive them of the benefits of the rule in the Civil Service Regulations, and if not, will Government be pleased to state reasons for adhering to the present rule?"

Travelling allowance to Head Masters attending association meetings.

**The Hon'ble Mr. Godley replied :—**

"Associations of Head Masters were instituted a few years ago in some of the large centres of the province with the object of giving the Head Masters of high schools and others concerned in educational work an opportunity of meeting and exchanging views on school questions. These societies are primarily intended for residents of the same town, but other Head Masters occasionally attend the meetings if they can conveniently do so, and Head Masters of Government High Schools are in such instances allowed their railway fares as a special concession, on the analogy of Article 1004 of the Civil Service Regulations. As Head Masters' Associations are privately organised bodies which meet at their own convenience, they do not resemble District Boards, and the ordinary rules governing the grant of travelling allowances are not applicable."

[ *Mr. Barron ; Khan Bahadar Mian Muhammad Shafi ;  
Rai Bahadur Hari Chand.* ]

# THE PUNJAB COURTS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

**The Hon'ble Mr. Barron :—**

"Your Honour, I rise to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Punjab Courts Act of 1914. The Bill, as explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, supplies a legal omission which has been found to exist in the Act passed by this Council last December, in regard to the period of limitation for second appeals to the Chief Court. The Bill makes no change in the existing law, and merely reaffirms the period of limitation at present in force. As such I trust that the Council will treat the Bill as non-controversial, and will pass it through its various stages at this sitting."

The motion was put and agreed to and the Hon'ble Mr. Barron introduced the Bill.

**The Hon'ble Mr. Barron :—**

"Your Honour, I move that the Bill be now taken into consideration."

The motion was put and agreed to.

**The Hon'ble Mr. Barron :—**

"Your Honour, I now move that the Bill be passed."

**The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Shafi :—**

"Your Honour, the legislative measure, which we are about to place on our Statute Book, is an apt illustration of the evils of unnecessary special legislation. If at the time when the Punjab Courts Act was amended by the substitution of second appeals in the place of further appeals, our advice to make the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure applicable to the Punjab had been accepted, there would now have been no need to undertake this legislation. I am aware of the fact that in some quarters opinion is held that, even under existing circumstances, there is no necessity for the enactment of this Bill. But a careful perusal of the provisions of section 41 of the Punjab Courts Act makes it clear that the certificated second appeal provided therein with its provisos and limitations which curiously enough affect injuriously the very class whose interests Government has ordinarily at heart, do not come within either the letter or the spirit of the Limitation Act providing a period of limitation for second appeals. To my mind it would have been a much better way of dealing with the question if, instead of passing a special Punjab Appeals Limitation Act, which really this Bill in its essence happens to be, a sub-clause had been introduced in section 41 simply laying down that second appeals under this section shall, for the purposes of limitation, be deemed to be second appeals under the Code of Civil Procedure.

But as the question was one of method and not of principle, I did not think it necessary to send in a formal amendment, and therefore support the motion for the passing of the Bill as it now stands."

**The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Hari Chand :—**

"There is one word, Your Honour, I wish to say in this connection. We are now passing this amendment, and I am not sure that we will not have to pass another one in a short time. There is no saving clause for the appeals which used to lie to the Divisional Court and will now lie to the District Judge. For the first, the period was 60 days. Now it is 20 days. Suppose on the 1st August more than one month has passed but less than the two months allowed before the Punjab Courts Act came into force, what will a man do who thought that the period will be 60 days

[*Mr. Gracey ; Rai Bahadur Hari Chand ; His Honour the President.*]

and finds that his appeal has become time-barred? There must be some saving clause for these appeals. I would like that the Hon'ble Mover would say something on the subject."

**The Hon'ble Mr. Gracey:—**

"That should form the subject of a special amendment."

**The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Hari Chand:—**

"I bring it to notice, as otherwise the result will be that we will have to bring forward another amendment."

**His Honour the President:—**

The Hon'ble Member has pointed out a possible defect which may or may not occur hereafter. He has not given notice of any amendment and therefore the question he has raised must be left to be solved if the necessity does actually arise in practice."

The motion was put and agreed to.

#### RESOLUTION IN REGARD TO THE WAR.

**His Honour the President:—**

"Gentlemen, we have disposed of the ordinary business of the Session, but before we separate I feel compelled to refer to the one matter which is filling all minds and engrossing all hearts. It is only six short weeks since we were all thrilled by the announcement that the Empire was at war—not one of those local wars which we have seen in this or the last generation and which, however important in themselves, do not raise the great issues which determine the fate of nations—but the most momentous struggle on which the Empire has embarked since it saved the civilised world from the despotism of Napoleon.

"It is unnecessary for me to dwell on the causes that have led up to that struggle or to the manner in which India has shown her determination to take her share in it. These are summed up in the august and inspiring message which His Majesty the King Emperor has addressed to the Princes and peoples of India through His Excellency the Viceroy and which with His Excellency's permission I will repeat to this Council. (The Council stood up when it was read.)

"During the past few weeks the peoples of my whole Empire, at home and overseas, have moved with one mind and purpose to confront and overthrow an unparalleled assault upon the continuity of civilisation and the peace of mankind. The calamitous conflict is not of my seeking. My voice has been cast throughout on the side of peace. My Ministers earnestly strove to allay the causes of strife and to appease differences with which my Empire was not concerned. Had I stood aside when, in defiance of pledges, to which my Kingdom was a party, the soil of Belgium was violated and her cities desolated, when the very life of the French nation was threatened with extinction; I should have sacrificed my honour and given to destruction the liberties of my Empire and of mankind. I rejoice that every part of the Empire is with me in this decision.

"Paramount regard for treaty, faith and the pledged word of rulers and people is the common heritage of England and India. Amongst the many incidents that have marked the unanimous uprising of the population of my Empire in defence of its unity and integrity nothing moved me more than the passionate devotion to my Throne expressed both by my Indian and English subjects and by the Feudatory Princes and Ruling Chiefs of India, and their prodigious offers of their lives and their resources in the cause of the realm and their one voiced demand to be foremost in conflict has touched my heart and has inspired to highest issues the love and devotion which, as I well know, have ever linked my Indian subjects and

[*His Honour the President.*]

myself. I recall to mind India's gracious message to the British nation of good will and fellowship which greeted my return in February 1912, after the solemn ceremony of my Coronation Durbar at Delhi, and I find in this hour of trial a full harvest and a noble fulfilment of the assurance given by you that the destinies of Great Britain and India are indissolubly linked."

Gentlemen, His Majesty's words are an eloquent and gracious recognition of the manner in which the Princes and peoples of India have rallied spontaneously and unanimously to the defence of the common interests of the Empire. I need not dwell at length on the splendid response which our own Province of the Punjab has made to the call of duty. The response has been worthy of the Empire and worthy of the Province which justly claims to be the spearhead of the Indian Empire.

All the Ruling Chiefs of the Punjab have offered not only their Military forces but the resources of their States to Government, and it is no longer a secret that a large number of the Imperial Service Troops have been selected from the leading States to go on active service and take their share in the defence of the Empire.

We also know that the splendid Expeditionary force which India has put at the disposal of the King Emperor contains a very large proportion of Punjabis, and that in it are represented the flower of the martial races of the Punjab.—Ghakkars, Awans, Janjuhas, Pathans, Tiwanas from the Northern Punjab, the sturdy Sikhs of the Central districts, Dogras from the lower hills, Jats, Ranghars and other Rajputs from the South of the Province.

These are the races which have carried the banners of the King Emperor and spread the fame of the Punjabi soldier throughout the East from Peking to Cairo and to Central Africa; they have now gone to win fresh laurels for themselves and their country fighting side by side with the manhood of the United Kingdom and of her Colonies and Dominions on the battlefields of Europe. The enthusiasm with which the troops called out responded to the call of duty is, I believe, only equalled by the disappointment of those who were left behind.

I am told that in Amritsar, Ferozepore and other centres when the reservists of certain regiments were summoned to rejoin the colours, the reservists of all regiments came rushing in. Those whose regiments were not ordered on service in many cases refused to return to their homes saying they would not be able to show their faces in their villages when the war was going on, and some of them even insisted on joining their regiments at their own expense in the hope that they might be allowed to take part in the campaign.

That is the spirit in which the Army has risen to the emergency and it will, I am confident, be reflected in the keenness and enthusiasm with which recruits will now come forward throughout the Province to fill up the gaps—the inevitable gaps—caused by the war, and to maintain our Punjab Regiments at full fighting strength.

The spirit shown by the people of the Punjab, who have not the opportunity of proving their devotion to the Empire in the field, is not less admirable. It has taken various forms, expression of patriotic loyalty from practically every community and association throughout the Province, prayers for the speedy and complete success of our arms, offers of service, of men, of money, of horses, of supplies according to the resources of the would-be-givers who embrace all classes from the Premier Chief of the Punjab—His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala—who is himself going to the front down to the humble clerk, and the war-worn veteran.

It has not been possible as you know at this stage for Government to accept more than a small proportion of these offers, but their value does not lie so much in the material aid—great as that is—offered to Government, as in the moral results that follow from the spectacle of a "United India" rallying

[*His Honour the President.*]

to the support of the Empire in this great crisis. The value of such support has received the fullest recognition in the august message of the King Emperor—which I have just read, and in the eloquent words of the Heads of His Government both in India and the United Kingdom.

Such is the present situation as regards the war, the war may be brief or prolonged, but while we all wish that it should be brief, none of us, I venture to affirm has any doubt as to the final issue. Our national poet, who is perhaps as much admired and studied among the German as among the English-speaking races has told us that "thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just," and the justice of our cause, the patriotic enthusiasm of our people all over the Empire, and the traditional valour of our army and our fleet assure us of the final success of our arms. I will now indicate to you a few practical ways in which the people of the Province can find scope for their patriotic energies while the war lasts. You are all aware of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund which was established by the Viceroy soon after the war broke out and of which a Provincial Branch has recently been constituted in the Punjab.

The primary object of the Fund is to relieve distress among the families of those who have gone to the front and to assist the widows and orphans of those who die on service. In utilising the amounts collected no distinction will be drawn between officers and privates, European and Indian, combatants and non-combatants. The test will be absence on active service and straitened circumstances among the families.

The second object of the Fund is the relief of acute local distress among the poorer classes of the people caused directly by the war and through no fault of their own. It is not the intention to make good any losses suffered by the prosperous or comparatively well-to-do who, like all other subjects of the Empire, must bear their share of the Imperial burden. Nor is it the intention that the Fund should maintain in idleness labourers, whom the war has thrown out of employment, if they are in a position to find other employment elsewhere, but make no effort to do so. In short, the assistance from the Fund is intended to be given only to the poor classes of the civil population who, through the effects of the war and no lack of effort on their own part, are in actual want of the necessities of life.

I have already endeavoured to make it clearly understood throughout the Province that the Fund is in no way official, that official influence is in no way to be used in securing contributions, that only voluntary subscriptions are desired, and that while no one is debarred from subscribing for objects which are so near to the hearts of the people especially in this province, subscriptions should be invited only from those who are both in a position to give and who desire to support the Fund.

The response already received from the Province and in particular from Lahore, Amritsar, Mooltan and Gurdaspur has been most generous and gratifying, and though many of the largest contributions have been made direct to the central Fund, the Provincial Committee is arranging to show the total amount subscribed by the Province. A great war must necessarily entail great sacrifices, but we here in India may congratulate ourselves on the fact that while the Empire is at war and we are bearing our share in it, we are spared most of the sacrifices and all of the privations which fall on the combatants in Europe. We are saved by the British fleet not only from the horrors of invasion, but also from the suffering and misery and starvation resulting from the cessation of trade and commerce, the ruin of agriculture and the closing of productive employment. Some anxiety has been expressed as to whether public works which provide employment for so many thousands in this rapidly developing province will be suspended during the war. For that anxiety there is not a shadow of foundation. We intend to carry out our programme of canal extensions, of roads and buildings to its full extent, and

## [His Honour the President.]

you will be interested to learn that at present our difficulty is not to find work for those seeking employment, but to find labourers sufficient for the employment available. At present only one-third of the labour employed on our canals is provided from within the Province and we have to make up the deficiency from outside.

As a further proof that we do not intend to curtail our expenditure in any way. I may instance the fact that the Secretary of State has just sanctioned the scheme for the King Edward Memorial at Lahore at a cost of 35 lakhs, of which 15 have been contributed by the Province and 20 by Government and the work is being pushed on as rapidly as possible.

Other ways in which people can render practical help are by using their influence in promoting a spirit of good will among the different communities, in allaying dangerous excitement, in contradicting false and exaggerated rumours which spread alarm amidst the ignorant masses, in discouraging that foolish panic which leads to wholesale withdrawals of deposits from Banks and the Post Office, in keeping prices within reasonable limits, and generally in maintaining public confidence and showing that there is no ground for suspicion or alarm.

In these matters a great deal can be done by the public press, and I desire here to acknowledge the patriotic spirit and the discretion which the press generally has shown since the beginning of the war, and which I hope will be maintained while the war lasts. In time of war the Government of almost every country arms itself with special powers of censorship and control in regard to the Press, but I sincerely trust that the wisdom and self-restraint of the Press in the Punjab will render the exercise of such powers unnecessary.

In the earlier stages of the war while troops were being moved and dispositions made, it was imperative on Government to keep matters secret. But you have seen that for the last few weeks full information has been afforded of the progress of operations, of reverses—which have fortunately been few—and of successes which have been many and brilliant on sea and land. There is therefore absolutely no reason now for the suspicion which is prevailing among many people that news has been kept back or is doctored by Government to suit its own purposes.

As an instance of the false rumours prevalent, I may mention the following :—

When I was at Lahore I was assured that the troopship containing the 28th Punjabis had been sunk and a number of lives lost. The 28th Punjabis had been recently stationed in Lahore and had been moved to Ceylon. The Adjutant was in Lahore. He telegraphed to Ceylon and found that the Regiment not only had not moved, but that there was no intention of moving them.

The telegram which the Viceroy almost daily receives from the Secretary of State summarising the situation is published in the Press and this is a guarantee of genuineness which no one can dispute.

The fuller information which is now daily made available should enable all sensible and intelligent people to contradict false and misleading reports.

Government has recently made arrangements for the supply of a daily telegraphic summary of Reuter's telegrams to all Commissioners, and district officers. It is also supplying a Daily Bulletin containing the telegrams in full to all Tahsils and Sub-Divisions and a Weekly Summary is supplied by means of the Vernacular Gazette to all Thanas. Thus every possible measure has been taken for the supply of authentic news, which will enable mischievous rumours to be contradicted, and these measures will I am sure be appreciated by the friends and relatives of the thousands of Punjab soldiers who have gone



[His Honour the President.]

to the front. One subject indirectly connected with the war which comes home to the great mass of the people is that of prices. When I was at Amritsar and Lahore a few weeks ago it was brought to my notice that the price of wheat has risen within a few days from Rs. 3-8-0 to Rs. 4-4-0 per maund and the rise was having a most disquieting effect on all classes and especially on the poor. When I enquired the reason of the sudden rise various causes were assigned—the holding off of the September rains, the probability of high prices next year in Europe, the reopening of export and the buying of those ill-omened speculators who gamble on scarcity and famine. You probably have noticed that any cause however trivial is considered as an adequate ground for raising prices, while only the most sound and cogent reasons can bring prices down. On examination the above causes for the rise will be found to be singularly unconvincing.

Our last harvest was an excellent one, and as prices were low in Europe, an unusually small proportion of wheat was exported thither, and though some went to the scarcity districts of the United Provinces, the stocks of wheat in the Province at the end of August were exceptionally high. A statement showing the estimated stocks of wheat in the Province will be issued in a few days. Though some anxiety as to the harvest now on the ground was caused by a long break of the rains in August, the timely and copious falls throughout the Province within the last ten days have now assured a bountiful harvest even on barani lands. On irrigated lands this harvest beats all records. Our canals have so far irrigated no less than five lakhs of acres more than in any previous year.

The excellent rains and full canal supplies similarly give us promise of an unusually large rabi harvest.

There was therefore no real justification beyond panic and rash speculation for the extraordinary rise in prices ten days ago, nor was there any such rise in the United Kingdom. Indeed you will have seen that the embargo on the export of articles of food from Great Britain which was imposed as a precautionary measure in the first week of the war has now been withdrawn except as regards sugar, doubtless in consequence of our having secured the mastery of the sea. I am glad to learn from telegrams just received that there has been a fairly substantial fall within the last few days, and if those who by speculating on famine prices created the panic have burnt their fingers, I don't think they deserve much sympathy from us.

I can give you the assurance that Government is following the movement of prices with the closest attention and will not hesitate to propose drastic action should circumstances require it, *i.e.*, if it finds that prices are being unduly inflated by alarmist rumours, by gambling speculation or by combination amongst traders to restrict the operation of the laws of supply and demand.

Gentlemen, the qualities of the people of the Province which are said to be most marked are their cool heads and their stout hearts. Now is the time to prove these qualities. The sons of the Punjab who have gone to the front will prove them in the field, but it is no less essential for the rest of us to prove them here at home, and by doing so we shall be discharging our duty to our Sovereign and the Empire in the great crisis we are now going through. It is in the full assurance that the Punjab will now, as always in the past, do its duty that I venture to propose the following resolution:—

“That this Council desires to convey to His Gracious Majesty the King Emperor George the Fifth an expression of the sincere devotion and staunch loyalty of His subjects in the Punjab to the Throne and the Government and an assurance of their solemn determination to maintain the proud martial traditions of the Province by serving His Majesty in every form in which their help may be required in the present war against the enemies of His Empire.”

[ *Sardar Daljit Singh.* ]

The Hon'ble Sardar Daljit Singh said :—

" Your Honour.—What I am going to say in support of the Resolution from the chair after what I have said in the Imperial Legislative Council, will not be a tale twice told, and even if it were, it does not suffer in interest or freshness by reiteration. Nevertheless, I shall say a few things more of a general or provincial nature in this Council which are necessitated by circumstances.

" In the modern history war was never regarded with greater horror than on the present occasion. Its disastrous character is something beyond all description. Not to speak of the languishing of trade, the dislocating of industries that the war is sure to entail upon the world, the enormous waste of money and human life that it has already caused defies all comparison. Who is responsible for all this but Germany. The inhuman devastations of villages and beautiful towns, the shameful indignities offered to women, the butchering of innocent civil population and similar atrocious misdeeds of which Germans alone are guilty is causing intense indignation in the civilised world. Every Indian views the above mentioned German brutalities with a shudder, while the educated Indians read with abhorrence the vandalistic conduct with a sense of supreme hatred. What to speak of throwing to the winds all rules of International law. Never has Britain unsheathed her sword in defence of international morality and peace of the world with a stronger consciousness of serving the cause of righteousness. And how India has with one united mind offered to serve the Empire on this occasion is unprecedented in her history.

" The one thing I would impress most emphatically on those who entertain hazy ideas about the loyalty of the Indians in the present moment of stress, is the spontaneity of the expressions of their devotion and loyalty in unmistakable terms and in unequivocal language. The old adage has proved true that a friend in need is a friend indeed. I for one cannot conceive that the so called present-day engineering public movements and manipulating influences could possibly have called into solid existence the present outburst of enthusiasm from every nook and corner of the Indian Empire, not excepting quarters from which it was least expected. Apart from the universality of offers of services of a variety of descriptions from innumerable sources, the best test of gauging the genuineness and intensity of feeling is the readiness, nay cheerfulness, with which money is pouring in from the humblest subjects to the most exalted personages in aid of the Relief Funds without the slightest extraneous influence. In my humble opinion no safer test could be employed.

The other point is to discover why this exuberance of a devotional feeling throughout the length and breadth of India. Now, these feelings must either be outcome of a lofty sentiment, the product of impulses of heart or the result of deliberation—the suggestion of the brain. Both of these forces have always operated as motive power for all human actions. Raj-Bhagti—implicit devotion to the person and the throne of the King—has from time immemorial been the ruling principle with Indians—a principle enjoined by our religious tenets. The glory of selfless action—actions performed as one's own Dharma has always been accepted as a maxim for the Indian mind. To this impulse the working of the brain has afforded additional stimulus. Indian interests are as a fact so indissolubly and inseparably interwoven with British interests that Indians view them as identical and dictates of self-interest can have but one effect, that they consider the present war as one of their own. I am thoroughly convinced that if any man has had the best opportunity of a close study of the sentiments of the people in this Province and has observed the trend of thought under the present circumstances it is Your Honour. And I endorse every word that has fallen from Your Honour's lips.

Now, coming to the Province of the Punjab which has been truly styled as " the spear-head of the Empire," I can confidently say that in every conflict in the past the Punjab has displayed unswerving loyalty on the part

[ *Sardar Daljit Singh; Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Shafi.* ]

of every section of its vast population. I am afraid if I were to recount the incidents of historical events showing how notably the community of the Sikhs, to which I have the honour to belong has shed its blood on the side of the British arms I may not lay myself open to the blame of self-glorification and self-praise. Sir, the martial fervour and the spirit of loyal patriotism to uphold the honour and prestige of the British whose advent was so prophetically predicted by one our Gurus, is the central concern of each and every Sikh. The sincere desire to employ all their resources, physical and material, in the service of our benign Emperor pervades the whole Sikh population. Sir I cannot help taking a just pride for the heroic deeds of Sikh soldiers in the past. To quote the English historian, "they have fought for us, with equal readiness upon their own frontier and in foreign countries". Historians call them "the bravest and most chivalrous race of India"—"the sinew of the population of this Land of Five Rivers." I feel proud to notice that His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala, the premier Sikh prince, has been selected to proceed to the front at the head of his contingent.

There could have been no greater satisfaction to India in general and the Sikhs in particular than to have been given the proud privilege of fighting in this Mahabharata of modern age which has aroused the wide-flung Dominions, Colonies and great Dependencies as one body to uphold the honour of British Flag.

Coming from the general to the particular I may be excused for making prominent mention of offers which Your Honour has received from the members of the Punjab aristocracy. They have placed all their belongings inclusive of their personal services at the disposal of the Government. This has come as it were instinctively. It may sound as pedantic but it is a fact that what they have done is in the maintenance of their old traditions. I may be allowed to say that out of others who have gone or are going to the front, the Hon'ble Captain Malik Umar Hayat Khan Tiwana, a prominent member of the Punjab Chiefs Association, must be busy this time in the employment of his lance.

On behalf of the Punjab aristocracy I may be permitted to assure Your Honour that whatever we possess we are prepared to sacrifice in this great crisis and that there will be no greater honour for us than to shed our blood in service of our Emperor. I have nothing to add but to give my hearty support to the Resolution moved by Your Honour and request you, Sir, to convey to His Excellency the Viceroy and through him to our beloved Emperor that the Punjab is of one mind, animated with one sentiment and prepared to offer its full co-operation, grateful loyalty and whole-hearted devotion to the Crown on the present occasion.

**The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Shafi:—**

"YOUR HONOUR, The historic battlefields of Europe are again resounding with the clash of arms, the booming of guns, the rattle of musketry, and, alas!, the moans of the wounded and the dying. The terrible engines of destruction, invented—such is the irony of Fate—by an enlightened civilization unsurpassed in the history of mankind, are mowing down thousands upon thousands of the bravest of the brave; cruisers, destroyers and merchant ships are going down to the bottom of the sea with their precious human and other loads; fair plains and prosperous towns are being devastated as a result of barbarous vandalism on the one hand and of heroic self-sacrifice on the other; the trade of the world is well-nigh at a stand-still, bringing incalculable loss to millions of homes in all countries and climes; and even a seat of learning and a repository of human research like Louvain has not escaped ruthless destruction at the hands of a nation which had, hitherto, prided itself on its intellectual development and scientific progress!

[ *Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Shafti.* ]

Your Honour, without a shadow of doubt, the grave responsibility of this appalling and world-wide catastrophe—of this terrible carnage and human misery—rests with a State whose Chancellor is not ashamed to characterize solemn international treaties as mere scraps of paper : whose Emperor, while ordering his legions to invade neutral kingdoms and hostile territories, has the temerity to invoke God as a witness of the German people having been compelled to take up arms on account of being disturbed by foes in the midst of their peaceful occupations ! Indeed, it is the wanton violation, by Germany, of the neutrality of Belgium, guaranteed by treaty, and the unprovoked invasion of France by her forces which have brought about this dreaded conflagration and on failure of all efforts towards the preservation of international peace, forced Great Britain to take a hand in this life and death struggle in pursuance of the dictates of honour and of the instinct of self-preservation.

Your Honour, based as this action of the British Government is on what, in every age and every country, has appealed to all that is chivalrous and best in human nature, it is in the fitness of things that all citizens of this great and glorious Empire—from the Irish coasts to the Australian shores, from Canadian hills to Himalayan range—should have risen as one man in support of the mighty flag under which they enjoy the priceless blessings of liberty and prosperity. For the moment, all political controversies are hushed, all communal differences are forgotten and every eye, without distinction of colour, class or creed, is turned towards the battlefields of Belgium and France where Indian soldiers are fighting shoulder to shoulder with their British and Colonial comrades for the upholding of our Empire's honour and for the vindication of a righteous cause. Indeed, to His Imperial Majesty's Indian subjects and more particularly to us in the Punjab it is a source of high pride and of intense satisfaction that the stalwart representatives of Indian manhood have, in this terrible war, been granted the opportunity of proving their devotion to the British Throne by fighting for its glory on the battlefields of Europe.

Your Honour, the complete unanimity with which all classes of Indian peoples, from the Prince to the peasant, have given emphatic and eloquent expression to their feelings of whole-hearted devotion to the British Crown in this grave international crisis, constitutes conclusive proof of the indisputable fact that but one life-current pulsates throughout the vast Empire of which India is proud to form an integral part. In our own Land of the Five Rivers, the entire rural and urban population—from the stalwart agricultural races, aptly described as not only the backbone but the whole frame of the Indian army, to the money-lending *Banyas*—have, by their acts and declaration, demonstrated their traditional loyalty to the Imperial Throne. And to-day the accredited representatives of all interests in the Punjab are glad to have an opportunity of voicing the inmost feelings of their constituents and communities in this solemn session of our Legislative Council. The great community which I have the honour to represent have already placed at the foot of the Throne, as an humble token of their never-failing devotion, all their communal resources and, on the sacred day of the Id, have shown to the outside world—Christian as well as Muslim—that their heart-strings vibrate with abiding loyalty to the mighty Empire, the citizenship of which they regard as their proudest possession.

Your Honour, while we are proud of the heroic and victorious resistance to the German onslaught by the Anglo-French armies and pray for a speedy termination of this disastrous war by an over-whelming victory to our arms, it may be that this terrible struggle will be protracted for some time to come, necessitating further sacrifices in men and money on the part of the Indian Empire. Should this happen to be the case, Government may rest assured that even if the whole of our army, British as well as Indian, were to be despatched to Europe, India's loyal sons will, as volunteers, gladly assist their Government in maintaining law and order in this country. It may also

[ *Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Shaif ; Sir P. C. Chatterjee.* ]

be that the existing European situation may become still further complicated by countries other than those already in a state of war being involved in this unparalleled struggle. But, however complicated the situation and whoever may further be dragged into this war, my countrymen generally and my co-religionists particularly will throughout, remain steadfast in their loyalty and devotion to the British cause.

Your Honour, as an Indian, I am proud of this complete solidarity of my countrymen in support of a righteous cause; as a Muhammadan, I rejoice to have, once more, this opportunity of assuring Government of the Muslim Community's unswerving loyalty to the British Crown; and as for myself, I gladly place all that life holds dear at the disposal of Government.

With these few words I cordially support the resolution moved by Your Honour."

**The Hon'ble Sir Protul Chandra Chatterjee:—**

"Your Honour,—I also ask to be allowed to say a few words in support of the Resolution Your Honour has proposed. It is hardly possible to refrain from speech on this occasion, for out of the fulness of the heart the mouth speaketh, and our hearts are full of loyalty and devotion to the person and throne of our beloved sovereign and of indignation at the wanton and arrogant attack on his Empire.

Sir, this war is a unique instance, in the midst of the enlightenment and culture of the twentieth century, of the insolent assertion of the dominance of a single dynasty, for I regard the German nation as obsessed by Prussia, by the aid of brute force over the whole world—an attempt in fact to put back the hands of the clock and to revert to the principles of barbarous times. Our utmost efforts are required to foil this attempt and I rejoice to find the striking solidarity displayed on this occasion by the varied population of this world-wide empire who have risen as one man to repel the aggressor.

The warmest sympathies of our Indian people are with the English nation, for it stands for freedom, and the association of high and low in the work of government according to their capacity, while Germany, represented by Prussia, is the unqualified supporter of autocracy and of the right of the strong to conquer and spoliates the weak. England has conferred many blessings on India by her enlightened rule and has revived the dormant sentiments of nationality and patriotism in our breasts and in the time of danger our hearts go out to her and impel us to place our all at her disposal for use against the common enemy.

I rejoice that we shall have an opportunity to draw our swords on behalf of our gracious Sovereign and hope from the bottom of my heart that Indian soldiers will worthily uphold the honour of their ancient land in the field of battle, as they have always done in the past. I have no doubt that they are keen to take part in this war and proved to fight by the side of their English comrades. Warlike Punjab will enter with special zest into the spirit of this struggle. I pray to God to give us victory so that the emulator of Napoleon in this century and his intolerable system of militarism designed for the spoliation of mankind may be overthrown for ever. For a greater danger confronts civilization now than in the time of the Corsican conqueror. Napoleon represented the democratic idea; he was the scavenger of God, to use Lord Rosebery's language, who swept away all the accumulated filth and rubbish of barbarous medieval customs which were throttling the commonality and introduced beneficial and advanced ideas of government in countries won by his sword. But the system of Germany seeks to crush all nations under the iron heel of Prussian despotism. So stupendous a military machine to compass such an end was perhaps never before in the power of a single man to employ. The failure of Germany will spell peace, happiness and comfort for nations of Europe and the entire human race, and it is to be devoutly wished

[ Sir P. C. Chatterjee; Sardar Sundar Singh. ]

that such a consummation of our united desires will be attained in the near future. To bring about this result India including the Punjab, will I am sure cheerfully undergo any sacrifice and make contributions of every kind, men, money and service, in the interests of her King Emperor and of the Empire. I conclude by cordially supporting the Resolution."

### The Hon'ble Sardar Sundar Singh :—

"Your Honour,—I have the greatest pleasure in supporting the resolution that has been so ably moved from the Chair, conveying as it does the sentiments of all Indians and particularly of the sons of the Punjab on this momentous occasion in the history of the Empire. Our religion, Sir, teaches that for a righteous cause no sacrifice is too great and for the help of the needy the brave sons of Guru Gobind Singh must always be ready. This terrible war, the magnitude of which could only be understood by those who know the geographical position of the combatant powers, has been precipitately forced upon Europe by Germany who is proud of *its mailed fist* and has been secretly preparing for a considerable time. The peace of Europe, nay of the whole civilized world, has been ruthlessly disturbed by the militant dogmatism of the German Empire, and every endeavour that was possible was made by the Ministers of His Majesty the King Emperor of India to avert the impending danger, but on the pride-intoxicated sense of Germany all these fell as it were on deaf ears and the German legions were let loose against France and Belgium, the two friendly powers of our benign Emperor. This could not be tolerated and the British sense of justice of helping the weaker power to maintain its independence was aroused and England's sword was unsheathed for a righteous cause as it was necessary once for all to crush the dominating militarism of Germany. To such a righteous cause the soldiers of the Crown are pledged to fight shoulder to shoulder with the armed forces of France and Belgium whose bravery will go down to posterity as a bright page in the history of the world.

In such a righteous cause India, which is proud of the privilege of being the brightest jewel in the Diadem of His Imperial Majesty, could not remain behind others in its devotion to the throne. Its traditions of loyalty are and have always been untarnished in the past and it is a very great privilege, nay honour, to be allowed to fight shoulder to shoulder with their comrades in arms against a common enemy. The Punjab has been the home of warriors, and the sons of Guru Gobind Singh have a special attachment to the British Raj. As our destiny is closely knit up with that of England, India is to attain its high destiny under the British flag as the advent of the benign Government was prophesied by our revered ninth Guru Sahib. This connection of the Sikhs with the Government has its foundation upon the sacred sayings of our Guru Sahib and Sikhs true to their salt and their traditions have always done their duty valiantly on many a battlefield from the North-West Frontier to the Far East in China, and in far off lands wherever their services were requisitioned by the Empire, and I have every hope that on the present occasion also they will show to the vain-glorious Germans what mettle they are made of. It is a proud privilege, and we Indians are grateful to His Excellency Lord Hardinge for affording us this opportunity of serving the benign Government on European soil.

India from prince to peasant is of one voice on this historic occasion and a strong wave of loyalty to the Crown of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor is stirring the hearts of His Majesty's Indian subjects. It is a scene which is in itself emulating, and let me assure Your Honour that though we are not in the habit of declaring our loyalty by lip expressions our deeds will show as they have done in the past our devotion to the Crown and that the Sikhs in the immortal words of their saviour—  
 ਦਰੇ ਸਿਵ ਵਰ ਇਹ ਮੁਖੇ ਸੂਝ ਕਰਮਨ ਤੇ ਕਬਰੇ ਨ ਦਰੁੰ ਨ ਭਰੁੰ ਅਰ ਸ ਜਬ ਸਾਇ ਲੜੇ ਨਿਸਰੇ ਕਰ ਅਪਨੀ  
 ਸੁੰਤ ਕਰੇ ਅੱਖ ਆਰੇ ਆਪਨੇ ਮਨ ਕੇ ਇਹ ਲਾਲਚ ਹੇ ਗੁਲ ਤੇ ਉਚਰੇ ਜਬ ਆਦਕੀ ਆਪ ਨਿਦਾਨ ਬਨੇ ਅਰ ਹੀ  
 ਰਲ ਮੇ ਤਬ ਜੁੜ ਮਰੇ ॥

[ *Sardar Sundar Singh; Khan Bahadur Khwajah Yusuf Shah; Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das.* ]

" Grant, O Timeless one, that I may not hesitate from doing good deeds, that I may not fear an enemy when I go to fight him and may be confident of victory. That I may educate my mind always to sing thy praises, and when my last moments draw near I may lay down my life fighting on the battlefield."

will while, remembering Akal Purkh willingly and cheefully lay down their lives in the service of the Empire, under whose ægis, peace, happiness, religious toleration and prosperity are assured them."

### The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Khwajah Yusuf Shah :—

Your Honour,—At this late hour of the day and in view of the generous recognitions of the depth of our feeling by no less a person than His Excellency the Viceroy in his message to His Majesty the King Emperor, it would be superfluous for me to dilate on India's loyalty to England and to the world-wide Empire, in the crisis we are passing through these days.

But as this is the first meeting of our Council since the declaration of war, which has been thrust upon our Sovereign, I only deem it proper and right that the attitude of the people of this province, with regard to the present situation, should be authoritatively defined and conveyed to His Majesty the King Emperor, and also it should be made known to the world through this representative assembly of ours.

Your Honour, this Council has only to refer to the columns of our provincial Press to gauge the true feelings of our people and to their spontaneous response to the appeal of His Excellency the Viceroy to contribute towards the Relief Fund. Your Honour, I venture to testify to the absolute sincerity of the expressions of loyalty and good faith invoked by the present war that have appeared and are appearing in the columns of newspapers, both English and Vernacular. The whole country feels for and sympathises with the worries and anxieties of the Empire, and all communities and all schools of thought, have joined hands in its cause. The journalists, including the bitterist and seditiously inclined, have, of their own accord, volunteered to drop controversial topics. And the most gratifying feature is the patriotism and loyalty shown by the educated classes.

Your Honour, I venture to record my firm conviction that no thickening of the clouds, however dark, will ever slacken such enthusiasm. Indian statesmen and Indian politicians are ready to make any sacrifices in the interests of the Empire, even the man in the street is anxious to know how the British Raj is faring in the struggle, he has no doubt that the mighty arms of Britain will triumph. I assure Your Honour that it is the solemn determination of the Punjabis, of whatever caste or creed, to maintain the proud martial traditions of their province to fight for their Sovereign, to die for him and to serve him in any other form in which their help may be required in the present war against the enemies of his Empire.

Long live the King and the Empire is the sincere wish of every Punjabi, and we all pray for the success of the British arms.

With these few observations Your Honour's Resolution has my hearty support.

### The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das :—

" Your Honour,—On behalf of the non-official members of this Council and the Hindus of the Punjab, I have the greatest pleasure in supporting the important resolution which Your Honour has just moved in so able and inspiring an address. Happily there are no two opinions about the war in India. Although it is universally admitted to be one of the most gigantic and deadly struggles in history, yet it is nonetheless the universal consensus of opinion among all right-thinking men that it is a righteous and manly struggle against force and aggression. Whatever a few carping critics may say, the spontaneity

[ *Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das ; Rai Bahadur Hari Chand.* ]

of the outburst of loyal feeling throughout this country can hardly be denied. To give only one example, the people of Lahore had never heard or read about the Indian Relief Fund when they in a meeting assembled on 8th August decided to render every possible help to Government in this crisis. The feeling of sympathy with England and her allies increased from day to day after the publication of the correspondence between His Majesty's Ambassadors and the German and Austrian Governments. Such utter disregard of righteous conduct and international good faith has been seldom witnessed by the world. Kaiser William's boasted power of organisation has also come to grief and his pride will doubtless bring his fall.

War is undoubtedly a calamity, but Hindus need hardly be told that war against unrighteousness and wrong is not only just but imperative. Hence it is that we find every Hindu from the Prince to the peasant striving his utmost to fight against the common foe with all his resources. There is not one voice against the legions that have been sent from India to the front and the cost of these forces has been cheerfully voted for by the representatives of the people in His Excellency the Viceroy's Council. On previous occasions there used to be vehement protest against the financial burden put on Indian resources by expeditions to foreign lands. But to-day not one voice has been raised, and there appears to be a complete unanimity bringing in bold relief the fact that India looks upon the present struggle in Europe with a different eye from what it used to in case of other wars waged by England heretofore.

This is the spirit of the solemn assurance which we pray may be conveyed to His Most Gracious Majesty the King Emperor George the Fifth and I associate myself completely with Your Honour in the hope that the fighting races of the Punjab who have already sent their quota to the front and are eagerly willing to supplement it by an equally strong force, if called upon to do so, will maintain the proud martial traditions of the Province in the battle-fields of Europe. With these words I support the Resolution."

**The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Hari Chand said :—**

"Your Honour,—I rise to support the resolution on the part of the citizens of the Western Circle of the Punjab whom I represent.

"It is indeed a matter of deep regret that Imperial Germany, led by her autocrat ruler fond of conquest, has brought about this calamity of war which, we apprehend, is not likely to be forgotten for many years to come. The peaceful Great Britain, under whose benign influence we, the Indians, have been prospering, has been forced by her sense of justice and humanity to take up arms with a view to maintain her honour and the balance of power. We venture to assure Your Honour that her action is perfectly justified, and there is hardly a subject of His Majesty who thinks it otherwise.

"The enthusiasm displayed all over the country by prompt offer of service and free and liberal subscriptions made by India are ample proof of her sons' loyalty and devotion towards their Sovereign. It is significant that even the rank extremists, who for some time disturbed the peace of the country, are quiet now, and we believe are ready to co-operate with others in this just and laudable cause. It is deplorable that Germany in her present state of civilization and advancement should assume the functions of the dictator of the west and wish all other powers, nay, the whole world, to obey her.

"Great Britain has all along shown a noble spirit and a high sense of justice in her relations with other Powers, and her present action, we venture to say, will be an epoch in History and will enhance her dignity.

"The announcement by His Majesty in the Parliament that every subject of His vast empire sympathised with His Majesty in this matter is neither an exaggeration nor a piece of courtesy, and we are proud that His Majesty has got an insight of our inner feelings.



[ *Rai Bahadur Hari Chand; Nawab Ibrahim Ali Khan.* ]

"We cannot read without a sigh the conduct of the enemies towards Belgians and their country, and earnestly wish that the war may, by the will of Providence, be brought to a successful termination without further bloodshed.

"We further beg to assure Your Honour that the Indians are fully sensible of high mindedness of the British nation which has made itself the first amongst nations.

"Under the existing state of things Indians are only able to exert their combined will power to bring this war to a favourable close.

"Panic of the mercantile class is a necessary sequence to the outbreak of a tremendous war. We regret to say it was extraordinary in India chiefly on account of want of judgment and foresight of the merchants. We are glad to assure Your Honour that everything has come to its normal state excepting a little high price for foods which is unavoidable."

The Hon'ble Nawab Ibrahim Ali Khan of Kanjpura said :—

"Your Honour, I beg leave to associate myself with the support of the resolution so eloquently moved by Your Honour. Sir, the loyalty of the Punjab has, from olden times, been beyond all question. Services rendered by the sons of the Land of Five Rivers to the Government have always been acknowledged in glowing terms. Punjab soldiers have from time to time been found fighting side by side with their European comrades in arms in foreign lands in the interest of the Empire. But we had never before an occasion of witnessing a world-wide war such as is at present raging in the western countries of Europe. Germany who hitherto with her flimsy socialistic and speculative philosophy and flimsier articles of merchandise used to allure our minds and spoil tastes, has now taken into her head to outrage all canons of international relations and the more sacred tenets of humanity and civilization. All attempts on the part of our Sovereign and his ministers to preserve the world's peace and protect smaller inoffensive States being unsuccessful, Great Britain had no alternative but to send out her army and navy to chastise that puffed-up aggressor—that living embodiment of Vandalism of the worst type.

"Your Honour, the spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion to the throne of our Gracious King Emperor, with which the present circumstances have imbued the heart of the Punjab, hardly needs any description from the lips of one whose forefathers have already shed their blood in support of the British Flag. The demonstrations of whole-hearted devotion and loyalty already held throughout the Province and offers of the sinews of war are already known to the Government. The whole Punjab believes that Britain's cause is one of peace and righteousness, and all of us are prepared to serve our beniga Government at this juncture with all our hearts and what we possess.

"Sir, in the name of the peoples of the Eastern part of the Punjab in general and the Muhammadans in particular I beg to assure Your Honour that the war has created an unlimited enthusiasm and loyal fervour to serve the Government.

"With thousands of our young brave men in the theatre of war we are not satisfied, and feel that we have to do more to requite ourselves in the way of grateful acknowledgment of the manifold blessings that we have received and are receiving under the Pax Britannica. All resources of the Punjab are at the disposal of our Gracious Sovereign, and what is more our hearty prayers and good wishes go with those brave soldiers who are on their way to meet the enemy.

Your Honour, I beg to repeat my most cordial support to the resolution."

[ *Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal.* ]

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal said :—

"Your Honour,—In supporting this resolution of unflinching loyalty and devotion of the Punjabis to the person and throne of His Most Gracious Majesty the King Emperor, I am voicing the innermost feelings of not only my own constituents, the agricultural population of the Central Group of the Punjab districts, but of all classes and communities, agricultural and non-agricultural, residing in this Province rather in whole of India including the Native States, as one united whole, that in this war crisis the blood of every Indian, whether Hindu, Muhammadan, Parsi or Christian, is boiling in the whole-hearted and enthusiastic desire of making material sacrifices; by placing his entire resources at the disposal of His Majesty's Government, and by rendering any services which he may be considered capable of performing and which may be needed of him in this crisis. They are most grateful to His Majesty's Government for allowing Indian troops, consisting of Rajputs, Sikhs, Gurkhas, Tiwanas, Jats, Pathans and other sections of the great Hindu and Muhammadan communities as well as Indian Ruling Chiefs in command of their respective armies, the privilege of going to the front and to join side, by side with the English and Colonial officers and troops, in order to fight the common enemy beyond the seas,—a privilege which has been received as a great national honour and with greatest appreciation and satisfaction all over India, as the best opportunity to the Indians to establish their deep-rooted devotion to the British throne and as the best proof of the immense benefits and manifold blessings bestowed by the British rule on the people of this country. I am glad to note here that during my last visit of Kangra District in August, many Rajput Reservists and Regulars returning from leave, and the Gurkhas of the 1st and 2nd Battalions of Jharamsala, whom I happened to see on their way, to the war expedition, looked most cheerful and in best of their spirits, quite ready to sacrifice their lives for the honour of the Empire and thus to vindicate their own honour, the honour of their mother country and the honour of the British Flag, and last, but not least, the honour of their noble and heroic Aryan ancestors of the ancient time, and thus to maintain and to keep up their own heroic traditions of being 'high-souled men of first rate training and ancient civilization,' in the words of the Marquis of Crewe, and to bear out fully the hopes of our Most Gracious Majesty as conveyed in His precious message to the Princes and Peoples of India and announced by His Excellency the Viceroy in the Imperial Legislative Council of 8th September. These noble hopes of the heroism of Indian troops have begun to be borne out in the first instance by a detachment of 29th Punjabis in defeating German troops with guns on 8th instant in British East Africa. The prompt outburst of unanimous loyal demonstrations in all quarters of the country, and offers of all resources and of lives as well as of personal services on the part of Ruling Chiefs and of individuals, rich and poor, literate and illiterate, old and young, in any capacity in which they can be of any use in connection with the war, together with spontaneous overwhelming offers of contributions to the various War Relief Funds, fully indicate the genuine enthusiasm with which the people of this country are quite prepared to sacrifice their all *Sarvaswa* to their last farthing and to their last man in support of the British Arms at this juncture. We all know that the peace-loving Government of His Most Gracious Majesty had tried all their earnest and whole-hearted efforts against the causes of this calamitous war, but the disgraceful and dishonest greed of Germany who had been making preparations for ten or fifteen years to force war upon England, France and Russia and to endanger to continuity of civilization and the peace of mankind by assuming false omnipotence, availed of the assassination of the Austrian Crown Prince and his consort in Serajevo on 28th June 1914, which we all deplore as a pretext for satiating her greed of long standing which had become over-impatient to bring into action her mischievous machinations. The inhuman conduct of Germany in violating Belgium's neutrality which had been solemnly guaranteed in the International Treaties of 1831 and 1839, in desolating

[*Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal ; Lala Kashi Ram.*]

and looting Belgium's cities, in barbarously burning cathedrals and libraries of ancient religion and learning at Louvain, in murdering innocent and defenceless citizens including helpless children and women in Dinant, and in threatening the extinction of the life of the French nation, without the slightest provoking cause on the part of Belgium or of France, could not but move the Great Britain under pledge of International Treaties and of human sympathy to come forward for the help of the righteous cause of the weaker nations against Germany's unjust show of might and vandalism which howsoever threatening in the beginning can never in the long run succeed ; and it is by the will of the Great King of Kings, the Almighty God, that Great Britain has been ordained to draw the sword and to intervene for the honour, protection and liberty of mankind and for the sake of the just and rightful cause of the weaker nations, just as she did a hundred years ago, and just as Sri Krishna Ji Maharaj had done in the old Mahabharat to help the Pandwas who though weaker in physical force than Kourwas, were much stronger in the moral force of their cause than that of their greedy enemies.

"As representative of the District Boards of the Central Group of the Punjab districts I beg to assure the Council that the agricultural and non-agricultural classes of all sects, creeds and religions, residing in the Central Group of the Punjab districts, unanimously are prepared to place all their resources as well as their lives and personal services at the disposal of the Government, and to sacrifice their all in support of the British Arms ; and they fully approve of the resolution, moved from the chair, and I support the same whole heartedly in the few words above stated."

**The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram :—**

"Your Honour,—On behalf of the Hindu community generally and the Arya Samajists in particular I heartily support this resolution. Loyalty to the throne is a religious duty which is enjoined on the subjects by our Shastras. Loyalty to the King therefore has come to be ingrained in the Hindu mind as a part of their nature by virtue of their religion. The Hindus also under the benign British Government are enjoying peace and prosperity which had not fallen to their lot in India for ages. The powerful British Government protects them from external aggression and internal commotion. They cannot but be deeply grateful and sincerely attached to their beloved Sovereign and His Government. They are loyal when in his empire there is peace. They are loyal when he is engaged in war. They are ready to serve him with men and money and to lay down their lives in his service.

Laying down one's life in fighting in a righteous cause is considered by the Hindus as a means of attaining heaven. Says Sri Krishna in Gita—'There can be nothing more welcome to a Kshatriya than a righteous war. Happy are the Kshatriyas who get opportunity for such a fight offered unsought as it is an open door for heaven.'

This War, Your Honour, is beyond doubt an unprovoked and a righteous war. We are grateful to our beloved Viceroy for obtaining for our countrymen the privilege to fight the battles of our King in this good cause, shoulder to shoulder with the British soldier.

We feel proud that so many Hindu Princes should have been selected to serve their country on this occasion and are confident that the fair name of India is in worthy hands. We are glad to hear that the martial traditions of our province are being worthily maintained by the Punjabis who have already defeated the Germans in British East Africa.

The Arya Samajists are devotedly loyal to their Sovereign and His Government for they can flourish only under the tolerant Government of the British. Under no other Government would they be allowed to do the educational, social and religious work that they are now doing fearlessly and with freedom.

[ *Lala Kanshi Ram ; Sardar Gajjan Singh.* ]

British Government is as essential to the Arya Samajists for their existence and for their growth as is their life breath. Loyalty to the King Emperor and patriotism are to them inseparable and mean one and the same thing. Though they are a small community they yield to none in the fervor and depth of their loyalty and devotion to their Government. They are proud that a representative of the Samaj has been selected to fight the enemies of their King Emperor in this great war. The fact that Maharaja Sir Pertap Singh, regent of Jodhpore, is a follower of Swami Daya Nand Saraswati is positive proof, if proof were required of the steadfast loyalty of the Arya Samajists.

The whole Hindu community is sending up fervent and sincere prayers for the success of the British arms, so that peace which is so dear to the heart of our beloved Sovereign may be soon restored throughout the world and put on a permanent foundation.

With these words I heartily support the resolution moved by Your Honour."

The Hon'ble Sardar Gajjan Singh said :—

"Your Honour,—The necessity for war must be viewed with regret ; but there is a word of difference between a war wilfully undertaken for the mere lust of conquest and plunder, and a war necessitated by the cause of humanity and righteousness. The British Empire has found itself involved in a gigantic war, but the whole world knows by this time that it is not of her own seeking. It has in fact been forced upon her. True that there was no aggressive attack against her own dominions, but could she, the proud protector of the weak, afford to stand aside, while the small friendly State of Belgium was going to be trampled under the feet of German hordes? Nay, had England yielded to what has been described as the infamous proposal of Germany and like Judas betrayed her faithful allies by the kiss of peace to the persecutor and torturer in the person of the Kaiser, I venture to say that not only would she have cast an indelible stigma on her own fair name, but would have also alienated the sympathies of the whole world and estranged her own people. Which of us here does not feel proud of the historic utterance of His Most Gracious Majesty our beloved Emperor? 'Had I stood aside when in defiance of pledges to which my Kingdom was a party the soil of Belgium was violated and her cities laid waste, when the very life of the French Nation was threatened with extinction, I should have sacrificed my honour and given to destruction the liberties of my Empire and of mankind. I rejoice that every part of the Empire is with me in this decision. A paramount regard for treaty-faith and the pledged words of rulers and peoples is the common heritage of Great Britain and the Empire.' Who again does not feel elevated by the Premier's words in his famous Guildhall speech when he said that 'Sooner than be a silent witness to this tragic triumph of force over law or brutality over freedom I would see this country blotted out of the page of History?' It is therefore no small consolation to us in the midst of the horrible bloodshed and devastation that is going on that England is after all fighting the great cause of truth and righteousness, and consequently we are all proud of our connections with her.

"In a crisis like this India as a member of the Great Empire has her own duty to perform, and I am glad to be able to say that she has not lagged behind any of His Imperial Majesty's foreign dominions in playing her part. As soon as the news of the outbreak of war reached here a chorus of steadfast loyalty and devotion to the Imperial Throne was raised, in which the extremist and the moderate, the prince and the peasant, the literate and the illiterate, all joined with great zeal and enthusiasm.

"In response to His Excellency the Viceroy's appeal for the Imperial Relief Fund, the rich and the poor alike have vied and are still vying with one another in their contributions to that great fund. They do so because they fully realise the identity of their interests with the Empire and are ready to stake their all in the defence of that Empire.

[ *Sardar Gajjan Singh.* ]

"From the very commencement of the war Indians have been eager to take part in it. There have been countless offers from Indians of rank and position to serve personally in the battlefield. Many have offered to work as Volunteers. The Indian Army too was longing to have an opportunity of fighting side by side with their British comrades against the common enemy. The news that our beloved Viceroy has graciously permitted the Indian Army to take part in the war on behalf of the Empire was received most enthusiastically through the length and breadth of the country. This is considered by the Indians a unique chance for our Army to win an imperishable glory, and we have no doubt that our Army will bring credit to the name of India and that of the Empire. The Indian Army knows that the eyes of their people are fixed upon them. The Indians can no longer stand as silent spectators from afar while their own kith and kin are draining their dearest veins for their beloved Sovereign. Those who cannot help with men or money are, I know, doing so with their prayers—fervent prayers—for the victory of the British Arms.

"Being myself a Sikh and the representative of the Cis-Sutlej Group of Districts, the well-known recruiting ground for the Indian Army, I have the privilege to say a few words on behalf of the Sikhs and Jats whom I have the honour to represent in this Council. I have come across a number of officers and sepoy who were on their way to join the Army, having been recalled from leave. They all seemed filled with enthusiasm over the prospect of winning fresh laurels in the European Theatre of War. In fact some of them in their own significant way remarked 'Ours is no lip loyalty. We cannot harangue. But we will, as we have always done, shed our blood for the defence of that Empire whose advent has been prophesied to us by our Great Guru as a God-send and a pledge for peace'. I need hardly therefore assure Your Honour that they do not look upon the defence of Government as a mere duty. It is a religion with them.

"I am also sure that the Germans will find a terrible foe in the Sikhs when lion-like the latter will furiously fall upon the former with their famous Khalsa War Cry of Sat Sri Akal. The Punjab, this ancient land of heroes, will certainly not only maintain her old reputation of being the swordhand of India, but winning fresh laurels in this European War will raise the whole of India to the proud title of the swordhand of the mighty British Empire.

"I take this opportunity of assuring Your Honour once more that my brethren are ready to sacrifice their all for the defence of the Empire, and that they can supply excellent fighting material in time of emergency for a score of regiments, who will fight for Government to the last man and the last farthing. They fully realise that their interests are bound up—indissolubly bound up—with the Empire, and that they must stand or fall together.

"History repeats itself, and it seems to me clear that after this round of a century the Kaiser who has elected to play the rôle of a Napoleon will meet a similar fate. He will then realise and perhaps regret (when alas! repentance will be of no avail) that 'Not alone for the blade was the bright steel made. By all means then let—

'England! Stand for honour.

God defend the right.'

"With these words I most heartily and emphatically support the resolution moved by Your Honour."

[ *Malik Muhammad Amin Khan.* ]

**The Hon'ble Malik Muhammad Amin Khan of Shamsabad :—**

"Your Honour,—On behalf of the zamindars of Western Punjab whom I am proud to represent in this Council, I crave permission to give expression in this the first meeting that we have had since the outbreak of that titanic struggle, which is engaging in deadly grip the civilized powers of Europe, to those sentiments of unswerving allegiance, staunch loyalty and affectionate devotion that attach us to the British Crown. Already throughout the length and breadth of this country, countless demonstrations of loyalty have been held to proclaim with one voice and with one heart the unshakable attachment that binds all the classes and communities of India, without distinction in so many silken ties to the feet and throne of his most Imperial Majesty the King Emperor. We have proffered all our resources, our possessions and our own persons for the field of battle in aid of an Empire which to its everlasting glory be it ever said, knows no distinctions of race or colour, where all alike are subjects of the King Emperor and as the Premier so glowingly put it, joint and equal custodians of their common interests and fortunes. We are thankful to His Excellency Lord Hardinge for having afforded us the coveted opportunity of sharing the burdens of the Empire on the soil of Europe and of shedding our precious blood side by side and shoulder to shoulder with the Home and Dominion Troops in defence of the honour and dignity of our sovereign at a time when, but for his just and noble intervention, a militarism that stands for brutal force in the development of the human race to-day, and some of whose hideous and immoral manifestations have already moved to exasperation the conscience of united mankind, might have succeeded in temporarily sweeping before it the sanctity of international pledges and the freedom of the world. Your Honour, we the Indian subjects of His Gracious Majesty have been studying with unusual interest the origin and details of the bloody drama that is enacting on the fair soil of Belgium and France. We have read with admiration mingled with pride the noble and huge efforts of Sir E. Grey to preserve the peace of Europe, we received the disgraceful and notorious bid for British neutrality made by Germany with horror, and we hailed with profound delight the decision of the Cabinet of England to throw the whole strength and might of the Empire into the conflict as against a power whose descriptions of solemn international pledges as mere scraps of paper and whose worship of necessity as subject to no laws shall ring down through ages as the most unworthy and ignoble pronouncements that ever disgraced a people, having pretensions to the first rank in learning, Science and Philosophy. This consciousness of England's just and righteous cause, and of her having buckled on her sword with clear judgment and with clean conscience have all the more steeled our hearts, and we cherish the firmest faith that the God of battle will certainly crown the arms of our Sovereign with deserved glory and victory. Force and Right, Brutality and Freedom are locked in deadly grip. The victory as ever shall be of Right and Freedom, of Truth and Righteousness.

With these few words I strongly and heartily second Your Honour's resolution."

**His Honour the President:—**

"Gentlemen,—In proposing the resolution I said to you that I did so with the full assurance that the Punjab would do its duty in this emergency. Indeed I never had any doubt on the subject, but it is reassuring to hear from the representatives of every community and every class in the Punjab that they and those whom they represent are ready to support the Government and are prepared to make the greatest sacrifices should the defence of the empire require them. It is particularly reassuring also to hear that in this crisis the voice of faction is silent. We in the Punjab have now and again suffered from factious dissensions, but it will be a source of strength to the Government and the Empire that in this emergency those dissensions should be allayed, so that all communities may join for a common purpose.

[ *The President.* ]

War, as you have said, is a great evil, but the representatives of every religion and every community here have testified that war in a just cause is a sacred duty. War in the present instance has not only been a duty, but it has been productive of certain good results. The first of these is the wonderful manifestation of patriotic loyalty and of readiness for personal sacrifice which has been shown not only by meetings throughout the province, but also by the remarks which have fallen from the Hon'ble Members to-day. I have also been particularly struck by the fact that the Hon'ble Members have said that the war may entail greater sacrifices than have yet come into our view, and that if it does the people of the Punjab will be ready to make them, whether in men or in money. Another advantage which this war has brought about is that the common danger has established a common bond, and has helped to bring about a better mutual understanding between all classes. We feel that we are all united together in a common cause and a just cause, and that union has produced mutual understanding and mutual confidence. I will not detain the Hon'ble Members of the Council any longer. I feel that the resolution which I have ventured to put before you gives expression to your feelings, and those of the communities you represent, and I therefore ask the Hon'ble Members to stand while we are passing this resolution which I shall ask His Excellency the Viceroy to transmit to the King Emperor."

Resolution passed unanimously, all standing.

#### ADJOURNMENT.

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

SIMLA :

S. W. GRACEY,

The 19th September 1914. }

Secretary, Legislative Council.