

MS 252

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
OF THE
PUNJAB.

1915.

(WITH INDEX)

Volume VI.



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1915.

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Remarks

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, 10'30 A.M., on Saturday, the 13th March 1915.

PRESENT :

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

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

The Hon'ble Mr. JOHN CORNWALLIS GODFREY, C.S.I.

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 Sir MICHAEL WILLIAM FENTON, K.C.S.I., I.C.S.

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

The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sardar GAJJAN SINGH.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhsbi 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 Lala KASHI RAM.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian MUHAMMAD SHAFF.

The Hon'ble Nawab IBRAHIM ALI KHAN, of Kunjpura.

[*Mian Muhammad Shafi* ; *Mr. Thompson.*]

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

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

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur 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 Sir Michael Fenton took the oath of allegiance to the Crown as required by Regulation VII.

RESOLUTION IN REGARD TO THE WAR.

Letter* from the Government of India, Home Department, No. 2734, dated the 3rd December 1914, was laid on the table for the information of the Hon'ble Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

Further and
Second Ap-
peals in the
Chief Court,
Punjab.

" Will the Government be pleased to state for the information of this Council—

- (a) the total number of *Further Appeals* under the old Punjab Courts Act instituted in the Chief Court in the year 1911, stating, at the same time, how many of these were appeals in land-suits, unclassified suits and small causes, respectively; and
- (b) the total number of *Second Appeals* under the new Act instituted in the Chief Court in the year 1913, giving at the same time the number of appeals in the three classes of suits as mentioned in (a) ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson replied :—

- " (a) The number of further appeals instituted in the Chief Court in 1911 was 923, of which 671 were in land-suits, 177 in unclassified suits and 75 in small causes.
- (b) The number of second appeals under the new Act instituted in the Chief Court in 1913 was 2,050, of which 1,301 were in land-suits, 598 in unclassified suits and 151 in small causes."

[*Mian Muhammad Shafi; Mr. Thompson; Mr. Godley; Malik Muhammad Amin Khan.*]

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

" Will the Government be pleased to state what was the total number of applications made to Divisional Judges in the years 1913 and 1914 for grant of the required certificate for Second Appeals in cases involving questions relating to custom and the number of cases in which such certificates were granted in the two years, respectively ? "

Applications to Divisional Judges for grant of certificates for Second Appeals in cases of custom.

The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson replied :—

" In 1913, 155 applications were made to Divisional Judges for the grant of certificates for Second Appeals in cases involving questions relating to custom, and 39 such certificates were granted. In 1914, 216 applications were made and 47 certificates were granted."

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

" Will the Government be pleased to place on the table a comparative return showing the total number of Colleges, Secondary and Elementary Schools in the Provinces of Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, and the Punjab ? "

Number of Colleges, Secondary and Elementary Schools in the Provinces of Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, and the Punjab.

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 Malik Muhammad Amin Khan asked :—

" Will Government be pleased to state if it has considered the memorials submitted to it in May 1911 by the Civil Assistant Surgeons of the Punjab in regard to increase of their pay, which has been practically stationary during the last sixty years, since the constitution of the service; and, if so, also state what action has it been pleased to take thereon ? "

Increase of pay of Civil Assistant Surgeons.

The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson replied :—

" The memorials submitted by the Civil Assistant Surgeons in the Punjab in 1911 were considered by Government. They covered a good deal of ground, but the Hon'ble Member's question concerns only the representations of the memorialists in regard to pay.

" The reply given on this point was that as the proposals would involve an extra expenditure of nearly 1½ lakhs a year, and there were other branches of the service which were in even more urgent need of increased pay, and as the income derived from private practice ought to be increasing in ordinary towns, Government regretted that no action could be taken for the present.

" This answers the two branches of the Hon'ble Member's first question as put, but his information in regard to the history of the salaries of Civil Assistant Surgeons appears to be incomplete in some respects, and with his permission I will supplement it. Till 1898, there were three grades of Assistant Surgeons on Rs. 100, Rs. 150 and Rs. 200, respectively, but those who on first joining could not be provided with an appointment were given what was called 'unemployed pay' at the rate of Rs. 50. In 1898 'unemployed pay' was abolished and a senior grade on Rs. 300 was added.

[*Malik Muhammad Amin Khan ; Mr. Thompson ; Mr. Barron.*]

"I may also bring to the Hon'ble Member's notice the fact that the prospects of promotion to the rank of Civil Surgeon have steadily improved. In 1884, 2 civil surgeoncies were reserved for Civil Assistant Surgeons. In 1898 a third was added and in 1909 the number was raised to 6. It is now 7. In 1914, the initial pay of these appointments when held by Civil Assistant Surgeons was raised from Rs. 350 to Rs. 400.

The Hon'ble Malik Muhammad Amin Khan asked :—

Increase of
pay of Civil
Assistant Sur-
geons in Unit-
ed Provinces
and Bengal.

"Is Government aware that the United Provinces and Bengal Governments had raised the scale of pay of Civil Assistant Surgeons, including those promoted to Civil Surgeoncy, prior to the Public Services Commission? Will Government for this reason be pleased to take similar action in regard to the pay of Civil Assistant Surgeons in the Punjab?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson replied :—

"The Government has no information as to the action taken by the Governments of Bengal and the United Provinces."

The Hon'ble Malik Muhammad Amin Khan asked :—

Exemption
of Assistant
Surgeons from
the Arms Act.

"In view of the fact that Civil Assistant Surgeons are a responsible and trusted class of gazetted public servants, whose duties generally entail considerable powers over the life and death of the patients, and especially as even officials of lower status have been exempted from the operation of the Arms Act, will Government be pleased to exempt Assistant Surgeons of all grades from the operation of the Arms Act?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Barron replied :—

"The Hon'ble Member's question reads as if the carrying of arms by Civil Assistant Surgeons was in some way connected with the life or death of their patients. That view of the case has never been presented to Government before.

"The criterion adopted by Government in deciding questions of exemption from certain provisions of the Arms Act in the case of its officers, is mainly the necessity for possessing arms for purposes of protection and self-defence, and to a secondary extent the status of the officers concerned. The avocation of an Assistant Surgeon does not involve the risks run by some of the other officials in other Departments of lower status to whom the Hon'ble Member refers. The whole question was carefully considered less than two years ago, when it was decided to grant certain exemptions to all Senior Assistant Surgeons drawing Rs. 300 per mensem and upwards. Further than that the Local Government is not at present prepared to go. The case of Assistant Surgeons stationed in places where there is any special risk is separately considered on the merits."

The Hon'ble Malik Muhammad Amin Khan asked :—

Private prac-
tice of Civil
Assistant Sur-
geons.

"Is it true that Civil Assistant Surgeons are debarred from private practice in several important Civil Stations of the Punjab?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson replied :—

"There are 8 appointments in the province, held by Assistant Surgeons, the duties of which are such as to make it impracticable or undesirable that the incumbents should be allowed to take private practice. These are the appointments of House Surgeon and House Physician at the important Hospitals of Lahore and Amritsar, and that of Assistant Chemical Examiner at Lahore."

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

The Hon'ble Malik Muhammad Amin Khan asked :—

"Do restrictions of the kind referred to in the last question exist in the case of Civil Surgeons and Military Assistant Surgeons when attached to these districts? If not, will Government be pleased to state the reasons, if any, that have determined this differentiation of treatment?"

Private practice of Civil Surgeons and Military Assistant Surgeons.

The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson replied :—

"It will be clear from my answer to the last question that the restrictions on private practice affect only the incumbents of certain special posts and not all Civil Assistant Surgeons who may happen to be posted to the districts of Lahore and Amritsar. This question, therefore, hardly arises as it is put, but I may add that the two Military Assistant Surgeons at the Mayo Hospital holding the appointments of House Surgeon are not allowed to take private practice.

"The Hon'ble Member is doubtless aware that most of the Professors at the Medical College are not allowed to practice, except as consultants."

The Hon'ble Malik Muhammad Amin Khan asked :—

"As it is desirable to throw open to the public without let or hindrance the best medical aid available, and also not to restrict patients in their choice of medical advisers, will Government be pleased to consider the desirability of removing all restrictions in regard to private practice?"

Removal of restrictions to private practice.

The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson replied :—

"Government is not prepared to remove the restrictions on private practice, as they have been imposed in the public interest."

The Hon'ble Malik Muhammad Amin Khan asked :—

"Is it true that the chair of Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence at the Lahore Medical School, formerly occupied by the Civil Assistant Surgeons, is now occupied by the Military Assistant Surgeons, and have the Civil Assistant Surgeons' Association, Punjab, protested against the arrangement?"

Chair of Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence.

The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson replied :—

"The lecturerships in Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence at the Medical School were until recently both held by the Assistant Chemical Examiner, who was a Civil Assistant Surgeon, but they were not reserved for Civil Assistant Surgeons. When Rai Sahib Guranditta Mal vacated the appointment, it was decided that they should be held by separate officers, and the question before Government was how they could be filled with most advantage to the students they had to teach. The lecturerships were not whole-time appointments and had to be given to officers already in Lahore. The only men available who had the necessary practical experience were the Assistant to the Civil Surgeon and the House Surgeon in charge of the Obstetric and Gynaecological wards at the Mayo Hospital. These two officers are both Military Assistant Surgeons, the appointments they hold being reserved for men of that class.

"No protest has yet been received by Government in regard to the new arrangements."

The Hon'ble Malik Muhammad Amin Khan asked :—

"In view of the fact that Civil Assistant Surgeons hold registerable University qualifications not possessed by the Military Assistant Surgeons, will Government be pleased to resort to the original practice under which the chair of Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence in the Medical School, Lahore, was reserved for Civil Assistant Surgeons?"

Chair of Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence in the Medical School, Lahore.

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

The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson replied :—

"As already explained, the lecturerships in question have never been reserved for Civil Assistant Surgeons. They have been held ever since they were established by Rai Sahib Guranditta Mal, who is Civil Assistant Surgeon, but his appointment seems to have been more or less of an accident in the first instance"

The Hon'ble Malik Muhammad Amin Khan asked :—

Professor of
midwifery in
the Lahore
Medical Col-
lege.

"The Professor of Midwifery in the Medical College, Lahore, being a European who can attend on European cases only in the Mayo Hospital, will Government be pleased to attach to him an Indian Assistant (as Lecturer of Midwifery) invariably?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson replied :—

"I am not sure that I have understood the Hon'ble Member's question, but it is not a fact that the Professor of Midwifery is debarred from attending Indian cases in the Mayo Hospital. On the contrary he does attend such cases."

The Hon'ble Malik Muhammad Amin Khan asked :—

Government
Pleaderships
in the Pan-
jab.

"Will Government be pleased to state—

- "(a) the total number of Government Pleaderships in the Punjab,
- "(b) the number of such appointments held by Muslims and Hindus (including Sikhs), respectively?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson replied :—

- "(a) there are 24 Government Pleaders in the Punjab ;
- "(b) seven appointments are held by Muhammadans, 13 by Hindus, one by a Sikh and two by Indian Christians. There is one vacancy to be filled up."

The Hon'ble Malik Muhammad Amin Khan asked :—

Government
Pleaderships
in the Pan-
jab.

"Is it true that in making these appointments Government is influenced chiefly by the numerical proportion of the members of the two communities in the profession of law?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson replied :—

"The answer is in the negative. The Government endeavours to give the appointment in each case to the most suitable candidate.

"It may be stated however for the Hon'ble Member's information that according to the latest Civil List Hindu pleaders number roughly 450, while Muhammadans number only 90, and it is very natural that such a preponderance should be to some extent reflected in the list of Government Pleaders."

The Hon'ble Malik Muhammad Amin Khan asked :—

Rise in prices.

"Is Government aware that despite the Articles of Commerce Ordinance, the markets of the Punjab continue to sell grain to the public at practically worse than famine rates?"

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

The Hon'ble Mr. Mant replied :—

"Government is fully aware of the high prices prevailing in the Punjab markets, and has been watching them since the outbreak of the war with the closest attention and concern."

The Hon'ble Malik Muhammad Amin Khan asked :—

"In view of the general distress caused by the high prices, at which grain is selling, will Government be pleased to take practical steps to relieve the situation by opening shops from public funds at which wheat or food shall be sold at normal rates?"

Opening of cheap grain shops.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mant replied :—

"There are practical objections to the opening of shops by Government, but municipal committees have been encouraged to take action in this direction by liberal grants from the Punjab Branch of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund, and the Local Government has contributed a lakh of rupees to the fund for this purpose."

The Hon'ble Malik Muhammad Amin Khan asked :—

"As on account of the outbreak of hostilities between the Great Powers of the West most of the imports to India have ceased, will Government be pleased to take advantage of the situation that has arisen, and, in order to place the indigenous industries of the Province that had been suffering from foreign competition on a stable and lasting footing, be pleased to start industrial concerns by advancing loans like taccavi or by adopting some other effective method in this connection?"

Loans to start industrial concerns in the Punjab.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mant replied :—

"The question of granting Government loans for industrial purposes was disposed of in the Hon'ble Mr. Clark's speech on the resolution moved in the Imperial Legislative Council on the 24th February last by the Hon'ble Raja Kushalpal Singh, and this Government has nothing to add on the subject. I would however invite the Hon'ble Member's attention to the answer given to the Hon'ble Sir P. C. Chatterji at the last meeting of the Council, which shows what Government is doing for the encouragement of industries in the Punjab. The grant for this purpose has been raised to Rs. 50,000 in the Budget Estimates for next year, and the Lieutenant-Governor will be prepared to consider applications for a moderate measure of assistance in starting new enterprises. But Government can do little more than to point out the paths that lie open and must leave it to the private capitalist to follow them up. With this end in view an interesting exhibition has been opened in Lahore, which shows samples of imported German and Austrian goods, and also of similar goods made in India. It is to be hoped that this exhibition will inspire local enterprise and stimulate a lasting development of Punjab industries."

The Hon'ble Malik Muhammad Amin Khan asked :—

"(a) Is it true that reduction of Railway establishment on a considerable scale is contemplated by the authorities?"

Reduction of Railway establishment.

"(b) If reduction is at all necessary, will Government be pleased to effect it by retrenchment in the higher grades of service?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Mant replied :—

"This Government has no control over the administration of the Railways and is not in a position to give any information on the subject."

[Malik Muhammad Amin Khan.]

• The Hon'ble Malik Muhammad Amin Khan asked :—

(1) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the articles headed :—

- (a) ' A Curious Case,' published in the ' *Bengali* ' of Calcutta, dated the 13th October 1914 ;
- (b) ' The case of Mr. Chishti,' published in the ' *Tribune* ' of Lahore, dated 31st January 1915 ;
- (c) ' Mr. Muharram Ali Chishti and the Punjab Chief Court ' and ' Mr. Chishti's Case,' published in the ' *Observer* ' of Lahore dated 3rd and 17th February 1915, respectively ;
- (d) ' The Chief Court and Mr. Muharram Ali Chishti,' published in the ' *Panjabee* ' of Lahore, dated 11th February 1915 ;
- (e) ' A Palpable Injustice,' published in the ' *Mussalman* ' of Calcutta, dated 12th February 1915 ;
- (f) ' A Legal Practitioner's Case,' published in the ' *Bulletin* ' of Lahore, dated 19th February 1915 ;

and also to the other comments of the Press in the Punjab and elsewhere showing their utmost sympathy with Maulvi Muharram Ali Chishti, a Legal Practitioner in the Punjab ?

" (2) Is it true that Mr. Muharram Ali Chishti has been practising as a Mukhtar in the Punjab for a period of more than fourteen years after having been admitted as such by the Punjab Chief Court ?

" (3) When admitting Mr. Chishti as a Mukhtar, did the Chief Court satisfy itself of his ' good conduct ' as required by the Rules of the Chief Court on the subject ?

" (4) Is it true that during the last fourteen years Mr. Chishti's license to practice as a Mukhtar was regularly renewed year after year without any hitch or hindrance, that he was never reported against by any of the Courts in the Punjab during this period, and that he has never been suspended or disbarred ?

" (5) Is it true that in 1909 Mr. Chishti after passing *with credit* the prescribed examination for Pleadership, applied to the Chief Court for being admitted as a Pleader of the second grade, that his application was rejected without assigning any reasons, and that his successive subsequent applications on the subject were also similarly treated ?

" (6) Is it true that if Mr. Chishti had been admitted as a Pleader of the second grade, he would be practising in *exactly* the same Courts in which he has been so far practising as a Mukhtar ?

" (7) If the answer to the preceding questions be in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to see the anomaly involved in Mr. Chishti's case, and consider the desirability of removing it by so amending the Rules for admission of Legal Practitioners, framed by the Chief Court and required to be approved by the Punjab Government (under section 6 of the Legal Practitioners' Act), as to ensure that Legal Practitioner who had been admitted to a lower grade, on proof of a good character and who has been practising in that grade, shall, on passing the examination prescribed for a higher grade, be admitted as a matter of right to the higher grade unless he is found guilty of any such misconduct as is mentioned in sections 12 and 13 of the Legal Practitioners' Act in accordance with the procedure prescribed in the said Act."

[*Mr. Thompson ; Sardar Gajjan Singh ; Mr. Barron.]*

The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson replied :—

"1. The Lieutenant-Governor has seen some of the articles referred to.

"2. Government has no information as to the number of years during which Mr. Chishti actually practised in the Courts, but he was admitted as a mukhtar in January 1901.

"3. When admitting Mr. Chishti as a mukhtar the Hon'ble Judges accepted a certificate signed by a Judicial officer of standing in accordance with the usual practice of the Court.

"4. Mr. Chishti's license was regularly renewed by the Divisional Judge of Lahore. No complaint seems to have been made against him to the Hon'ble Judges nor was he ever suspended or disbarred.

"5. Under a rule which was in force at the time, the examination passed by Mr. Chishti was accepted as a qualifying examination. After passing it, Mr. Chishti applied to the Chief Court for admission as a pleader of the 2nd grade. The application was rejected for reasons which appeared to the Judges amply sufficient. They did not communicate their reasons to Mr. Chishti and were under no obligation to do so. When Mr. Chishti last applied, he was heard by the Judges in support of his application.

"6. It is not true that as a pleader of the 2nd grade, Mr. Chishti would have practised in exactly the same courts as he has been practising in as a mukhtar. Mukhtars are not permitted by the rules to practise in the Court of Sessions. As the Hon'ble Member is probably aware, the position of a pleader in a court is very different from that of a mukhtar. The latter for instance is not allowed to address any argument to the court.

"7. Government does not consider that there is anything in the circumstances of the case which points to the necessity for altering the rules. As stated by the Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock in reply to a somewhat similar question in the Imperial Legislative Council on 12th January 1915 the matter is entirely within the discretion of the Hon'ble Judges of the Chief Court, and the Lieutenant-Governor is not prepared to question their exercise of that discretion."

The Hon'ble Sardar Gajjan Singh asked :—

"The Governor-General in Council, under section 27 of the Arms Act, has been pleased to exempt from the operations of the Arms Act (with some restrictions) 'the great Sardars and Jagirdars of the Punjab, subject to such orders as the Punjab Local Government may issue regarding personages to be included in these categories or the number of retainers in each case.' Will the Government be pleased to place on the table the list of such great Sardars and Jagirdars in the Punjab? In case no such list has been prepared up to this time, will the Government be pleased to prepare such a list now and place the same on the table of the Council?"

Exemption
of great
Sardars and
Jagirdars
from the
Arms Act.

The Hon'ble Mr. Barron replied :—

"No list is maintained of the 'great Sardars and Jagirdars of the Punjab' who are exempt from certain provisions of the Arms Act under entry No. 18-d of Schedule I of the Indian Arms Rules published in 1909. The term is one that is generally well understood, and so far as Government is aware, no difficulty has been experienced in defining it by the Commissioners of Divisions to whom discretion in applying the exemption, under the general supervision of Government, was delegated as long ago as 1880. Government,

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

as at present advised, does not consider that any useful purpose would be served by undertaking the compilation of a Provincial list of exempted Sardars and Jagirdars, and the publication of any such list could only lead to heart-burnings and the possible stirring up of mutual jealousies."

The Hon'ble Sardar Gajjan Singh asked :—

Cigarette-smoking by juveniles.

" Will the Government be pleased to take suitable steps to check the daily growing practice of cigarette-smoking by juveniles under sixteen years of age, as it is injurious to health ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson replied :—

" During the past two years Government has been approached by three different societies in regard to the growth of cigarette-smoking among juveniles. The answer given by Sir Louis Dane to the first of these representations, which called on Government to prohibit by law the sale of cigarettes to juveniles, was that Government could not move until public opinion declared itself unmistakably in favour of legislation, and that the case was pre-eminently one for a private member's Bill.

" The present Lieutenant-Governor's views on the subject are very much the same as those of his predecessor. He has every sympathy with the objects of those who have interested themselves in the matter, but he has at present no information as to the extent of the evil, and very little as to the views of the great body of intelligent parents. In these circumstances, he finds some difficulty in determining whether legislation is required, and, if so, what form it should take.

" If the Hon'ble Member will submit a draft Bill, Government will do its best to obtain information bearing on the issues involved. Until that information is obtained, it is not possible to pledge Government in regard to the question of legislation in general or in regard to any particular proposals as to the form it should take."

The Hon'ble Sardar Gajjan Singh asked :—

Codification of the Customary Law of the Punjab.

" Will the Government be pleased to appoint a small sub-committee or take such other steps as may be desirable to prepare a Bill for the codification of Customary Law on the points of alienation, succession, adoption and the right to question alienation by reversions ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson replied :—

" The attention of Government has lately been drawn to the matter of the codification of portions of the Customary Law in the Punjab and the past history of the case is being examined. Opinions both as to the possibility and advisability of such codification have in the past been very divergent and it is impossible at present to say what further action will be taken. Government, however, will welcome the further ventilation of a subject which so intimately concerns the welfare of the people of the Province and will be glad to receive any practical suggestions regarding it from the Hon'ble Member or from other sources."

The Hon'ble Sardar Gajjan Singh asked :—

Placing of B.A., B.Ts. with higher salaries over the heads of Senior Anglo-Vernacular trained graduates of experience.

" Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that in the Jullundur Division in the Educational Department B.A., B.Ts. fresh from the College have been placed with higher salaries over the heads of Senior Anglo-Vernacular trained graduates of experience who could not obtain the degree of B.T. because no such degree existed in those days in the Punjab ? If so, will the Government be pleased to take steps to remove this anomaly with a view to redress the grievance of Senior Anglo-Vernacular graduates ? "

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

The Hon'ble Mr. Godley replied :—

" If the Hon'ble member is referring to the Subordinate Educational Service, the practice is to appoint graduates who possess teaching degrees to the grade of Rs. 75-90 when vacancies occur, after taking into consideration the claims of teachers in the grade below to be promoted. Graduates possessing senior teachers' certificates as distinct from degrees in teaching have not been superseded on that account in the Jullundur Division or in any other part of the province; there are 51 such teachers in the grade referred to, while the number of those possessing the degree of Bachelor of Teaching is only 22. In the grade below there are four graduates holding Senior Anglo-Vernacular certificates; one of these has only just obtained a degree, and the promotion of the remaining three has been delayed until their work has been favourably reported on."

The Hon'ble Sardar Gajjan Singh asked :—

" Will the Government be pleased to state the number of offences committed during the years 1913 and 1914 by persons in a state of intoxication."

Offences committed in state of intoxication.

The Hon'ble Sir Michael Fenton replied :—

" No information is available as to the number of offences committed by persons in a state of intoxication."

The Hon'ble Sardar Gajjan Singh asked :—

" Will the Government be pleased to state the number of fairs held in each district in 1913 and 1914, in which liquor was permitted to be sold publicly."

Number of fairs held in 1913 and 1914, in which liquor was sold.

The Hon'ble Sir Michael Fenton replied :—

" The number of fairs held in the province in 1913 and 1914, in which liquor was permitted to be sold was 89 and 88, respectively."

The Hon'ble Sardar Gajjan Singh asked :—

" Will the Government be pleased to stop in future the sale of country liquor on the occasion of fairs, with a view to encourage temperance amongst masses ?"

Encouragement of temperance.

The Hon'ble Sir Michael Fenton replied :—

" The question of discontinuing the practice of granting special licenses for the sale of liquor at fairs was considered by Government in 1913. After careful consideration it was decided that in future no fair licenses should be granted for any fair where such licenses have hitherto not been granted, or where having at any time in the past been granted they have been discontinued. In the case of fairs for which licenses have regularly been given in the past it was not considered wise to issue any general instructions for their discontinuance. But Collectors have been instructed to take cognizance of any genuine movement favouring prohibition and may without further sanction decline to grant a special license if on ascertaining local opinion they are thoroughly satisfied that discontinuance is demanded by the unquestioned voice of local opinion and that such local opinion is free from any suspicion of connivance at illicit distillation. During the year 1913-14 the license for the Baisakhī fair at Kamali in Rawalpindi was discontinued on these grounds."

[*Sardar Gajjan Singh ; Mr. Mant ; Rai Bahadur Hari Chand.*]

"It may be added that in response to local demand it was decided not only to discontinue the special license at the monthly fair at Taran Taran previously granted but also to prohibit the ordinary sale of liquor in the town on these occasions. Similar measures will be taken in Amritsar City on the occasion of the Baisakhi and Dewali festivals."

The Hon'ble Sardar Gajjan Singh asked :—

Non-official
presidents in
municipal
committees.

"Will the Government be pleased to give the names of the municipal towns in the Punjab in which non-official presidents have been substituted for official presidents during the last two years, and will the Government be pleased to extend the same privilege to other municipal committees with a view to popularise the local self-government?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Mant replied :—

"In the last two years non-official presidents have been substituted for officials in the municipalities of Buria, Kartarpur, Hodal, Alipur, Sahiwal and Khushab. Out of 103 municipal committees in the province all but 7 are empowered to elect one of their members to be president, and the Lieutenant-Governor sees no reason to curtail this power."

The Hon'ble Sardar Gajjan Singh asked :—

Non-official
presidents
and vice-presidents
of
district
boards.

"Will the Government be pleased to state in how many district boards in the Punjab there were non-official presidents and vice-presidents in the years 1913 and 1914, and will the Government be pleased to substitute non-official in place of official presidents and vice-presidents?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Mant replied :—

"In the case of all but two districts the existing rules and orders provide that the Deputy Commissioner shall be *ex-officio* Chairman of the district Board. During the two years referred to by the Hon'ble Member the Deputy Commissioner was chairman of the board in every district. The vice-chairman is elected by the members of the board, and, as the result of these elections is not reported to Government, no information is available as to the number of non-official vice-chairmen. The Lieutenant-Governor is not prepared to take any general action in the direction of removing official chairmen, as he doubts whether such action would at present be in the true interests of local self-government; but if any district board evinces a desire to appoint a non-official, His Honour will be ready to consider the individual case. He is, however, averse from interfering with the discretion of the boards in the matter of the election of vice-chairmen."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Hari Chand asked :—

Excess of
crime in the
Punjab.

"(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the article headed "Excess of Crime in the Punjab" in the *Civil & Military Gazette*, dated 24th November 1914?"

"(b) Is it a fact that murders have risen 50 per cent. since 1910 and dacoities have trebled themselves since 1909?"

"(c) Will Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that this excess of crime is partly due to the helplessness of the people to defend themselves?"

"(d) Will Government be pleased to examine into the reasons of this abnormal increase with a view to check it?"

[Mr. Thompson; Rai Bahadur Hari Chand; Mr. Mant.]

The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson replied:—

"(a) The Lieutenant-Governor has perused the article in question.

"(b) The Hon'ble Member was supplied with a copy of the Report on the Police Administration for 1913 in November last, and can verify the statements he quotes from the article by reference to paragraphs 6 and 9 of the Report. The figures of murders and dacoities for the years in question as given in the Report are—

			Murders.	Dacoities.
1909	...	...	423	43
1913	...	...	626	118

"(c) This question is not in proper form, but in view of the importance of the subject at the present time I may explain how the matter stands.

"The question of the measures to be taken to repress lawless crime generally continues to engage the very serious attention of Government. The Lieutenant-Governor has recently issued instructions for a more extensive grant of arms licenses in localities where violent crime is most prevalent to responsible persons who are likely to use them to defend not only themselves, but also their neighbours,

"(d) His Honour is very doubtful whether any useful purpose would be served by an enquiry of the nature suggested, and is not prepared to order that one should be undertaken."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Hari Chand asked:—

"(a) Will Government be pleased to state whether the enquiry as empowered by the Wheat Ordinance into stocks of food-grains held by private persons has been completed; if so, will Government state the result of the enquiry? Export of wheat.

"(b) Is it a fact that export of wheat from Karachi during 1914 has been proportionately lower than in previous years?

"(c) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the suggestion made in the Press of stopping all export of wheat for some time with a view to ensuring a return to normal prices? If so, will Government be pleased to state what it proposes to do to mitigate the hardship to the poor wage-earning classes?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Mant replied:—

"(a) The enquiry has been completed. The results did not show that any large stocks were being unreasonably withheld from the market.

"(b) Statistics of exports by calendar years are not available. The exports of wheat from Karachi in the last three financial years have been:—

			Cwts.
In 1912-13	...	...	26,427,554
In 1913-14	...	...	17,935,616
In 1914-15 up to the end of February	...	...	13,929,553

"(c) The Local Government has nothing to add to the press communiqué issued by the Government of India on the 26th of February last, in which it was announced that all private export of wheat and wheat flour would be prohibited up to the 31st of December 1915. Since the notification of this restriction prices of wheat and other food-grains have become substantially easier."

[*Rai Bahadur Hari Chand; Mr. Barron; Bakhshi Sohan Lal; Mr. Godley.*]

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Hari Chand asked :—

Acting allowance to Provincial Service men for acting in higher appointments.

"(a) Will Government be pleased to state whether any additional allowances are given to Sub-Judges, who are now acting as Additional Judges ?

"(b) Is it a fact that a member of the Indian Civil Service gets an acting allowance when the member just above him in the service, who may happen to belong to the higher grade, takes leave or is seconded, whereas no such allowance is given to a Provincial Service man when a member of a higher grade of his service gets leave; if so, will Government kindly state the reason of this difference in rule ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Barron replied :—

"The answer to part (a) of the question is in the negative. The reasons for not granting such allowances were fully set forth in paragraph 13 of Punjab Government resolution No. 1175, dated 20th October 1911, dealing with a series of memorials received from members of the Provincial Civil Service. Briefly it may be said that it is not a principle of the administration to treat the conferment of judicial powers, as for example Additional Judge or Additional District Magistrate, as the basis for the grant of allowances without reference to the existence of sanctioned appointments.

"Part (b) of the question states the rule regarding the grant of acting allowances correctly. This subject also was fully discussed in paragraphs 11 and 12 of the resolution already quoted. The grading and rates of pay sanctioned for the Provincial Civil Service are based on the consideration that grade promotions are not given in leave vacancies, whereas for the Indian Civil Service the grading and rates of pay pre-suppose the grant of such acting allowances. If the basis of the present grading and rates of pay of either service were altered to make the same rule for both, the whole question of rates of pay and conditions of service would have to be re-opened."

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

Insufficiency of the Arts Colleges to accommodate scholars.

"Is the Government aware that the existing Arts Colleges in the Province (Government and private, aided and unaided) are not sufficient to accommodate the whole number of qualified scholars seeking admission, and that a very large number of such scholars are refused admission every year and are thus prevented from prosecuting their collegiate studies ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Godley :—

"The Answer to this will be given in the reply to a similar question which the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das will ask."

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

Opening of new Government Colleges.

"Is there any proposal under consideration by Government for opening one or more new Government Colleges, and, if so, in which town of the Punjab ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Godley :—

"The Answer to this will be given in the reply to a similar question which the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das will ask."

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

High Court for the Punjab.

"Will the Government be pleased to state the stage at which the scheme of granting a Chartered High Court to the Punjab has reached ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Barron replied :—

"The Government of India were addressed on the subject in October last."

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

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

“ Will the Government be pleased to state—

- (a) the rough daily estimate of the traffic of wheeled conveyance, bridled ponies, pack animals and foot passengers between Butari Railway Station and Vairoval *via* Jalalabad in the Amritsar District; Construction of a metalled road between Butari and Vairoval.
- (b) the names of the towns and villages with their populations through which the path passes, as well as the names of the main cart roads crossing the paths, or approached by the path at its terminus;
- (c) the number of schools, post offices and public fairs held in such towns and villages and in the neighbouring villages;
- (d) whether the estimated traffic is sufficient to justify the construction and maintenance of a regular metalled or pucca road by the district board or by the Public Works Department in place of the village path between Butari and Vairoval;
- (e) the rough estimate of the cost of construction and maintenance of such road;
- (f) what was the result of the representations, if any, made to the district authorities or to the Government for sanctioning such road;
- (g) whether the construction of a pucca cart road is expected to improve the mercantile and material condition of the old towns—Jalalabad, Rattangarh, Fazalpur, Gondwal and Vairoval—lying on or near the roadside? ”

The Hon'ble Mr. Barron replied :—

“ Government has no information regarding any proposal to make a metalled road between Vairoval and Butari in the Amritsar District. Nor does it appear that any useful purpose would be served by placing before this Council the detailed statistics mentioned in the Hon'ble Member's question, even if they could be collected, which is doubtful. The project is eminently one for the Amritsar District Board to deal with. The local representatives should have no difficulty in drawing the attention of the board to the needs of Vairoval and the neighbouring villages. A copy of the question and answer will be forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar, for such action as he may consider suitable.”

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

“ Will the Government be pleased to state —

- (a) “ the pecuniary loss caused to the house property in the small town of Kotla, District Kangra, lying on the tonga road between Pathankot and Palampur by the floods in the Dehr stream during the months of August and September last; Loss caused by the Dehr stream at Kotla, Kangra District.
- (b) “ whether there is any imminent danger to the remaining houses of the town and to the bridge on the tonga road during the next rainy season;
- (c) “ whether any protective measures have been adopted to divert the overflow of the stream from the town;

[Mr. Barron; Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das; Mr. Thompson.]

- (d) "whether any representations were made by the people of Kotla to the Government and to the District or to the Public Works Department authorities praying for the erection of bunds or other protective measures of preventing overflow of the stream towards the town, and whether Government is prepared to consider them favourably?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Barron replied :—

"Government understands that some damage was caused by floods at Kotla in the Kangra District last rainy season, and that it is possible that further damage may be caused next rains to houses, but that the bridge is considered to be safe. No representations have been received by Government or by the Public Works Department on the subject, and as far as is known no protective measures have as yet been adopted. But the matter appears to be primarily one for the district authorities to deal with. A copy of the question and answer will be forwarded, for such action as may be necessary and possible, to the Deputy Commissioner, Kangra, to whom the people of Kotla should represent the danger they fear, if they have not already done so."

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

Method for
weaning the
Criminal
Tribe from
crime.

"Is the Government aware that the produce of the revenue-free land given to members of the criminal tribes with the laudable object of their reclamation is too small for their maintenance, and their depredations consequently continue? Does Government propose to increase the area of such grants, and what other steps does Government contemplate to wean these tribes from crime?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson replied :—

"Last cold weather an enquiry was made by a Committee consisting of Rai Bahadur Pandit Hari Kishen Kaul, C.I.E., and Mr. L. Tomkins into various questions relating to the control and reformation of criminal tribes in the Punjab. One point brought out strongly in their report was that reclamation was intimately connected with the provision of adequate opportunities for earning a livelihood. The Hon'ble Member's question refers only to existing grants of revenue-free land. The only grants of this nature appear to be in the Sialkot District, where there are ten settlements of different sizes. In most cases the land belongs to Government but only one of the settlements is assessed. The Committee visited four of the Settlements, and reported that in three of these cases the land was insufficient for the maintenance of the inhabitants. The fourth was the case of Mandianwala where the people add to the earnings of agriculture by work of various kinds in Sialkot town, and they seem to have settled down to a peaceful prosperous and orderly life.

"Final orders have not yet been passed on the report of the Committee. I may say, however, that though they have proposed that 20,000 acres on the Lower Bari Doab Canal shall be set apart for agricultural settlements for criminal tribes, they do not rely exclusively on agriculture as a means of livelihood. Industrial and reformatory settlements also come into the scheme.

"It is not proposed to increase the revenue-free grants referred to by the Hon'ble Member. A more likely remedy is the removal of the surplus inhabitants to other settlements.

"I may add that it is not proposed that the new agricultural settlements should be revenue free."

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

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

"In view of the spread of drunkenness and consequent crime, will the Government be pleased to state the number by which the retail licenses have been reduced during the last two years, and whether Government purpose—

Reduction of
retail licenses.

- (a) to reduce a certain percentage of retail licenses for both foreign and country spirits from year to year ; and
- (b) what pecuniary support Government propose to grant to Temperance Societies to prosecute an effective campaign against drunkenness ? "

The Hon'ble Sir Michael Fenton replied :—

"The following are the numbers of licenses for bazar vend in the last two years, excluding the Delhi Province :—

Foreign liquor—

1912-13,—66	} increase, 21.
1913-14,—87	

Country liquor—

1912-13,—783	} decrease, 17.
1913-14,—766	

The increase in the number of foreign liquor shops was due to the granting of separate licenses for the sale of beer only. The effect on consumption of diminished facilities for obtaining liquor was carefully examined in paragraph 14 of the Excise Administration Report for 1913-14. From a consideration of the statistics of individual districts in which the number of licenses had been reduced without any corresponding decrease in consumption, the Financial Commissioner was satisfied that in most districts we have come to a point where a further reduction of shops merely sends the trade to the remaining shops or to the illicit still. In the face of these facts any general reduction of shops without regard to the circumstances of each particular district would be undesirable.

(b) Government does not propose to adopt the unusual course of subsidising Temperance Societies with the object of enabling them to carry out the objects for which they are constituted. I would, however, invite the Hon'ble Member's attention to paragraph 3 of the Government Review of the Report for 1913-14, in which it was said that, if these associations work out any promising schemes for providing counter-attractions to drink, the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to consider how Government can best assist them. "

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

"Will the Government be pleased to state whether or not it is advisable, under the present circumstances, to promote or encourage some of the indigenous industries by advancing loans to promoters thereof on the analogy of the taccavi loans or by Government guaranteeing the interest on capital invested by private individuals or firms ? "

Loans to
promote
indigenous
industries.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mant replied :—

"This question has been answered in my reply to the Hon'ble Malik Muhammad Amin Khan. "

[Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das; Mr. Fenton; Mr. Mant; Col. Maclogan.]

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

Prevention
of butchering
of cattle.

"In view of the remarks made on page 4 and paragraph 7 of the Director of Agriculture in his Report on the Cattle Census in the Punjab, 1914, will Government be pleased to say what action they propose to take to prevent the scandalous butchering complained of by the Director?"

The Hon'ble Sir Michael William Fenton replied :—

"The Hon'ble Member appears to have misunderstood the drift of the remarks in the report to which he refers. The Director does not complain of the fact that large numbers of buffaloes are slaughtered. On the contrary, he says :—'There is nothing to be regretted in this, for the male buffalo is a useless animal, and it is much better that he should be slaughtered young than that he should consume the fodder and grass which are so badly needed for the cows and bullocks.' In another part of the same report, the Director speaks of the very notable increase in the numbers of female buffaloes all over the Province. This is sufficient indication that the slaughter of the males is not carried on to such an extent as to affect prejudicially the breeding of buffalo stock and the supply of milk and *ghi*."

"What the Director does suggest is that steps should be taken to supervise the trade in dried meat, bones, &c. Further enquiry will be made into the details of this trade, but it may be pointed out that the Municipal Act invests committees with ample powers to regulate the slaughtering of animals, the licensing of places for boiling bones, offal or blood, and generally to control insanitary trades. If any instances are brought to the notice of Government of the failure to exercise such control steps will be taken to make the municipal committees concerned realize their responsibilities in the matter."

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

Railway over-
bridge at
Ludhiana.

"In view of the serious inconvenience to the public at Ludhiana railway station, will Government be pleased to inform this Council whether they have urged the North-Western Railway to construct an over-bridge there, and, if so, when will the bridge be constructed?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Mant replied :—

"The North-Western Railway Administration was addressed on the subject in 1913. A design for a cart over-bridge was approved by this Government last year, but the estimates were subsequently modified with a view to reducing the cost. Revised plans have recently been submitted for the approval of Government, but it is doubtful whether the Railway Administration will be able to find funds for carrying out the work in the coming year."

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

Maintenance
of original
public works,
to be done in
the summer in
Ludhiana.

"In view of the high prices and the need of relief to the unemployed poor section of the labouring section of the population, will Government be pleased to state whether they propose to maintain a full programme of original public works during the year?"

The Hon'ble Colonel Maclogan replied :—

"As noted by the Financial Secretary in paragraph 25* of his memorandum it has not been possible to meet all demands for works next year in full. The grant provisionally sanctioned for original works is 35 lakhs, and though this figure is below the budget grant for 1914-5, it is in excess of the expenditure on original works in 1912-13 and previous years. The above refers

[*Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das; Mr. Thompson; Mr. Godley.*]

to the Buildings and Roads Branch. As far as the Irrigation Branch is concerned, funds will be available for the full programme. There will also be no curtailment of expenditure on repairs in either branch, and these as well as original works afford employment for labour. I may add that at present there is no dearth of employment, in fact the Irrigation Branch finds it difficult to obtain labour for some of their works."

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

"In His Honour's review of the Report on District Boards in the Punjab for the year 1913-14, it is stated that legislation on the lines of the Village Sanitation Act in force in the United Provinces is under consideration. Will Government be pleased to say what stage this matter has reached, and whether in the proposed legislation provisions suitable to the conditions prevailing in the Punjab will be inserted?"

Proposed village sanitation legislation in the Punjab.

The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson replied :—

"Commissioners have been consulted on the question of introducing legislation on the lines of the United Provinces Village Sanitation Act, and their replies are awaited. If the Hon'ble Member will specify the provisos that he thinks necessary in the Punjab his suggestions will be duly considered."

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

"(a) Is the Government aware that a large number of students are being refused admission into Arts Colleges in the Punjab each year, and that the Government College, Lahore, takes hardly any student but those who have matriculated in the 1st Division, and that there is a growing feeling among parents of the rais and upper middle classes who don't wish to educate their sons in denominational colleges to let their sons go without University education because of their having been refused admission in the Government College?"

Insufficiency of Arts Colleges to accommodate a large number of scholars.

"(b) Will not the cause of higher education receive a set-back, and the aforementioned classes be deprived of the boon of higher education if this practice continues?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Godley replied :—

"It is understood that the Arts Colleges in Lahore are unable, for want of accommodation, to admit all the students who apply. Information as to the number of unsuccessful applicants is not obtainable. The admission of students to the Government College is determined mainly by examination tests, but weight is also attached to other considerations. No instances have come to notice of students who have been forced to discontinue their studies by their inability to secure admission to the Government College coupled with the reluctance of their parents to send them to denominational colleges."

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

"(a) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the expenditure from public revenues on University education is less in the Punjab than in the Central Provinces, Assam, and Burma, leaving aside bigger provinces of the Indian Empire to which our educational expenditure can bear no proportion, while the number of Collegiate as also of High School pupils is many times larger than in each of the above mentioned Provinces?"

Expenditure on University education and opening of new Government Colleges.

"(b) The number of aided and other private Colleges in the Punjab being insufficient to cope with the demand for admission, will the Government

[Mr. Godley ; Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das.]

state whether, in view of the circumstances explained above, they propose to establish at least one more College in a mofussil station after the close of the war ?”

The Hon'ble Mr. Godley replied :—

“(a) The number of college students is greater in the Punjab than in any of the provinces mentioned in the Hon'ble Member's question, and the expenditure incurred from provincial revenues on University education is also greater. Exclusive of expenditure on professional colleges and of expenditure on University purposes from Imperial grants, it amounted in 1913-14 to Rs. 1,83,401, while the corresponding figure in the Central Provinces and in Burma was only just over one lakh, and in Assam only Rs. 66,796.

“(b) Before deciding to incur the large expenditure necessitated by the establishment of a second Provincial Arts College, Government would require preliminary information on various points. There would have to be evidence, in the first place, of a genuine and reasonable demand for higher education which the existing colleges are unable to satisfy. The fact that every applicant is not successful in securing admission to a college does not prove that students likely to benefit from University education are at present debarred from obtaining it. Secondly, there is the possible expansion of existing colleges to be considered. The Islamia College, Lahore, the Murray College, Sialkot, and possibly other institutions have schemes of enlargement in view. And thirdly, supposing the need for a new college to be placed beyond doubt, the question would arise whether its establishment should be undertaken by Government, or by one of the societies engaged in educational work, with the aid of a Government grant. These preliminary questions might, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks, be suitably investigated by the University. A point worth mentioning in this connection is that the number of University students in the Punjab is already larger in relation to the total number of pupils under instruction than the corresponding numbers in other provinces. University students in the Punjab form 82 per cent. of the total, compared with 78 in Bengal, 54 in Bombay and the United Provinces, 52 in Madras, 26 in the Central Provinces, and still smaller percentages elsewhere. At the primary stage, on the other hand, the province is still educationally backward, and, in the opinion of Government, as additional funds become available for educational objects, the diffusion of elementary education has the first claim to them. The Hon'ble Member will doubtless recognise, in view of what has been said, that an assurance as to the founding of a new college could not be given at present; but the question will not be lost sight of.”

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

“Will the Government be pleased to state what is the number of Industrial Schools opened during the last five years, their locality and the average number of students in each ?”

The Hon'ble Mr. Godley replied :—

“The statement* asked for by the Hon'ble Member is laid on the table.”

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

“(a) Is Government aware that the practice of Girl's and Female Schools being inspected by male inspectorial staff is resented by the majority of Hindu and Muhammadan parents alike and is likely to give rise to abuses ?

“(b) Will the Government be pleased to state what steps they propose to take for removing this drawback ?”

*See Appendix C.

Industrial
Schools.

Inspection
of Female
Schools by
Male Inspectors.

[Mr. Godley; Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das; His Honour The President.]

The Hon'ble Mr. Godley replied :—

"The Hon'ble Member's question seems to imply that he thinks that schools for girls are usually inspected by men. If so, this is a complete misapprehension. In the case of *pardah* schools male inspection is expressly forbidden, and other schools for girls are visited, as far as possible, by the inspectresses employed for this purpose, the number of whom has recently been increased. Exception is made in the case of small village schools where *parda* is not observed, especially if they are situated in places difficult of access. Such schools are frequently in the charge of male teachers, and they are visited by the district inspecting staff unless the residents object to it. When a desire is expressed that a school of this type should be treated as strictly *pardah*, the Chief Inspectress arranges accordingly. 470 schools for girls, including all the middle and high schools, were visited by the departmental staff of inspectresses in 1913-14."

Supplementary Question by the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das :—

"Is the Government aware that no inspection has been made by the Inspectresses in Girl's schools in the Kangra and Hoshiarpur Districts during the last 3 years."

The Hon'ble Mr. Godley :—

"If notice is given me of this question I shall be able to supply the information."

His Honour the President :—

"The Hon'ble Member must give notice of the question."

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

"Considering that the total outlay on education is the highest in the Punjab, and knowing that the percentage of pupils under instruction to the total school-going age population is almost the lowest, will Government be pleased to state whether it would not be proper either to direct a reduction in fees or to open more High Schools in backward districts and found scholarships for poor but deserving students who find it very difficult to get higher education now?"

Reduction of
fees or open-
ing of more
High Schools.

The Hon'ble Mr. Godley replied :—

"In the first part of his question the Hon'ble Member is apparently referring to the comparatively high cost of education per pupil in the Punjab. In primary schools, for instance, the annual expenditure per pupil is about Rs. 6, compared with over Rs. 8 in Bombay, Rs. 5 in Madras, about Rs. 4 in the United Provinces and Central Provinces, and less in other provinces. This may be due to salaries being higher in the Punjab, or to the average attendance per school being smaller. In respect of the proportion of pupils in attendance to the estimated total population of school-going age, the Punjab is almost on a level with the Central Provinces and Bihar and Orissa, and it is in advance of the United Provinces and the North-West Frontier Province. It is not clear why the Hon'ble Member takes these two facts as a basis for a proposal to reduce fees in secondary schools. Such a reduction could only be justified if it could be shown that the existing scale is in some way excessive, and that it tends to restrict school attendance. Its effect would be to diminish facilities for education, by curtailing the funds available for the maintenance of schools. The policy in this province has been to increase the funds at the

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

disposal of school managers, by enhancing grants as well as fees. This has rendered it possible to open a large number of additional secondary schools. In 1913-14, 35 Anglo-Vernacular Secondary Schools, including 9 High Schools, were added. As to additional expenditure on scholarships, which is also suggested by the Hon'ble Member, the amount expended from public funds on this object has increased by over Rs. 25,000 during the last five years, and the unprecedented rise which has taken place during that period in the number of pupils attending Secondary Schools would appear to indicate that the payment of slightly higher fees has not had a retarding influence, and that there is no immediate necessity for adding to the concessions and inducements now offered."

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

Reduction in the number of sheep and goats of Gaddis in Kangra District.

" Will the Government be pleased to state whether the measures now being taken by the Forest Department in Kangra for reduction of the flocks of sheep and goats in possession of the *Gaddis* are likely to have a far-reaching effect on the life and habits of this eugenically superior and law-abiding race and are calculated to lower their physique and deprive them of an honest and independent living ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Diack replied :—

The Hon'ble Member's question suggests two things : first, that measures are being taken by Government in the Forest Department to reduce the number of sheep and goats pastured by *Gaddi* shepherds, and, second, that these measures are so drastic and stringent as to be likely to deprive the *Gaddis* of their means of livelihood. The one foundation in fact that exists for these suggestions is that the number of sheep and goats in the Kangra Hills in the possession of the local zamindars as well as the foreign *Gaddi* shepherds has increased so enormously as to threaten the very life of the forests, and it has consequently become necessary to take measures to preserve them so that they may afford browsing for the flocks of future generations and wood for future domestic and agricultural requirements instead of being destroyed entirely by those of this generation. The principal measure contemplated is the imposition of fees calculated to reduce the number of sheep and goats to such an extent that the forest may suffice for their support and yet survive to support future generations also. It would obviously be impossible, if the object aimed at is to be attained, to differentiate between the flocks of the Kangra zamindars on the one hand and those of *Gaddi* shepherds on the other.

Everyone who knows the *Gaddi* must share the Hon'ble Member's sympathy for him and admiration of his manly qualities. And there was a time, not so very long ago, when the *Gaddis* had the monopoly of the Kangra grazing. Sir James Lyall wrote in 1872* :— " The only shepherds in Kangra Proper.....are to be found among the *Gaddis* .The other landholders keep no flocks, though nearly every man has a goat or two, and some own a few sheep." The account goes on to explain that the *Gaddis* whose home is in the snowy range dividing Chamba from Kangra drive their flocks for the summer to the high mountain pastures of Chamba and Lahul, and come down at the end of November and scatter over the low hills of Gurdaspur, Kangra and Hoshiarpur, and the States of Suket, Mandi and Bilaspur, remaining there for 4 or 5 months till it is time to begin their journey back to the snowy ranges. This description remains true to the present day, but while the *Gaddi* have few competitors in their alpine retreats of the summer and have been free to let their flocks increase and multiply, the zamindars of the low hills have found that they also can profit by keeping sheep and goats, and the number now kept by them is not only enormously greater

* Paragraph 40, Final Settlement Report.

Paragraphs 41-6, Lyall's Settlement Report.

Paragraph 80-90, Anderson's Forest Settlement Report.

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

than at the time when Sir James Lyall wrote, but has increased about 75 per cent in the last 20 years. Although the Kangra zamindars have more recently than the *Gaddis* added this means of livelihood to agriculture they are the proprietors of the soil of the forest, and though it is in the power of the State to regulate the demands on the forest for grazing, and although it is its duty to do so for the benefit of future generations, it would not be right to discriminate in favour of the *Gaddis*. It is therefore proposed to apply to their flocks the same scale of rates as it may be decided from time to time to charge for the grazing of local sheep and goats. But the apprehension of the Hon'ble Member that the scale is likely to be so severe as to tax the *Gaddis* out of existence may be dismissed as groundless. The rate charged for the grazing in these low hills was in the time of Mr. Barnes' Settlement Rs. 2 per hundred sheep and goats, and remained unaltered at Mr. Lyall's revision. Mr. Anderson in his Forest Settlement Report, written in 1887, dwelt on the inadequacy of this rate and recommended that it should be at once raised to Rs. 3-2-0 per hundred. Yet no increase was taken till 1911 when the rate was raised to Rs. 2-5-6 per hundred sheep and Rs. 3-14-6 per hundred goats. Neither these rates, nor the new rates of Rs. 4-11-0 and Rs. 6-4-0, which will be introduced from the autumn of the present year, can be considered high in view of the great increase in the price of wool, mutton and goats that has occurred in the last 27 years, and as long as the flocks can be maintained the fees can be paid from the profits earned. It is not grazing fees but the disappearance of the forests and grazing that is likely to affect the physique and livelihood of the *Gaddis*, and if the increase of the fees draws their attention to the need for supplementing pastoral by other means of livelihood then good and not harm will have been done. To show the Hon'ble Member how far it is from the intention of Government to tax the *Gaddi* and his sheep out of existence I would bring to his notice the fact that for the best grazing they enjoy in the alpine pastures of Lahul, the charge made to them is only Rs. 1-9 0 per hundred sheep and goats, and was left unchanged at the recent re-settlement of the Kulu Sub-division, although it might very reasonably have been increased.

Paragraph 87.

Paragraph 88

Supplementary Question by the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das :—

"Is the Hon'ble Member aware that in Kangra District according to the cattle census report for the quinquennium ending with the year 1914 sheep and goats in Kangra District have decreased by 11 and 16 per cent., respectively, and that it is the *Gaddis* who chiefly flock sheep and goats."

The Hon'ble Mr. Diack :—

"It is very gratifying to know that this has been the case."

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

"(a) Will the Government be pleased to state the reason why during the recent settlement operations in Kangra, while preparing records-of-rights in the case of Dada Siba jagir the summary settlement of 1880 has been followed, while in the rest of the district as well as in the other jagirs the regular settlement entries have been followed ?

Settlement operations of the Dada Siba jagir in the Kangra District.

"(b) The object of the summary settlement of 1880 being, so far as is known, to settle the rights of the Raja, while the rights of the zamindars were fixed by the settlement of 1892-93, which latter rights having been upheld in the records-of-rights of 1900, will Government be pleased to state whether the record has now been changed without the consent of the party concerned ?

[Mr. Diack.]

"(c) What decision has Government arrived at regarding the ownership of trees on private lands and the tax on cattle, the number of which, according to published reports, is decreasing, except in the case of cow-buffaloes and goats throughout the Kangra District?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Diack replied :—

"I take the first two parts of question 14 in their natural sequence, which is first (b) and then (a).

"The rights of the Raja or Jagirdar of Dada Siba and the rights of the landowners of the tract are co-relative, and it would therefore be impossible, as is suggested by the question, to make a settlement of the one rights at one period and of the other rights at another. Dada Siba, like most of the other Kangra jagirs, was excluded from the operations of the First Regular Settlement of the district (Mr. Barnes' of 1848) and of the revision in 1-68-69 (Sir James Lyall's). It was subjected to a summary settlement in 1881-82 in consequence of the death in 1874 of Raja Ram Singh without heirs, and of the re-grant of the jagir by Government to Raja Bija Singh, a distant collateral. The result of the summary settlement was to declare the Raja to be the superior proprietor and the occupants to be the inferior proprietors of all cultivated land and also of such waste land as was occupied for the purpose of hay-fields or *kharetar*. The remaining waste was declared to be the Raja's property subject to certain rights of user. The jagir was resettled along with the whole of the rest of the district in the operations which began in 1887 and which were protracted by reason of the death before their completion of Mr. O'Brien, the Deputy Commissioner and Settlement Officer. In the jagir administration paper drafted by Mr. O'Brien he had proposed to alter the *status* declared at the summary settlement of 1881-82 so as to show the Raja as superior proprietor and the *samindars* as inferior proprietors of all the waste land as well as of the cultivation. Mr. O'Brien's successor, Mr. Anderson, who had himself taken part in the summary settlement of Dada Siba in addition to conducting the forest settlement of the district, was instructed to revise this draft. He endeavoured to do so by means of a compromise between the jagirdar and the *samindars*, but finding that to be impossible he revised it by an order passed under section 15 of the Land Revenue Act to the effect that the Raja was the proprietor of the waste outside holdings but the *samindars* were entitled to rights of user as before, while the property in trees was unaffected. This revised administration paper may perhaps be what is alluded to in the question as the record-of-rights of 1900, but the record-of-rights of that year has no special authority, and the order revising the administration paper was subject to appeal and revision under the provisions of the Land Revenue Act. In consequence of an appeal by the Raja the administration paper was again by order of the Commissioner subjected to revision in regard to certain details in 1902, and this revision was in consequence of appeals and applications for revision protracted till 1912. The document as it now stands, however, is the administration paper of the settlement of 1892-93 (or more correctly 1887-97) and has not been changed at the re-settlement which has just been concluded by Mr. Shuttleworth.

"(a) From the history of the settlement of the Dada Siba jagir which I have just given it will be clear that the decision came to at the settlement of 1881-82 as to the exclusive property of the Raja in the unoccupied waste was at the subsequent settlement maintained. It was therefore held by the Financial Commissioner (Mr. Merk) in 1909 that it is only in the land cultivated or occupied by zamindars prior to the settlement of 1881-82 that they can be recognised as having the rights of inferior proprietors. As

[*Mr. Diack; Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das; His Honour The President; Mr. Thompson.*]

the fiscal history of Dada Siba is distinct from that of the other jagirs and the rest of the district its treatment cannot be identical with theirs, and at the settlement just concluded Mr. Shuttleworth followed Mr. Merk's ruling.

"(c) Government has not yet arrived at a decision regarding the ownership of trees in certain debatable cases in the Kangra District, which is what I understand the Hon'ble Member to mean by 'trees on private lands', and is not yet in a position to pass final orders as to the details of the tax on 'cattle'."

Supplementary Question by the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das :—

"Is the Government aware that Malik Zaman Mehdi Khan, Extra Assistant Settlement Officer of Kangra District, who could not surely inaugurate a change of policy himself, has held in an order (certified copy made over to the Hon'ble Member in charge) that all trees on private-owned lands were erroneously shown as private property in Mr. Lyall's Settlement Report."

The Hon'ble Mr. Diack :—

"Any orders passed by the Extra Assistant Settlement Officer can be appealed against to the Commissioner, and there is a further appeal to the Financial Commissioner, and I do not think this Council is concerned with orders passed in ordinary cases."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das :—

"Sir, it is a question of policy. The Extra Assistant Settlement Officer could not pass such orders."

His Honour The President :—

"I do not think we can discuss particular orders in this Council."

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

"What is the average yearly percentage of infantile mortality in the Punjab during each of the last five years, and in view of the serious danger to infant life, will Government be pleased to suggest to district boards throughout the Province the importance and urgency of employing competent midwives?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson replied :—

"The rate of infant mortality varies considerably from year to year. In 1910 it was 262 per mille, and in the following year it dropped to 202. 1912 showed a slight rise to 206 and 1913 a further rise to 230, but in 1914 the rate declined to 227.

"Midwives are at present trained at Ludhiana, Ferozepore, Ambala and Amritsar, and there are also facilities for training at Lahore, but no candidates. It is understood that the provision of further facilities is under consideration, but Government is not yet in possession of details. The matter is primarily one for local bodies and a suitable opportunity will be taken of suggesting to district boards and municipal committees the importance of employing properly trained midwives and of affording facilities for their training. Government fully recognises the importance of the question and would welcome a movement for the better training of midwives not only among Local Bodies but among all who are interested in reducing the present deplorably high rate of infant mortality."

[*Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das; Mr. Mant; Sir Protul Chunder Chatterjee.*]

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das asked :

Rise in prices.

"In view of the dangerously high rise in prices, notwithstanding the Ordinance and in spite of fairly good crops and great hopes of a coming bumper harvest, will Government be pleased to say what special measures they propose to adopt to bring down prices and relieve distress?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Mant replied :—

"This question has been answered in the replies given to the Hon'ble Malik Muhammad Amin Khan and the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Hari Chand."

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

Famine allowance to Government servants.

"Since grain is now selling dearer than in the famine of 15 years back, will Government be pleased to say which class of the community are feeling the pinch of scarcity most and what is their approximate number, and whether it is proposed to extend the famine allowance to all Government servants drawing salaries below Rs. 50 per mensem?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Mant replied :—

"The poorer classes of wheat consumers in the towns are probably the greatest sufferers. No reliable estimate can be given of their number. Grain compensation allowance is admissible to all whole-time servants of Government on civil establishments whose pay does not exceed Rs. 30 per mensem. It is not proposed to extend this limit."

Feeder Railways.

The Hon'ble Sir Protul Chunder Chatterjee asked :—

"Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is contemplated to open any light feeder railways through the agency of district boards and municipal committees or with the help of Indian and local capital?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Mant replied :—

"I would refer the Hon'ble Member to the reply given to a similar question which he asked at the last meeting of the Council. This reply showed what had been done to secure to local capitalists opportunities of investing in light railways, and the Lieutenant-Governor has since laid further proposals on this subject before the Railway Board.

"It is not proposed to employ the agency of municipal committees in the constructions of railways; but the suggestion that district boards should be empowered to impose a special cess for this purpose has met with general approval, and a draft bill is under consideration."

The Hon'ble Sir Protul Chunder Chatterjee asked :—

Revival of the ancient Country Industries.

"Will the Government be pleased to state whether any, and if so, what steps have been taken to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the present war to revive or encourage the ancient industries of the country which are moribund or decaying through the effects of foreign competition, such as the manufacture of indigo and other dyeing stuffs, sericulture, etc., or to aid struggling new industries, such as the manufacture of medical drugs, etc.?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Mant replied :—

"This question has been answered in my reply to the Hon'ble Malik Muhammad Amin Khan."

[*Sir Protul Chunder Chatterji ; Mr. Mant ; Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das ;*

His Honour The President.]

The Hon'ble Sir Protul Chunder Chatterji asked :—

“ Will the Government be pleased to state whether, in view of the grave danger arising from the abnormally high prices of food stuffs, Government intends in the near future to intervene in the exercise of its powers to regulate those prices and to reduce them to reasonable figures and further to recommend to the Government of India to prohibit export of food-grains ? ”

Rise in price.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mant replied :—

“ This question has been answered in the replies given to the Hon'ble Malik Muhammad Amin Khan, the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Hari Chand and the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das.”

REVISED FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1915-16.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das :—“ With Your Honour's permission, I wish to say just a word with regard to the draft Budget Statement supplied to the Non-official Members. It was received by Members in Lahore late in the evening of Saturday, the 6th instant. I leave the case of the Hon'ble Members in the mufassil out, who could not have got it before Sunday or Monday. The time for moving resolutions expired by Tuesday, the 9th instant, and consequently there was no time to move a resolution in regard to the Budget. This fact should not be taken to mean that this entire Council approve of the balance of one crore rupees being reduced by the Government of India. I wish to draw Your Honour's attention and the attention of this Council to this matter.”

The Hon'ble Mr. Mant :—“ Is the Hon'ble Member in order ? The Financial Statement has not yet been presented.”

His Honour the President :—“ I do not think the Hon'ble Member is in order, as the Financial Statement has not been presented.”

The Hon'ble Mr. Mant, in presenting the revised Financial Statement for 1915-16, made the following explanatory remarks :—“ Your Honour,—The Financial Statement which I have the honour to present to-day does not quite strike the note of prosperity to which the Council has become accustomed in the last few years. But, considering the depressing effect of the war on India's trade and finance, which was described by the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer in his recent speech on the Imperial Financial Statement, and considering also the banking crisis through which the Province passed last year, I think we may congratulate ourselves that the Provincial figures show so little trace of these troubles. Fortunately our revenues are not concerned with the heads, such as railways and customs, which are chiefly affected by trade conditions. The greater part of our receipts are derived from the land, in the shape of land revenue, water-rates and the sale-proceeds of lands. In the year which is about to close we have enjoyed a good monsoon, and favourable winter rains have given promise of an exceptionally good rabi crop in the greater part of the Province. Although one effect of the war has been to lower the price of cotton, another effect has been to enhance the price of food-grains, and on the balance of the account there will probably be more gain than loss to the agriculturalists. Consequently the land revenue estimates anticipate smaller suspensions than usual and larger collections of arcars.

“ Thus, at a time when almost the whole of Europe is engaged in a gigantic struggle, the effects of which, as Sir William Meyer said, are felt in India from top to bottom of her economic system, the Punjab revenues are quietly developing on normal lines, and even getting a little lift from the back-wash of the tide of war.

[*Mr. Mant.*]

"Turning now to the figures—the Revised Estimate of receipts, instead of showing a decrease, shows an increase of Rs. 2,63,000 over the Budget for the current year, and next year's Budget anticipates a further increase of Rs. 10,56,000. The Revised Estimate, however, includes a special assignment of Rs. 3,30,000 which has been given by the Government of India for sewage improvements at Simla. Both estimates allow for considerable receipts from the sale of lands in the canal colonies. The bidding at the auctions held this year in the Lyallpur, Gujranwala and Montgomery Districts was not so high as at the sales held last year in Montgomery and possibly Government has lost money by putting so much land on the market at the present time, when the effects of the recent banking crisis have been aggravated by the war. But it is desirable to get the new colonies settled as soon as possible, and so long as there is a prospect of getting reasonable prices, it is proposed to proceed with the programme of auctions. The Budget accordingly provides for the further sale of 20,000 acres during the coming year.

"The expenditure estimates have been more directly affected by the war. We have had to meet heavier salary bills in the current year on account of the recall of a number of officers from leave, and the outlay on grain compensation allowance to the poorer classes of Government servants is expected to amount to about 5 lakhs of rupees. The Local Government has also contributed a lakh to the Punjab Branch of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund for the purpose of opening cheap grain shops in all the larger towns. These extra demands have been met partly from lapses in the ordinary course and partly by restricting expenditure; and after including the Imperial contribution of Rs. 3,30,000 to the Simla Municipality, which has been passed through the Provincial accounts, the Revised Estimate is still Rs. 6,84,600 below this year's Budget.

"The special demands next year are not expected to be so large. The embargo on officers' leave will not be so rigidly enforced, and, moreover, a considerable number of officers have been transferred to military duty. Only about 3½ lakhs are provided for grain compensation allowance, as it is hoped that the recent prohibition of all exports of wheat on private account will bring down the price of this grain to more normal rates. But it has been deemed advisable to restrict ordinary expenditure to some extent in view of the general financial situation; and, as explained by the Finance Member of the Imperial Council, the requirements of the Government of India do not admit of our making a large draft on our accumulated balance. Consequently the total provision for next year shows a reduction of Rs. 1,81,000 on the Revised Estimate. The reduction occurs mainly under the Public Works head, where the liberal grants of the last few years have made it possible to effect curtailment without serious inconvenience. Provision is made for continued progress in education and sanitation. The Education Budget comprises the whole balance of the grants received from the Government of India, and, as regards sanitary works, 8 lakhs are provided for grants-in-aid to local bodies.

"As this is probably the last Financial Statement that I shall have the honour of laying before the Council, I have in my printed memorandum gone beyond the estimates now under consideration, and given a brief survey of our future assets and liabilities. As the Provincial accounts do not distinguish between capital and revenue, I think it is desirable that such a survey should be made occasionally, so as to enable us to see to what extent we are paying our way and how far we are living on our capital. The conclusion to be drawn is, I think, that the present financial position is sound, as we can meet our present standard of expenditure from normal revenue. But there is no assurance that the latter will grow at the same rate as the former. We can provide funds for discharging the primary functions of Government, such as the maintenance of order and the administration of justice; but there is not a

[Mr. Mant.]

very wide or expensive margin to meet the ever growing demands for sanitation and education. As I have said in my memorandum, I think that funds must be found for these demands in some way or other, and the only question for the practical financier is where they are to come from. I must leave this question to my successors.

"While this problem is still unsolved, Hon'ble Members may well ask why we have surrendered a crore out of our balances to the Government of India. I have explained the reasons for this transaction in my memorandum, and I would only ask the Council to consider what a prudent man would do if he had been compelled to sell some of his ancestral property and then found that the income from the remainder was insufficient to meet his current expenses. He might live in luxury for years on the sale-proceeds of the property and leave his children impoverished. But most people would regard it as his duty to seek some other investment for his capital and to hand on an undiminished estate to his heirs. The Punjab Government is in an analogous position with regard to the balance that has been accumulated from the sale of land in the canal colonies. It would be very easy to spend this money, but just because it would be so easy, just because so many demands are likely to come forward in the near future, it has been decided to convert this capital into permanent revenue in the shape of an Imperial assignment of 3½ lakhs per annum. I trust that the wisdom of this step will commend itself to the present Council. I have no doubt of the verdict of the next generation. With these remarks I beg to present the Revised Financial Statement.

"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.

Rupees 1½ lakhs are entered under the receipt head XXV—*Miscellaneous*, and also under the expenditure head No. 32 for the scheme for amalgamating the copying agency and copying department, to which I referred last year, but which it has not been found possible to introduce in the current year. Under the latter head 3 lakhs are provided for miscellaneous and unforeseen charges, as it is impossible to foresee all the contingencies that the coming year may have in store. In the current year's budget 3 lakhs were provided under 32—*Miscellaneous* for relieving local bodies of petty contributions to Government. This measure has now been brought into effect, and from 1st April last Government remitted the contributions previously levied from District Boards and Municipalities for Divisional Inspectors of Vaccination, for Commissioners' and Deputy Commissioners' local fund establishments, for Government High Schools, and for the Lahore Medical College, and also on account of nazul properties, cattle-pounds and cattle fairs. District Boards have further been relieved of contributions on account of ferries and horse fairs.

"Under 29—*Superannuation Allowances and Pensions* expenditure continues to grow at a serious rate on account of ordinary pensions, and in the last two years there have been considerable disbursements on the commutation of pensions, for which 2½ lakhs are provided in the Budget. Outlay on this account is merely a discounting of future obligations, and so long as surplus funds are available, tends to strengthen the financial position.

"Under 30—*Stationery and Printing* considerable expenditure has been incurred in the current year in purchasing type and on other requirements for the new Government Press, and further outlay on the same account is provided for in the Budget. It is hoped that up-to-date equipment of the Press will result in an economy in working expenses.

[*Mr. Mant ; Mr. Diack.*]

"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 receipts under I—Land Revenue are expected to yield practically the amount budgetted for Of the total amount of Rs. 3,89,29,000 included in the Revised Estimate, ordinary revenue will yield Rs. 3,40,46,000 or only Rs. 38,000 more than the Budget. The Budget allowed for suspensions of the current demand to the extent of 5 lakhs and for Rs. 5,61,000 collections of the arrears from past years. We now expect suspensions to amount to Rs. 5,38,000 or rather more than the Budget provided for, but it has been possible to collect arrears, especially in Rawalpindi Division, more freely than was anticipated, and the total is expected to reach Rs. 6,96,000.

“ Sales of Government estates will yield Rs. 1,78,000 less than the amount budgetted for, as colonists especially in Jhang, have shown less eagerness than was looked for in acquiring their holdings. The conditions for which the Budget of 1915-16 provides are a successful rabi which seems assured and a normal kharif, as there is no reason to apprehend that it will be otherwise. Ordinary land revenue is expected to yield Rs. 3,50,28,000 or almost 10 lakhs more than is looked for this year. The current demand of the year under fixed land revenue, as the result of re-assessments in Kangra, Ferozepore, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur, Lahore, Shahpur, Gujrat and Sialkot, will exceed the Revised Estimate by 8 lakhs. The expected decrease in the amount placed under suspension will be balanced by the shorter collection of arrears, as there will be less arrears to collect. Fluctuating land revenue will probably show an improvement of 2½ lakhs. Most of the gain is expected from the extension of irrigation from the Lower Bari Doab and the Upper Chenab Canals. This extension however will be accompanied by a decrease in single harvest cultivation and in the land available for grazing and receipts under the head Miscellaneous Land Revenue are consequently expected to be nearly a lakh and-a-quarter less than in the current year. Sales of Government estates and of waste lands are expected to yield much the same as during the present year. The total receipts under I—Land Revenue are estimated to amount to Rs. 3,96,45,000.

“ On the expenditure side the Revised Estimate of Rs. 10,46,000 under 3—Land Revenue—Survey and Settlement shows a saving of Rs. 12,000 on the Budget. The Budget for 1915-16 makes provision for an expenditure of Rs. 8,80,000 only. The number of settlements undertaken concurrently has for some years been above normal, and we are now approaching the normal, which may be taken as four districts under settlement at the same time in various stages. That would be the position if each district had a 30 years' term of settlement and the average duration of settlement operations was four years. The district in which it is intended to commence settlement operations in October 1915 is Ambala. I beg to introduce heads I and 3—Land Revenue.”

[*Mr. Fenton ; Mr. Barron.*]

The Hon'ble Sir Michael William Fenton :—"The vicissitudes of the excise revenue are fully explained in paragraphs 4 and 21 of the Finance Member's memorandum. It will be seen from appendix B that for the current year we expect to realise only Rs. 38,000 more than the actuals of last year, and that for the coming year the growth in the revenue falls short of a lakh. These figures in themselves would seem to require little by way of explanation, but what does require to be explained is a falling-off of nearly 5 lakhs in our anticipated realizations of the current year as compared with what we expected when the Budget was framed. This falling-off Mr. Mant correctly ascribes to the war and its consequences, to the curtailment by Government of the number of licenses for fairs, and to the shadow of enhanced taxation which caused a diminution of 3 lakhs in the sum bid for next year's liquor licenses, of which sum a portion is payable during the current year.

"Next year's receipts are directly affected by this enhanced taxation both of country spirits and of opium, but the increase of revenue resulting therefrom will be in no way commensurate with the 25 per cent increase in the tax rate. In the case of liquor what is gained in still-head duty will be largely lost in license vend fees, and there will no doubt be a substantial decrease in consumption results, the achievement of which will be in conformity with the oft declared principles of excise policy. As regards opium, too, a levelling-up of the duty towards the tax rates in force in other Provinces will also, it is hoped, serve to check the growth of the opium habit.

"The special campaign against illicit distillation, which was started a few months ago in three or four districts, has already resulted in several important seizures of stills, the greatest success having been secured in the Lahore District. Mr. Kemball and his staff deserve much credit for the energy with which they have pursued these operations. One notable seizure was made of a gang who were working a still in full blast in the depths of the Changa Manga forest in the small hours of a winter morning. The majority of the courts before whom such offenders have been brought have duly realised the intentions of the legislature in enhancing the penalties prescribed for the offence, but our excise staff still occasionally meet with discouragement in the appellate courts, as when a Sessions Judge reduced a sentence from imprisonment to fine on the ground that the prisoner was probably not the only one in the village who engaged in illicit distillation.

"I do not think that any remarks are required from me as regards excise expenditure or in explanation of the heads 'Stamps' and 'Income-tax'."

The Hon'ble Mr. Barron :—"I beg leave to introduce expenditure head No. 18—General Administration. The expenditure under this head is obligatory and amounts annually to about 12½ lakhs of rupees. During the current year an additional lakh of rupees has been spent in providing the Lieutenant-Governor with much needed new railway saloons. Many Hon'ble Members have doubtless already seen these new carriages which are admirable examples of the excellent workmanship of the North-Western Railway Workshops. The carriages were built last summer and came into use in November.

"The variations in the detailed items included in the head of General Administration in the Estimates for this year and the Budget for next year are explained on page 18 of part II of the Finance Member's memorandum. The Government of India have during the year prescribed a new system of distinguishing between the charges hitherto met from the Lieutenant-Governor's contract grant and those debit to the tour fund. But the changes thus introduced in the Budget figures are merely a matter of accounts. The other variations are not important, and are, I think, sufficiently explained in the memorandum. I introduce head No. 18—Expenditure."

[Mr. Thompson.]

The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson :—" Your Honour,—In dealing with the different heads of the Budget of which I am in charge, I do not propose to go into them in very great detail. I propose merely to select under each head certain features which will, I think, interest Hon'ble Members and which will show them the objects on which some of the activities of the various departments are at present concentrated. I will deal first with the Forest Department. The total value of the produce of the Punjab forests is some 42 lakhs of rupees per annum, but owing to the fact that our forests are more heavily burdened with private rights than the forests of any other Province of India, only about one-third of that amount ever reaches the public coffers. About half of the Government share of 14 to 15 lakhs is derived from the sale of Deodar, a tree which grows only in the forests of Upper India and which is utilised almost exclusively for the purpose of sleepers. The remaining half of our income is derived principally from the sale of fuel and the miscellaneous produce of the forests. At present the fuel market is in a state of stagnation. The Conservator connects this in some way with the war. The influence of cause and effect is more easily traced in the entire cessation of the demand for mulberry timber which is grown in considerable quantities in the plantation of Changa Manga and is utilised in Sialkot for the manufacture of tennis rackets and other implements required for games. The demand for this class of timber has entirely ceased owing to the departure of so many regiments on active service.

" The main developments to which I wish to draw Hon'ble Member's attention are three in number. I do not touch on the reboisement of the Siwaliks, because although it is an experiment of great local importance and of more than local interest, the expenditure on it appears in the accounts under the head of Land Revenue, and not under the head Forests.

" The first point which, I think, will interest Hon'ble Members is the concession which has been granted in order to facilitate the introduction of the wood-pulp industry into India. Hon'ble Members are probably aware that by far the larger proportion of the world's requirements in paper are now met from wood-pulp. The imports into England in a recent year were 475,000 tons which were valued at 3½ million pounds sterling, and I have seen it stated that single issue of one of the great London Dailies absorbs the produce of 15 acres of Canadian forest. In India we import our paper mostly in the manufactured form, and Hon'ble Members, who have visited the interesting Exhibition which is now being held in the University Hall, will doubtless have observed there that we import some 40 lakhs worth of paper from the hostile countries of Germany and Austria. It has now been realized that we have in our Punjab forests, in the last belt of arboreal vegetation above the Deodar zone, two soft-wooded trees, the Spruce and Silver Fir, which are eminently suitable for the manufacture of wood-pulp. Up to the present they have only been used for local requirements in the way of fuel and building timber, and it has not yet been considered possible to exploit them on a commercial scale. A concession has now been granted, and it is hoped that the company which will be formed will extract this timber from the lofty ranges of Kulu, float it down the Beas, and bring it to a mill which is to be erected in the Gurdaspur District worked by water-power derived from the Upper Bari Doab Canal. It is hoped in this way India will be able to capture for itself some of the trade which has hitherto gone to Germany and Austria.

" The second development which I wish to mention is the Resin Factory. Resin is extracted from *chil* trees by tapping, and for many years past has been dealt with by primitive methods. During the past five years we have also had a Government factory at Shahdara. The machinery there was very far from being up-to-date, and we were not able to compete with the best imported products. It was decided sometime ago by Sir Louis Dane to deputé

[Mr. Thompson.]

an officer to study the methods of production in France and America, and up-to-date machinery was imported in accordance with his recommendations. It was intended that the new factory should be erected on the same site as the old one at Shahdara; but as though nature wished to make the break with the past, during the last monsoon rains, the factory buildings, machinery and stores, and even the very site itself, were swept away by the Ravi floods. It was decided to select a new site at Jallo on the line between Lahore and Amritsar. Contractors were set to work, the factory rose rapidly from the ground, and I am glad to be able to announce that the working of the new machinery has been inaugurated to-day, a result on which the Forest Department are very sincerely to be congratulated. It is hoped that, when the factory is in full working order, the receipts will amount to something like Rs. 40,000 a year, and that the products of the factory will be able to hold their own with the best that America and France can produce.

"The third point on which I wish to touch is the policy in regard to irrigated plantation. Some 50,000 acres have been set apart in the new colonies for irrigated plantations which will be managed by the Forest Department. It has been considered essential that these plantations should be located, as far as possible, in the neighbourhood of the railway, so that the fuel may be within easy reach of the different markets, and it is calculated that when these plantations have arrived at maturity, the forest surplus, which at present stands at 4 lakhs, will be increased to something like 12. One advantage which some Hon'ble Members will doubtless appreciate, especially my Hon'ble friend the Mazari Chief and the Hon'ble Member who sits for the Western Municipalities of the Province, is that these plantations will fringe the railway line through the Montgomery Bar for many miles. They will add to the amenities of the colony and alleviate the miseries of the journey to Multan.

"Further additions to the income of the Forest Department are anticipated from more intensive working in Rawalpindi and the opening up of certain areas of virgin forest in Kulu, and the Kulu lease itself has been sold for the next five years at a price which represents an advance of 33 per cent. on the price realised for the last lease.

"The revised expenditure is considerably less than the Budget for the current year for reasons which are fully explained in the memorandum and on which I do not propose to touch. The Budget is slightly higher than the Revised. The only item I will mention is one of peculiarly human interest—the provision of Rs. 10,000 for improving the salaries of the clerical establishment in Forest offices, a scheme which will come into effect from 1st April next.

"The next head I have to deal with is Law and Justice (19-A), of which only the expenditure is open to discussion. Hon'ble Members will find that provision has been made again for an Inspecting Judge for a period of six months, and they will observe also a large increase in the Revised in the expenditure on Law Officers. This is, of course, due to the fact that an eminent Counsel from another Province was retained at large cost in a recent *cause célèbre*. It has not been possible to get back to the old level in the matter of expenditure on Law Officers as the principal has now been accepted that, as a general rule, there should be one Public Prosecutor in every district instead of one in every sessions division. The provision for diet money continues to increase and will increase until crime is reduced. Under the head of Criminal Courts, too, provision is made for another instalment of the scheme for improving the pay of clerical establishments.

"The next head I have to deal with is Jails. Hon'ble Members will observe that there is an increase of three-quarters of a lakh in the receipts for manufactures in the Revised and another half lakh in the Budget. Almost

[*Mr. Thompson.*]

all these manufactures are, I believed, consumed in Government offices. On the expenditure side there is a regrettable increase in the cost of maintenance. This naturally varies with the cost of grain and with the number of people for whose maintenance Government has to make itself responsible. It is an item which varies very considerably, and on looking back over the accounts of the past years, I find that in 1909 it rose as high as 4½ lakhs; three years later it dropped to 2½ lakhs, and in 1913, the last year for which I am able to obtain figures, it stood at 3½ lakhs. In the Jail Department too I am glad to be able to notice that a sum of Rs. 28,000 has been provided for improving the pay of the staff.

"Some of the most interesting items in the Medical Budget are not dealt with me. The King Edward Memorial Scheme will be dealt with by the Hon'ble Member for Public Works, and the grants for sanitation are dealt with by the Finance Member. But there are some items of more than passing interest to which I should like to draw the attention of Hon'ble Members. The Hon'ble Member for the Central District Boards will doubtless be glad to observe the grant of Rs. 29,000 for hospitals in Kangra. There is a grant of Rs. 30,000 for the Consumptives' Home at Dharmpur, and considerable grants have been made to those hospitals which have had the privilege of receiving wounded soldiers from the front. The result of the enquiry that was held last year into certain questions connected with the Medical College showed that the staff there was inadequate. In consequence His Honour has sanctioned five additional Assistant Surgeons, and sanction has been obtained to the appointment of a Professor of Operative Surgery.

"The last head with which I deal is that of Police. Hon'ble Members will observe that there is a reduction of half a lakh under the sub-head fees, fines and forfeitures. This is due, I should explain, to the remission of the contributions from local bodies on account of cattle-pounds. There is an increase of Rs. 21,000 under the revised sub-head for Police supplied to public institutions and private persons and a further increase of Rs. 1½,000 under the same sub-head of the Budget. This is really on account of the recoveries made from people on whom punitive posts have been imposed, and these receipts, by a quaint official euphemism, are classed as Receipts for Police supplied to private persons. It has been, as Hon'ble Members are no doubt aware, necessary during the past year to impose a considerable number of punitive posts. They will be interested to hear of a new departure in this direction which has been made in the Rawalpindi Division. It has been up to the present the practice as a rule to impose punitive posts on a single village or on small groups of villages. What has been done recently in Rawalpindi is to include large areas of country, in one case practically the whole of a tahsil, and to levy a cess on the inhabitants of the whole area. Temporary police stations are established, posts are located at suitable points, and a system of patrols has been started with the object of keeping local officials up to the mark and of obtaining early intelligence of organised crime. The Inspector-General of Police tells me that the system has been eminently successful, and that the state of crime in the Rawalpindi Division is now very much what it was before we had that terrible outburst which culminated in the exploits of Fazal Dad and his party last year.

"Considerable additions to the staff have been sanctioned amounting to about 300 men and officers, but these men will only be employed as they are required. We hoped that by sanctioning these additions in the Lower Bari Doab Colony beforehand, we should be able to avoid the unfortunate experience of the Chenab Colony, but it is quite possible that all these men will not be entertained even during the Budget year. The great feature in the internal economy of the police during the past year has been the reorganisation of the Criminal Investigation Department at a recurring cost of nearly a lakh of rupees. The expenditure on the police is now larger than the expenditure.

[*Colonel Maclagan.*]

on any other department, except the Department of Public Works. In 1904 it stood at 38 lakhs. In the Budget which is now before the Council it stands at 64. When one considers the great wave of crime which is still surging over large tracts in the centre of the Province, one is able to understand the criticism that we have increased the cost of the police without improving their efficiency as protectors of the lives and property of His Majesty's subjects. The criticism has an element of truth in it, but I believe it to be a superficial criticism, and a criticism which ignores some of the essential factors in the situation. I do not claim that we have an ideal police force either for the purposes of detection or the repression of crime, but I do claim that the reforms which have been introduced as a result of the Indian Police Commission of 1905 have resulted in purging the force of many of its grosser elements, and I do claim that the intelligence of the police force must, if possible, be kept at all costs abreast of the ever-growing intelligence of the criminal, and that if Government were to attempt to cope with the widespread organizations for the purpose of crime with which we have to contend to-day without some special organization such as that of the Criminal Investigation Department, it would deserve to be classed itself in the category of those whom it is its object to circumvent and to destroy. I cannot hold out any hopes to the Council that the expenditure on police can be diminished in the near future. So long as the criminal classes go on recruiting at the rate at which they are now recruiting, so long as they go on drawing their recruits from the class from which they now draw them, it is the duty of Government to recruit against them, strength for strength and brain for brain, in the hope that the resources of Government backed by the commonsense and self-interest of the great body of law-abiding inhabitants will in the end prevail over the forces of plunder and disorder."

The Hon'ble Colonel Maclagan.—“The Budget heads entrusted to me deal with the figures for Irrigation and Civil Works.

Under 45—Civil Works.

“Last year when introducing this portion of the Budget I explained that the large lapse of 20 lakhs then anticipated was due mainly to the fact that projects had not been fully considered before Heads of Departments formulated their demands. The lapse this year from this cause is comparatively small, for although the Revised Estimate is Rs. 9,85,000 short of the Budget figure, this is chiefly due to the transfer of the expenditure on the King Edward Memorial to the head Medical. On page 24 of part II of the Financial Memorandum is given the other main cause of the short expenditure—difficulty in deciding on suitable sites for some large buildings—and on page 25 are detailed some of the chief works which it is proposed to start during the coming year. I may, however, add to that list that provision of half a lakh has been made for acquisition of land in Kangra to prevent landslips and 60,000 each for Normal Schools at Rohtak and Sargodha. With regard to works now in progress, the following large sums are provided for the completion:—

	Rs.
Of the High Schools at Gurdaspur	50,000
Lawrence School at Murree	1,11,000
Grain Elevator, Lyallpur	46,000
Physics Laboratory at Lahore	74,000
Government High, Normal and Model Schools at Multan	1,40,000

“Some important improvements to the communications of the Province have been made during the past year. The bridges over the Beas and Sullej have been completed, and that over the Ravi will, it is expected, be opened for traffic by the middle of next month.

[Colonel MacLagan.]

" There are still some places on the main lines of communication which are at present unbridged and form an obstacle to traffic in the rains, and these it is proposed to improve by degrees.

" With regard to the King Edward Memorial on which the Hon'ble Mr. Thompson has asked me to make some remarks, the expenditure as noted in the Financial Memorandum transferred to the head Medical, but work is being carried out by the Public Works Department. The project, recast to include all buildings required for the Medical College and Hospital, was sanctioned in October last by the Secretary of State. He had previously approved of work being started on the extensions of the Mayo Hospital and the shell of that building has now been practically completed, though some internal work still remains to be finished off. The sanitary, hot water and gas installations are in hand, and it is expected the hospital will be in full swing by October next. Some of the wards are already in occupation, and by using them the Medical Officers have been able to find room for the wounded men from the war in the original block.

" The work of the Medical College and European staff quarters are above ground level and foundations of the nurses' quarters, research institute and other minor buildings are in hand.

" I beg to introduce the following heads:—

Under revenue XXIX, XXX and XXXI, and under expenditure 42, 43 and 45.

" *Under Irrigation.*

" Rapid progress was made on the Triple Canals Project. Of the total estimated cost aggregating 10.07 crores, 9.38 crores will have been spent by the close of the current financial year.

" The Upper Chenab Canal irrigated about 222,000 acres during the current year against 161,000 acres irrigated last year, and the Lower Bari Doab Canal about 170,000 acres against 73,500 acres.

" As stated last year the Upper Jhelum Canal was expected to be opened in October 1914 to give a winter supply to the Upper Chenab and Lower Bari Doab Canals, but in April the river *bund* at the head regulator breached and the foundation pit and deep cutting beyond were flooded. This accident caused a set-back of some months and the probable date of opening became indefinite. It is, however, hoped that the canal will be opened in the course of 1915-16 when the surplus water of the Jhelum river can be made available to augment the supplies in the Chenab and Ravi rivers on which the Upper Chenab and Lower Bari Doab Canals are at present dependent.

" Under the head 'XXIX—Irrigation Major Works' the direct receipts realised during the past year (1913-14) amounted to Rs. 2,46,51,000 which is about Rs. 4,00,000 more than that of the previous year. For the current year the direct receipts have been fixed at Rs. 2,42,00,000 or Rs. 4,50,500 less than that of the previous year. This decrease is due to a smaller area being sown during the last rabi when river supplies were low and the rainfall scanty. The receipts for the rabi harvest accordingly fell about 6½ lakhs below the figure for 1913-14; but a large area was irrigated last kharif, and the Revised Estimate anticipates that 2 lakhs of the deficiency will be made good in this harvest. The Budget Estimate for 1915-16 has been fixed at Rs. 2,52,00,000 or Rs. 10,00,000 more than that of the current year. This increase is due chiefly to extension of irrigation on the Upper Chenab and Lower Bari Doab Canals.

" Under '42—Major Works—Working Expenses' the total expenditure, exclusive of interest on debt, for the current year is estimated at Rs. 86,00,000 or about Rs. 3,00,000 more than that incurred during the past year (1913-14),

[Mr. Godley]

This increase is due again mainly to the extra maintenance charges necessary for the increasing number of irrigation distributaries on the new canals. The abnormally heavy rains during the last summer are also responsible for increased expenditure on repairs which were found necessary. The Budget Estimate for 1915-16 has been fixed at Rs. 89,42,000 or Rs. 3,42,000 more than that of the current year. The increase is due to extra maintenance charges necessary on the new canals.

"The net income for the year 1914-15 and 1915-16 is estimated to be 42.52 lakhs and 43.99 lakhs, and exceeds the present guarantee of 49 lakhs under the terms of the Provincial contract by 1.52 lakhs and 2.91 lakhs, respectively.

"The year 1913-14 was not as favourable for irrigation as the year 1912-13. The supply in the rivers was very low and the rainfall scanty. The demand for rabi waterings was abnormally heavy and was met with difficulty. This resulted in a smaller area being irrigated during rabi 1913-14.

"In 1912-13 the total area irrigated in the Punjab was 8.43 million acres, in 1913-14 it was 8.32 million acres, and in the current year (1914-15) it is 9.24 million acres approximately. This increase of about one million acres occurs chiefly in the rabi crop of 1914-15, the income from which is included in the accounts for 1915-16."

The Hon'ble Mr. Godley :—"XIX—EDUCATION (RECEIPTS).—There is little to remark as to the estimated educational receipts, except that receipts from fees continue to expand, and that the contributions formerly paid by Municipalities towards the cost of maintaining Government High Schools have now been entirely remitted. These contributions were originally calculated on the cost of the schools when they were under municipal management, but they had long ceased to bear any relation to the expenditure incurred by Government in each case, and were felt to be unequally distributed.

"22—EDUCATION (EXPENDITURE).—The decrease in the grant to the University is explained by the fact that the whole balance of the University share of the Imperial grant for capital expenditure was paid off in the current year. Only the sanctioned recurring grants have been budgeted for.

"The increase in the amount provided under 'Direction' is to defray the cost of the appointment of an Assistant Director, while under 'Inspection' provision has been made for a substantial increase of the inspecting staff. Additional Assistant District Inspectors of Schools are needed in various parts of the Province, owing to the large number of new Primary Schools to be super-vised; and the superior inspecting staff also requires to be strengthened.

"The decrease under 'Government Colleges' is due to the omission of the cost of the Professorship of Philosophy in the Government College, Lahore, which it is not proposed to fill at present, owing to the comparatively small number of students taking up this subject for a degree.

"Under 'Government Schools—General' the large difference between the actual expenditure in 1913-14 and the provision for the succeeding years is due to the Accountant-General having formerly included grants for the extension of primary education under this head. They are now classed under 'Grants-in-aid'. The decrease in the provision for 1915-16 is also only apparent, payments in support of municipal schools having been transferred to the latter head.

"Under 'Government Schools—Special' provision has been made for the cost of a new Normal School at Sargodha, and for improvements to the Mayo School of Art and the Railway Technical School, Lahore.

[Mr. Godløy, His Honour the President.]

"The provision for 'Grants-in-aid' includes the greater part of the third instalment of the Imperial assignment for capital expenditure sanctioned in 1913. The balance made available in 1915-16 for building grants is Rs. 6,29,000, the remainder having been included in the Public Works Department budget. In this connection it may be mentioned that with the expenditure of the balance of this assignment, which is required for schemes already in progress, the whole of the Imperial non-recurring grants will have been fully utilised.

"The increase in the provision for 1915-16 under 'Scholarships' is due to the number and value of certain classes of scholarships having been raised. Under 'Miscellaneous' provision has been made for initiating a system of medical inspection of school pupils.

"It will be seen from the last report on education in the Province that the extension of primary education has been making satisfactory progress. But continued development at the same rate depends on the receipt of fresh recurring grants, and the cessation of Imperial grants which has resulted from the circumstances of the year cannot fail to act as a check. The grants hitherto sanctioned are sufficient to defray two-thirds of the cost of the schools now in existence, and local resources, in most cases, are unequal to defraying more than the remainder of the cost. What is needed for a programme of educational extension is a guarantee of regularly expanding grants, sufficient to keep pace with the gradual increase in the funds available locally for the same purpose; and until this desirable object is achieved, temporary set-backs must be accepted as inevitable. Similarly, with the exhaustion of the grants for capital expenditure which have been sanctioned on a liberal scale from Imperial revenues in recent years, there will be less money to spend on school buildings until fresh grants are made available, and the provision for educational expenditure will to that extent show a decline. But the ensuing year's provision is still on the high level reached in 1913-14."

His Honour the President :—"With reference to the objection raised by the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das that opportunity was not given to move resolutions owing to the late receipt of the Financial Statement, I understand that the Hon'ble Member now does not wish to proceed further with the matter. He has apparently been convinced by the very cogent arguments used by the Finance Member as to the necessity of the investment to which he referred; and I may point out that the very high pressure under which the Budget has to be prepared and the very short time which lapses between the sanction to our figures by the Government of India and their presentation to the Provincial Council, makes it impossible to allow any further notice than was given on the present occasion. I quite agree that it is very desirable to give Hon'ble Members as much time as possible before the draft Financial Statement is submitted to the Council, to forward any representations or move any resolutions; but further notice was impossible in the circumstances under which we were working, and I believe the Hon'ble Member is now quite satisfied."

His Honour the President :—"Before we separate, there is one matter not in the proceedings of the Council to-day to which I should like briefly to refer. The Hon'ble Members may have noticed that the place of one of our colleagues is to-day vacant. This is a fact which we at the same time regret, and which also gives us gratification. We regret the departure of a valued colleague who lent weight and dignity to the discussions of the Council; but we rejoice in the fact that he has been selected for a higher sphere of duty in the Council of the Secretary of State, where we are sure he will be a worthy representative of India in general and of the interests of our Province in particular."

[*Mr. Muhammad Shafi.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Muhammad Shafi :—" With Your Honour's permission, I should like to say a few words on behalf of the Non-official Members of this Council in connection with the subject which has just been mentioned by Your Honour. It gives us all genuine gratification to see one of our colleagues appointed as a Member of the Secretary of State for India's Council, not only on Provincial, but also on personal grounds. Ever since these "Imperial appointments," as I may characterize them, were thrown open to our countrymen, it is the very first occasion on which one of these appointments has gone to a leading gentleman of this Province, and in consequence it is but natural that all Punjabis, irrespective of caste and creed, should rejoice at this somewhat late, if I may venture to say so, recognition of the claims of this Province to their share of these higher appointments. On personal grounds also we fully associate ourselves with what has just fallen from Your Honour's lips, for we know full well from our own knowledge of the work which the Hon'ble Sardar Daljit Singh has done in the past and of his character, that with his tact and political insight he will prove a highly useful Member to the Secretary of State for India's Council, and will do full justice to the selection by the Secretary of State of himself as one of his colleagues."

ADJOURNMENT.

The Council adjourned to the 22nd of April 1915.

LAHORE :

S. W. GRACEY,

The 13th March 1915.

} Secretary, Legislative Council, Punjab.

APPENDIX A.

No. 2731, dated Delhi, 3rd December 1914.

From—C. W. E. Corcoran, Esquire, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

To—The Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

With reference to your letter No. 5748 S. (Home), dated the 25th September 1914, I am directed to state, for the information of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, that it has given the Secretary of State much pleasure to lay the resolution in regard to the war passed by the Legislative Council of the Punjab before His Majesty the King Emperor, who highly appreciates the loyal declaration.

APPENDIX B.

Comparative statement showing the number of Colleges, Secondary and Elementary Schools in the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa and the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh on the 31st March 1914.

Provinces.	COLLEGES.			Secondary Schools.	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.		Private Schools.
	English.	Oriental.	Professional.		Upper.	Lower.	
Punjab	8	1	7	411	4,291	660	3,492
Bihar and Orissa	7	...	4	483	1,711	22,426	3,012 (c)
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh ...	22 (a)	18	9 (b)	679	3,791	7,791	5,095 (c)

(a) The number of first-grade Colleges in the United Provinces affiliated to the University of Allahabad is 14, and there are also six colleges teaching up to the Intermediate standard.

(b) Including three Law Classes attached to Arts Colleges.

(c) Including Schools situated in Native States.

APPENDIX C.
Statement giving particulars of industrial schools opened in the Punjab during the past five years.
(Referred to in the answer of the Hon'ble Mr. Godley to question No. 10 of the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das.)

No.	Name of industrial school.	Locality in which opened.	Average number of pupils on roll.	REMARKS.
1	Municipal Board Industrial School	Rawari (Gurgaon District) ...	55	
2	Municipal Board Industrial School	Ambala City ...	46	
3	Municipal Board Industrial School	Hoshiarpur ...	56	
4	Municipal Board Industrial School	Ferozapore ...	97	
5	Municipal Board Industrial School	Kasur (Lahore District) ...	112	
6	Municipal Board Industrial School	Raj. Sarsot (Amritsar District) ...	42	
7	Municipal Board Industrial School	Sialkot ...	68	
8	Municipal Board Industrial School	Kot Fatch Khan (Attok District) ...	6	
9	Municipal Board Industrial School	Kababagh (Mianwali District) ...	156	
10	Municipal Board Industrial School	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	59	
11	Municipal Board Industrial School	Lyalpur ...	39	
12	Municipal Board Industrial School	Multan ...	33	A private aided school.
Industrial classes were attached to the following schools:—				
1	Municipal Board High School, Rawat	Ambala District.		
2	District Board Vernacular Middle School, Sona	Gurgaon District.		
3	District Board Vernacular Middle School, Nuh			
4	Vernacular Primary School, Jharna			
5	Primary School, Kot Khai			
6	District Board Vernacular Middle School, Harijara			
7	District Board Vernacular Middle School, Mohapur			
8	District B. and Vernacular Middle School, Dharapur			
9	Municipal Board Vernacular Middle School, Mukhtar			
10	Municipal Board Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Zira			
11	District Board Vernacular Middle School, Kila Didar Sing			
12	District Board Vernacular Middle School, Shaukpur			
13	Municipal Board Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Akalgarh			

J. C. GODLEY,
Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.

APPENDIX D.
MEMORANDUM BY THE FINANCE MEMBER.

Part I.

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

2. A broad outline of the position is given in the following table :—

	1913-14.		1914-15.		1915-16.
	Revised.	Actuals.	Budget.	Revised.	Budget.
	(Rs. 1,000.)	(Rs. 1,000.)	(Rs. 1,000.)	(Rs. 1,000.)	(Rs. 1,000.)
Opening balance	1,77,84	1,77,84	1,70,63	70,92	53,97
Revenue	4,57,72	4,61,42	4,73,87	4,76,50	4,87,06
Expenditure	4,64,93	4,68,34	5,00,29	4,93,45	4,91,64
Closing balance	1,70,63	1,70,92	1,44,21	53,97	49,39

It will be seen that the actual revenue and expenditure in 1913-14 exceeded the Revised Estimates by Rs. 3,70,000 and Rs. 3,41,000, respectively. The increase on the revenue side was mainly due to better results from irrigation, the receipts from which surpassed all previous records. On the expenditure side the chief heads under which the Revised Estimate was too low were 22—*Education* and 45—*Civil Works (Public Works)*.

3. A curious feature in the above table is the difference of one crore of rupees between the actual closing balance of 1913-14 and the Revised Estimate of the opening balance in 1914-15. This difference is due to the surrender of that sum to Imperial revenues from the Provincial balance in exchange for a recurring assignment of 3½ lakhs per annum. It has been pointed out in previous memoranda presented to the Council that the accumulation of a large balance constitutes a danger to the administration of the Provincial finances. Provincial revenues have been swollen in recent years by special grants from the Government of India, which are being steadily expended, and also by the sale of large tracts of land in localities opened out by the canals. Some part of the receipts from the latter source has been devoted to public works, the expenditure on which had been unduly restricted in previous years of financial stringency; but the greater part has been treated as capital and carefully conserved. The Province might have lived on this capital in a luxurious style for some years, but it is easier to raise the scale of public expenditure than to lower it, and if the former course had been adopted, grave difficulties would have arisen when the special receipts came to an end. The Local Government preferred to restrict its expenditure approximately to the limits of its normal income, and it has for a long time been trying to devise some means of converting the abnormal receipts into permanent revenue. It has been ruled that the Provincial balance represents merely a credit with the Government of India on which the Local Government can draw, and that it is not a separate asset open to investment for Provincial purposes. Consequently no ordinary form of investment is admissible. By surrendering a portion of its balance the Local Government has secured the desired object and has practically purchased a permanent annuity from the Government of India at the rate of 3½ per cent. In order to safeguard the permanence of this arrangement, the recurring assignment of 3½ lakhs from Imperial revenues has been sanctioned on the understanding that it is given in perpetuity and will not be resumed directly or indirectly in the event of the current financial settlement with the Punjab Government coming

under revision at some later date. It is hoped that by this means the fruits of the sacrifice which the present Government has decided to make will be secured to future generations. The immediate result will be a contraction of the Provincial resources, but the finances will rest on a sounder basis because the annual expenditure will be met, not from capital, but from permanent revenue.

Revised Estimates, 1914-15.

4. The Revised Estimates of revenue in the current year are generally satisfactory, and have scarcely been affected by the war. The only important head under which a reduction is directly attributable to this cause is *V—Excise*. One of the reasons for a falling-off in the excise receipts is the departure of a considerable number of troops from the Punjab. Another and more important reason is the rise in the price of food-grains which is mainly due to the war; and a third reason is the stoppage of work in some of the mills owing to the banking crisis. Apart from these circumstances, the enhancement of the duty on country spirit, explained in paragraph 21 below, depressed the bidding at the auctions of next year's vend licenses which were held in February, and the total bids were about 3 lakhs below last year's figures. It may also be hoped that the efforts of temperance societies and the decision of Government to restrict the issue of special vend licenses at fairs and festivals are having some effect in checking the consumption of alcoholic liquor. At Tarn Taran and Amritsar it has been decided to go a step further and to suspend the ordinary licenses on the occasions of certain large festivals.

5. Under *IV—Stamps* it is possible that the receipts may be indirectly affected by the war, but it is difficult to say in which direction. Stamp revenue is sometimes swollen by adversity, as for instance when scarcity or famine stimulates sales and mortgages of land, and sometimes a rise in receipts is explained by general prosperity, which leads to industrial activity and also to indulgence in the luxury of litigation. In the current year there has been a material reduction in the receipts from duty on impressing documents, and this is probably due to the bank failures.

6. The conditions affecting the head *I—Land Revenue* are more clearly visible. The dislocation of the ordinary course of trade brought about by the war has depressed the price of cotton, to the detriment of the agriculturalist, but at the same time it has been one of the causes operating to enhance the price of food-grains, and this has been to his advantage. The *robi* harvest suffered from want of rain in the Ambala Division, but the *kharif* was generally good throughout the Province. On the whole, the loss and gain have been fairly balanced, and the receipts under Ordinary Land Revenue are expected to be slightly in excess of the Budget Estimate. The conditions affecting the receipts from sales of land commanded by the new canals are not so clear. The average price realized at the auctions held in January in the Lyallpur and Gujranwala Districts was considerably lower than the rate at which land was sold in Montgomery last year. A considerable portion of the land auctioned in Lyallpur and Gujranwala is at the tail of the canal where supplies of water are uncertain, and the purchases were mostly made by the neighbouring zamindars. But the results of the February auctions in the Montgomery District were equally disappointing, and would seem to indicate that the bidding was restrained, not only by the recent banking crisis, but also by the general financial depression produced by the war. The amount of these bids will not, however, affect the Revised Estimates, as a deposit of Rs. 25 per acre has to be paid on each purchase irrespective of the total price.

7. In previous years the major head *I—Land Revenue* has comprised a sub-head called "*Assignments*". This sub-head showed the sum of the contributions made from Imperial to Provincial revenues after deducting the cross contributions from Provincial. These transactions had no connection with land revenue, and were only adjusted under this head as being the largest in the accounts. It has been decided to remove these items, with effect from the current year, to a separate head called "*Transfers between Imperial and Prov-*

incial". The Revised Estimate under this head shows an increase of over 9½ lakhs, which is mainly made up of—

- (1) the recurring assignment of 3½ lakhs referred to in paragraph 3 *ante*;
- (2) a grant of Rs. 3,30,000 made by the Government of India towards a sewage scheme at Simla;
- (3) Rs. 1,36,000 to compensate Provincial revenues for certain extra expenditure caused by the severance of the Delhi Province; and
- (4) a recurring assignment of 1 lakh to meet the cost of provincializing the salaries of Imperial officers of the Civil Veterinary Department.

The net recurring assignments from Imperial now aggregate Rs. 34,44,000, and if the total continues to grow as rapidly as it has done in the last few years, the question of exchanging a part of it for an increased share of growing revenue will need consideration.

8. On the expenditure side the Revised Estimates have been affected to a greater extent by abnormal conditions. On the outbreak of war a considerable number of officers were recalled from leave, and their return has increased the expenditure of several departments. On the other hand, there has been some saving from the reversion of officers in civil employ to military duty. There has been a little extra outlay under the head 24—*Medical* on the treatment of wounded soldiers in civil hospitals. In view of the fact that so large a proportion of the Indian Army is recruited from the Punjab, and that all classes have shown a strong desire to bear their share of the Empire's burden, the Local Government decided to undertake this small service without raising any claim against the military estimates.

9. A more serious demand on the Provincial resources has arisen from the high prices of food-grains. On the declaration of war there was a little local panic in a few places, but the Province as a whole kept its head, and prices soon settled down at fairly reasonable rates. They remained generally steady till towards the end of October when a sharp rise began to manifest itself in the price of wheat, and the price of gram, which was already high, began to rise still further. Enquiries have shown that this change was not due to any trade combination or to any unreasonable withholding of stocks from the market, but was brought about by economic causes. The previous shortage of the crops in the United Provinces gave rise to an abnormal demand on the Punjab stocks, and this demand was accentuated by the need for seed to sow an unusually large area for the rabi crop. In the case of gram, moreover, the Punjab stocks were already low, because the crop of 1913 had been below average, and the 1914 crop was distinctly poor. The high price of this grain is probably due entirely to these causes, but in the case of wheat there was also a large demand for exports to Europe, where a shortage was expected owing in great measure to the state of war. Some authorities have argued that in such circumstances no restraints should be placed on the free course of trade, and that the agriculturalist, who had suffered from the low price of cotton, should be allowed to reap the full benefit of the abnormal demand for wheat. Others contended that Government ought to prohibit exports altogether for the benefit of the consumer. It is unnecessary here to discuss the merits of these rival schools, especially as some of the most sacred tenets of political economists have been sacrificed in Europe on the altar of war. The Government decided to steer a middle course, and to restrict exports up till the end of March to what were estimated to be normal amounts.

10. This measure did not produce any fall in prices, perhaps because its operation was confined to last year's crop. As soon as a further rise in Europe appeared certain, exporters and speculators began to make forward purchases of the crop which is now in the ground, and notwithstanding the fact that this crop promises, both in the United Provinces and in the Punjab, to be the biggest on

record, a still further rise set in in January. By the middle of February the price of wheat was higher in most parts of the Province than it had been in any of the severest famines. With the assistance of the Punjab Branch of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund, to which the Local Government contributed a lakh of rupees, municipal committees in most of the large towns opened special shops, at which wheat and flour are sold at comparatively low prices to the poorer classes. This measure aims only at mitigating the effect of high prices in cases where the hardship is most severely felt, and cannot touch the cause of the trouble. To attempt any general reduction of retail prices while exporters are in a position to purchase at higher rates would be like pouring water into a sieve and would soon exhaust any relief fund. The Government has recently decided to assume more direct control of the wheat trade, and has prohibited all export on private account up to the 31st December next. This will enable it to keep sufficient grain in the country to meet the needs of the Indian consumer, and at the same time to export any ascertained surplus through its own agents so as to avoid a slump in prices, which would disappoint the reasonable expectations of the producer. It is hoped that by this means prices can be kept at a fairly normal level, and that a fair compromise may be arrived at between the rival interests of the agriculturalists and the consuming public. The announcement of this policy at the end of last month immediately eased the situation, and prices have since receded from the famine level.

11. For the poorer classes of Government servants it was decided to grant grain compensation allowance up to the full extent permissible under the rules, with effect from the 1st of September last. The cost of this concession in the current year is estimated at nearly 5 lakhs of rupees. This item is not shown separately in the estimates, as the allowance is debited to the same heads as the salaries with which it is payable. But it accounts for much of the increases shown in the Revised Estimates under various heads, especially under 3—*Land Revenue* and 20—*Police*.

12. These extra demands have been met from savings under various heads, which are explained in detail in the second part of the memorandum. The largest lapse is a sum of Rs. 3,04,000, which was added to the Budget by the Government of India under 32—*Miscellaneous*, on account of the remission of certain contributions formerly paid to Government by local bodies. The actual result of this remission has been rather a decrease in revenue than an increase in expenditure.

13. Some savings have also accrued from the provision made for grants to local bodies in aid of sanitation. The Revised Estimates allow for the expenditure of a special grant of Rs. 3,30,000 made by the Government of India for the improvement and extension of the sewage system at Simla, and Rs. 1,65,000 have also been contributed from Provincial revenues for this object. The Multan municipality has received a grant of 2½ lakhs in aid of its drainage scheme. But the total grants to other local bodies are expected to be below the Budget Estimate. The method of distribution of these grants has been overhauled during the year, with a view to decentralization. The Sanitary Board, which had already been empowered to allot funds, has now been authorized to give administrative sanction to sanitary projects up to a limit of one lakh of rupees in each case. In the exercise of these powers two general principles are observed. In the first place, pecuniary assistance is not given by the Board until the scheme has been approved by expert authority and until the local body concerned has shown that it can provide the balance of the funds required and can also maintain the work after it has been completed. In the second place, Government has laid it down as a general rule that the contribution from public revenues should be limited to half the estimated cost of the work. An exception is permissible in cases where the work is undertaken for the benefit of the general public rather than of the particular locality, as for instance on the sites of large fairs or on Provincial thoroughfares. But where the sanitary improvement is of purely local utility the municipality or district board or

the village concerned is expected to meet at least a moiety of the expenditure. The introduction of this rule has been necessitated mainly by the lack of funds to meet the numerous demands that have been put forward, but it can be justified by broader considerations. It is characteristic of human nature that people do not attach much value to things that cost them nothing. The sanitary experts have brought to notice cases in which the maintenance of drainage and water-works, constructed mainly from general revenues, has been so badly neglected that these works are actually more dangerous to the public health than the primitive arrangements which they replaced. Cases of this kind point to the necessity of advancing slowly on the path of sanitary reform and not getting too far ahead of the ideas and habits of the people; and the most practical form of speedometer is that which registers the willingness of the people to provide funds either from local rates or from their private purses. When the inhabitants of a town or village have contributed towards the cost of a sanitary work, they are more likely to take an interest in its management, if only to see that they get their money's worth.

14. The application of the first of the above principles has tended to delay the distribution of grants to municipalities, but this delay will not reduce the ultimate outlay on sanitation, as the grants made by the Government of India for this purpose have been carefully ear-marked and the unexpended balance will be available for future disbursement. The difficulty will lie not in utilizing the money but in making it go far enough. The Sanitary Board has already received a number of large schemes, which, when they mature, will need far more than the money available; and if urban sanitation is to progress rapidly on modern lines, the problem of finding funds will not be easy of solution. It will probably be necessary to require the rate-payers to meet a larger share of the expenditure, especially in the case of water-works, which can be made self-supporting.

15. The restriction of Government grants to 50 per cent. of the expenditure has to some extent checked the demand for rural sanitation, and the grants disbursed in the current year have been chiefly given in cases where, for the reasons indicated in paragraph 13 above, the restriction has been relaxed. But more cases are coming forward in which the villagers are willing to subscribe, and with the progress of education it is probable that in the case of rural sanitation also it will be difficult to provide a moiety of the expenditure from general revenues.

16. It may seem surprising that, notwithstanding the facts set forth above, the Revised Estimate under the minor head *Sanitation and Vaccination*, falling under 24—*Medical*, shows a considerable increase. A large increase is also noticeable under the minor head *Hospitals and Dispensaries*. These increases are due to a change in classification recently introduced. Hitherto grants made to local bodies for the execution of works have been brought to account under 45—*Civil Works*. When the works were to be carried out by the local bodies themselves the grants were shown under the sub-head "*Works in charge of Civil Officers*," and when the agency of the Public Works Department was employed, the grants were shown under "*Works in charge of Public Works Officers*". This system has sometimes given rise to confusion and has caused lapses of budget grants when the Public Works Department has been unable to spend them during the year. Under the new system grants, as soon as they are sanctioned, will be placed to the credit of the local bodies concerned and will be finally charged off in the Government accounts under the head pertaining to the object for which the grant is given, such as 24—*Medical* or 22—*Education* as the case may be. In this way lapses will be avoided, and the grants will moreover be brought to account under their appropriate heads. It will thus be possible in future to discover more readily from the Government accounts the amounts spent on particular services.

17. This change of classification mainly accounts for the reduction in the Revised Estimate under 45—*Civil Works—Civil*, but the estimate includes the sum of 10 lakhs provided in the current year's Budget for the improvement of roads. This sum has been placed at the disposal of Commissioners after care-

ful consideration of the circumstances and needs of each division. The distribution of the divisional allotments among districts has been left to Commissioners, but they have been instructed, in apportioning the money, to consider primarily the importance of improving old roads which have fallen into disrepair. This disposes of the balance of the lump grant of 12 lakhs which was made from Imperial revenues in 1912-13, and the application of which was left to the discretion of the Local Government. It is hoped that the expenditure of this grant on communications will be of great benefit to the Province. A further sum of Rs. 60,000 has also been provided from Provincial revenues for opening out roads in the area that is being brought under irrigation in the Montgomery District and Rs. 92,000 for roads in the new town of Dera Ghazi Khan.

18. Out of the six lakhs which were provided under the sub-head "*Works in charge of Public Works Officers*" for a Provincial grant to the King Edward Memorial College and Hospital at Lahore it is now anticipated that only four lakhs will be spent in the current year. This sum has been transferred to 24—*Medical* in accordance with the new procedure explained in paragraph 16 above, and the money has been made over to the committee administering the Memorial funds. Moreover public works expenditure has been to some extent restricted in the latter part of the year in view of the general financial situation, and new works, for which specific provision was not made in the Budget, have not been undertaken, except for urgent reasons. On the other hand, expenditure on sanctioned works has progressed more rapidly than usual owing to improvements which have recently been made in the system of budgeting under this head. It has been decided that funds will not ordinarily be provided for any project unless it has been accepted as administratively necessary, and has also been examined by the Government Engineers. Arrangements have also been made to give the Engineers as early intimation as possible of the works that they will be required to execute and of the funds that will be placed at their disposal. By these means it is hoped that the large lapses in the Public Works grant, which have been a feature of the Provincial Budgets for some years past, will in future be reduced to reasonable dimensions.

19. The only other head in the Revised Estimates calling for special mention here is 20—*Police*. The police force has been strengthened in some important respects during the year to enable it to deal with the outbreak of violent crime, and the Revised Estimate would have been larger were it not for some large recoveries expected from railway companies on account of charges for past years which had been overlooked.

Budget Estimates, 1915-16.

20. In framing the Budget Estimates for next year it has not been thought safe to assume an early termination of the war; but, as pointed out in dealing with the Revised Estimates, this has very little effect on the receipts, and the total revenue shows a considerable advance on the amount which is expected to be realized in the current year. Assuming favourable seasons, the high price of food-grains should make the year a profitable one for the agriculturalist, and owing partly to this cause and partly to new assessments, a material rise is anticipated in ordinary land revenue. The estimate of receipts from the sale of waste lands is based on the instalments due from previous sales and on the first instalment of a further sale of 20,000 acres which will probably be held in 1915-16. Under VIII—*Assessed Taxes* a slight set-back is expected as the result of the bank failures and of the depression in trade caused by the war.

21. Under V—*Excise* higher receipts are anticipated from the duty on country liquor and opium. From the 1st of April next the still-head duty on country spirit will be raised from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6-4-0 per Imperial gallon London proof, and from the same date the issue price of excise opium will be raised from Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 a seer, a corresponding enhancement being also made in the taxation on other kinds of opium. In both cases the duty is being enhanced, not for revenue purposes, but in pursuance of the settled

excise policy of Government. It is an accepted principle that, in order to discourage consumption, the taxation on alcoholic liquor should be as high as is feasible without stimulating illicit distillation, and it is also accepted that in the case of both liquor and drugs the duty and not the vend fees should be the main factor in taxation. The passing of the Punjab Excise Act a little over a year ago has strengthened the hands of Government in dealing with illicit practices, and the high figures to which the vend fees had risen pointed to the necessity of increasing the duty. In 1913-14 the ratio of vend fees to total taxation was 45 per cent. in the case of country spirit and 47 per cent. in that of opium. The result of these changes is a falling-off in vend fees on country spirit licenses and a probable reduction in consumption; and, after taking into account the other circumstances referred to in paragraph 4 above, it is estimated that the total receipts in 1915-16 will be considerably below the current year's Budget Estimate and not much above the Revised Estimate. The budget figure is, however, a very cautious one, and will very likely be exceeded.

22. No other heads on the revenue side call for special remark here, excepting *XXIX - Irrigation—Major Works*, which shows a large advance on the Revised Estimate. This is justified by the large area irrigated for the coming rabi harvest and by the increased irrigation for the kharif crop that may reasonably be expected from the new canals.

23. The expenditure Budget is affected by some of the same causes as the Revised Estimates. Owing to the restriction of leave provision is being made for the salaries of an unusually large number of officers on duty; and in view of the continued high prices of food-grains it has been necessary to provide for the payment of grain compensation allowance. About Rs. 3½ lakhs on this account are distributed over various heads. This figure is based on the assumption that the measures indicated in paragraph 10 above will succeed in restricting prices, so that the rate of compensation will fall early in the year, and there will be no necessity for further payments after the new rabi crop has come fully into the market.

24. In consideration of these special demands and of the necessity for economy during the war, the expenditure Budget has been framed on more cautious lines than the financial position of the Province would otherwise have warranted; but it is still considerably higher than the actual expenditure in any previous year, and only Rs. 1,81,000 below the Revised Estimate of the current year. Provision is made for carrying on all the ordinary services on normal lines and for continued progress in education and sanitation. Among new measures may be mentioned the formation of a new district with headquarters at Sheikhpura, for which 1½ lakhs are entered under 3—*Land Revenue*. Under 24—*Medical* 8 lakhs are provided for grants to local bodies in aid of sanitary works, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,05,000 from Imperial grants to be carried forward to the following year. The remarks made in paragraph 14 above point to the necessity of circumspection in distributing the remainder of these grants.

25. The only head in the budget showing a large reduction on the Revised Estimate is 45—*Civil Works*. Under the part of this head in charge of civil officers the difference is mainly due to the grant of 10 lakhs made to district boards for roads in the current year. A sum of Rs. 3,50,090 is, however, being provided next year for new roads in the areas that are being brought under colonization in the Montgomery, Multan and Gujrat Districts. Under the sub-head "*Works in charge of Public Works Officers*" it has not been found possible to meet all demands in full, but funds are being provided to complete all works in progress and to discharge all immediate obligations such as the balance of the grant to the King Edward Memorial College and Hospital at Lahore. Provision is also made for a certain number of new projects, and the grants for departmental major and minor works, though smaller than those provided last year, would have been regarded as liberal a few years ago.

26. The net result of the budget is a deficit of Rs. 4,58,000, which will be met from the Provincial balance. In estimating to what extent it trenches on permanent resources, Rs. 18,29,000 should be deducted from the receipts

as representing sale proceeds of Government estates and waste lands, while on the expenditure side Rs. 11,53,000 provided from the unspent balances of Imperial grants, and Rs. 3,33,000 on account of grain compensation allowance, should be classed as abnormal. To these items may be added the sum of Rs. 2,74,000 which completes the Government contribution to the King Edward Memorial at Lahore. If the above sums were removed from the account, the deficit would be raised by about Rs. 70,000 only, and would still be small in comparison with the accumulated balance of Rs. 49,39,900. The latter sum comprises only one ear-marked item, *viz.*, Rs. 6,06,000 from the Government of India's grants for sanitation, and in spite of the deficit the accounts of 1915-16 are estimated to close with a free or unear-marked balance higher by Rs. 6,95,000 than the unhypothecated balance anticipated on the 31st of the current month.

27. It has been stated in the memoranda on the Financial Statements of the last two years that the present standard of Provincial expenditure can be met from normal revenue, and the figures given above confirm this statement. But to arrive at a true understanding of the financial position it is necessary to look ahead and see if assets are likely to grow at the same rate as liabilities. With regard to the former, the Province can count on large receipts for some years to come from the sale of lands. In last year's memorandum it was estimated that the Provincial share of the proceeds from the sale of waste lands commanded by the canals of the Triple Project would eventually amount to 5 crores of rupees. It has since been decided to reserve 75,000 acres for reward grants on peasant conditions to Indian officers or soldiers who may distinguish themselves in the war or to their heirs. One-third of this area will be provided from plots which it was intended to sell by auction, so the receipts from this source will be somewhat reduced. It has also been decided that the price at which tenants will be allowed to purchase their holdings shall be 50 per cent. of the estimated value at the time of allotment, subject to a maximum of Rs. 100 per acre. Even if this concession were to reduce the average price to Rs. 80 per acre (which is improbable), a revised calculation on this basis would put the Provincial share of the total receipts at about 4 crores. If the whole of these receipts were set apart and eventually converted into a recurring assignment, they would represent an annual revenue of 14 lakhs, but it is probable that a considerable portion of them will be required for expenditure on the development of the newly colonized areas.

28. By far the greater part of the revenue of the Province is derived from the land. Even if the receipts from the sales of Government estates and waste lands are excluded, the average receipts under the two heads *I—Land Revenue* and *XXIX—Irrigation* in the three years ending with 1915-16 will, according to the estimates now presented, amount to more than 65 per cent. of the total revenue. Land revenue rises steadily, but slowly; excluding sale-proceeds the rate of increase in the last seven years, *i.e.*, from 1907-08 to 1914-15, has averaged about 2 per cent. per annum. During the same period the direct receipts from irrigation have increased by nearly 10 per cent. per annum, but against this must be set a growth of expenditure at the rate of 6 per cent. yearly. A considerable increase of revenue from this source is certain for some years to come, and it is estimated by the Irrigation Department that in the year 1919-20, when the canals of the Triple Project will have arrived at their full revenue-earning capacity, the net provincial revenue, after excluding the portion of land revenue due to irrigation and deducting working expenses and interest charges, will amount to Rs. 64,72,900. The corresponding figure in the Revised Estimates of the current year is Rs. 42,50,000. It is possible, however, that the growth in working expenses has been under-estimated, and the future rate of interest is an uncertain factor. The rate charged against the canals is determined from year to year by the percentage which the total interest charges of the Government of India bear to the aggregate debt outstanding. For some years past the rate has shown a tendency to fall, but it seems practically certain that one result of the war will be a shortage of capital, and consequently a rise in the rate at which money can be borrowed for a long time to come. It is estimated that the aggregate capital at charge in the accounts of the Punjab canals will amount to Rs. 20,44,21,000 on 31st March 1915, and an

increase of even 1/10th per cent. in the rate of interest on this sum involves an addition of Rs. 1,02,210 to Provincial expenditure. On the other hand, it is not improbable that the estimate of future revenue is too low. A similar forecast prepared four years ago put the net Provincial revenue in 1913-14 at Rs. 30,42,000, whereas the actual amount realized in that year was Rs. 48,85,615.

29. Of the other important heads of revenue, *Stamps* and *Assessed Taxes* progress steadily, but not rapidly. In the Forest Department expenditure shows a tendency to grow just as fast as revenue. Excise receipts have expanded largely in the last few years; but, as excise policy is not determined by revenue considerations, there is no certainty of a continued increase under this head.

30. On the whole, it seems clear that the Province can count on realizing a considerable amount of capital and on a moderate growth of revenue; but it is not at all clear that these extra resources will be more than sufficient to meet the normal growth of expenditure. The extension of irrigation entails considerable outlay on the development of new tracts of country, and with the growing prosperity of the Province new demands are continually being made on the public purse. The general rise in prices in the last decade has necessarily been followed by continual demands for higher salaries, especially in the lower grades of Government service, and these demands must be met sooner or later if the services are to be maintained in a state of efficiency. The state of recruitment in the lower ranks of the Police Department indicates the necessity of doing something to make the service more attractive, and the force is so large that a small increase of pay amounts to a large total. It is also not improbable that the result of the Public Services Commission will be an enhancement in the salaries of the higher ranks of some of the public services. It is too early to prophesy the outcome of the economic disturbance created by the gigantic war in Europe, but it is quite possible that prices will settle down at a permanently higher level, and that the cost of administration will be correspondingly increased. While therefore the present financial position of the Province may be regarded as sound, no large margin is visible for the development of sanitary and educational reforms on the scale that public opinion is beginning to demand. As indicated in paragraph 14 above it may be possible to meet the requirements of sanitation from the proceeds of local taxation. But education presents a more difficult problem.

31. In 1912-13 the Local Government, assisted with generous grants from the Government of India, embarked on a policy of educational expansion in various directions. The expenditure under 22—*Education* in the four years ending with 1915-16 is estimated to average 41.45 lakhs per annum as compared with an average annual outlay of 22.81 lakhs in the previous quadrennium. Considerable expenditure has also been incurred in the last few years on educational buildings, which come under the head 45—*Civil Works*. Out of the sum of Rs. 44,65,000 provided under 22—*Education* in next year's budget, Rs. 9,25,000 will be met from recurring Imperial assignments, and Rs. 6,59,000 will be found from the unspent balance of previous assignments. Under 45—*Civil Works* Rs. 2,53,000 are provided for new educational works, which will be financed to the extent of Rs. 1,97,000 from non-recurring assignments. This will exhaust the balance (Rs. 8,56,000) of non-recurring grants made by the Government of India, and the Province will at the same time be faced with yearly expanding obligations. In 1912-13 the Local Government undertook to meet two-thirds of the salaries of teachers in primary schools, and in consequence mainly of this undertaking the grants to local bodies for vernacular education have risen as follows:—

			Rs.
1912-13	...	...	6,36,000
1913-14	...	...	10,25,500
1914-15	...	...	11,38,000

If the rate of progress in future is limited to the opening of 500 new schools yearly, at an average cost of Rs. 300 per annum, the Provincial liability

will increase by a lakh a year, apart from any growth in salaries, and it is quite possible that the growth may be still more rapid. The demands for Government assistance to secondary education are also growing at a faster rate than the visible means of meeting them. Having once set out on the path of educational expansion there can be no drawing back, and in some way or other the funds required must be provided: but it is doubtful whether the provincial finances will be able to bear this growing burden without further assistance; and if larger grants cannot be obtained from the Imperial Government, it will probably be necessary to require local funds to meet a larger share of the expenditure. Those funds, however, are not in a position to meet any large increase, and it looks as if some further local taxation will have to be imposed.

32. 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.

THE revised estimate of receipts from Land Revenue in 1914-15 has been adopted at Rs. 2,86,79,000, a figure Rs. 12,80,000 below the sanctioned budget: but the bulk of the decrease is due to the transfer of a larger credit than was expected to the head XXIX—Irrigation, and the actual collections of Land Revenue should be only Rs. 1,30,000, worse than the forecast of last March. Poor receipts from the sale of Government estates are the cause of the decline: colonists in Jhang still appear to be backward in purchasing their holdings, and this source of revenue is likely to fall short of budget anticipations by Rs. 1,78,000. Ordinary Revenue shows an improvement of Rs. 38,000. The *rabi* harvest was a failure in the Ambala Division, and suspensions on a large scale were required in the Hissar, Gurgaon and Rohtak Districts: but all over the Province agriculturists have enjoyed a good *kharif*, while in Rawalpindi and Gurdaspur excellent crops throughout the year have enabled the recovery of considerable arrears. A number of alterations, of which the following are the more important, result in an increase of Rs. 12,000 in Miscellaneous revenue—Rupces 58,000 more are expected from the rent of lands leased for a single year in colony areas: and colonisation operations in Montgomery are also responsible for the greater part of an increase of Rs. 17,000 in mutation fees. But the progress of these operations has reduced the income from sale of trees and grass which is placed Rs. 46,000 below the original estimate: and the water dues which are recovered from owners of private canals in Shahpur show a falling-off of Rs. 16,000.

The credit given to the Irrigation Department by deduction from this head has been enlarged by $11\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. Collections of fluctuating Land Revenue as a whole have been good: and the share of this form of demand which is transferred to XXIX—Irrigation shows an increase on almost all canals.

The introduction of new assessments in districts which are or have recently been under settlement is expected to bring an additional 8 lakhs to the exchequer next year, while the excellent prospects of the present crop, coupled with the prevailing high prices of food-grains, warrant the assumption that suspensions will be below the average, and that it will be possible to realise a good part of the arrears which are still outstanding. An increase of Rs. 9,82,000 has accordingly been budgeted for under Ordinary Revenue. A decrease of Rs. 1,64,000 is expected in the receipts from the sale of Government estates: colonists are now buying more slowly, and it is possible that they will prefer to invest any funds at their disposal in the purchase of land in the districts now being colonised rather than in buying their present holdings

outright. At the same time the greater and probably the more fertile part of the land in old colonies has been acquired already and the receipts from this source must be expected to dwindle until the right to purchase accrues in Montgomery and Multan. Under sale of waste lands, the figure of the revised estimate has been repeated for 1915-16. The prices realised at recent auctions in Lyallpur, Gujranwala and Montgomery have been disappointing compared with those of last year, and a greater proportion of the land is now being bought on the instalment system. But it is at present the intention to sell another 20,000 acres in Montgomery next winter, and this should enable the budget figure of 25 lakhs to be reached. Miscellaneous revenue shows a drop of Rs. 1,02,000. The reduction in the number of districts under settlement accounts for a decrease of Rs. 10,000 in mutation fees: and receipts from grazing dues and rents of land leased for a single year are down by Rs. 12,000 and Rs. 82,000, respectively, owing to the progress of colonisation on the Lower Bari Doab Canal. Elsewhere it is only necessary to notice a drop of Rs. 20,000 in the amount to be recovered from assignees towards the cost of settlement proceedings, which is counterbalanced by the proposed imposition of a cattle tax in Kangra.

The result of these variations is an enhancement of Rs. 7,16,000 in the estimate of Land Revenue collections: but the extension of canal irrigation, and the continued credit to the Irrigation Department of 4 per cent. on the sums realised from the sale of Government land in colony areas, lead to an increase of Rs. 5,50,000 in the amount transferred to XXIX—Irrigation, and leave a net improvement of Rs. 1,66,000 only in the receipts which are classified under this head.

IV—STAMPS.

The bank failures of 1913 have affected adversely the receipts from stamp duty on impressing documents and bills of exchange, and the revised estimates adopted under these heads are Rs. 60,000 and Rs. 15,000, respectively, below the sanctioned budget. Too large an income was expected from the sale of court-fee stamps which is likely to bring in Rs. 56,000 less than was assumed a year ago. But these deficits should be covered to the extent of Rs. 61,000 by enhanced receipts under other heads, particularly other General Stamps, where the revenues of Government continue to gain by the preference shown in recent years for formal agreements, in place of ill-defined transactions recorded in account books. There is a net reduction of one lakh in the estimate.

As far as can be ascertained at present, the war is having no appreciable effect on stamp revenue in this Province, and moderate increases, which are justified by the past growth of receipts, have been budgeted for under Sale of court-fee stamps and General stamps. The budget as a whole shows an improvement of one lakh on the revised estimates for this year.

V—EXCISE.

Excise revenue has suffered severely from the unforeseen incidents of the past eight months, and the original estimate has now been lowered by Rs. 4,86,000. Decreases are practically confined to the receipts derived from the sale of country spirit: license fees for the sale of foreign liquor are, in fact, expected to produce an additional Rs. 11,000 owing to the favourable outcome of the auctions in February 1914, and the duty on malt liquor should exceed the estimate by Rs. 75,000 possibly as the result of diminished competition from German and Austrian beers. But the causes enumerated in Part I of the memorandum have led to a decline in the consumption of country spirit, which has shown itself in a marked decrease in the issues from Punjab distilleries, and a heavy fall in the receipts from still-head duty. The duty is being raised by 25 per cent. on the 1st April 1915: but though this measure should ultimately produce an enhanced revenue, it will have no direct effect on the receipts from distilleries this year, and, in conjunction with the causes which have restricted consumption, it is bound to hit the profits of the ordinary liquor seller. In place of the rise which has been customary of late years, the auction of licenses last month produced only Rs. 16,22,000, compared with Rs. 19,14,000 in 1914,

and the decline in revenue is partially borne by this year's estimates which include the fees paid for two months in advance. These considerations have led to a reduction of Rs. 5,74,000 in the combined estimate of receipts from still-head duty and license fees for the sale of Indian spirits, the two chief sources of excise revenue. Drugs have not been similarly affected by the war, and the only alterations are an increase of Rs. 10,000 in license fees for the vend of opium as the result of good bidding last year, and a reduction of Rs. 7,000 in the transit duty on hill opium: the supply of this opium has been smaller than was anticipated.

Cautious estimates have been made of the revenue from liquors in 1915-16, in view of the various factors which are likely to check consumption, but an additional sum of Rs. 1,23,000 is expected from still-head duty in consequence of the enhancement of the rate. License fees for the sale of Indian spirits show the full effect of the lower bids at auctions and are down Rs. 2,33,000. The issue price of excise opium is also being raised by 25 per cent. on the 1st April next, and a corresponding enhancement is being made in the taxation of other kinds of opium consumed in the Province. These changes have not, however, depressed the bidding for opium shops to any material extent, and a decline of only Rs. 7,000 is expected in the receipts from vend licenses. Rupees 2,04,000 more should be obtained from the sale-proceeds of excise opium, as the result of the higher duty, and an increase of Rs. 3,000 has been taken under transit duty in view of the increased taxation on hill opium. A small rise of Rs. 3,000 is also expected in the revenue from other drugs. Elsewhere there are no variations, and the budget shows a net increase of Rs. 93,000.

VI—PROVINCIAL RATES.

Considerable arrear payments in Karnal on account of the cess levied on estates under the Court of Wards have led to an increase of Rs. 12,000 in the revised estimate. There is a return to a normal figure in the budget for next year.

VIII—ASSESSED TAXES.

As was anticipated in the sanctioned budget, income-tax receipts from general sources have felt the effect of the commercial troubles in 1913-14: and practically the whole increase of Rs. 70,000 in the revised estimate should be derived from the tax on the salaries of Government servants.

Next year a further Rs. 8,000 is expected from this source: but assessments in general will be based on the profits of a period which will include nine months of the war, and it has been necessary to allow for a reduction of Rs. 18,000 in ordinary collections.

IX—FOREST.

Monsoon floods on the Ravi caused the collapse of the buildings of the Resin Factory at Shahdara, and the estimated income from the sale of colophony and turpentine has been hit to the extent of Rs. 48,000. In other directions, the original forecast of Forest revenue is likely to prove too sanguine. A decrease of nearly Rs. 18,000 is expected in the receipts from the Changa Manga forest, where the contractors have failed to cut and deliver the full quantity of timber: there is also a drop of Rs. 15,000 owing to a smaller outturn of trees marked for sale in Bashahr, and the amount derived from drift timber will probably fall Rs. 10,000 short of the estimate. Other variations do not call for comment: and the revised estimate as a whole is Rs. 90,000 less than the sanctioned budget.

An improvement of Rs. 60,000 is expected next year. The resin factory is being rebuilt on a safer site at Jallo, timber is to be exploited on a more extensive scale in the Murree and Kahuta forests, and a larger number of trees will be available for sale in Kulu and Bashahr. A big supply of drift timber is expected owing to the heavy floods of 1914. On the other

hand, a large decrease has to be faced in the receipts from the sale of firewood, as only small areas will remain to be cleared for colonization purposes in the Chenab Division.

X—REGISTRATION.

The budget was framed on the expectation that the normal growth of income under this head would receive a set-back owing to the banking crisis. This expectation has been borne out by the low receipts of the first half of the year; and the original estimate is practically repeated in the revised.

It would be unsafe, in the present unsettled condition of trade, to count on much expansion in the income next year. The budget for 1915-16 accordingly allows for an increase of only Rs 1,000.

XII—INTEREST.

An additional Rs. 5,000 should be realised from interest on advances to cultivators, owing to an alteration in procedure by which interest is recovered on loans which last only one harvest. But certain loans to municipalities were made later than was proposed originally, and the revised estimate as a whole is Rs. 2,000 less than the sanctioned budget.

An increase of Rs. 54,000 is expected next year. Outstanding advances to cultivators and co-operative credit societies are likely to be large, and the loans recently made to municipalities and district boards should bring in Rs. 42,000 more in interest.

XVI-A—LAW AND JUSTICE—COURTS OF LAW.

Rupees 11,000 more than was expected should now be obtained from the sale-proceeds of unclaimed property, owing to large receipts in the Karnal District: but as far as can be foreseen at present, the greater part of the increase of Rs. 1,03,000 shown in the revised estimate will be derived from magisterial fines. The growth of income from this source is more evenly distributed over the Province than was the case last year: it is a disquieting symptom, except in so far as it points to the more efficient punishment of crime. The estimate of record-room receipts, which are also affected by the volume of criminal litigation, has been raised by Rs. 11,000.

The budget for 1915-16 allows for a growth of Rs. 39,000. Smaller receipts are expected from sales of unclaimed property, and from general fees, fines and forfeitures of a miscellaneous character. But no decline can be expected in the growth of income from magisterial fines, where the estimate has been enhanced by Rs. 40,000; and an advance of Rs. 4,000 has also been budgetted for under record-room receipts.

XVI-B—LAW AND JUSTICE—JAILS.

The sanctioned budget did not allow sufficiently for the rapid growth in the income from jail manufactures which has taken place since the enforcement of the orders requiring the purchase from the Jail Department of articles used in Government offices. An additional Rs. 76,000 is now expected from this source, and a further sum of Rs. 4,000 from the hire of convicts and miscellaneous receipts. Next year an increase of Rs 50,000 is anticipated from the sale of jail products.

XVII—POLICE.

An increase of Rs. 20,000 is now expected in the recoveries on account of punitive police: crime is still rife, and it has been necessary to add to the number of posts. But contributions amounting to about Rs. 54,000, hitherto levied from local bodies on account of cattle-pounds transferred to them, have been remitted with effect from the current year, and the revised estimate is, in consequence, Rs. 33,000 below the sanctioned budget.

A further sum of Rs. 15,000 is expected next year from the receipts from punitive police: but small decreases are probable under most other heads, and the total budget is only Rs. 6,000 in excess of the revised estimate.

XIX—EDUCATION.

The figures now available suggest that the receipts from fees in Government Schools and Colleges will be better by Rs. 24,000 than was expected at the beginning of the year. But contributions from local bodies towards Government High Schools have been remitted at a cost of over Rs. 41,000 to public revenues, and too high a figure was assumed for the income from the endowments of the Lawrence Memorial School at Murree, which have been taken over by Government on the provincialisation of the school. There is accordingly a drop of Rs. 16,000 in miscellaneous receipts, and a net decrease of Rs. 33,000 in the revised estimate.

The budget for 1915-16 allows for a further growth of Rs. 16,000 in the income from fees, and for small increases under other heads.

XX—MEDICAL.

The increase of Rs. 11,000 shown in the revised estimate is due to the inclusion for the first time of receipts from the sale of quinine tablets by the Quinine Distribution Depot. The transactions of the depot were previously taken to an advance head.

There is a further advance of Rs. 9,000 in the budget for 1915-16 owing to the same cause.

XXI-A—AGRICULTURE.

(The receipts under this and the following head were, prior to this year, shown under a combined head XXI—Scientific and other Minor Departments)

(a) *Agricultural receipts.*

The revised estimate is Rs. 75,000 below the sanctioned budget. The remission of contributions from local bodies on account of cattle and horse fairs has deprived general revenues of Rs. 29,000; and a drop of Rs. 5,000 is expected in the receipts of the Agricultural College, Lyallpur, which secured no students for the first year class. The main decrease is, however, in the income from agricultural farms. The Bruceabad Farm estate has suffered from erosion by the river Indus, and the other farms have failed to make the larger sales of seeds for raising wheats of pure types from which it was hoped to realise Rs. 42,000.

The budget for 1915-16 allows for a small increase of Rs. 2,000 in the receipts from Botanical Gardens, which have shown some improvement this year.

(b) *Veterinary receipts.*

The decrease of Rs. 20,000 in the revised estimate is due to smaller receipts than were expected from the Hissar Cattle Farm which still issues bulls to district boards at half rates; the lower income from this farm is counteracted to some extent by a rise in other veterinary receipts.

A slight improvement is expected next year in the income of the Hissar Cattle Farm.

XXI-B—SCIENTIFIC AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS.

The increase of Rs. 7,000 in the revised estimate is due to a number of small variations. The budget for next year provides for the first time for fees for the inspection of boilers which have hitherto been adjusted against the charges of the inspecting staff.

XXII—RECEIPTS IN AID OF SUPERANNUATION, RETIRED AND COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCES.

The greater part of the receipts under this head is derived from contributions paid by foreign employers towards the pensions of officers lent to them by Government, and the amount recovered in this way necessarily varies from year to year according to the number of officers on foreign service. At present it is probable that the receipts will be Rs. 14,000 less than the original estimate.

The budget for 1915-16 follows the revised estimate.

XXIII—STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

Increased receipts are expected from Jail Presses, and to a certain extent from the Civil Secretariat Press, on account of work done for public departments: the original estimate has therefore been raised by Rs. 15,000.

The budget for 1915-16 allows for small increases under most heads.

XXV—MISCELLANEOUS.

Very large refunds of lapsed deposits account for Rs. 97,000 out of the decrease of Rs. 2,06,000 in the revised estimate, and a further reduction of over Rs. 1,10,000 is due to delay in introducing the scheme for amalgamating the copying departments and agencies of district offices, which will add considerably to both the receipts and the charges of Government. Sales of land and houses have been small, and the estimate under this head has been lowered by Rs. 20,000. These reductions are partially counterbalanced by an unforeseen credit of Rs. 10,000 from the payment by the Gurgaon and Delhi district boards of arrears of the old contribution from the local rate, and by increases of about Rs. 6,000 each in the receipts from audit and miscellaneous fees.

An additional sum of Rs. 1,15,000 is expected next year from the amalgamation of copying agencies and departments, and Rs. 27,000 more from unclaimed deposits, where the estimate is based on the average receipts of three years. Other variations from the revised estimate are unimportant.

XXIX—IRRIGATION—MAJOR WORKS.

(1) Small sums of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 1,000 which still remain payable on account of owner's rate have been entered in the revised and budget estimates.

(2) No alteration is suggested in the revised estimate of Direct Receipts in charge of Public Works Officers. Compared with the previous year there was, as was expected, a considerable reduction in the area watered in the *rabi*, and the receipts on account of this harvest show a falling off of over six lakhs. But *khariif* irrigation has been good, and for this crop an enhancement of two lakhs seems probable over the figures of 1913-14.

The prospects of the present harvest are excellent, and collections on account of the *rabi* demand are expected to produce an additional seven lakhs next year. The balance of the increase of ten lakhs shown in the budget estimate should be obtained from extended irrigation on the new canals.

(3) For the reasons given in the remarks on I—Land Revenue, the original estimate of Indirect Receipts has been raised by eleven and a half lakhs. There is a further rise of five and a half lakhs in the budget estimate of 1915-16, owing to the credit of 4 per cent. of the sums realised from the sale of agricultural land, and the progress of new colonisation.

XXX—IRRIGATION—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

A decrease of Rs. 14,000 is expected in the income from *bands* in Gurgaon, but it is largely counterbalanced by the prospect of enhanced receipts from small canals in the charge of Public Works Officers.

Next year increased receipts should be obtained from the Namal Dam and Canal in Mianwali.

XXXI—CIVIL WORKS.

The reduction of Rs. 1,25,000 in the revised estimate of civil receipts is due to the abolition, in the course of the year, of contributions aggregating Rs. 1,34,000 which were previously paid by local bodies on account of ferries, staging bungalows, and other properties transferred to them by Government. Tolls are also expected to bring in Rs. 8,000 less than was originally estimated: but the income from encamping grounds and ferries in the charge of Government offices should show an improvement of Rs. 16,000. Under the Public Works head the enhancement of Rs. 24,000 occurs chiefly in rents.

There are numerous small variations in the estimate for next year, which do not call for detailed comment.

TRANSFERS BETWEEN IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL.

The salaries of Imperial Officers of the Civil Veterinary Department were made a Provincial charge in the course of the year, and a recurring assignment of one lakh was given to the Punjab to cover the additional expenditure thrown on its revenues. From 1914-15 onwards an annual grant of three and a half lakhs will also be received from the Government of India as a result of the surrender of one crore of the Provincial balance which is explained in the first part of this memorandum. Arrangements for the administration of the areas previously included in the district of Delhi, and now incorporated in the Gurgaon and Rohtak Districts, have been estimated to involve initial expenditure of Rs. 1,36,000 and an annual expenditure of Rs. 13,000, and the Punjab has been recouped by assignments of these amounts. Rupees 3,30,000 have been received for sanitary works in Simla, and there have also been a few minor variations from the original estimate, of which the most important is a recent grant of Rs. 26,000 for the Islamia College, Lahore. As a result, the revised estimate shows an increase of Rs. 9,59,000 in the net amount transferred to Provincial revenues.

There are few alterations in the budget for 1915-16. The non recurring assignments of Rs. 1,36,000 to meet extra Provincial expenditure owing to the creation of the Delhi Province, of Rs. 3,30,000 for Simla and of Rs. 16,000 given this year for archaeological objects disappear from the estimates. But an assignment of Rs. 2,01,000 is expected on account of the sale-proceeds of sites for shops and residences in Montgomery: these receipts are credited in the first place to Imperial revenues, but a moiety of the amount is subsequently made over to the Provincial Government by a transfer under this head. There is a net reduction of Rs. 2,83,000 in the budget.

EXPENDITURE.

1—REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS.

Land Revenue refunds have exceeded the estimate by nearly Rs. 10,000, owing to large repayments to assignees in Gujranwala: but a partial offset to the increase has been obtained by a decline in Forest refunds.

The budget for 1915-16 does not call for remark.

2—ASSIGNMENTS AND COMPENSATIONS.

No alteration is indicated in the original estimate which is repeated for next year.

3—LAND REVENUE.

But for the necessity for granting compensation for dearness of provisions which occurred within a month of the outbreak of war, a substantial saving should have been obtained in the budget grant, in place of the excess of Rs. 50,000 revealed by the revised estimate. The abolition of the contributions made by municipalities and district boards towards the pay of local fund clerks has swollen the charges of district administration by Rs. 11,000, and increases of Rs. 22,000 and Rs. 14,000 are probable under this head in the allotments for tahsil staff and for contingent and touring charges. But, except to the extent of Rs. 4,000, these excesses are covered by a lapse anticipated in the provision of Rs. 49,000 for reorganising the cadre of the Indian Civil Service and, in addition, the amount provided for general district establishment is expected to prove too liberal by half-a-lakh, chiefly owing to the employment of a large number of officers on special duty, and the debit of their salaries to other heads. The greater part of the outlay entailed by the revision of the Indian Civil Service cadre has been incurred under the head Survey and Settlement, where the salaries of gazetted officers require a further sum of Rs. 73,000: the prolongation of settlement proceedings in Shahpur and Hoshiarpur, and the appointment of some additional Assistant Settlement Officers are contributory causes of this increase. On the other hand, a

lapse of Rs. 27,000 is expected in the provision for professional survey parties, and about Rs. 80,000, allowed for the re-assessment of the Ravi tahsils in Montgomery and of certain tracts transferred to Lyallpur, will not be utilised. Under Land Records there are savings of Rs. 8,000 and Rs. 26,000, respectively, in the allotments for kanungo and patwari establishments.

The reduction of Rs. 1,14,000, which would follow from these variations, converted into an increase of half-a-lakh by the expenditure on grain compensation allowances.

Although Rs. 60,000 less have been entered for these allowances next year in the hope that there will be a fall in the price of food-grains as soon as the new crop is harvested, the budget for 1915-16 foreshadows increased expenditure of Rs. 2,91,000. The cost of district administration shows an advance of four and a half lakhs. While the war continues, it is necessary to keep the cadres of the executive services at full strength, and the salaries of the general district establishment absorb an additional Rs. 1,65,000 with a consequent increase of Rs. 20,000 in contingent and other charges. In spite of the need for restricting expenditure, it has been possible to allot funds for a few schemes of administrative improvement. The Gujranwala District has grown unwieldy, and Rs. 1,50,000 are provided for the creation of a new district with headquarters at Sheikhpura; the proposals of the Clerical Establishments Committee for improving the pay of clerks in district offices require Rs. 75,000; and it is also hoped to do something to better the salaries of Naib Tahsildars in the lower grades at a cost of Rs. 24,000. Measures are being undertaken to check the ravages of *chols* in the Hoshiarpur and Ambala Districts by re-afforesting the slopes of the Siwaliks, and in consequence the expenditure on forest reserves shows an increase of Rs. 32,000. Though further provision of Rs. 36,000 is made for professional survey parties, the estimated outlay on Survey and Settlement is Rs. 1,63,000 less than in the current year. A new settlement is only being undertaken in Ambala, with colonisation operations in small tracts of Gujrat, Gujranwala and Lyallpur; while the proceedings in Hoshiarpur, Dera-Hamirpur and Ferozepore will be concluded this year, and reductions of establishment will be possible in the Lahore, Gujrat, Sialkot and Shahpur settlements, which are now approaching completion. Under Land Records the budget provides for some increase in patwari establishments.

6—STAMPS.

Additional expenditure of about Rs. 8,000 is expected this year on the carriage of stamp boxes. The increase in the budget for 1915-16 is due to the adoption of a normal figure for stamp paper supplied from Central Stores.

7—EXCISE.

The reduction of Rs. 33,000 in the revised estimate occurs wholly in the provision of Rs. 50,000 for temporary detective establishment, which allowed or the entertainment of the establishment for the whole year: it was actually entertained in October, and its cost for less than five months will fall on this year's estimates. Savings of Rs. 4,000 in the charges of the ordinary district staff are counterbalanced by a rise in the cost of distillery inspection.

Provision has been made in next year's estimates for the entertainment of the temporary detective establishment for six months, and for the distribution of an additional Rs. 6,000 in rewards. Rupees 5,000 have also been allowed for the purchase of tents for Excise Sub-Inspectors. Other variations are unimportant.

10—ASSESSED TAXES.

The deputation of an officer to revise the assessment of inco-mo-tax in Jullundur City and Cantonment has led to a slight increase of Rs. 3,000 over the sanctioned estimate of the current year. Rupees 6,000 have been provided in the budget of 1915-16 for special revisions of the same character in other large towns where the assessment is defective.

11—FOREST.

Though compensation for dearness of provisions will cost Rs. 13,000, there is a decrease of Rs. 1,37,000 in the revised estimate, of which Rs. 16,000 are expected from a reduction in establishment charges. Elsewhere savings are for the most part due to the causes mentioned in the remarks under IX—Forest as leading to a decline in income, but, in particular, a project for constructing a fuel siding at Amritsar has been abandoned, the area of the Chichawatni irrigated plantation has been reduced, and smaller expenditure than was anticipated will be incurred on sowing and planting.

An increase of Rs. 41,000 is expected in establishment charges next year, mainly from the provision of Rs. 12,000 for improving the pay of the clerical staff and from a larger allotment for the salaries of officers owing to the embargo on leave. Under Conservancy and Works the chief cause of additional expenditure of Rs. 21,000 is a grant for fencing and other works on the irrigated plantation at Khanewal.

12—REGISTRATION.

A saving of Rs. 7,000 is expected in the allotment of Rs. 9,000 for the revision of establishment: but compensation for dearness of provisions is expected to cost Rs. 3,000, and Rs. 3,000 more will be required for commission to Registrars.

Provision for additional establishment accounts for the increase of Rs. 3,000 in the budget for 1915-16.

13—INTEREST ON ORDINARY DEBT.

The figures in these estimates represent the interest paid by the Provincial to the Imperial Government at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the mean outstanding balance of the Provincial loan and advance account. The postponement of certain loans to municipalities last year is the main cause of the decrease of Rs. 12,000 in the revised estimate. This year the loan programme has been large, and there is an increase of Rs. 27,000 in the budget for 1915-16.

18—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

In the revised estimate as a whole there is an increase of Rs. 1,36,000: this is the result of a few main variations from the sanctioned budget, though owing to the inception of a new system of dealing with the contract grants of the Lieutenant-Governor there are considerable changes in the figures shown under detailed heads. The whole cost of His Honour's new railway saloons has fallen on this year's estimates, and an additional sum of Rs. 53,000 has been allotted to complete the payment to the Railway Administration. Rs. 20,000 more than was expected will be spent on furniture for Government House, and there is an increase of about Rs. 12,000 in the expenditure connected with His Honour's tours. The charges of the Civil Secretariat have risen by Rs. 48,000: the war has caused additional work in the head-quarter offices of Government, and it has been necessary to employ a number of officers on special duty. The remission of contributions from local bodies towards local fund establishment is the main factor in an increase of Rs. 11,000 in the charges of Commissioners' offices: but most of this increase is covered by small savings in the cost of the Audit Office and Legislative Council.

Next year there is a drop of Rs. 1,14,000. This is due to the absence of the provision of Rs. 1,05,000 made this year for His Honour's railway saloons, and to a smaller allotment for expenditure on furniture for Government House.

19-A—LAW AND JUSTICE—COURTS OF LAW.

All the minor heads show increases, and the total expenditure on Courts of Law is now expected to be Rs. 2,43,000 in excess of the original estimate. Under the head as a whole Rs. 44,000 are required for grain compensation.

allowance. The appointment of an additional Judge of the Chief Court to inspect the work of lower courts will cost Rs. 19,000; and the employment of counsel to represent the Crown in the Delhi conspiracy case has led to an increase of Rs. 1,28,000 in the allotment for Law officers. Refunds demand Rs. 16,000 more than was estimated, while the prevalence of crime has caused increases of Rs. 23,000 in the cost of diet money, and Rs. 33,000 in the contingent and other charges of Criminal Courts. The salaries of the gazetted staff of these courts also absorb an additional Rs. 19,000, owing to the recall of officers from leave. The only material saving is in the allotment of Rs. 31,000 for the improvement of libraries which has not been utilised.

Next year there is a further increase of Rs. 38,000 in the estimated expenditure. The budget again provides for an Inspection Judge of the Chief Court for 6 months, and Rs. 50,000 have been entered for improving the pay of clerical establishments in Civil and Sessions Courts. Owing to the stoppage of leave, cadres will be full, and the salaries of gazetted officers of Criminal Courts are expected to absorb an additional Rs. 43,000, while in view of the past growth, the allotments for diet money and contingent charges have been raised by Rs. 21,000. Though the Province will be relieved of the heavy expenditure incurred this year in connection with the Delhi conspiracy trial, extra Public Prosecutors are needed in a number of districts, and the cost of Law Officers shows a reduction of only Rs. 82,000. There are a good many minor variations which do not call for specific notice.

19-B—LAW AND JUSTICE—JAILS.

Of the total increase of Rs. 81,000 shown in the revised estimate, Rs. 30,000 are on account of larger purchases of the raw material of jail manufactures to cope with the growth in business. Establishment charges have risen by over Rs. 31,000, nearly Rs. 16,000 being accounted for by the grant of compensation for dearness of provisions from September onwards, and the balance by arrangements for absentees and the grant of increments of progressive pay. The high prices of food-stuffs, prevailing in the Province almost since the outbreak of war, have raised the cost of dietary charges by Rs. 32,000; but a saving of Rs. 12,000 has been effected in the cost of clothing and bedding.

An additional Rs. 9,000 is expected to be spent on raw material for jail manufactures next year, in consequence of the increase taken under the receipt head; and there is a rise of over Rs. 20,000 in ordinary establishment charges, owing to increments of pay, the re-opening of the District Jails at Rohitak and Jhang, and the arrangements made for replacing Indian Medical Service officers who have reverted to military duty. Rupees 28,000 have been provided for various schemes for improving the prison staff, of which the most important is the entertainment of establishment for lock-ups for under-trial prisoners, at a cost of Rs. 19,000. The greater part of the total increase of Rs. 1,52,000 over the revised estimate is, however, due to dietary charges. An extra Rs. 96,000 has been allotted for this purpose, owing to the high prices of food-grains and the steady growth of the jail population. Rs. 10,000 are set aside for compensation for dearness of provisions.

20—POLICE.

Only the postponement or abandonment of schemes for which funds were allotted last March has enabled the increase allowed for in the revised estimate to be kept as low as Rs. 54,000. A saving of Rs. 1,15,000 has been procured by deferring the replacement of town watchmen by police in minor

municipalities, and a sum of Rs. 52,000 provided to bring reserves up to full strength is not being utilised. The charges of Railway Police are expected to be Rs. 1,23,000 less than the estimate, as considerable arrear payments have been found to be due from Railway Companies, and these will be taken in reduction of expenditure. But a thorough reorganisation of the Criminal Investigation Department has been carried through in the course of the year, and this measure, in conjunction with the deputation of a number of officers on special duty in the department, leads to enhanced expenditure of Rs. 66,000. The cost of grain compensation allowance is placed at Rs. 1,91,000. The balance of the increase (Rs. 91,000) is due in the main to the necessity for keeping all ranks of the force at full strength during the present crisis: this has led to higher expenditure on supplies and services as well as on establishment charges.

Next year, though Rs. 73,000 less is expected to be spent on compensation for dearness of provisions there is again an increase in Police charges, amounting to Rs. 3,07,000. The cost of Railway Police is expected to rise by Rs. 1,67,000 owing to the absence of this year's windfall, and to the strengthening of the establishment of chankidars employed by Railway Companies, of which Government bears a three-tenths share. A full year's provision for the reorganised Criminal Investigation Department requires an extra Rs. 60,000. The remaining increase occurs in the charges of the District Executive Force. Owing to the embargo on leave, and the need for full cadres, only Rs. 60,000 have been allowed for probable savings in establishment charges: the figure in this year's budget was two lakhs. At the same time Rs. 37,000 have been set apart for increases of establishment in Lahore, and in the colony districts of Shahpur and Montgomery.

22—EDUCATION.

Though variations under detailed heads are numerous, few of them are of sufficient importance to require individual comment, and as a whole the budget programme has been adhered to, except that no Assistant Director of Public Instruction has so far been appointed to the Province. The drop of Rs. 4,000 in the revised estimate may be attributed to the lapse of Rs. 10,000 provided for this appointment, and of Rs. 9,000 out of the allotment for reorganising the divisional inspecting staff. On the other hand, Rs. 14,000 will be required for grain compensation allowance.

The budget for 1915-16 provides for an increase of Rs. 2,67,000 in the expenditure on education. The balance of the grant of two lakhs to the Punjab University was made over this year, and this head shows a reduction of Rs. 1,37,000, while Rs. 17,000 less will be required in grants to the Lawrence Military Asylum at Sanawar. But Rs. 46,000 have been allocated to the appointment of an Assistant Director of Public Instruction, and of 15 new Assistant District Inspectors of Schools; and the opening of a new Normal School at Sargodha, with additional staff at the Karnal Normal School, will require Rs. 26,000. Scholarships absorb an extra Rs. 12,000, and Rs. 14,000 have been provided for the medical inspection of boys at secondary schools. Small revisions of establishment are to be undertaken at an approximate cost of Rs. 10,000, and the same sum has been entered for presents to schools on the occasion of visits by high officers of Government. Finally, there is an addition of about three lakhs in the amount allowed for grants to local bodies and private institutions towards the construction and upkeep of schools. Provision has been made here for the expenditure of the whole balance of the Imperial non-recurring assignments for the improvement of education.

24.—MEDICAL.

The figure of Rs. 27,91,000 adopted for the Revised estimate is Rs. 13,54,000 in excess of the sanctioned budget. Savings amounting to Rs. 59,000 are expected from the departure of officers on military duty, and the allotments of Rs. 60,000 for the extension of sanitary services, and Rs. 7,000 for provincialising Civil Surgeons' clerks will not be utilised this year. Plague was not virulent, and Rs. 18,000 should lapse out of the provision for grants to local bodies and rewards to individuals, who assist in combating the disease. The large increase under the head as a whole is due to a change in classification. In order to exhibit in a clearer manner the outlay which Government is incurring on the improvement of medical and sanitary conditions, it has recently been decided to debit to this head all grants made to local bodies and private corporations for hospitals, drainage works and similar objects. As a result of this decision, four lakhs given by Government this year to the King Edward Memorial scheme, and Rs. 10,42,000 distributed in aid of various sanitary works, are included in the Revised estimates under Hospitals and Dispensaries, and Sanitation and Vaccination, respectively. The more important grants for sanitary schemes which Government has made in the course of the year are Rs. 2,50,000 for drainage and water-supply in Multan, Rs. 50,000 for water works in Dera Ghazi Khan, and Rs. 4,95,000 for sanitary improvements in Simla: two-thirds of the last mentioned grant is being met from an assignment made by the Imperial Government. Rupees 46,000 have been devoted to rural sanitation, and there have been numerous subventions of lesser amount. Of other divergences from the original estimate, only three are deserving of notice. Additional funds, aggregating Rs. 20,000 have been placed at the disposal of the hospitals in which wounded Indian troops are being received: there is an increase of Rs. 10,000 in the expenditure of the medical school and college owing to the remissions of contributions paid by local bodies: and Rs. 36,000 are required under Medical Establishment, to cover the cost of the Quinine Distribution Depot, hitherto taken to an advance head.

The allotment for expenditure next year is Rs. 5,18,000 less than the Revised estimate. The financial position does not permit provision to be made for utilising the whole balance of the assignments for the improvement of sanitation, and, although claims are numerous, the sum set aside for sanitary works has unavoidably been reduced by Rs. 2,42,000. Even so, the grant reaches the substantial figure of eight lakhs, and it should be sufficient to prevent any serious cessation of progress. Under Hospitals and Dispensaries, the estimates are relieved of the contribution of four lakhs to the King Edward Memorial Scheme, but funds are provided for a grant of Rs. 29,000 towards the construction of dispensaries in Kangra, and for assistance to the Ripon Hospital at Simla, and the Dharmpur consumptives' sanitarium at a cost of half-a-lakh; Rs. 13,000 are allowed for the provincialisation of Civil Surgeon's clerks, Rs. 7,000 for additional Health Officers, and a small sum for improving the Lunatic Asylum establishment. These are the only new schemes, but as at present there are indications that plague will be prevalent, it has been necessary to increase the allotment under grants for medical purposes. On the other hand some further savings are expected in salary charges owing to the continued absence of officers on military duty.

26-A.—AGRICULTURE.

(The charges under this and the following heads were, prior to this year, accounted for under a combined head 26—Scientific and other Minor Departments.)

(a) *Agriculture*.—Additional expenditure to the extent of about Rs. 45,000 is being incurred on the experiment in eradicating alkali from land in the Chenab Colony: and compensation for dearness of provisions is likely to

cost Rs 4,000. But these increases are for the most part covered by savings of Rs 34,000 in the allotment for purchase of wheat and cotton seed, and Rs. 8,000 in the expenditure on the Minto Park. The revised estimate is only Rs. 5,000 in excess of the sanctioned budget.

Next year an extra grant of Rs. 42,000 is being given for the purchase of deep well boring plant, and other charges connected with the sinking of tube wells, and Rs 2,000 have been included to provide gins for ginning American cotton at Lyallpur. The pay of Agricultural and Research Assistants is being raised at a cost of Rs. 7,000 and the up-keep of station gardens requires an extra Rs. 11,000. The increase in the budget is, however, only Rs. 13,000, owing to the absence of the grant of Rs 50,000 made to the Lahore Zoo this year.

(b) *Veterinary.*—The increase of Rs. 90,000 in the revised estimate is due to the inclusion of the salaries paid to Imperial officers of the Civil Veterinary Department, which were made a Provincial charge in the course of the year: the amount would have been still larger, but one post of Superintendent and two Professorships in the Veterinary College remained vacant for some months. Savings of over Rs. 5,000 in the charges of the subordinate establishment go to meet the cost of compensation for dearness of provisions.

The budget for 1915-16 allows for an enhancement of Rs. 26,000, almost entirely in the charges of superintendence. Provision has been made for the employment of the full cadre of Civil Veterinary Department officers throughout the year, and for the substitution of a whole-time Superintendentship for the Northern Punjab in place of the present appointment which is shared with the North-West Frontier Province.

26-B—SCIENTIFIC AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS.

The main cause of the reduction of Rs. 61,000 in the revised estimate is a saving of Rs. 40,000 in the grant for industrial settlements: effect has not yet been given to the scheme for extending criminal tribes settlements. Short expenditure is also expected from the grants for the inspection of factories, pisciculture, and the encouragement of industries.

The budget provides for an increase of Rs 35,000 in the expenditure on the encouragement of industries, and for the cost of boiler inspection, estimated at Rs. 24,000, which will for the first time appear under this head. Rupees 12,000 have been included for a grant to the Punjab Games Association. These and other small variations result in a net increase of Rs. 78,000.

29—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS.

The steady growth of these non-effective charges has become a normal and unwelcome feature of the Provincial budget. It has been necessary to raise the original estimate to Rs. 23,17,000, a figure Rs. 1,44,000 in excess of the actual payments of 1913-14. Increases are general, but occur chiefly in the cost of ordinary pensions.

The budget for 1915-16 assumes that the growth of pension charges will continue, and is Rs. 74,000 above the revised estimate. The expenditure on commutation of pensions has recently been put under the control of the Local Government, and all applications will be carefully scrutinized. It is not expected that there will be any increase next year.

30.—STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

Increased expenditure on Government Presses accounts for Rs. 22,000 out of the enhancement of Rs. 35,000 in the revised estimate. It has been necessary to provide Rs. 5,000 for grain compensation allowance, and there have been large purchases of type for the Secretariat Press, on its transfer to new buildings. A rise of Rs. 16,000 under Lithography is due to heavy expenditure on patwaris' forms, and the Jail Department has had to indent on the Central Stores at Calcutta for a larger quantity of paper than was expected. The estimate here is up by Rs. 25,000. On the other hand, Heads of Departments are likely to effect savings of Rs. 28,000 in their expenditure on country stationery and printing at private presses.

The increase of Rs. 21,000 in the budget of the Government Presses for 1915-16 is due to the inclusion of a further allotment for the plant and type of the new Secretariat Press. Other alterations from the figures of the revised estimate are not of sufficient importance to require comment.

32.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The reduction of Rs. 8,39,000 in the revised estimate is the result of the following main variations. The details of the proposed reorganisation of clerical establishments in district and head-quarters offices are still under discussion, and the sum of Rs. 1,60,000 provided for the revision will not be required until next year. The postponement of the amalgamation of copying departments and agencies in district offices has caused a saving of over a lakh, and Imperial revenues have borne the cost of compensating sufferers from an accident on the Grand Trunk Road at Gujranwala, for which Rs. 1,80,000 were entered in the budget. Rupees 3,04,000 were added under this head by the Government of India to cover the cost of relieving local bodies of a large number of petty contributions to Provincial revenues, but the effect of this measure has been chiefly felt in a reduction of revenue, and where any expenditure has actually been incurred, it has been accounted for elsewhere. Finally, the sum of one lakh held by the Local Government as a reserve against unforeseen contingencies has been utilised entirely under other heads.

In view of the war, it is essential that Government should have a considerable sum at its disposal for emergencies next year, and three lakhs have been included as a reserve in the budget. Provision for the amalgamation of copying departments and agencies accounts for the balance of the increase of Rs. 4,25,000 in the estimate for 1915-16.

36.—REDUCTION OR AVOIDANCE OF DEBT.

The usual amount set aside to meet expenditure on famine has been entered in both estimates.

42.—IRRIGATION—MAJOR WORKS.

(1) No alteration has been made in the original estimate of 86 lakhs for working expenses. Owing to a reduction of capital expenditure on some canals, revenue has had to bear a larger share of the establishment charges of the Irrigation Department, which have also been swollen to the extent of Rs. 63,000 by the grant of compensation for dearth of provisions. But the extra expenditure will be met from savings obtained by the postponement of certain works which are not considered urgent, chiefly on the Upper Bari Doab, Lower Chenab and Lower Jhelum Canals.

Extensions and improvements, in particular on the Sirhind and Western Jumna Canals, require a further sum of Rs. 1,07,000 next year; and the grant for maintenance and repairs is Rs. 2,81,000 in excess of the revised estimate, largely on account of the necessity for providing for the upkeep of the Lower Bari Doab Canal, though the Western Jumna Canal also gets a more liberal allotment. The requirements of other canals are for the most part normal. These increases are compensated to some extent by smaller anticipated expenditure on establishment and tools and plant, and the net advance on the figure of the revised estimate is Rs. 3,42,000.

(2) The programme of capital expenditure this year has not been curtailed, and there is practically no alteration in the revised estimate of interest on debt. Next year 6½ lakhs are given for capital expenditure, and there is in consequence an increase of Rs. 2,58,000 in the charges on account of interest.

43.—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

(a) *In charge of Civil Officers.*—The variations in the revised estimate for 1914-15 and budget estimate for 1915-16 take place in connection with a grant to the Grey Canals fund in Ferozepore. It is intended to give the fund, which is somewhat heavily in debt, assistance to the extent of Rs. 25,000 per annum for five years in succession, beginning from next year, but for convenience the grant for 1915-16 will be taken against this year's estimates.

(b) *In charge of Public Works Officers.*—Expenditure which was not foreseen is being incurred on the Namal Dam, the Haveli Weir Project, and investigations in connection with drainage in the Western Jumna Canal Circle. The outlay on these operations is expected to be smaller next year.

45—CIVIL WORKS.

(1) There is a reduction of Rs. 9,05,000 in the revised estimate of expenditure in charge of Civil Officers. Owing to the change in accounting, which has already been explained, outlay from the grant of ten lakhs under this head for sanitary schemes is shown under 24—Medical; and practically the whole allotment of half a lakh for the improvement of towns is expected to lapse, as no demands upon it have been received from colony districts. The Rana of Koti has not yet drawn the sum of Rs. 11,000 due to him as compensation for cession of jurisdiction in certain areas round Simla. Grants for road construction aggregating Rs. 1,52,000 have, however, been made to the Dera Ghazi Khan municipality and district board of Montgomery outside the budget programme. Elsewhere there are no variations of importance.

The budget for 1915-16 anticipates a reduction of Rs. 6,47,000 in expenditure. Though four lakhs are allocated to the improvement of communications in Dera Ghazi Khan and in the colony areas of Montgomery, Multan and Gujrat, it is not possible to repeat the large provision made this year for the repair and construction of roads by the agency of local bodies, and the sum allowed for this purpose shows a falling-off of Rs. 7,52,000. A sum of Rs. 55,000 has been included in the budget, to set the district boards of the Rawalpindi Division on a sounder financial basis: Rs. 23,000 are required to compensate the Keonthal and Koti Darbars for cession of jurisdiction in connection with the Simla Extension Scheme; and a grant of Rs. 20,000 is provided for the restoration of the Kangra temple. Apart from these items, there are few divergences from the revised estimates of the present year.

(2) The expenditure incurred by officers of the Public Works Department is expected to be Rs. 9,85,000 less than the estimate. The transfer

to the head 24—Medical of the amount spent on the King Edward Memorial Scheme accounts for most of the decrease: six lakhs were provided for this object in the Public Works budget. Grants of Rs. 75,000 for a Police Hospital at Lahore and one lakh for the Ferozepore High School will lapse entirely: in both cases there has been some difficulty in deciding on a suitable site. The construction of a boarding-house for the Jullundur High School at a cost of Rs. 63,000 and of new buildings for the Jhang High School at a cost of Rs. 55,000 has also been deferred for the same reason. Otherwise no important modifications have taken place in the original programme of works, but short expenditure of a noticeable amount is expected in the following instances:—

	Rs.
Colonization Officer's court at Sargodha	... 73,000
Roads from Hoshiarpur to Hariana and Mahalpur	76,000

These and other savings of minor importance, have been devoted in part to increasing by one lakh the grant for the Ravi bridge, and to a payment of Rs. 70,000 to the United Provinces, as the share of the Punjab Government in the cost of a bridge over the Junna near Sabaranpur.

The financial conditions created by the war have compelled Government to curtail the programme of expenditure on buildings and roads in 1915-16, and the allotment of Rs. 62,71,000 in the budget is Rs. 9,29,000 below the amount expected to be spent this year. Establishment charges require an additional Rs. 25,000, as few Imperial works will be undertaken, and recoveries will therefore be smaller than usual: the cost of repairs shows a normal growth of Rs. 50,000, and Rs. 16,74,000 are provided for works in progress. It is by postponing the inception of new works that the necessary economy in expenditure has been obtained. Only Rs. 6,94,000 have been allotted for departmental works, or little more than half the present year's grant: even so, the grant is Rs. 2,79,000 in excess of the standard fixed as the minimum requirements of the various departments, and they have been treated so liberally of late, that little inconvenience should be felt from the reduction. Few large works will be started, and the following alone deserve mention:—

	Rs.
Alterations to Government House, Lahore	... 1,30,000
Scheme for building officers' bungalows at Lahore	1,00,000
Outposts at Lakhani in the Dera Ghazi Khan District	... .. 50,000

PROVINCIAL BALANCES.

In the estimates presented to the Council last March it was assumed that the current year would open with a balance of Rs. 1,70,63,000 and close with a balance of Rs. 1,44,21,000. The actual opening balance was, Rs. 2,1,000 better than the forecast, while the modifications, which are now suggested in the estimates, indicate an improvement of Rs. 2,63,000 in the revenue, and a reduction of Rs. 6,84,000 in the expenditure, of the year. The resultant increase of Rs. 9,76,000 in the closing balance is converted into a decrease of Rs. 90,24,000 by the surrender of one crore to the Government of India, and the year is expected to end with a balance of Rs. 53,97,000. The following amounts which are ear-marked for expenditure on special objects are included in this figure:—

	Rs.
For Education	... .. 8,56,000
For Sanitation	... .. 8,56,000
For Agriculture	... .. 47,000

The expenditure of 1915-16 is expected to exceed the revenue by Rs. 4,53,000, with the result that the closing balance at the end of the year will be reduced

to Rs. 49,39,000. Provision is made in the estimates for spending the balances of the Imperial assignments for Education and Agriculture, and Rs. 2,50,000 from the assignment for Sanitation. The whole sum of Rs. 49,39,000 is therefore available for expenditure on general purposes in future years, except—

- (1) Rs. 6,06,000 representing the unspent balance of the assignment for Sanitation ;
- (2) the minimum Provincial balance of ten lakhs.

LAHORE :
The 12th March 1915. }

R. A. MANT,
Financial Secretary to Government, Punjab.

REVISED FINANCIAL STATEMENT SHOWING FIGURES UNDER
MAJOR HEADS FOR THE YEAR 1913-14 TO 1915-16.

NOTE.

The Revised Financial Statement differs in the following respects only from the Draft Statement supplied to Hon'ble Members on the 6th of March 1915:—

(a) The Revised Estimate of expenditure under 24—*Medical* has been raised by Rs. 4,88,000, made up as follows:—

(i) Rs. 4,00,000 out of the Government contribution to the King Edward Memorial at Lahore have been transferred from the head 45—*Civil Works in charge of Public Works Officers*.

(ii) Rs. 1,65,000 have been added as a provincial contribution towards the Simla Sewage Scheme.

(iii) Rs. 77,000 have been deducted on account of further lapses anticipated in the provision for sanitary grants.

(b) The Revised Estimate of expenditure under 45—*Civil Works in charge of Public Works Officers* has been reduced by Rs. 4,85,000 owing to (i) the transfer of the Rs. 4,00,000 referred to above and (ii) further savings of Rs. 85,000 anticipated by the Public Works Department.

(c) Consequential alterations have been made in the Revised Estimate of the closing balance in 1914-15 and in the Budget Estimate of the opening and closing balances in 1915-16.

LAHORE :
The 12th March 1915. }

R. A. MANT,
Financial Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Revised Financial Statement showing figures under

Budget heads.	Actuals,	Budget,	Revised	Budget,	
	1913-14.	1914-15.	1914-15.	1915-16.	
	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 1,000.	
Opening balance	1,77,84	1,70,63	*70,92	53,97	
<i>Provincial Revenue and Receipts.</i>					
I—Land Revenue	1,34,72	1,49,80	1,43,39	1,44,22	
IV—Stamps	28,12	28,00	27,50	28,00	
V—Excise	34,57	37,19	34,76	35,23	
VI—Provincial Rates	20	30	42	31	
VIII—Assessed Taxes	8,60	8,50	8,60	8,55	
IX—Forest	13,55	14,50	13,60	14,20	
X—Registration	3,78	3,65	3,66	3,67	
XII—Interest	2,34	2,36	2,34	2,68	
XVI-A—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	5,54	5,36	6,39	6,78	
XVI-B—Law and Justice—Jails	3,94	3,70	4,50	5,00	
XVII—Police	2,04	1,94	1,61	1,67	
XIX—Education	4,49	4,99	4,66	4,83	
XX—Medical	65	62	73	82	
XXI-A—Agriculture	2,16	2,78	1,83	1,88	
XXI-B—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	2	1	8	23	
XXII—Receipts in aid of Superannuation	76	84	70	70	
XXIII—Stationery and Printing	72	72	87	92	
XXV—Miscellaneous	6,35	6,30	4,24	5,53	
XXIX—Irrigation—Minor Works,	Direct receipts—Civil	3	1	3	1
	Public Works Indirect Receipts—Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.	1,23,26	1,21,00	1,21,00	1,26,00
XXX—Irrigation—Major Works and Navigation.	Civil	15	24	10	29
	Public Works	61	50	60	60
XXXI—Civil Works	Civil	3,43	3,28	2,03	1,96
	Public Works	1,79	1,76	2,00	2,00
Transfers between Imperial and Provincial (vide appendix A).	59,10	30,02	39,61	36,78	
Total Provincial Revenue and Receipts	4,61,42	4,73,87	4,76,50	4,87,06	
GRAND TOTAL	6,39,26	6,44,50	5,47,42	5,41,03	

*Reduced owing to the surrender of one crore of Provincial Balance to Imperial.

Major heads for the years 1913-14 to 1915-16

Budget heads.	Actuals, 1913-14.	Budget, 1914-15.	Revised, 1914-15.	Budget, 1915-16.	
	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 1,000.	Rs 1,000.	
<i>Provincial Expenditure.</i>					
1—Refunds and Drawbacks	95	99	1,04	1,00	
2—Assignments and Compensations	42	39	39	39	
3—Land Revenue	49,10	49,49	49,99	52,90	
6—Stamps	96	88	92	96	
7—Excise	93	1,24	1,07	1,24	
10—Assessed Taxes	8	5	7	8	
11—Forest	9,19	10,61	9,24	9,86	
12—Registration	1,20	1,27	1,26	1,29	
13—Interest on Ordinary Debt	1,74	1,95	1,83	2,10	
18—General Administration	12,21	12,06	13,42	12,23	
19-A—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	42,55	44,08	46,56	46,94	
19-B—Law and Justice—Jails	14,27	15,00	15,81	17,32	
20—Police	58,93	60,65	61,19	64,26	
22—Education	44,69	42,03	41,99	44,66	
24—Medical	13,72	14,37	27,91	22,73	
26-A—Agriculture	8,56	10,53	11,49	11,72	
26-B—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	1,10	1,55	94	1,72	
29—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	21,73	22,24	23,17	23,91	
30—Stationery and Printing	6,67	7,06	7,41	7,70	
32—Miscellaneous	3,76	12,21	3,82	8,07	
36—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	1,40	1,40	1,40	1,40	
42—Irrigation—Major Works.	Working Expenses—				
	Civil	2	...	...
	Public Works	41,58	43,00	43,00	44,71
	Interest on debt	32,79	34,40	34,37	35,66
43—Minor Works and Navigation.	Civil	36	46	67	51
	Public Works	2,48	50	1,51	1,01
45—Civil Works	Civil	23,62	30,03	20,98	14,51
	Public Works	73,33	81,85	72,00	62,71
Total Expenditure	4,68,34	5,00,29	4,93,45	4,91,64	
Closing balance	1,70,92	144,21	53,97	49,39	
GRAND TOTAL	6,39,26	6,44,50	5,47,42	5,41,03	

APPENDIX A.

Details of transfers between Imperial and Provincial Revenues.

	Accounts, 1913-14.	Budget, 1914-15.	Revised, 1914-15.	Budget, 1915-16.	REMARKS*
	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000	
<i>Assignments from Imperial to Provincial—</i>					
<i>RECURRING —</i>					
Fixed adjustment entry under the Provincial Settlement.	4,86	4,86	4,86	4,86	
In connection with famine insurance scheme ...	1,40	1,40	1,40	1,40	
Assignment for Education ...	7,63	8,33	8,38	8,38	
Contributions for Panjab University ...	35	35	35	35	
Assignment for Sanitation ...	4,00	4,00	4,00	4,00	
Assignment for the improvement of the Sanitary services.	22	22	22	22	
On account of the Imperial share of the sale-proceeds of sites for shops and residences in new colonies.	6	25	2	2,01	
For relieving municipalities of Police charges...	5,22	5,22	5,22	5,22	
For remission of certain recoveries from local bodies.	...	3,04	3,04	3,04	
Assignment in connection with remission of appropriations from cesses.	2,08	2,08	2,08	2,08	
Assignment to compensate Provincial Revenue for the loss of income from the recovery in stamps of fees for the inspection of records.	10	10	10	10	
Assignment to meet the charges in connection with the grant of Rs. 100 per annum to title-holders of Mahamahopadayaya and Shams-ul-Ulma.	1	1	1	1	
Assignment for a grant to the Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar.	40	40	40	40	
Assignment for the Lawrence Memorial School, Murree.	3	3	12	12	
To meet salaries of Civil Veterinary Department officers.	...	...	1,00	1,00	
To meet loss owing to separation of Delhi ...	...	...	13	13	
Owing to surrender of one crore of Provincial Balance.	...	...	3,50	3,50	
	26,36	30,34	34,83	36,82	
<i>NON-RECURRING —</i>					
On account of the Imperial share of the contribution to the Walker Hospital, Simla.	4	4	4	4	
For an addition to the above ...	1,16	...	...	...
Assignment for agriculture and allied objects ...	1,20	...	...	...
Grant for medical relief and allied objects ...	50	...	...	...
Assignment for Archaeological expenditure ...	10	...	16	...	
To cover expenditure on construction of an approach road from the Railway Station to Archaeological Rest house, Taxila.	5	...	...	...
Grant to the Simla Municipal Committee for improvement of the Sewage Scheme.	...	...	3,30	...	
To meet extra Provincial expenditure owing to Delhi.	...	...	1,36	...	
Grant to Islamia College ...	...	...	26	30	
Grant to Mayo Orphanage, Simla ...	...	...	3	...	
	3,05	4	5,15	34	
Total assignments from Imperial to Provincial	29,41	30,38	39,98	37,16	
<i>Deduct assignments from Provincial to Imperial—</i>					
<i>RECURRING —</i>					
On account of change in classification of the charges of the Public Works section of the account office.	23	23	23	23	
To meet the pay of the additional officers sanctioned for Veterinary Department.	8	13	14	15	
Total assignments from Provincial to Imperial...	31	36	37	38	
Net assignments to Provincial ...	29,10	30,02	39,61	36,78	

APPENDIX B.

Supplementary statement showing the Accounts and Estimates under the Major and Minor heads open to discussion in the Provincial Legislative Council.

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS BY MAJOR AND MINOR HEADS.	Actuals, 1913-14.	Budget, 1914-15.	Revised, 1914-15.	Budget, 1915-16.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
I—Land Revenue—	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 1,000.	
Ordinary revenue	3,31,24	3,40,08	3,40,46	3,50,28	
Sale of Government estates	22,80	15,00	13,22	11,58	
Sale-proceeds of waste lands and redemption of land tax.	6,40	25,00	25,00	25,00	
Assessment of alienated lands less quit-rents—service commutations.	1,58	1,73	1,71	1,71	
Rents, &c., of fisheries	10	10	10	10	
Miscellaneous	8,32	8,68	8,80	7,78	
Total	3,70,44	3,90,59	3,89,29	3,96,45	
<i>Deduct</i> —Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation transferred to XXIX —Irrigation—Major Works.	1,01,00	91,00	1,02,50	1,08,00	
Net total shared	2,69,44	2,99,59	2,86,79	2,88,45	
<i>Deduct</i> —Imperial share—one-half	1,34,72	1,49,79	1,43,40	1,44,23	
Provincial share—one-half	1,34,72	1,49,80	1,43,39	1,44,22	
V—Excise—					
License and distillery fees and duties for the sale of liquors and drugs.	62,14	66,90	62,21	61,07	
Acreage on land cultivated with poppy	24	23	22	22	
Transit duty on excise opium	39	60	53	56	
Gain on sale-proceeds of excise opium	6,35	6,54	6,54	8,58	
Fines, confiscations and miscellaneous	2	2	2	2	
Total	69,14	74,38	69,52	70,45	
<i>Deduct</i> —Imperial share—one-half	34,57	37,19	34,76	35,22	
Provincial share—one-half	34,57	37,19	34,76	35,23	

Supplementary statement showing the Accounts and Estimates under the Major and Minor heads open to discussion in the Provincial Legislative Council—continued

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS BY MAJOR AND MINOR HEADS.	Actuals, 1913-14.	Budget, 1914-15.	Revised, 1914-15.	Budget, 1915-16.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 1,000.	
IX—Forest—					
I—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency.	3,23	3,70	3,40	3,67	
II—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers.	9,08	9,52	9,04	9,28	
III—Confiscated drift and waif wood ...	28	34	23	28	
IV—Revenue from forests not managed by Government.	2	3	3	3	
V—Miscellaneous	94	91	90	94	
Total ...	13,55	14,50	13,60	14,20	
X—Registration—					
Fees for registering documents ...	2,86	2,73	2,75	2,75	
Fees for copies of registered documents ...	70	70	69	70	
Miscellaneous	22	22	22	22	
Total ...	3,78	3,65	3,66	3,67	
XII—Interest—					
Interest on loans to municipal and other public corporations (excluding Presidency Corporations).	1,02	1,07	1,01	1,43	
Interest on loans to land-holders and other notabilities.	4	2	1	2	
Interest on advances to cultivators ...	1,17	1,20	1,25	1,30	
Interest on miscellaneous loans and advances	8	4	4	5	
Interest on advances to Co-operative Credit Societies.	3	3	3	8	
Total ...	2,34	2,36	2,34	2,88	

Supplementary statement showing the Accounts and Estimates under the Major and Minor heads open to discussion in the Provincial Legislative Council—continued.

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS BY MAJOR AND MINOR HEADS.	Actuals, 1913-14.	Budget, 1914-15.	Revised, 1914-15.	Budget, 1915-16.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 1,000.	
XVI B—Law and Justice—Jails—					
Jails	12	11	15	15	
Jail manufactures	3,82	3,59	4,35	4,85	
Total ...	3,94	3,70	4,50	5,00	
XVII—Police—					
Police supplied to municipal, cantonment and town funds.	...	...	...	...
Police supplied to public departments, private companies and persons.	86	77	98	1,10	
Cash receipts under the Arms Act ...	1	...	...	...
Fees, fines and forfeitures	94	92	37	35	
Superannuation receipts	2	2	2	2	
Miscellaneous	21	23	24	20	
Total ...	2,04	1,94	1,61	1,67	
XIX—Education—					
Fees, Government College, general ...	58	50	60	65	
Fees, schools, general	2,88	3,26	3,40	3,50	
Ditto, special	15	14	14	15	
Contributions	39	41	...	...
Miscellaneous	49	68	52	53	
Total ...	4,40	4,99	4,66	4,83	

Supplementary statement showing the Accounts and Estimates under the Major and Minor heads open to discussion in the Provincial Legislative Council—continued.

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS BY MAJOR AND MINOR HEADS.	Actuals, 1913-14.	Budget, 1914-15.	Revised, 1914-15.	Budget, 1915-16.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 1,000.	
XX—Medical—					
Medical School and College fees ...	20	20	20	20	
Lunatic Asylum receipts ...	13	10	11	10	
Medicines sold by Civil Surgeons ...	...	1	...	1	
Sale of quinine tablets ...	...	...	11	20	
Contributions ...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	32	31	31	31	
Total ...	65	62	73	82	
XXI-A—Agriculture—					
Agricultural receipts ...	1,02	1,42	67	69	
Veterinary receipts ...	1,14	1,36	1,16	1,19	
Total ...	2,16	2,78	1,83	1,88	
XXI-B—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments—					
Examination fees ...	1	...	2	3	
Miscellaneous ...	1	1	6	20	
Total ...	2	1	8	23	
XXII—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances—					
Contributions for pensions and gratuities ...	76	84	70	70	

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, 1913-14.	Budget, 1914-15.	Revised, 1914-15.	Budget, 1915-16.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 1,000.	
XXIII—Stationery and Printing—					
Stationery receipts ... ..	...	...	...	...
Sales of Gazettes and other publications ...	5	6	5	6	
Other Press receipts	67	66	82	86	
Total	72	72	87	92	
XXV—Miscellaneous—					
Unclaimed deposits	1,24	1,50	53	80	
Sale-proceeds of Darbar presents	11	...	1	...	
Sale of old stores and materials	2	3	3	3	
Contributions	32	9	19	15	
Fees for Government audit	18	12	18	18	
Sales of lands and houses	1,55	50	30	30	
Rents	4	4	2	3	
Miscellaneous fees, fines and forfeitures ...	20	17	20	21	
Miscellaneous	2,67	3,85	2,77	3,82	
Percentage on capital cost of furniture supplied to high officers.	1	...	1	1	
Treasure trove ... ..	...	...	...	...
Extraordinary items	1	...	...	...
Total	6,35	6,30	4,24	5,53	
XXIX—Irrigation—Major Works—					
Direct receipts { In charge of Civil Officers.	6	3	5	1	
{ In charge of Public Works Officers.	2,46,52	2,42,00	2,42,00	2,52,00	
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation (transferred from I—Land Revenue).	1,01,00	91,00	1,02,50	1,08,00	
Total	3,47,58	3,33,03	3,44,55	3,60,01	
Deduct—Imperial share	1,73,79	1,66,52	1,72,27	1,80,00	
Provincial share	1,73,79	1,66,51	1,72,28	1,80,01	

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, 1913-14.	Budget, 1914-15.	Revised, 1914-15.	Budget, 1915-16.	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	2½	10	29	
In charge of Public Works Officers ...	61	50	60	60	
Total ...	76	74	70	89	
<i>XXXI—Civil Works—</i>					
In charge of Civil Officers ...	3,43	3,28	2,03	1,96	
In charge of Public Works Officers ...	1,79	1,76	2,00	2,00	
Total ...	5,22	5,04	4,03	3,96	

Supplementary statement showing the Accounts and Estimates under the Major and Minor heads open to discussion in the Provincial Legislative Council—continued.

EXPENDITURE BY MAJOR AND MINOR HEADS.	Actuals, 1913-14.	Budget, 1914-15.	Revised, 1914-15.	Budget, 1915-16.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 1,000.	
1—Refunds and Drawbacks—					
Revenue refunds—Provincial ...	95	99	1,04	1,00	
3—Land Revenue—					
Charges of district administration ...	22,88	23,04	23,06	27,56	
Survey and settlement ...	10,76	10,58	10,46	8,80	
Land records and registration ...	15,36	15,76	16,37	16,42	
Allowances to district and village officers...	10	11	10	12	
Total ...	49,10	49,49	49,99	52,90	
6—Stamps—					
Superintendence ...	24	21	27	24	
Charges for the sale of general stamps ...	73	71	72	71	
Charges on sale of court-fee stamps ...	27	27	26	27	
Discount on plain paper ...	9	10	9	10	
Stamp paper supplied from Central Stores	59	47	50	59	
Total ...	1,92	1,76	1,84	1,91	
Deduct—Imperial share ...	96	88	92	96	
Provincial share ...	96	88	92	96	3
7—Excise—					
District executive establishments ...	1,60	2,25	1,88	2,20	
Distilleries ...	26	23	27	29	
Total ...	1,86	2,48	2,15	2,49	
Deduct—Imperial share ...	93	1,24	1,08	1,25	
Provincial share ...	93	1,24	1,07	1,24	

Supplementary statement showing the Accounts and Estimates under the Major and Minor heads open to discussion in the Provincial Legislative Council—continued.

EXPENDITURE BY MAJOR AND MINOR HEADS.	Actuals, 1913-14.	Budget, 1914-15.	Revised, 1914-15.	Budget, 1915-16.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
10—Assessed Taxes—	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 1,000.	
Collection of income tax ...	17	11	14	17	
Deduct—Imperial share ...	9	6	7	9	
Provincial share ...	8	5	7	8	
11—Forest—					
A—Conservancy and Works—					
I—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency.	1,24	1,63	1,00	1,38	
II—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers.	5	9	7	7	
III—Confiscated drift and waif wood ...	13	11	15	13	
IV—Revenue from forests not managed by Government.	...	...	...	...
V—Rent of leased forests and payments to share-holders in forests managed by Government.	46	66	72	51	
VI—Live and dead stock ...	39	40	37	20	
VII—Communications and buildings ...	1,18	1,61	1,15	1,18	
VIII—Demarcation, improvement and extension of forest.	83	1,12	93	1,15	
IX—Miscellaneous ...	9	9	11	9	
Total Conservancy and Works ...	4,37	5,71	4,50	4,71	
B—Establishment—					
I—Salaries ...	1,43	1,51	1,36	1,50	
II—Establishments ...	2,04	2,08	2,02	2,30	
III—Allowances ...	95	90	95	93	
IV—Contingencies ...	40	41	41	42	
Total Establishment ...	4,82	4,90	4,74	5,15	
Total ...	9,19	10,61	9,24	9,86	
12—Registration—					
District charges ...	1,20	1,27	1,26	1,29	

Supplementary statement showing the Accounts and Estimates under the Major and Minor heads open to discussion in the Provincial Legislative Council—continued.

EXPENDITURE BY MAJOR AND MINOR HEADS.	Actuals, 1913-14.	Budget, 1914-15.	Revised, 1914-15.	Budget, 1915-16.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 1,000.	
18—General Administration—					
Salary of the Lieutenant-Governor ...	99	96	96	96	
Staff and household expenses of the Lieutenant-Governor.	56	51	73	54	
Expenditure from contract allowance ..	88	1,07	18	18	
Tour expenses	8	7	1,59	60	
Civil Secretariat	3,53	3,01	3,49	3,48	
Financial Commissioners	2,38	2,55	2,56	2,55	
Commissioners	2,89	2,89	3,00	3,02	
Civil office of account and audit ...	83	90	85	88	
Legislative Council	7	10	6	7	
Total ...	12,21	12,06	13,42	12,28	
19-A—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—					
Chief Court	4,70	4,78	4,98	5,02	
Law Officers	2,61	2,78	4,06	3,24	
Civil and Sessions Courts	16,67	17,71	17,73	18,09	
Courts of Small Causes	35	52	53	54	
Criminal Courts	17,47	17,60	18,41	19,15	
Refunds	75	69	85	30	
Total ...	42,55	44,08	46,56	46,94	
19-B—Law and Justice—Jails—					
Jails	12,35	13,08	13,59	15,01	
Jail manufactures	1,92	1,92	2,22	2,31	
Refunds ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total ...	14,27	15,00	15,81	17,32	

Supplementary statement showing the Accounts and Estimates under the Major and Minor heads open to discussion in the Provincial Legislative Council—continued.

EXPENDITURE BY MAJOR AND MINOR HEADS.	Actuals, 1913-14.	Budget, 1914-15.	Revised, 1914-15.	Budget, 1915-16.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 1,000.	
20—Police—					
Superintendence	1,99	1,86	1,93	1,86	
District executive force	49,32	52,04	53,16	53,93	
Special police	1,18	1,23	1,18	1,23	
Railway police	4,62	3,89	2,66	4,33	
Criminal Investigation Department	1,58	1,34	2,01	2,61	
Cattle-pounds	14	18	16	17	
Miscellaneous	9	9	8	15	
Refunds	1	2	1	1	
Total	58,93	60,65	61,19	64,26	
22—Education—					
University	1,55	2,29	2,23	86	
Direction	83	93	84	91	
Inspection	2,83	3,29	3,20	3,71	
Government colleges, general	1,75	1,72	1,73	1,69	
Government schools, general	16,53	7,86	7,98	7,73	
Government schools, special	4,04	3,92	3,91	4,31	
Grants-in-aid	16,09	20,10	20,17	23,92	
Scholarships	81	90	90	1,02	
Miscellaneous	26	27	28	51	
Refunds ... ..	...	...	...	...
Lump provision for improvement of education. ... ..	...	75	75	...	
Total	44,69	42,03	41,99	44,66	

Supplementary statement showing the Accounts and Estimates under the Major and Minor heads open to discussion in the Provincial Legislative Council—continued.

EXPENDITURE BY MAJOR AND MINOR HEADS.	Actuals, 1913-14.	Budget, 1914-15.	Revised, 1914-15.	Budget, 1915-16.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
24—Medical—	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 1,000.	
Medical establishments	4,12	4,30	4,37	4,37	
Hospitals and dispensaries	2,28	1,82	6,06	3,07	
Sanitation and vaccination	1,30	1,98	11,78	9,20	
Grants for medical purposes	2,69	3,18	2,47	2,80	
Medical school and college	2,46	2,43	2,55	2,61	
Lunatic asylums	44	49	44	44	
Special hospitals	16	16	16	17	
Chemical Examiner	6	6	7	6	
Refunds	21	...	1	1	
Total	13,72	14,37	27,91	22,73	
26-A—Agriculture—					
Agriculture	3,72	5,06	5,11	5,24	
Veterinary charges	4,18	4,62	5,52	5,78	
Co-operative Credit	66	85	86	70	
Total	8,56	10,53	11,49	11,72	
26-B—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments—					
<i>Scientific—</i>					
Imperial Institute ... ..	...	...	...	...
Provincial museums	10	10	10	10	
Donation to Scientific Societies ... ..	...	...	...	...
<i>Labour and Emigration—</i>					
Emigration ... ..	...	...	...	...
Inspector of Factories	5	17	13	13	
<i>Statistics—</i>					
Gazetteers and statistical memoirs	13	5	3	3	
Registration of Railway traffic	8	8	9	8	
Provincial statistics	4	1	1	1	
<i>Pisciculture—</i>					
Pisciculture	32	32	29	34	
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>					
Preservation and translation of ancient manuscripts. ... ..	...	1	...	1	
Examinations	1	2	2	2	
Steam-Boilers Inspection establishment ... ..	...	...	...	24	
Electric Engineer's establishment ... ..	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	32	77	26	75	
Refunds	5	2	1	1	
Total	1,10	1,55	94	1,72	

Supplementary statement showing the Accounts and Estimates under the Major and Minor heads open to discussion in the Provincial Legislative Council—continued.

EXPENDITURE BY MAJOR AND MINOR HEADS.	Actuals, 1913-14.	Budget, 1914-15.	Revised, 1914-15.	Budget, 1915-16.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 1,000.	
20—Police—					
Superintendence	1,99	1,86	1,93	1,86	
District executive force	49,32	52,04	53,16	53,93	
Special police	1,18	1,23	1,18	1,23	
Railway police	4,62	3,89	2,66	4,33	
Criminal Investigation Department	1,58	1,34	2,01	2,61	
Cattle-pounds	14	18	16	17	
Miscellaneous	9	9	8	13	
Refunds	1	2	1	1	
Total ...	58,93	60,65	61,19	64,26	
22—Education—					
University	1,55	2,29	2,23	86	
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Government schools, general	16,53	7,86	7,98	7,73	
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Grants-in-aid	16,09	20,10	20,17	23,92	
Scholarships	81	90	90	1,02	
Miscellaneous	26	27	28	51	
Refunds ... ..	...	...	...	...
Lump provision for improvement of education.	...	75	75	...	
Total ...	44,69	42,03	41,99	44,66	

Supplementary statement showing the Accounts and Estimates under the Major and Minor heads open to discussion in the Provincial Legislative Council—continued.

EXPENDITURE BY MAJOR AND MINOR HEADS.	Actuals, 1913-14.	Budget, 1914-15.	Revised, 1914-15.	Budget, 1915-16.	REMARKS.
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Lunatic asylums	44	49	44	44	
Special hospitals	16	16	16	17	
Chemical Examiner	6	6	7	6	
Refunds	21	...	1	1	
Total	13,72	14,37	27,91	22,73	
26-A—Agriculture—					
Agriculture	3,72	5,06	5,11	5,24	
Veterinary charges	4,18	4,62	5,52	5,78	
Co-operative Credit	66	85	86	70	
Total	8,56	10,53	11,49	11,72	
26-B—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments—					
<i>Scientific—</i>					
Imperial Institute ... ..	...	...	...	...
Provincial museums	10	10	10	10	
Donation to Scientific Societies ... ..	...	...	...	...
<i>Labour and Emigration—</i>					
Emigration ... ..	...	...	...	...
Inspector of Factories	5	17	13	13	
<i>Statistics—</i>					
Gazetteers and statistical memoirs	13	5	3	3	
Registration of Railway traffic	8	8	9	8	
Provincial statistics	4	1	1	1	
<i>Pisciculture—</i>					
Pisciculture	32	32	29	34	
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>					
Preservation and translation of ancient manuscripts. ... ..	...	1	...	1	
Examinations	1	2	2	2	
Steam-Boilers Inspection establishment ... ..	...	...	...	24	
Electric Engineer's establishment ... ..	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	32	77	26	75	
Refunds	5	2	1	1	
Total	1,10	1,55	94	1,72	

Supplementary statement showing the Accounts and Estimates under the Major and Minor heads open to discussion in the Provincial Legislative Council—continued.

EXPENDITURE BY MAJOR AND MINOR HEADS.	Actuals, 1913-14.	Budget, 1914-15.	Revised, 1914-15.	Budget, 1915-16.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 1,000.	
29—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions—					
Superannuation and retired allowances ...	19,21	19,62	20,20	21,00	
Pensions for distinguished and meritorious services.	6	6	6	5	
Compassionate allowances ...	28	28	32	31	
Gratuities ...	29	28	34	30	
Commuted value of pensions ...	1,87	2,00	2,25	2,25	
Refunds ...	2	...	...	...
Total ...	21,73	22,24	23,17	23,91	
30—Stationery and Printing—					
Stationery purchased in the country ...	1,45	1,62	1,42	1,47	
Government Presses ...	2,52	2,36	2,58	2,79	
Printing at private presses ...	39	40	32	42	
Lithography ...	70	74	90	90	
Stationery supplied from Central Stores ...	1,81	1,94	2,19	2,12	
Refunds ...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6,67	7,06	7,41	7,70	
32—Miscellaneous—					
Rents, Rates and Taxes ...	2	3	2	2	
Travelling allowances to officers attending examinations.	...	...	...	...
Rewards for proficiency in Oriental languages and allowances to Language Examination Committees.	12	7	7	7	
Donations for charitable purposes ...	3	7	4	4	
Charges on account of European vagrants ...	6	5	5	6	
Rewards for destruction of wild animals ...	7	8	6	9	
Petty establishment ...	2,73	2,79	2,89	4,00	
Irrecoverable temporary loans written off ...	3	2	2	2	
Miscellaneous charges for treatment of patients at Pasteur Institute, Kasauli.	12	9	17	17	
Contributions ...	9	4	5	5	
Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges ...	31	8,90	34	3,44	
Miscellaneous refunds ...	17	6	10	10	
Charges for searching hidden treasure ...	...	...	...	...
Annual stipends to holders of literary titles ...	1	1	1	1	
Total ...	3,76	12,21	3,82	8,07	

Supplementary statement showing the Accounts and Estimates under the Major and Minor heads open to discussion in the Provincial Legislative Council—concluded.

EXPENDITURE BY MAJOR AND MINOR HEADS.	Actuals, 1913-14.	Budget, 1914-15.	Revised, 1914-15.	Budget, 1915-16.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 1,000.	
36—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt ...	1,40	1,40	1,40	1,40	
42—Irrigation—Major Works—					
Working expenses { Civil ...	5	1	1	...	
{ Public Works ...	83,17	86,00	86,00	82,42	
Interest on debt* ...	65,57	68,80	68,74	71,32	*Not open to discussion, but the figures are shown here to secure correct total.
Total ...	1,48,79	1,54,81	1,54,75	1,60,74	
Deduct—Imperial share ...	74,40	77,41	77,38	80,37	
Provincial share ...	74,39	77,40	77,37	80,37	
43—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation—					
In charge of Civil Officers ...	36	46	67	51	
In charge of Public Works Officers ...	2,48	50	1,51	1,01	
Total ...	2,84	96	2,18	1,56	
45—Civil Works—					
In charge of Civil Officers ...	23,62	30,03	20,98	14,51	
In charge of Public Works Officers ...	73,33	81,85	72,00	62,71	
Total ...	96,95	1,11,88	92,98	77,22	

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 Thursday, the 22nd April 1915.

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 KHAN ZULFIKAR ALI KHAN, C.S.I.

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 Sir MICHAEL WILLIAM FENTON, K.C.S.I., I.C.S.

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

The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur 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. P. J. FAGAN, I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Nawab IBRAHIM ALI KHAN of Kunjpora.

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 Khan Bahadur 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 Khan ZULFIKAR ALI KHAN took the oath of allegiance to the Crown as required by Regulation VII.

[*Sardar Gajjan Singh ; Mr. Mant ; Mr. Barron.*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Sardar Gajjan Singh asked :—

Metalling of
road between
Rohtak and
Sonepat.

" Is it a fact that the road between Rohtak and Sonepat has not yet been metalled, though it was stated in reply to my question in the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 15th September 1913 that the District Board of Rohtak intended to provide a metalled road from Sonepat to Rohtak as early as possible ; and kankar for the purpose was also subsequently collected on the road ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Mant replied :—

" The road from Rohtak to Sonepat is unmetalled as far as Khar-khauda, but the remainder is already metalled. Administrative sanction was given in November 1913 to the metalling of the road to Kharkhauda, and it is believed that kankar for this purpose was collected. It was, however, stated in the District Board Report for 1913-14 that the financial position of the Board in that year did not allow it to do more than repair and maintain the existing roads, and that this project along with several other original schemes had been abandoned. An allotment of Rs. 2,00,000 has since been made to the Ambala Division for the improvement of roads, and it is possible that the Rohtak Board may now be in a position to complete this work."

The Hon'ble Sardar Gajjan Singh asked :—

Non-recruit-
ment as Extra
Assistant
Commissioners
of Hindu Jats
of certain dis-
tricts.

" Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that no Extra Assistant Commissioner has up to this time been recruited from amongst the Hindu Jats of the Karnal, Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon and Ambala Districts ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Barron replied :—

" Though there are several Hindus from the districts named at present serving in the ranks of Extra Assistant Commissioners, none of them happens to be a Jat.

" With regard to the past and the future, I would quote the answer I gave to an almost identical question on the same subject put by the Hon'ble Member at the meeting of this Council on the 13th March 1914, viz.—

" 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 :—

Placing of
fresh B. A.
B. Ts. over
graduate
trained
teachers in
Jullundur.

" Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that in Jullundur Division Education Department in the District Board Schools, B. A. B. Ts., fresh from the Central Training College, Lahore, have been placed in several cases over graduate trained teachers of long standing ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Godley replied :—

" The power of appointing teachers in board secondary schools rests with local bodies and the inspectors of schools conjointly. Government has no information on the subject of the Hon'ble Member's question, and does not propose to interfere with the discretion of the local authorities in such matters.

[Mr. Barron ; Sardar Gajjan Singh ; Mr. Godley ; Mr. Thompson.]

Instances of men fresh from the Training College being preferred to teachers already employed would not necessarily denote injustice or neglect of school interests on the part of the management."

The Hon'ble Sardar Gajjan Singh asked:—

"Is the Government aware of the fact that the boys joining the Anglo-Vernacular High Schools after passing the Vernacular Middle School Examination have to spend two extra years before they can enter the High Department? Will the Government be pleased to appoint qualified English teachers in selected Vernacular Middle Schools?"

Appointment of qualified English teachers in selected Vernacular Middle Schools.

The Hon'ble Mr. Godley replied:—

"The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. As to the second part, the question of arranging for the teaching of English in vernacular middle schools was discussed at length in an educational conference held in 1910, which was attended by a number of headmasters, and a proposal to add English teaching was negatived by a majority of votes. It was clear that there are objections and difficulties, but the Education Department is ready to approve any arrangement of the kind which can be shown to be workable in particular board schools."

The Hon'ble Sardar Gajjan Singh asked:—

"Will the Government be pleased to give the total strength of the Police force in each of the Cis-Sutlej districts, specifying the number of Sikhs, Hindu Jats and Muhammadans?"

Strength of the Police Force in the Cis-Sutlej districts.

The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson, replied:—

"A statement* giving the information required is laid on the table."

The Hon'ble Sardar Gajjan Singh, asked:—

"Will the Government be pleased to state the total clerical strength of each of the following offices, specifying the number of Hindus, Muhammadans and Sikhs:—

Clerical strength of Hindus, Muhammadans and Sikhs in certain offices.

- (a) District and Sessions Judges' offices in the Punjab?
- (b) (i) Chief Engineers of Irrigation and Public Works Department offices?
- (ii) Superintending Engineers' offices in the Punjab?
- (iii) Executive Engineers' offices of the Irrigation and Public Works Department in the Punjab?
- (c) Offices of the Co-operative Credit Societies in the Punjab?
- (d) Office of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture Punjab;
- (e) Office of the Financial Commissioners of the Punjab?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Barron replied:—

"The information asked for by the Hon'ble Member is not available at head-quarters, and there has not been time to collect it in detail from the local offices. If the Hon'ble Member considers that any useful purpose will be served by collecting these statistics, and still desires to have the information, a statement will be prepared and presented at a subsequent meeting of the Council."

[*Sardar Gajjan Singh ; Mr. Barron ; Lala Kashi Ram.*]

The Hon'ble Sardar Gajjan Singh asked :—

Bai-bituafa
Regulation of
1806.

" Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of abolishing the *Bai-bituafa* Regulation of 1806 ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Barron replied :—

" Government has for sometime had under its consideration the question of repealing the extant portions of Regulations I of 1798 and XVII of 1806, which deal with the prevention of fraud and injustice in conditional sales of land, and the redemption of mortgages and conditional sales. It would be necessary to replace these regulations if repealed by some substantive provision of law, and it has been suggested that the enactment should take the shape of Chapter IV of the Transfer of Property Act, which is not in force in the Punjab, or an Act framed on somewhat similar lines. It is understood, however, that a general revision of the Transfer of Property Act is contemplated by the Government of India. The Lieutenant Governor therefore considers it advisable to await the enactment of an amended Transfer of Property Act before deciding whether he can recommend to the Government of India that its provisions, or some of them, should be extended to the Punjab."

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram asked :—

Dacoities in
the Punjab.

" (1) With reference to the Government *Communiqué* relating to the dacoities in Jhang and other districts, will the Government be pleased to have a statement prepared showing—

- (a) Name of village.
- (b) Number of houses and shops looted.
- (c) Value of property looted.
- (d) Number of cattle, horses, camels, goats, sheep, donkeys taken away by dacoits.
- (e) The value of cattle and other animals taken away by dacoits.
- (f) The number of houses and shops burnt
- (g) Value of property burnt.
- (h) Number of persons injured or killed
- (i) Number of females kidnapped, if any.
- (j) Value of property restored or recovered
- (k) Amount and particulars of relief given by Government.
- (l) Whether any licenses for fire-arms for self-protection have been issued since the dacoities to the villagers affected, and, if so how many.
- (m) The number of persons arrested in the village on charge of committing dacoity or arson
- (n) Whether any of the persons looted or whose houses were burnt were Muhammadans ; if so, how many ?

" (2) In view of the recent outbreak of lawlessness, will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of organising Defence Parties on the model of those started by the Superintendent of Police, Hoogly (in Bengal),

[*Lala Kashi Ram ; Mr. Thompson.*]

and allow some of the members of such parties to possess fire-arms to oppose dacoits who carry fire-arms ?”

The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson replied :—

“ (1) I regret that much of the detailed information asked for by the Hon'ble Member is not available at present, and he will readily understand that Government feels some compunction in calling on the district officers to supply it just now when they have their hands full with the preparation of the numerous cases for trial. After the cases have been decided, if the Hon'ble Member so desires, further particulars, which by that time are more likely to be accurately ascertained, will be obtained and laid on the table at a later meeting of the Council.

“ In the recent disturbances 31 persons received injuries amounting to grievous hurt and 241 injuries amounting to simple hurt. Among those who were the objects of attack 4 were killed, while 8 of the dacoits were shot by the police. Six females were kidnapped, but of these 4 have since returned to their homes. Relief to the extent of Rs. 1,000 to alleviate emergent cases of distress has been provided by Government in the Jhang District, and this amount has been supplemented by grants from the local Hindu relief fund. No relief has been given by Government in Multan or Muzaffargarh, but in Muzaffargarh, the district most seriously affected, the Deputy Commissioner reports that no relief is required.

“ Since the commencement of the outbreak 176 gun licenses have been granted in Muzaffargarh, 71 in Jhang and 63 in Multan.

“ From the latest reports it would appear that 600 arrests have been made in Jhang, 1,045 in Muzaffargarh, and 281 in Multan.

“ As stated in my reply to the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal, the principal sufferers have been Hindus, but it is known that in some cases the sufferers included Muhammadans.

“ (2) Government has no information as to the defence parties referred to, but I have already explained that over 300 arms licenses have been given in the affected areas since the outbreak. The wave of lawlessness seems to have spent its force, the police force has been strengthened considerably, and nearly 2,000 of those charged in connection with the dacoities are under arrest. Any recrudescence of crime appears at present to be very unlikely, and no further special measures appear to be required.”

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram asked :—

“ (a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the resolution proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel and accepted by the Bombay Government with reference to the very high amount of commission drawn by the Official Liquidators at Bombay (*vide* Supplement to the *Tribune*, 27th March 1915) ?

Commission
drawn by
Official
Liquidators.

“ (b) Will Government be pleased to make enquiries about the rates and amount of commission drawn by the Official Liquidators in the Punjab, and to take necessary steps for reduction in cases where they are considered to be excessive ?”

The Hon'ble Mr. Mant replied :—

“ (a) The Lieutenant-Governor has not seen the resolution referred by the Hon'ble Member, but he has read the account of the proceedings in the Bombay Legislative Council given in the *Tribune* of April 1st, 1915.

[Mr. Mant ; Lala Kashi Ram ; Rai Bahadur Hari Chand ; Mr. Diack.]

“(b) Government does not propose to make the enquiries or to take the action suggested by the Hon'ble Member. Under section 142 of the Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882, and section 176 of the Act of 1913, the remuneration of Official Liquidators is a matter for the decision of the court.”

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram asked:—

Mandi outside the limit of the Hissar municipality.

“(a) Is the Government aware that some years ago Lala Chandu Lal and others, sahukars of Hissar, built outside the octroi limits of the Hissar municipality a big Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factory and close to that factory they also built a mandi known as the Hira Mandi for protecting through trade where goods could be bought and sold without being subject to the trouble of paying octroi and obtaining refund ?

“(b) Will the Government be pleased to enquire and state if the mandi is in a flourishing state and has at this time about 60 shops all occupied and is largely resorted to by villagers for purchase and sale of their goods, where they can obtain their supplies of grain and other necessaries cheaper than from within octroi limits of Hissar ?

“(c) Is it a fact that about 7 years ago the question of bringing the said mandi within the octroi limits of Hissar was raised in the municipality, but the committee in the interests of public decided not to do so ?

“(d) Is it a fact that the proposal of bringing the mandi within octroi limits has again been revived by the committee which is causing anxiety to the public concerned ?

“(e) If so, will the Government be pleased to consider the objections to the proposals before passing orders ?”

The Hon'ble Mr. Mant replied:—

“Government is aware that there is a mandi at Hissar called Hira Mandi, and that it is at present outside the octroi limits of the Hissar municipality. It has no further information on the subject.

“Any objections raised against the revision of octroi limits by the municipal committee will be considered by Government if and when proposals for such revision are received.”

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Hari Chand asked:—

Land Alienation Act.

“(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the article headed ‘The effect of the Land Alienation Act on the Rajputs’ published in the *Tribune* in its issue of March 25th, 1915 ?

“(b) Will Government be pleased to state whether the figures given therein as representing the total losses to Rajputs during the period 1905—1908 are correct ?

“(c) Is it a fact that the loss to Rajputs during the year 1904 was 23,058 ?”

The Hon'ble Mr. Diack replied:—

“(a) The attention of Government has been drawn to the article in question which is based upon an official correction of an inaccurate statement contained in a previous issue of the paper. That inaccuracy was as follows:—

[Mr. Diack ; Rai Bahadur Hari Chand ; Mr. Godley.]

' Mr. Sangam Lal quoted official figures to show that in 4 years the Rajputs of the Punjab had lost 57,308 acres to the Arains and Kambobs. And yet the Rajputs are a ' tribe ' who supply recruits to the army, while the Arains do not.' The official correction was to the effect that in the period mentioned the net area transferred by Rajputs to Arains and Kambobs was only 1,627 acres sold and 3,976 acres mortgaged.

" (b) The newspaper in question, instead of admitting the mistake into which it had been betrayed, proceeded in the article quoted by the Hon'ble Member to suggest that Government by its correction meant to lead the public into believing that the figures just quoted represented the entire loss to the Rajput tribe. ' If the Government means ' , it wrote, ' that the total net loss by mortgage and sale sustained by Rajputs not only on account of Arains and Kambobs, but also on account of others, was during the specified period not more than 1,627 acres by sale and 3,976 acres by mortgage, there is certainly scope for further careful research by Government.' And the article goes on to quote correctly the net area mortgaged by the tribe, *i.e.*, the area mortgaged by its members minus the area mortgaged to members of the tribe, as being about 13,000 acres in each of the four years 1905 to 1908. But here again the writer of the article has jumped to a wrong conclusion. The tale of mortgage is not complete unless account is taken of redemptions, and the returns show that the area redeemed from mortgage by Rajputs in the four years was —

					Acres.
1905	...	...	...	...	26,775
1906	...	...	...	...	32,585
1907	...	...	...	...	40,504
1908	...	...	...	...	47,267

Not only is the net result favourable to the Rajputs, but the steady and large increase from year to year in the area redeemed affords a signal testimony of the progressive efficiency of the Land Alienation Act in enabling even an improvident tribe to help itself. The figures for sale given in the article, showing a net loss of 2,764 acres in the four years are approximately correct, and it may be observed that the losses occurred in the first three years, while the 4th showed a gain of 2,025.

" (c) As regards (c), it is correct that in 1904 the area mortgaged by Rajputs exceeded the area mortgaged to them by 23,058 acres. But in the same year they redeemed from mortgage an area of 24,016 acres."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Hari Chand asked :—

" (a) Will Government be pleased to state if the Victoria May Girls' School (now Queen Mary's College), Lahore, was originally intended to be open to girls of all such classes as could afford tuition there, and that a declaration to this effect was made by Sir Charles Rivaz in a speech made at the inaugural meeting of the school held in the University, Lahore, in December 1906 ?

Admission into Victoria May Girls' School of girls able to afford tuition.

" (b) Will Government be pleased to state if the original intention is still adhered to ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Godley replied :—

" The object of founding the Victoria May School for girls, now known as Queen Mary's College, was explained in a Government resolution dated the 17th September 1906. It was stated therein that the institution which it was proposed to establish would be a high school for Indian girls of good family,

[Mr. Mant ; Lala Kashi Ram ; Rai Bahadur Hari Chand ; Mr. Diack.]

"(b) Government does not propose to make the enquiries or to take the action suggested by the Hon'ble Member. Under section 142 of the Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882, and section 176 of the Act of 1913, the remuneration of Official Liquidators is a matter for the decision of the court."

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram asked :—

Mandi outside the octroi limit of the Hissar municipality.

"(a) Is the Government aware that some years ago Lala Chandu Lal and others, sahuakars of Hissar, built outside the octroi limits of the Hissar municipality a big Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factory and close to that factory they also built a mandi known as the Hira Mandi for protecting through trade where goods could be bought and sold without being subject to the trouble of paying octroi and obtaining refund ?

"(b) Will the Government be pleased to enquire and state if the mandi is in a flourishing state and has at this time about 60 shops all occupied and is largely resorted to by villagers for purchase and sale of their goods, where they can obtain their supplies of grain and other necessaries cheaper than from within octroi limits of Hissar ?

"(c) Is it a fact that about 7 years ago the question of bringing the said mandi within the octroi limits of Hissar was raised in the municipality, but the committee in the interests of public decided not to do so ?

"(d) Is it a fact that the proposal of bringing the mandi within octroi limits has again been revived by the committee which is causing anxiety to the public concerned ?

"(e) If so, will the Government be pleased to consider the objections to the proposals before passing orders ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Mant replied :—

"Government is aware that there is a mandi at Hissar called Hira Mandi, and that it is at present outside the octroi limits of the Hissar municipality. It has no further information on the subject.

"Any objections raised against the revision of octroi limits by the municipal committee will be considered by Government if and when proposals for such revision are received."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Hari Chand asked :—

Land Alienation Act.

"(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the article headed 'The effect of the Land Alienation Act on the Rajputs' published in the *Tribune* in its issue of March 25th, 1915 ?

"(b) Will Government be pleased to state whether the figures given therein as representing the total losses to Rajputs during the period 1905—1908 are correct ?

"(c) Is it a fact that the loss to Rajputs during the year 1904 was 23,058 ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Diack replied :—

"(a) The attention of Government has been drawn to the article in question which is based upon an official correction of an inaccurate statement contained in a previous issue of the paper. That inaccuracy was as follows :—

[Mr. Diack ; Rai Bahadur Hari Chand ; Mr. Godley.]

' Mr. Sangam Lal quoted official figures to show that in 4 years the Rajputs of the Punjab had lost 57,308 acres to the Arains and Kamboh. And yet the Rajputs are a ' tribe ' who supply recruits to the army, while the Arains do not.' The official correction was to the effect that in the period mentioned the net area transferred by Rajputs to Arains and Kamboh was only 1,627 acres sold and 3,976 acres mortgaged.

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

and that it might in due time form a suitable counterpart to the Aitchison College. In the speech referred to by the Hon'ble Member Sir Charles Rivaz is reported to have said that he had started the idea of the school in the belief that it would supply a want really felt by the upper classes of the country, the want of a first-class school under proper *parda* management, where they could send their daughters as boarders or as day pupils. In accordance with the intentions expressed when the scheme was initiated, admission is still restricted to girls belonging to families of good standing. There is no difficulty in finding a sufficient number of girls of this class, and there is reason to believe that by giving them priority in an institution with limited accommodation the cause of female education in no way suffers."

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

Provincial
Educational
Services in the
Punjab.

"(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the fact that in Bengal and certain other Provinces the highest grades in the Provincial Educational Service are uniformly open to all members of the service, including officers teaching in the Colleges? If so, will the Government be pleased to state on what grounds the members of the Provincial Educational Service in the Punjab serving in the Government College, Lahore, have been precluded from an opportunity to rise uniformly, according to seniority, to grades above Rs. 350 ?

"(b) Is it a fact that there is only one appointment above Rs. 350 open to the Assistant Professors of the Government College, the other two appointments being of the nature of special appointments ?

"(c) Will the Government be good enough to state why the members of the Provincial Educational Service on the teaching side in the Punjab are placed in this position of disadvantage as compared with their compeers in other Provinces ?

"Is it a fact that whereas in the Provincial Educational Service in the Punjab there are three appointments above Rs. 350 open to 12 Assistant Inspectors of Schools, while there is only one appointment in the same grades open to 10 Assistant Professors and 3 Professors of Oriental languages in the Government College? If so, will the Government be pleased to throw open all appointments in the higher grades to all Assistant Inspectors of Schools and Assistant Professors uniformly in order of seniority as in Bengal ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Godley replied :—

"Before coming to the special points which are the subject of the Hon'ble Member's questions, it may be well to explain that the Indian Educational and Provincial Educational Services as at present organised were constituted by a resolution of the Government of India in 1895, on general principles applying to all Provinces. The Provincial Educational Service in the Punjab was divided into two sections, the higher section containing posts formerly ranked in what were called the Graded Service and the Superior Ungraded List, while the posts in the lower section corresponded to those formerly in the Gazetted Subordinate Service. The grades in the higher section ranged from Rs. 400 to Rs. 700 per mensem, and those in the lower section from Rs. 150 (subsequently raised to Rs. 200) to Rs. 350 per mensem. Posts have been added since in both sections, but the general organisation remains the same.

"If the Hon'ble Member had consulted any of the published lists of officers of the Department, he would have seen that the number of professorships in the higher section of the service is not one, as suggested in his ques-

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

tions, but three: the number of inspectorships is also three. All three professorships are held by officers who have been promoted from the lower section. Government has no particular information as to the methods of promotion from grade to grade which are followed in other provinces, but it may be presumed that promotion to a higher post is given elsewhere, as here, to the senior officer, provided that he is qualified to discharge the duties of the post in question. It is obviously necessary in filling professorships and divisional inspectorships of schools that seniority should not be the sole deciding factor."

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

"(a) Is the Government aware that in the Provincial budget for 1912-13 provision had actually been made for giving effect to a scheme of reorganization of the Provincial Educational Service then waiting the sanction of the Secretary of State, which was expected to afford some relief to a class of deserving officers, but that the reorganization was postponed pending the recommendation of the Public Services Commission?"

Provincial
Educational
Service in the
Punjab.

"(b) Is the Government aware that in the last Quinquennial Report on the Progress of Education in India the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp has observed that "The improvement of the terms of both the Indian and Provincial Educational Services (including the desirability of making promotions from the latter to the former) has for some time been under consideration by the Government of India and Local Governments, but (save for the introduction of some temporary, though by-no-means unsubstantial, measures of alleviation) has been held in abeyance pending the deliberations of the Royal Commission on the Public Services in India now sitting? Will the Government be pleased to state what relief, if any, has been given so far as the members of the Provincial Educational Service in this Province are concerned? Is it not a fact that the only relief known to have been given has been of the nature of a personal allowance of Rs. 150 per mensem to one individual, pending the recognition by the Royal Public Services Commission of the principle according to which members of the Provincial Educational Service should, under special circumstances, be appointed to the Indian Educational Service?"

"(c) If so, will the Government be pleased to state what action they propose to take, in order to afford the much needed relief to the bulk of the Provincial Educational Service, in which there has occurred in recent years a serious block in promotions?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Godley replied:—

"The answer to (a) is in the affirmative. As to (b), the Government of India has sanctioned one personal allowance of Rs. 150 per mensem as stated in the question. The Local Government has not been empowered to grant other allowances except under the rules governing the award of personal allowances in Government service generally. As to (d), proposals for the improvement of the terms of the service were submitted to the Government of India in former years. This question, and also that of temporary relief, cannot be decided locally."

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

"(1) Will the Government be pleased to state what classes of the British subjects residing in the villages and small towns of the Punjab have been mostly the sufferers in the recent robberies and dacoities; and what special measures have been taken for protecting their lives and properties?"

Dacoities in
the Punjab.

"(2) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a rough statement of the lives lost and roughly estimated value of property looted or destroyed in such robberies and dacoities during the last three months in the Punjab?"

[Mr. Thompson ; Bakhshi Sohan Lal ; Mr. Barron.]

The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson replied :—

"In the recent lawless movement in the Western Punjab the principal sufferers have been the Hindu traders and shopkeepers.

"For the special measures that have been taken there to ensure security of life and property, I may refer the Hon'ble Member to the recent *communiqué* on the subject and to the reply given to a similar question from the Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram.

"It does not appear that from such dacoities as have occurred elsewhere in the Province, one class has suffered more than another. People supposed to be possessed of considerable wealth in money or jewels, whether of the trading or agricultural class, were generally the objects of attack.

"(2) Fourteen lives have been lost in dacoities during the past three months, four of them in the Western Punjab. This is exclusive of 12 dacoits reported killed.

"For the reasons given in my reply to question No. 1, asked by the Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram no estimate of the value of property looted or destroyed in recent dacoities can be given at present."

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

"Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing—

- (a) the total number of licenses for fire-arms issued under the Arms Act in each district of the Punjab during the last three months ?
- (b) the number of such licenses granted to Hindu Sahukars living in villages in each of the districts ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Barron replied :—

"(a) A statement giving the bare information asked for by the Hon'ble Member would convey a very misleading impression regarding the number of licenses to carry arms in force in the various districts of the Punjab. The total number for the Province is almost 14,000. The details by districts are shown in the returns attached to the Annual Report on the destruction of wild animals and snakes. The season for the annual renewal of arms licenses is in the closing months of the year. Figures of licenses issued in the three months, January to March, would therefore only include cases on which orders had not been passed by the 31st December.

"Hon'ble Members may however be anxious to know what the local officers have done to enable the people to protect themselves in those parts of the Province in which there have been disturbances during the past few months. It has therefore been ascertained that the District Magistrates of the districts concerned have since the beginning of this year issued new and special or temporary arms licenses to the following extent :—

"Jullundur 79, Ferozepore 190, Montgomery 80, Jhang 87, Multán 97, Muzaffargarh 171 and Rawalpindi 57.

(b) Separate statistics are not maintained of arms licenses granted to Hindu Sahukars."

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

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

" Will the Government be pleased to state if it is correct that the promotion and reduction of the zaildar's grades are to fluctuate on the appreciation or depreciation of their work by the Sub-Inspectors of Police, by Tahsildars and by the Inspectors of the Co-operative Agricultural Banks ? "

Sub-Inspectors of Police.

The Hon'ble Mr. Diack replied :—

" The answer is in the negative."

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

" Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the widespread and common evil, throughout the province, of constant encroachments on the village paths and village roads by the cultivators of lands adjoining the village paths and roads ? "

Encroachments on village paths.

" If so, will the Government be pleased to state if there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for restraining such encroachments on public paths and roads ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Diack replied :—

" Government is not aware that the encroachments referred to are of common occurrence, and there is no proposal before it for restraining them. A simple remedy for any such encroachment is at the disposal of any co-sharer in section 150 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act."

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

" Will the Government be pleased to state the amount which the District Board of Kangra spends on secondary education every year and the proportion which it bears to its annual income ? "

Expenditure on secondary education by District Board of Kangra.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mant replied :—

" The amount varies annually and has risen from Rs. 6,106 in 1909-10 to Rs. 13,006 in 1913-14. These figures represent respectively 4.3 per cent. and 5.84 per cent. of the total income of the District Board in those years. The average proportion of the Board's expenditure on secondary education to its income, for the period 1909-14, was 5.41 per cent."

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 not only the trees on the *shamlat-deh* or *shamilat-tika* waste lands, but also trees on lands of individual holding, are being recorded as property of Government ? "

Trees on individual holding as property of Government in Kangra District.

The Hon'ble Mr. Diack replied :—

" Trees which are the property of Government will at the present settlement of Kangra be so recorded wherever found. Neither in Kangra nor elsewhere in the hill tracts is the proprietor of the soil necessarily the proprietor of the trees growing on it. The special circumstances of the property in trees in Kangra and the procedure adopted for recording it at the present settlement were fully explained in my answers to the Hon'ble Member's questions at the meeting of Council held on the 19th of September last.

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

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

Forest offences
in Kangra
District.

"With reference to the reply of the Hon'ble Mr. Thompson to my question in the Council of 19th September 1914, the statements in the Annual Forest Reports supplying no help, will the Government be pleased to lay before the Council yearly statements, for the last five years, showing the number of—

- (a) the criminal cases relating to Forest offences decided by the courts of Kangra District, together with the number of accused persons ;
- (b) the compromises out of court entered into by the Forest officers of the Kangra District ; together with the number of accused persons concerned ;
- (c) the cattle sent by the Forest Department in Kangra District to the various cattle pounds in the district ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson replied :—

"I would refer the Hon'ble Member to the last sentence of the reply I gave him on the 19th September 1914. I there asked him, if he wishes to pursue the matter further, to let me know in good time so that the necessary enquiries might be made. The notice I have had is not sufficient to enable me to get the information he asks for in time for to-day's meeting, but it shall be laid on the table at the next meeting."

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

Grazing in
the Kangra
District.

"With reference to the reply of the Hon'ble Mr. Diack to my question in the Council of 19th September 1914, will the Government be pleased to state if it is correct or not—

- (a) that the provisions of the Wajib-ul-arz in the three previous land settlements in Kangra District entitled the village landholders to graze in these villages their cattle, including buffaloes, sheep and goats, according to local immemorial custom without paying anything for such rights, and were not limited for their operation to the terms of the settlement ;
- (b) that the supply of manure from such cattle improves the quality of the land and leads to the consequent gradual increase in the land revenue ;
- (c) that the number of the cattle, sheep and goats kept by every individual in villages fluctuates to such a great extent every year on account of constant sales and purchases of such animals as well as by yearly breedings and cattle pests that the yearly assessments and collections of the tax on such animals would be more a cause for complicating the revenue system in Kangra District than of any real net profit to the Government from this source of income ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Diack replied :—

"(a) Government is not aware of any provisions of the Wajib-ul-arz of any estate in Kangra having the effect suggested by the Hon'ble Member. If there are any provisions which he considers to have that effect, I shall be obliged if he will bring them specifically to my notice.

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

"(b) Manure is necessary for successful cultivation in the hills, but the increase that has occurred in the number of cattle has been out of all proportion to the increased requirements of the land in the way of manure. From the fact that the enhancement of the land revenue taken at the recent resettlement of Dera and Hamirpur is only about 10 per cent. compared with a rise in prices of over 30 per cent., it will be seen that the use of manure is scarcely a factor that counts in assessment.

"(c) The mode of taxation proposed is the announcement for a short term of years for each village of a fixed assessment based on as careful an enumeration of stock as possible, and it is proposed to leave it to the villagers to distribute the sum over their animals annually. There is no such complication therefore as the Hon'ble Member supposes. He is wrong also in supposing that Government aims at a profit from the tax: its only aim is to reduce the number of sheep and goats to a number compatible with the continued existence of the forests."

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

"That having regard to the widespread dissatisfaction which has been caused by the proposed assessment of the new tax on the buffaloes, sheep and goats, will the Government be pleased to direct the Kangra Settlement Officer to reconsider his proposal of assessing any tax on these animals ?

Assessment of buffaloes, sheep and goats in Kangra.

The Hon'ble Mr. Diack replied :—

"The answer is in the negative as regards sheep and goats: the question of exempting buffaloes kept by zamindars for their *bonâ fide* domestic requirements is under consideration."

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

"(a) Will Government be pleased to state the causes which lead to the average attendance per school being smaller in the Punjab as compared with other Provinces of India? Is not this fact due to the high fees levied here ?

Diminution of average attendance in the Punjab Schools owing to high fees.

"(b) Has the Government considered whether the recent circular of the Director of Public Instruction suggesting a uniform levy of a fee of Rs. 2 per mensem from the 4th Primary to the 3rd Middle classes may have a detrimental effect on the number of pupils under instruction ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Godley replied :—

"(a) The Hon'ble Member's assumptions are not borne out by the figures given in the appendices to the last quinquennial review on education in India, which are the latest comparative statistics available. It appears from these that the average figure of attendance per school is higher in the Punjab than in most other Provinces, and that the average rate of fee is lower. In point of attendance in secondary schools the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province head the list.

"(b) No circular has been issued recently on the subject of school fees. What the Hon'ble Member is apparently referring to is that the headmasters' associations in the Province were invited a short time ago to give an opinion regarding the desirability of instituting uniform rates of fees, as has been done in some other Provinces. Most of the replies favoured the retention of the present system of grading fees by classes."

[*Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das ; Mr. Godley ; Mr. Thompson.*]

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

Discontinu-
ance of the
Aided Anglo-
Vernacular
Secondary
Schools in the
Punjab.

" Will Government be pleased to state the number of Aided Anglo-Vernacular Secondary Schools discontinued in the Punjab during the last three years, their locality as well as the reasons which led to their discontinuance ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Godley replied :—

" No Aided Anglo-Vernacular Secondary Schools have been discontinued in the Punjab during the last three years."

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

Number of
male teachers
in Girl
Schools. In-
ducement to
educated In-
dian girls to
undertake
teaching pro-
fession.

" Will Government be pleased to give the number of Girls' Schools under male teachers in the Punjab and what steps are Government taking to bring them under competent female staff, and what inducements, if any, have Government of late offered to educated Indian girls to take to the teaching profession ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Godley replied :—

" A few male teachers, chiefly of Persian, Sanskrit and writing, are employed in girls' schools managed by Government, Municipal Boards and Christian Missions, and the charge of District Board schools for girls situated in villages where no women teachers are procurable is sometimes entrusted to men of a suitable age who are residents of the locality. In privately-managed Muhammadan girls' schools the employment of men is very rare, but in Hindu and Sikh schools it is comparatively common. Information is not available as to the exact number of schools in which male teachers are at present employed. The practice, which is not forbidden by rule, is discouraged by the inspecting staff, and men are gradually being replaced by women teachers wherever this is possible. Women who are willing to take up the teaching profession can obtain Government stipends tenable in the Lahore Normal School or in training classes attached to secondary schools, and the value of such stipends has recently been increased."

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

Want of
building ac-
commodation
in Jails.

" Is Government aware that a fairly large number of prisoners are kept in tents for want of building accommodation in certain jails? If so, what steps have Government taken to remove this drawback? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson, replied :—

" Owing to circumstances which are, it is hoped, of a temporary character, the jail population in the Punjab has recently been very high. About 700 prisoners are accommodated in tents chiefly in the Montgomery and Multan Central Jails. This entails no hardship as during winter ample bedding and clothing are provided and in summer sleeping under an awning in the open is more appreciated than being locked up in a barrack. A 5th Central Jail is in contemplation; the scheme has been delayed on account of the necessity for preliminary tests as to the adequacy of the water-supply on the selected site."

[*Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das ; Sir Michael Fenton.*]

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

"Will Government be pleased to state for the information of the public the causes which have led them to withhold the proposed lease of land on the Lower Bari Doab Canal to the Imperial Federation of Cotton Spinners for a model plantation of American Cotton?"

Lease of land on the Lower Bari Doab Canal to the Imperial Federation of Cotton Spinners of American Cotton.

The Hon'ble Sir Michael Fenton replied :—

"The Hon'ble member probably refers to certain negotiations which at one time were in progress with a certain Mr. Arno Schmidt, Secretary to the International Society of Master Cotton Spinners. In the letter which closed the correspondence Mr. Schmidt was informed that Government was not prepared to continue negotiations with a body which had German or Austrian subjects on its committee."

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

"Will Government be pleased to state the area and extent of the alkali-affected tracts in the Punjab which are at present unfit for cultivation and how far has the reclamation experiment at Narwala been attended with success?"

Alkali-affected tracts in the Punjab and reclamation experiment.

The Hon'ble Sir Michael Fenton replied :—

"There are no statistics available showing the area and extent of the alkali-affected tracts in the Punjab which are at present unfit for cultivation.

"The Narwala experiment is still in progress. It would take up too much of the Council's time to describe the operations which are being carried out and the results so far attained but they are very promising. I have forwarded to the Hon'ble Member a lengthy report by the Principal of the Lyallpur College, together with a series of photographs illustrating the experiment."

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

"Will Government be pleased to say what steps they have taken to remove the financial drawbacks under which the Agricultural Department appears to be working according to Mr. Hamilton's last report, and what steps have Government taken to popularise the growing of the variety of wheat with a much stronger straw, the great desideratum pointed out by the late Director in paragraph 6 of his last report?"

Financial position of the Agricultural Department.

The Hon'ble Sir Michael Fenton replied :—

"If the Hon'ble Member will turn to paragraph 1 of the Financial Commissioner's review and paragraph 9 of the Lieutenant-Governor's review of Mr. Hamilton's last report, he will see that those authorities do not take the view that the Agricultural Department is working under financial drawbacks.

"At the request of the Punjab Director of Agriculture the Imperial Economic Botanist is at Pusa working at the problem of breeding a wheat which among other qualities will possess that of a strong straw. The officer in question, Mr. Howard, hopes to send some seed for trial in the Punjab next winter."

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

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

Jagir forests
in Kangra

"Will Government be pleased to say whether it will be in the public interest to print Mr. Sheepshanks' report on jagir forests, referred to in paragraph 7, page 3, of the Forest Department Report for 1914? If so, when may it be expected to be out together with Government's orders thereon?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Diack replied :—

"The report referred to is not of public interest. It merely brings up to date the report on these forests which was prepared by Mr. Alexander Anderson about 30 years ago with a view to their being notified under the Act. They were not notified at the same time as the other forests of the district because certain questions relating to the jagirs were still undecided. Those questions having been decided the time has come to notify the forests, but in view of the long period that had elapsed, Mr. Sheepshanks was deputed to examine Mr. Anderson's draft notifications and rules on the spot and ascertain whether any changes were required. Government does not consider it necessary to publish the report or any orders on it other than the notifications and rules under the Act. These will appear in the Gazette at an early date."

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

Sale of land
by military
grantees in
canal colo-
nies.

"Is Government aware that military grantees in some of the Punjab canal colonies have been selling off their lands? Will Government be pleased to say what economic and other reasons underlie the military grantees' indifference to agriculture and what have Government done to induce these grantees to keep on?"

The Hon'ble Sir Michael Fenton replied :—

"The Hon'ble member's question is probably founded on a passage in the last colonies report in which the Deputy Commissioner of Lyallpur states that many grantees chiefly military pensioners on selling their land sever their connection with the colony and go back to their home district. In the same passage the Deputy Commissioner describes these vendors as "home-sick" grantees. It is, in the opinion of Government, to such nostalgia and to the temptation offered by the prevailing high prices of land rather than to any indifference to agriculture that these sales are due. Government has not taken and does not propose to take any steps to induce such grantees to remain in the Lyallpur District."

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

Unspent
grants and
allotments for
education and
sanitation.

"Will Government be pleased to state what portion, if any, of the budget allotments and Imperial grants for education and sanitation were left unspent during each of the last five years, and, if so, for what reasons?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Mant replied :—

"A statement (a) containing the information required by the Hon'ble Member with regard to lapses in budget allotments during the years 1909-10 to 1913-14 is laid on the table. Figures for 1914-15 are not yet available. Imperial grants for education and sanitation made prior to the year 1910-11 were merged in Provincial revenues on the revision of the Provincial contract, and no figures of the unspent balances of such grants are available. A statement (b) is laid on the table showing the unspent balances of Imperial grants for education and sanitation from 1911 to 1914. Large non-recurring grants for both purposes were made by the Government of India in 1912-13. These were not intended for immediate disbursement, and the Local Government naturally took time to consider the best distribution."

(a) See Appendix B.
(b) See Appendix C.

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

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

"(a) Will Government be pleased to state the names of those towns in the Province where mandis lie outside the municipal limits and are therefore free from octroi duties.

Mandis outside municipal limits free from octroi duties.

(b) Is it under contemplation of any municipal board to bring such mandis within municipal limits in order to realize octroi from them ?

(c) If it be so, will the Government be pleased to suggest its stoppage because by putting octroi on such mandis trade will be much hampered and the mandis will be ruined ?

(d) Is the Government aware that in the United Provinces trade is sought to be encouraged by having such mandis placed outside municipal limits where no octroi is levied ?

(e) Will Government consider the advisability of suggesting to such municipal towns where trade is suffering owing to the levy of octroi to open bonded-warehouses ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Mant replied :—

" Government has no list of the towns where mandis lie outside municipal limits, nor is it able to say what municipal committees, if any, contemplate extending their boundaries so as to include such mandis, but no such extensions can take place without the sanction of Government. The Government is not aware what policy is adopted in the United Provinces in respect of such mandis. The Punjab Government has done what it can to minimise the evil effects of octroi on through trade by inserting a rule in the Municipal Account Code to the effect that refunds of octroi shall be granted on the export of any goods on which, if they were being imported, octroi would be leviable, and that no proof of the previous payment of octroi shall be required. The Lieutenant-Governor doubts whether, in view of this rule, there is general need for the establishment of bonded warehouses, but the Code provides for the maintenance of such warehouses by the committee of any municipality where they are required by local circumstances. Municipal committees are well aware of these provisions in the Municipal Account Code, and it is not considered necessary to bring the matter specially to their notice."

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

"(a) Will the Government be pleased to state what portions of the Gujranwala and other surrounding districts would be included in the new proposed district of Sheikhpura ?

"(b) From what date will the new district come into existence ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Barron replied :—

"(a) The proposals before Government contemplate (1) that the present Gujranwala District shall be reconstituted in much the same form as it previously existed with the three tahsils of Gujranwala, Wazirabad and Hafizabad giving up Khangah Dogran and receiving in exchange some villages from Sialkot and (2) that the new district, the head-quarters of which will be at Sheikhpura, shall comprise the present Khangah Dogran and Sharakpur Tahsils of the Gujranwala District; the Miani Thana and a few neighbouring villages in the Raya Tahsil of the Sialkot District which come within the scope of the Upper Chenab Canal; the Sayedwala Thana and some villages from the

[Mr. Barron ; Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das ; Sir Michael Fenton ;
Mr. Mant.]

Bucheke and Lundianwala Thanas on the Nabra Extension of the Canal ; and the trans-Ravi villages of the Lahore District excluding Shahdara and a small area around it which practically form a suburb of Lahore.

"(b) If the scheme meets with the approval of the Government of India and the Secretary of State it is hoped to obtain sanction to the creation of the new district in time to permit of its being formed from the 1st April 1916."

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

Reservation of
land in Upper
Chenab for
grazing cattle.

"Will the Government state whether any land has been reserved in the Upper Chenab for the purpose of grazing cattle? If not, will they consider the desirability of reserving sufficient land for the purpose especially in view of the fact that on it depends the supply of ghee and milk, the only nourishing ingredients in the people's food?"

The Hon'ble Sir Michael Fenton replied :—

"It is presumed that the inquiry is intended to elicit information as to whether *chiragah* reservations are being made in the Upper Chenab Canal Colony as in the Lower Chenab and Lower Jhelum Colonies. No *chiragah* is being provided in the areas situated in the zone of kharif irrigation as in this tract it is anticipated that there will always be a large percentage of the area not under crops. In the perennially irrigated area provision for *chiragah* has been made, following the precedent of the older colonies. That is to say there will be *chiragah* in estates where the grants are small, but not in the village of auction purchasers or of grantees whose holdings correspond in size to the holdings of the capitalists and yeoman grantees of the older colonies. It is necessary to bear in mind that only a very small proportion of the land commanded by the Upper Chenab Canal is owned by Government, and in most of the area so owned Government is parting with its proprietary rights at once to auction purchasers and purchasers at privileged rates."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran asked :—

Co-operative
credit societies
and cottage
industries.

"Will the Government state whether it has considered the practicability of encouraging a system of co-operative credit societies for the purpose of encouraging and starting cottage industries?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Mant replied :—

"Government has considered the practicability of encouraging the formation of co-operative credit societies by persons engaged in certain existing cottage industries : there are at present registered in the Punjab twelve societies of weavers, two of shoe-makers and two of carpenters and there are a few isolated societies composed of the members of other trades. The Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies is always ready to assist the members of any industrial group, who may express their desire to form a co-operative society, and an inspector of industrial societies was appointed last year with the particular object of promoting the organisation of societies among hand loom weavers.

"The Lieutenant-Governor doubts if it would be practicable to utilise the Co-operative Credit movement for starting new cottage industries."

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

Restoration
of municipal
elections at
Hissar and
Bhiwani.

"Will the Government state when the privilege of electing members to the municipalities will be restored in Hissar and Bhiwani?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Mant replied :—

"The elective system has already been re-introduced in the municipality of Hissar. It is not considered desirable to restore the system in Bhiwani at present, but the question will be reconsidered in 1916."

[*Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das ; Mr. Thompson ; Colonel R. S. Maclagan.*]

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

" In view of the fact that in many districts the area and population served by each dispensary are so large that they can not extend sufficiently their usefulness to all classes of people, does the Government contemplate giving for this purpose grant-in-aid to deserving district boards ? "

Grant-in-aid to district boards for dispensaries

The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson replied :—

" I am not sure that I understand the Hon'ble Member's question, but if I am right in assuming that his object is to enquire whether Government has in contemplation any general scheme for increasing the number of dispensaries by means of grants to district boards, the answer is in the negative. Government has, however, shown its willingness to come to the aid of indigent district boards where there are good grounds for increasing the number of dispensaries by making a grant of Rs. 29,000 to the District Board of Kangra for this purpose."

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

" Since it is desirable that every dispensary should have properly qualified midwives, will the Government state whether it is under contemplation to inform local bodies that if their finances are meagre they will be given by the Government some grant-in-aid for this purpose ? "

Grant-in-aid to certain dispensaries for midwives.

The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson replied :—

" It is not the intention of Government to invite applications from local bodies for grants-in-aid for the purpose of paying midwives. As explained in paragraph 7 of the last review of the accounts and administration of district boards, Government wishes to abolish as far as possible the system of earmarked annual grants, as it tends to deprive local bodies of initiative in the expenditure of their revenues and is thus an obstacle to the progress of local self-government. It is believed that at present the difficulty arises not so much from lack of funds as from lack of trained midwives and Government will look with favour on and if necessary give financial support to any practical scheme put forward by local bodies to overcome this difficulty."

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

" Will the Government be pleased to state whether Government Public Works Department officers are authorised to give professional advice on reasonable payment to small municipalities, district boards and notified areas with regard to sanitary projects ? "

Professional advice on payment by Public Works Department officials to certain local bodies.

The Hon'ble Colonel R. S. Maclagan replied :—

" Under the rules in force officers of the Public Works Department are authorised to give gratuitous professional advice to municipalities, district boards and notified areas, but for supervising the construction of Sanitary Works fees are levied as laid down in Punjab Government, Civil Department, Gazette Notification No. 1750-1761, dated 5th October 1903.

" They are as follows :—

- (i) For supervising the construction of minor works whether the supervision is at the request of Sanitary Board or of the District Board or Municipal Committee—

	Rs.
" If the estimated cost does not exceed Rs. 1,000 ...	20
If the estimated cost exceeds Rs. 1,000, but does not exceed Rs. 1,000 ...	30

[Colonel R. S. MacLagan ; Mr. Barron ; The President ;
Lala Kashi Ram.]

	Rs.
If the estimated cost exceeds Rs. 1,500, but does not exceed Rs. 2,000	40
If the estimated cost exceeds Rs. 2,000, but does not exceed Rs. 2,500	50
(ii) For supervising the construction of works exceeding Rs. 2,500—	
If the cost of the project does not exceed Rs. 50,000, 3 per cent. on the actual cost, including all charges.	
If the cost of the project exceeds Rs. 50,000, 3 per cent. on the first Rs. 50,000 and 2 per cent. on the remainder."	

PUBLICATION OF QUESTIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN DISALLOWED.

The Hon'ble Mr. Barron :—"Your Honour, -The questions on the Agenda paper having been put and answered, I rise, Sir, to ask for a ruling on a point of order connected with the business of this Council.

"I desire to invite Your Honour's attention and the attention of the Council to the fact that a series of 16 questions on a particular subject, which under the rules governing the putting of questions in this Council had all been disallowed by the President, appeared a few days ago in the public press, in a newspaper called *The Observer* in its issue of the 17th instant, as questions which were to be put at this meeting.

"The publication of these disallowed questions appears to me, and I think other Hon'ble Members will agree with me, to be a serious breach of propriety and also extremely disrespectful towards you, Sir, as President of this Council.

"In inviting attention to this infringement of the healthy traditions of this Council and asking for a ruling on the point of order, I venture to suggest, Sir, that, if you consider proper, the Council is entitled to an explanation from the Hon'ble Mr. Kashi Ram, the Member responsible for the incident."

His Honour the President :—"Has the Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram anything to say on the subject."

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram :—"Your Honour,—I confess I am new to the Council procedure, and I did not know to what extent precautions were necessary for preventing the publication of the questions. Your Honour is aware that we elected Members sometimes are approached by persons interested in order to ventilate their grievances, and as elected Members and as representing the non-official element in society we consider ourselves bound to put those questions, and when those questions have been put and disallowed, and if we are approached for information, I think it becomes our duty to tell them if the questions have been refused, and if we do not tell them the questions have been refused, in that case all sorts of constructions are likely to be put upon our conduct. They might say we have put them, or we have not put them, and in order to protect ourselves, it becomes necessary to give them the information which is at our disposal. In giving the information in this instance I did not consider that I was contravening any rule or procedure, or that I was in any way disrespectful to the President. I have not compared the exact hour when the information reached me disallowing the questions and when they appeared in the paper. To the paper they were really not sent by me at all. It is not necessary for me to disclose the person who may have sent them, and I think probably Your Honour will consider that I

[*The President ; Mr. Barron.*]

should be excused from disclosing the name ; but if Your Honour considers that this is in any way a violation of the procedure of this Council, I am ready to express my sorrow and ask for Your Honour's indulgence in this matter. If this Hon'ble Council considers that this is a breach of etiquette, or of the procedure, I shall certainly not do so in future. All that I want is that Your Honour may give me a ruling and I shall abide by it if the ruling is made in Council. That is all the explanation I have to give."

His Honour the President :—" Gentlemen,—I think the Hon'ble Member, who has broached this subject in Council, has exercised a very wise discretion in doing so. In fact this matter has also been brought to the notice of the Secretary to the Council by a non-official Member, and as his view appears to meet the situation, I think I might quote it. This non-official Member, in bringing the matter to the notice of the Secretary to the Council, suggests that "a stop should be put in the future to this highly undesirable procedure on the part of any Member of the Council." He adds:—"In my opinion no Member should be allowed to publish his questions until he receives an official intimation that the questions stand in his name on the official Agenda."

"That indicates, gentlemen, I think, the proper procedure in this matter. The present case indicates the undesirable results which may follow if Hon'ble Members send to the press or their clients send to the press questions which have been disallowed. The decision of the President of the Council as to whether a particular question, or series of questions, should be allowed or disallowed is conclusive. If his decision is not questioned in this Council, then it is obviously objectionable that it should be questioned and criticised in the press, as has been done in this instance. The press has, of course, full liberty to criticise and discuss all matters in the Agenda and all matters entered in our proceedings. The questions which are disallowed *ipso facto* do not appear in our Agenda nor in our proceedings.

"Now that the position has been defined and the Hon'ble Member has expressed his regret for the error into which he was unintentionally led, I feel that in future the Council can rely on the good taste and the good judgment of Hon'ble Members in this matter. I do not think it is necessary to proceed further with the matter."

*RULES FOR THE CONDUCT OF LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Barron :—"Your Honour,—I now rise to move that certain amendments in the Rules for the Conduct of the Legislative Business of this Council be considered and passed. The amended rules have been circulated to Hon'ble Members.

"I may explain that nearly two years ago the Government of India, at the instance of the Secretary of State, drew the attention of all Local Governments to the fact that, while in the case of Bills initiated by Government the instructions regarding the introduction and discussion of legislative measures provided that sufficient time was to be given for their preliminary consideration and scrutiny by the Government of India, and where necessary by the Secretary of State, no definite provisions to this effect existed as regards Bills promoted by non-official Members. The inconvenience caused by the absence of definite rules on the subject is believed to affect not only Government but also non-official Members of Council.

* See Appendix D.

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

"That was two years ago, and quite recently the Government of India decided to leave such amendment of their rules as appeared necessary to the Provincial Councils. The Hon'ble Mr. Gracey, as Secretary to the Council, has therefore prepared a draft of new rules dealing with the introduction of Bills and has, as will be seen from the margin of the draft, taken the opportunity to incorporate certain provisions and rules in force in other Provinces which appear to us to be useful.

"The main provision in the new rules is in Part II, rule 3, which provides that a non-official Member shall give at least two months' notice of his intention to introduce a Bill. That period of two months is the period which has to elapse between the submission of an official Bill and any further proceedings in connection with it, in order that the Secretary of State may have time to peruse the Bill, and if necessary make any observations that he considers desirable.

"These new rules are not, I believe, controversial, and I hope Hon'ble Members will find themselves able to pass them to-day. But as this account of the history of their inception has shown, there is no urgency in the matter, and if Hon'ble Members wish to criticise the rules, or wish for more time to be given for consideration, the matter will be adjourned to the next meeting."

The Hon'ble Mr. Muhammad Shafi :—"Your Honour, - While welcoming the formation of these rules for the introduction, discussion and passage of Bills, I desire to invite attention to the provisions embodied in rules 4 and 6. It will be noticed that, according to rule 4, in speaking to the motion for leave to introduce a Bill, the Member introducing or in charge of the Bill may state concisely the scope of the Bill and the reasons in support of it, but unless the motion is opposed, such information may be deferred until the Member introducing or in charge of the Bill makes a subsequent motion under rule 9. Then, according to rule 5, a formal introduction of the Bill follows, and according to rule 6, when the Bill has been introduced, the Secretary shall cause the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, to be printed, if not already in print, and shall send a copy to each Member of Council. Now a perusal of these rules will have made it clear to Hon'ble Members that the Members of this Council will, on the day when permission is asked for to introduce the Bill, be absolutely in the dark as to the principles underlying the Bill or its provisions. And any one who, for reasons which may convince him of the undesirability of a Bill being introduced at all, the Bill not having been sent beforehand to the members, will not be in a position to discuss the matter adequately and put his views before the Council in the manner which he would do if a copy of the Bill were supplied to Hon'ble Members before the Bill was actually introduced. I believe the Hon'ble Members must be aware of the fact that even in the Imperial Legislative Council complaint has often been made by Hon'ble Members that this is a step which the Government ought to take in connection with a motion for permission to introduce a Bill.

"I desire to invite Your Honour's attention and the attention of the Council to this fact, that it would be to my mind desirable if rule 6 is transposed to an earlier portion of these rules and made into rule 4, beginning with the words—'Before a Bill is introduced, the Secretary shall cause a copy,' and so on. I think that, if the Punjab Legislative Council were the first to take this desirable step, we would be setting a very good example to the other Legislative Councils of India, just as we have previously done in other matters too, and I think this change ought to be made."

[*Mr. Barron ; The President ; Mr. Thompson.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Barron :—“The Hon'ble Member's object seems to be met by rule 7 which says,—‘When a Bill has been introduced, it shall be published.’ The formal introduction is not necessarily at the time at which any discussion of a Bill need take place, but a Bill has to be formally introduced at one time in its career, and it is then published. Does that meet the Hon'ble Member's objection ?”

His Honour the President :—“There seems to be some ambiguity on the subject. Perhaps the Hon'ble Member will send in his suggestion on the subject in writing before the next meeting. And perhaps other Non-Official Hon'ble Members may like to send in suggestions too. The subject of the amendment of the rules will stand over for the next meeting to enable Hon'ble Members to send in suggestions.”

PUNJAB MILITARY TRANSPORT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson :—“I rise to move for leave to introduce the Punjab Military Transport Bill.

“The Punjab Military Transport Animals Act of 1903 which this Bill is designed to supersede marked an epoch in the history of Indian transport. Broadly speaking, that history falls into four well-defined stages, each of which followed a period of warfare and disturbance which had tested the existing arrangements and brought to light the points in which they were wanting. In the first of these reliance was placed entirely on contractors for the provisioning and moving of troops. There was no department for the organization and control of transport. Contractors, some of them, made enormous fortunes. One of them founded a family which afterwards gave a Governor-General to India. Another who specialised in naval contracts on the Bombay side is said to have retired after five years' work with a fortune of half a million, leaving a Manager to carry on the business at a salary of £. 10,000 a year.

“The next stage was reached with the creation of the Commissariat Department. This was in the year 1809. When for a brief period there was peace in India after the close of the Mahratta War, which had established the British at Delhi, and in the year which was marked by the famous treaty with Maharaja Ranjit Singh of Lahore.

“Though the Commissariat Department was established, reliance was still placed on contractors, though the Civil authorities were also brought in as purveyors of transport and supplies. But though the agency in this way was to some extent changed, and though a staff, weak and ineffectual as it was, was introduced for the control of transport, when collected, the Army still depended on the efforts of the moment to meet every call for carriage.

“The experience of the Mutiny led to the next step forward, the establishment of standing transport in the year 1861, which enabled the Military authorities to deal with local disturbances on the frontier and the like, without putting in motion the machinery of impressment. But there was still no means for rapidly and systematically expanding the standing transport to meet the exigencies of a campaign. This undefined margin of expansion must always exist. It is out of the question for Government to maintain transport always at war strength and to keep generation after generation of bullocks and mules eating their heads off at the public expense in anticipation of a war which may never come. It is for the Military authorities to fix the limit up to which standing transport should be maintained. It depends on a variety of circumstances with many of which the Civil authorities have no concern. The concern of the civil population and the Civil authorities is with what I have termed the margin of expansion, that is to say, with the collection and distribution of the special war demands. It requires no imagination to picture

[*Mr. Thompson.*]

what was bound to happen on the outbreak of war, when no one had any accurate idea of the comparative resources of the different districts in the matter of transport and when the collection of transport was left to an improvised staff of untrained and unscrupulous underlings. The Afghan War and the Chitral War in 1895 brought out in strong relief the crying need that there was for a distribution of the requirements based on actual statistics, but it took the confusion and the hardships of the campaign of 1897-95 to drive the lesson home.

"The Act of 1903 was the fruit of the experiences of that campaign. That Act recognised the need that there was of gauging accurately the resources of each district and so securing an equitable distribution of the demand, it permitted the creation of an organised agency for collection, and it crystallized in the form of an enactment the immemorial custom of impressment. It is these achievements which are my justification for describing the Act of 1903 as an epoch in the history of Indian transport. But the importance of the Act lay rather in the principles which it embodied than in the machinery which it created. The principles hold good for all times, and they are recognised in the Bill which I ask leave to introduce to-day. The machinery created was merely tentative, and it is only natural that after 12 years' experience of its working we should be in a position to suggest some improvements. Some portions of it, though they look well enough on paper, have been found useless in practice. Other portions have outlived such utility as they had; while others again were modelled on what we believe to be a mistaken analogy, and they will be all the better for being recast.

"I do not propose to explain in detail all the differences between the Act of 1903 and the Bill which is before you. I could not do so without exceeding the time which the rules of this Council place at my disposal, and even if I did attempt to do so, I should leave the Hon'ble Members, I am afraid, with an indistinct and blurred impression of the points of importance which I wish to bring out.

"The Act of 1903 provides for the appointment of Transport Registration Officers and prescribes the preparation of registers of animals and carts. When the registers have been prepared, section 11 brings us to the moment of mobilisation. The procedure of acquisition is based on the analogy of the Land Acquisition Act. Government issues a notification that animals are needed for a public purpose. The Transport Registration Officer decides what animals are to be acquired and issues notices to the owners of the animals. They are then placed before a committee which is bewildered by certain vague instructions given in section 16 of the Act in regard to the matters that are to be taken into account at the time of assessing compensation.

"As regards the amount of the award made by the committee, the present Act very rightly allows no appeal. But the duties of the committee are by no means confined to valuations. It is to go into questions of title and apportionment, and it is not until its award is complete in every respect that Government officers are allowed, except in urgent circumstances, to take possession of the transport which has been impressed. The decision in regard to matters of title is subject to appeal to the Collector, who is further required to refer the claimants to a civil court if they so desire it, and the decision of such a civil court is final. The Act concludes with a number of provisions regarding impressment for hire, penalties, service of notices, jurisdictions and the power to make rules.

[*Mr. Thompson.*]

" Since the Act was passed it has twice been subjected to detailed examination, once by a committee presided over by Mr. Hallifax in 1906, of which I had the honour of being a member, and again by a committee presided over by Colonel Davies in 1910. The reports were circulated for opinion, and there is a considerable mass of material available for a study of the working of the Act. The report of the first committee was pigeon-holed, because it was believed that Lord Kitchener was on the point of propounding a scheme of his own. The recommendations of the second committee were subjected to prolonged consideration, and just a year ago a small committee was appointed to draft a new Bill. The result of their deliberations is now before you.

" The main points of difference between the Act and Bill are four in number. We propose to abolish registration, to expedite acquisition, to make provision for the safe custody of loads which are being carried by animals at the time of their impressment, and to allow camels to be hired for service beyond the limits of India.

" We abolish registration. The committee of 1910 were very strong on this point. They mentioned that the procedure of registration was not in existence in some of the other Provinces. They pointed out that, though the work that has been done is not without its value, we were now in possession of sufficiently accurate statistics, not only as to the numbers, but also as to the quality of transport available; that is to say, the proportion in any given district which is up to the military standard, to enable us to dispense with the tedious procedure of registration. They pointed out too that the individual entries in regard to animals were soon out of date, and that the information which the registers gave would not be of so much assistance to the committee of valuation as had been hoped. Though we propose to abolish registration, we intend to retain enumeration and inspection. It is by these methods that we propose to keep our knowledge up to date, of the resources of the different districts and the way in which the demand should be distributed.

" The second point I have mentioned is that we alter the acquisition procedure. We regard the analogy of the Land Acquisition Act as misleading. Where land is being acquired, the owners probably are few, the property that is being acquired is often of large value, the valuation of it is a complicated study, and, as a general rule, speed is not a matter of first importance. Here we are concerned with a vast number of petty transactions and simple valuations which must be got through in a hurry. Consequently we propose to expedite the procedure. The way in which we propose to do it I will now describe. The Act requires preliminary notification, while we content ourselves with an order. The Act requires the committee to give a finding as to title and apportionment, while we practically confine its duties to valuation. The Act complicates the assessment of compensation: we only ask for assessment of the market-value, plus 15 per cent. Finally, the Act provides for reference by the Collector to a civil court, if there is a dispute between rival claimants; while we propose to let them fight it out in a civil court on a suit of their own instituting.

" The third point that I have mentioned was the provision for the disposal of loads. There is nothing to correspond to this in the present Act. We propose to establish depôts, to require the officer in charge to give notice to the consignor and the consignee, and to provide that delivery shall be taken within three months, failing which the goods shall be sold for the benefit of the owners.

[*Mr. Thompson ; Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das.*]

"The fourth point of difference between the Act and Bill is that as an exception to the general rule camels should be allowed to go beyond the frontier on hire. This was approved by the committee of 1906, and it was strongly urged by the committee of 1910. The main reason is that there is great difficulty in getting trained sarwans. If the animals are purchased, their attendants leave them, but if the animals are hired, their attendants generally go with them and the difficulty is removed. It is believed too that with improved organization the troubles, which have been experienced in the past in regard to hired transport, will not recur in the future.

"The last point that I need mention is one which was overlooked in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. It is the exclusion of legal practitioners. As I have explained, we propose to reduce the duties of the committee to those of a committee of valuation, and it does not seem clear that there will be any advantage in allowing legal practitioners to appear before a committee of expert valuers. The proceedings before the Collector in regard to the apportionment of compensation are naturally proceedings of a more or less summary nature, and anyone who is dissatisfied with the decision of the Collector is at liberty to go to a civil court.

"That concludes what I have to say on the points of difference between the Act and the Bill.

"If I am permitted to introduce the Bill, I shall move that it be circulated for opinion and referred to a Select Committee. I believe the abolition of individual registration will be welcomed by all concerned, and not the least by the zamindar, as a release from a troublesome routine which has now become superfluous and which has in practice been discontinued. The omission to provide for the safe custody of loads I have always regarded as a blot on the present Act. The simplification of the procedure of acquisition of animals will tend to secure despatch where despatch is of importance, while the removal of the questions of title and apportionment one step further from the hurry and turmoil inseparable from times of impressment is no drawback from the point of view of those whose property is to be acquired. I would ask the Council therefore to look on the Bill, not as a modification in any way of those principles which after nearly a century of development were placed on the Statute Book in 1903, but simply as one for the improvement of the machinery which has been devised to enable the community to acquire transport from its members in times of emergency with a maximum of promptness and efficiency and with the minimum of inconvenience to the owners."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson then introduced the Bill, and moved that the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon, and that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Michael Fenton, the Hon'ble Sardar Gajjan Singh, the Hon'ble Malik Muhammad Amin Khan, the Hon'ble Mr. Gracey, the Hon'ble Bakhshi Sohan Lal and the Mover.

The motions were put and agreed to.

RESOLUTION *RE* SANITATION OF NEW COLONIES.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das :—"Your Honour,—By the sanction which Your Honour's Government gave last year for the colonisation of areas commanded by the Upper Chenab Canal and the Lower Bari Deab

[*Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das.*]

a new stage in colony history may be said to have commenced. It is our earnest wish that this new stage may be marked with unprecedented success by making the colony areas the best models of their type in point of health, sanitation and general physical advancement. It is indeed an irony of fate that one of the largest wheat granaries in the world and no mean producer of cotton should be so badly off in all that makes life worth living. I am afraid the Punjab colony villages show hardly any improvement over the average Punjab village of the fourteenth century and even earlier. In point of epidemic outbreaks they are perhaps much worse off. It is undoubtedly the villagers who are mostly to blame in this, but their ignorance and prejudice, it can hardly be denied, can only be overcome by reform and encouragement at the hands of Government officers. The villager must be taught to lead a better life, live in well-ventilated houses, drink pure water and pay proper attention to the drainage of not only his own house but that of his entire village as well. Your Honour, the case of new colonies is distinctly on a different footing from that of other rural areas, where Government may hesitate to enforce sanitation from fear of injuring local custom, prejudice and time-honoured usage. In old *abadis* it may perhaps be urged on behalf of Government that they are not concerned whether villagers drink water from cattle ponds, or insist on living in thickly congested areas with hardly any drainage worth the name as they have been doing centuries for last. The case in the colonies is quite different: here Government may, if it choose, make people live a sanitary life which we all wish, but cannot force them to, under their present environments. I can say without contradiction that villagers do not deliberately wish to lead an insanitary and unhealthy life. It is through their poverty, lack of education and want of better opportunity that they are compelled to dwell in insanitary houses, drink putrid water and leave the question of drainage out of sight. To me, Sir, the position strikes as one open to the most serious objection that the people who are the means of making barren and arid lands into green oasis should not be given even the elementary works of public hygiene. We are grateful to Government for what they do towards the selection of house and shop sites and water-supply, but the fact will be admitted on all hands that there is much room still left for improvement; in fact, it would be safer to say that even the fringe of the problem has not been touched. What is at present spent by Government in this direction is quite inadequate as compared to the handsome return the Government are getting. It is mainly from the sale-proceeds of waste lands that we are to-day in the happy position of making over a crore of rupees to the Government of India which on the other hand, I am sorry to learn from the last report on the canal colonies, is trying to restrict the Local Government's already meagre expenditure for improvements in this direction. I beg to enter a respectful protest against this attitude, for I am firmly convinced that whatever Government may spend on rural improvements, particularly in these areas, it would be amply repaid in return.

"Your Honour, the establishment of colonies in this country was under by-gone Governments associated with a free and liberal provision of all public works, such as tanks or wells, serais and roads, by the State. That policy it would be impossible to pursue now, but what our benign Government may kindly do is to provide all such works on a handsome and equitable scale at the expense of the purchasers. Government is selling waste lands now on average at a far higher price than it used to some years back. But the provision of sanitary improvements has not kept pace with the rise in waste land prices, rather there is a tendency observable now which points to the fact that even the little that has been done so far may not be vouchsafed in future. Competent observers have not lost sight of the fact that villages in the colonies are in a *hopeless*

[*Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das.*]

condition. Professor Sidney Webb, the well-known economic writer, while touring in this country a couple of years ago, drew pointed attention to this defect. Our canal system is rightly held to be one of the best in the world and a matter of just pride to our Government and people, but can the same remark be honestly applied to the towns and villages of our colonies. That the noble-hearted Englishman whose capacity for laying out beautiful and healthy colonies is admitted on all hands and the fruit of whose great labours in this direction only a glance at the world's map will show should be deviating from his noble heritage in the least is a sad spectacle. The makers of Australia, British Sudan and Egypt, the climate of which all is not dissimilar to that of the Punjab, should be very jealous of their high traditions in this line. Let them never lose sight of the fact that their colonising work in India should in no way suffer in comparison with the monuments of their colonising skill and cultura elsewhere. The Punjab Government is in the happy position of being the sole proprietor of one-eighth of the total culturable area in this Province, and on this Government devolves the duty of taking advantage this vast asset in satisfactory and sympathetic manner. What one at present witnesses in some of the reclaimed areas is this that the roads which are mostly *katcha* are unservicable even to country carts. They become impassable even after slight showers and sometime remain for days together under water. The villagers generally get only the canal water to drink. The village drain, if any, finding no outlet sinks into the local pond. Epidemics and diseases are consequently rife. Medical relief having to be got from far off, besides the number of dispensaries being few and far between, is seldom obtainable. The colonising of arid tracts in the Punjab first began early in the (19) nineteenth century in the Hissar District when what were called the *sukhlambari* grants were made to disbanded soldiers. Following in the same spirit, but many years after, we arrive at the stage when grants are made both to retired military and civil officers; thirdly, we come to sales of land but with restricted rights of alienation; and, fourthly, to the stage when all restrictions with regard to alienations and sales are re-mined. But the policy of sanitary development does not keep pace all through. The case of gift is quite different from the case of purchase; the grantee may shift for himself but not so the purchaser, and I am afraid if sanitary conditions continue as they do at present, the day is not distant when Government may not be able, in spite of the fact that there are great restrictions on the purchase of land by a section of the moneyed class and their consequent desire to purchase the same at any price, to dispose of their lands at as high prices as has been the case for sometime past. It is, therefore, in the interest of Government also to better the sanitary condition of colony villages, lay out large grazing lands for villagers' cattle, build model dwelling houses and capitalise a part of the sale-proceeds for maintenance of the same. At present some of the most congested areas are situate in our colonies. Most of the colony districts have made an appreciable development as the following figures taken from Government publications will show :—

"In Multan District metalled road milenge has increased from 59 miles in 1873-74 to 68 miles only in 1910-11, an increase of 9 miles in two decades; unmetalled roads have gone down from 1,430 miles to 1,204 miles, railway milenge on the other hand, has increased from 81 miles to 301 miles; the number of pucca wells has increased from 20,663 in 1901-02 to 24,944 in 1911-12; but the katcha wells have gone down from 3,812 to 3,017 in the same period.

"In Lyallyur the railway milenge has increased from 91 to 185 between 1908 and 1911; while metalled roads have gone up only 6 miles from 68 to 74;

[*Rai Bahadur Ram Sran Das.*]

the unmetalled from 995 to 1,021 miles. There are only 121 pucca and 101 katcha wells throughout the district.

"The figures for Montgomery being not available, I now take up the case of the Jhang District whose irrigated acreage has gone up from 174,473 in 1868-69 to 1,281,325 in 1900-10; while in the same period the metalled road mileage has increased from 648 to 718. I don't lose sight of the fact that there was a redistribution of areas in 1901 when the district of Lyallpur was created, but even this fact wouldn't help, for in 1880-81 the number of pucca wells in use in Jhang was 12,601, while in 1911-12 it came down to 11,597. Adding to this last figure the number of pucca wells in Lyallpur now, we arrive at the figure 11,718 which is still short of 883 wells. So, Your Honour, instead of their progress there has been a decline in spite of the fact that all these district administrations have received lakhs of rupees through sale of waste lands, I am afraid the same will be the case in districts where waste lands will be sold in the near future unless some such safeguard as that suggested in my resolution is adopted.

"Now a word as to the reason why I specialise this relief for the new colonies. It is simply because here Government can easily bring about reforms, while an attempt to reform the whole Province would be a most stupendous and impracticable task requiring years of labour and crores of money, difficult of accomplishment by a one stroke.

"What improvements are required in established colonies and in place where waste lands are to be sold I shall narrate in a sentence. If what is suggested in the resolution is adopted all the essentials for healthy physical life could be secured to the colonists. A part of the sum will have to be capitalised for maintenance and the balance expended on the provision of a good supply of drinking water by constructing tanks or sinking wells. In certain cases tube wells would be more useful. The construction of culverts, bridges and diversions is hardly less essential. Last, but not least, comes the question of drainage, which should be boldly faced. In all village *abadis* I would suggest drainage works to be constructed, and streets, lanes and chauks to be duly laid out. For stimulating the people to build good sanitary dwellings I would ask the Government to construct as soon after the allotment as possible *patwarkhanas*, school houses, post offices, serais, markets and residential buildings for Government employees wherever required. These buildings should be constructed in such a way as to form models for the villagers. I would also in this connection suggest the preparation by the authorities of a number of plans for village dwellings. Copies of such plans should remain with the *lambardars* or other village officials for inspection by the villagers. The colonists should be required to construct their dwelling houses in accordance with these plans. All these works require a large amount of expenditure, and for this the proceeds of village and town sites and acreage rate are not at all sufficient. I would suggest the abolition of this latter cess.

"Your Honour, I have pointed out the drawbacks as well as the remedies. I have also suggested how the sums raised may be spent. I now commend the resolution which runs as follows for acceptance of this Council, in the hope that it will receive the attention that the importance of the subject deserves:—

"That this Council recommends to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor that in future at least 20 per cent. of the total sale-proceeds of Government waste lands on the canal colonies in the Punjab be earmarked for making more effective sanitary arrangements for drainage, water-supply, communications and model dwellings in the new colonies."

[*Mr. Muhammad Shafi.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Muhammad Shafi :—“Your Honour,—I am sure we all recognise that the motive which has prompted my Hon'ble friend in bringing forward the resolution which is now before the Council is a most patriotic one. From what I have often said in this Council and more particularly from what I said last year during the budget debate in connection with the investment of 66 per cent. of our balances and ear-marking the income derived therefrom to purposes of expansion of elementary education and of improvement of sanitation, it must be apparent to all the Hon'ble Members that I am myself a staunch advocate of sanitary improvement. Had my Hon'ble friend put forward a resolution in this Council advocating capitalisation of our Provincial share (I say our Provincial share for my Hon'ble friend's resolution ignores the fact that it is only one-half of the sale-proceeds of the colony lands to which we are entitled),—if my Hon'ble friend had proposed the capitalisation of our Provincial share of the sale-proceeds of the colony lands and an allotment of a reasonable portion of the income derived therefrom to the improvement of sanitation in the Province generally, I should have been the first to give my enthusiastic support to such a proposal. However the form which my learned friend's proposal has taken is one which I regret I am unable to support. The position can best be explained by means of an illustration. My Hon'ble friend himself is a large landed and house proprietor in the Province. He owns considerable house property in the civil station of Lahore as well as inside the town and at the same time he owns entire villages and parts of villages in urban areas. His income is ample to meet all sanitary requirements of his estate. Supposing he were to sell a few of his bungalows in the civil station of Lahore, and I were to go to him and suggest to him the spending of the sale-proceeds of those bungalows on the improvement of sanitation of his estates in the civil station of Lahore, I can well imagine what his answer would be to me in regard to those suggestions. He would in the first instance say—‘My income is ample to meet all sanitary requirements of my estate. The sale-proceeds of those bungalows represent the corpus of my estate and not the income, and it is absolutely unsound finance to spend my corpus in the improvement of the rest of my estate, when I can afford to do so from the income which is at my command.’ And in the second place he would say that ‘the houses in the civil station of Lahore were built with all the necessary hygienic and sanitary requirements in view and that if there is need for sanitary improvement, it is in my property inside the town of Lahore or in my villages where the sanitation is comparatively in a much less satisfactory condition. Any surplus income at my disposal I would rather spend on the sanitary improvement of my villages and on my property inside the city than on Nedou's Hotel or Mela Ram Buildings and the other houses owned by me in the civil station of Lahore.’ Your Honour, I think the illustration which I have placed before the Council is one which amply meets the proposition put forward by my learned friend in his resolution. The sale-proceeds of colony lands do not all belong to the Provincial Government; only one-half belongs to the Provincial Government and the other half belongs to the Government of India. And in the second place the proposition as put forward in the resolution, 20 per cent. of the sale-proceeds, ignores this first and the most important fact. Then the proposition ignores that the sale-proceeds of colony lands are an asset, a part of the corpus of the estate belonging to the Government in which it is not only the persons settled in the colonies alone who are interested but the rest of the Province also. They are as much the property of the section of the population residing in the colonies as they are of the rest of the Province.

“The proposition further ignores that it is in the old country that there is much the greater need for sanitary improvement and not in the villages recently built in the colonies, having in view all the sanitary and hygienic

[*Mr. Muhammad Shafi; Bakhshi Sohan Lal;*
Lala Hari Chand.]

requirements of the place. Those of us who have actually personally visited some parts of the colonies and are thoroughly in touch also with the urban area in the old country know full well the difference between the sanitary conditions of the villages and towns in the colonies, and the insanitary conditions of the villages and the smaller towns in urban areas, and I for one would strongly urge upon Government the necessity of undertaking sanitary improvement in the old country in preference to undertaking any special measures in the new colonies. I do not shut out from view absolutely the desirability of undertaking some measures in connection with the improvement of colonies, but my point is this that of the old country and the colonies, it is the old country which stands in greater need of sanitary improvement than the colonies do. Therefore from this point of view also I am afraid I am unable to support the resolution of my Hon'ble friend. There are other considerations which have led me to form the opinion I have formulated in what I have said just now, but as the time at my disposal is very short, and I do not wish to inflict a longer speech on the Hon'ble Members, I think that these main reasons which I have given are sufficient for me to ask the Hon'ble Members to oppose the resolution. If my Hon'ble friend brings forward a resolution in the modified form which I have suggested, then it will be open to those of us who consider that there is special need for sanitary improvement in the old country, to support him."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal :—"Your Honour,—The most urgent and indispensable necessity of improving the village sanitation, at any cost and at as early a time as possible, has been engaging the earnest attention of the Government as well as of the people for such a length of time, and has been admitted so often at public and private occasions and by all circles of life that I need not take the Council's time in diating upon the facts and figures of the appalling mortality in villages due to plague, cholera, malaria, etc., epidemic and infectious diseases which are ascribed by the expert opinion to the collection and rotting of stagnant water as well as of organic waste matters, human and animal solid and liquid on and round about the inhabited sites of almost all the villages, and polluting the residential quarters, the soil, the air and the sources of water-supply. The only remedy to remove these root causes of disease is the proper arrangement for drainage in the villages; but the difficulty in carrying out the very extensive schemes of drainage in villages lies not in its practicability or enforcement but in the providing of funds, which being beyond the resources of individuals can only be provided gradually and steadily if the people as well as the Government co-operate in giving the village sanitation the first place in their programmes of material progress of the country and of its inhabitants. So far as the sanitary arrangements of drainage, etc., in the newly located villages of the canal colonies are concerned, the schemes are more practicable than in the old villages, the initiative for such expenditures can be met with from a part of the sale-proceeds of the Government waste lands, and the prayer of the Hon'ble mover of the resolution is very modest in requesting the Government for granting only 20 per cent. of such proceeds to be earmarked for making such sanitary arrangements. The examples to be set up in the newly planned villages in the canal colonies are sure to be followed in the other parts of the country and are expected to be of the immense good in eradicating the epidemic diseases from this country. With these few words I warmly second the resolution proposed by the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Sarn Das."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Hari Chand :—"Your Honour,—I would like to say one word. It is very difficult, I think, to support the resolution in the form it has been put down. I do not know how we can bind the Government to spend 20 per cent. As my Hon'ble friend Mr. MUHAMMAD SHAFI has

[*Rai Bahadur Hari Chand ; Sir Michael Fenton.*]

said, I do not think there is any member who is not in favour of sanitary improvement, and I am sure Your Honour is also in favour of it, but it is very difficult to ask the Government to spend 20 per cent. I own property in villages as well as in the new colonies, and I agree with my Hon'ble friend Mr. MUHAMMAD SHAFI that the state of the old villages is worse than that of the new ones. If Your Honour were to go and see the new villages in Lyallpur, Your Honour would see that they are very superior. Wells have been sunk for drinking water, there is a well in every village, and the houses are built according to the new fashion. Everything there is much improved. I think it will be, of course, not proper that we should ask Government that the new colonies should be improved and not the old villages. There is no doubt that something should be done for the improvement of sanitation, but I cannot understand how we can ask Government to spend 20 per cent. for this purpose. If my Hon'ble friend amends the resolution I think I might support it."

The Hon'ble Sir Michael Fenton:—"Your Honour, When listening to the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur RAM SARN DAS' speech it seemed to me that he had pulled out of his pocket a speech which he had forgotten, but intended to deliver at the Punjab Sanitary Conference held at Simla a couple of years ago. However that may be, I regard with nothing but satisfaction the deep interest which the Hon'ble Member takes in the welfare and prosperity of the settlers in the colonies. I can assure him that, as one of the officials concerned in the administration of colonies, I welcome aid from whatever quarter it may come in my endeavours to secure the claims of the settlers to a due share of the allotment which Government is from time to time able to make towards the objects mentioned in the resolution. But if the Hon'ble Member had come to me before framing his resolution in furtherance of our common object, and if he had consulted me, I should have been bound to set him in the right way to achieve the object which he has in view, for his resolution, I regret to say, offends most egregiously against all the canons of financial orthodoxy. To car-mark expenditure is permissible, and it is a common operation of procedure, but to car-mark revenue is quite a different proposition. There you are up against the whole financial hierarchy. I fancy even the apprentices in [the Accountant-General's office would shudder at the idea. The fact is that it is a general principle that all Government revenue, from whatever source derived, must be credited in the general accounts and is subject of course to the financial settlement between the Government of India and the Local Government. No part of it can be funded or appropriated or dealt with in any other way. It would hamper the discretion of the Government, and, I may say, of the Finance Committee of this Council in dealing with the annual budget in accordance with the needs and requirements of each year. If the Hon'ble Member's plan were applied to the whole of our revenues and percentages were allowed to the various heads of expenditure, we should be in a very nice fix, if an emergency such as famine arose for which no car-marked provision had been made. However I do not suppose for a moment that the Hon'ble Member wishes to run a tilt against the financial rules. I fancy his object really is only to secure some sort of recognition on the part of Government to an obligation to spend an amount of 20 per cent. of sale-proceeds on the various objects mentioned in his resolution.

"Assuming that the wording of the resolution can be amended by dropping out, for instance, the objectionable word "car-marked" and by otherwise bringing it into conformity with the financial rules, there still remains the question whether it does not offend against general administrative principles. I may mention by way of parenthesis, as I think the Hon'ble Mr. MUHAMMAD SHAFI has mentioned, that the revenue from the sale-proceeds is shared between the Supreme and Local Governments, each getting 50 per cent. Any resolu-

[Sir Michael Fenton.]

tion of this kind cannot possibly affect the Government of India share, so that if we take 20 per cent. of the sale-proceeds for the objects mentioned in the resolution, we shall really be taking 40 per cent. of the Local Government's share. However that may be, the resolution offends against the general financial principle that the amount of expenditure on any given object is determined chiefly and mainly by the need for that object and the need for that expenditure. All the assignments which the Government of India make to the various Local Governments from the public funds in the financial settlements are all based and calculated on the needs and requirements for the expenditure of the various provinces and have no reference to the amount of money which will be available. In the same way the expenditure on any given scheme or project is determined with reference to the cost of that scheme and the need for it; and such questions as administrative sanction which raise the question of need, and provisional sanction, which raises the question of cost, have to be brought to account. Now the Hon'ble Member would have us debarred from this principle and would fix the expenditure allotment without reference to any need or justification for the amount so fixed, but with reference only to an arbitrary percentage of revenue derived from a particular source of income in the same locality. Now in order to bring home to the Hon'ble Member what that really means I think I shall do best by following the Hon'ble Mr. MUHAMMAD SHAFI's example and putting to him an illustration which is rather personal. If, for instance, I were to suggest to the Hon'ble Member that out of the rents he receives from his tenants for his houses in Lahore, he should provide, say 20 per cent. for putting up electric light and fan installations for those tenants, assuming he accepted the obligation he probably would reply that 20 per cent. of one year's rents would fall considerably short of the capital cost of those installations, whereas 20 per cent. of an undetermined series of years' rents would possibly exceed the cost of these installations. The point, I wish to bring out, is that he would criticise the proposal with reference to the income involved, and the expenditure involved. Now in the case of the present resolution he wishes us to disregard all such questions of figures; he wishes us to assume that there is some sort of equivalent in the 20 per cent. which he wishes us to ear-mark and the expenditure for which it is ear-marked. If we had been guided by a rule of this sort in dealing with the development which has taken place in the older colonies, I fear the situation would be far from the favourable one it is at present. We would, for instance, have had no railway from Wazirabad to Khanewal, no railway from Lahore to Shahdara, no railway from Shorkot Road to Malakwal, or from Shorkot Road to Chichoki Mallian. Those railways, at a cost of 1 lakh per mile, have cost well over 5 crores of rupees, and I venture to say that that is considerably in excess not only of 20 per cent., but of 100 per cent. of the sale-proceeds. The Hon'ble Member will hardly deny that railways are communications, and communications are one of the objects mentioned in his resolution.

"Then take water-supply. What is the principal source of water supply in the colonies? Is it not the canals themselves? How many crores have the canals cost? The Hon'ble Member refers to the number of wells in Lyallpur being so few. I think that the number of wells, taking account only of the wells which enter into our revenue statistics, have actually diminished in Lyallpur and will diminish in every district in which you substitute canal for well irrigation. No account has been taken of the drinking-water wells which are situated in the centre of each village in the colony. These drinking-water wells enter into the question of sanitation when this comes under discussion. Then just imagine what would happen if the 20 per cent. rule had prevailed in the case of the colony towns I think I am right in saying that the percentage of the sale-proceeds of sites in the colony

[Sir Michael Fenton.]

towns in the older colonies, which was expended by Government in local sanitation and other amenities, was far more nearly a 100 per cent than 20 per cent. It is true the Government of India have directed that in future a little less liberality should be shown and they have decided to retain in their own hands their 50 per cent. share, but in future the Local Government will I hope spend one hundred per cent. of its own share in development in colony towns. Ultimately no doubt these colony towns, as population grows, will be self-supporting, and ultimately I believe the rural areas will be self-supporting. In Lyallpur I believe they are already self-supporting. It is no exaggeration to say that Lyallpur is floundering in money. The District Board income has now doubled, and it is now the richest district in the Province and has an annual income of over 6½ lakhs. I am told at the present time it is in such difficulties over spending its balances that over 2 lakhs are lying on its hands. And Gujranwala and the Shalpur Districts are nearly equally rich and it is really only a question of time before the District Boards of the new colonies will be equally prosperous. In the initial stages no doubt Government must make subventions for new roads and such works, and Government has and is making subventions in the case of the Multan and Montgomery Districts. But the Hon'ble Member's motion seems to me to assume that Government will in future fail to discharge its obligations in this matter, an assumption which is totally unwarranted by experience and has no sort of justification. I may add that no such justification is afforded by the fact that the Government and the settlers occupy the position of vendors and the vendees. There is no real moral obligation on the part of a vendor to spend sale-proceeds for the benefit of the vendee, and I fancy that the Hon'ble Member would reply to the same effect as regards lessor and lessee if I were seriously to put to him that suggestion about the electric lights and fans. No, Sir, the obligation of Government to provide for the need and requirements of the settlers in the colonies arises as Government and not as vendor of these properties. The Government has similar obligations, as the Hon'ble Mr. Muhammad Shafi has told us, in other districts of the Province, and in the discharge of those obligations it has never, so far as I know, been a recognised principle that the amount of contributions by Government shall in any way depend upon the amount of local realizations of Provincial revenues. As a matter of fact the District Boards of the colonies are so extremely well-advantaged in the matter of the local rate revenue that it would be great mistake to adopt the "to them that hath" principle in order to magnify them and deprive District Boards of the poorer districts, such as Attock, Mianwali and Dera Ghazi Khan, of the contributions which Government is able to make to them by reason of its large realizations in the more prosperous districts. I think, Sir, that disposes of the main point on which this resolution should be rejected.

"I have not mentioned model dwelling houses, because, so far as I know, no Sanitary Conference, either of the Punjab or among the All-India Conferences, has ever adopted the proposition that the Government is liable for the cost of building model houses. Some Members of the Sanitary Conference who are here present will recollect that a resolution was urged that expenditure on rural education should take the form of establishing what were called model sanitary conditions in selected villages. That matter came under the consideration of Government and action is suspended pending the determination of the particular form of legislation which should be adopted in order to enable the inhabitants of such model villages to maintain the model sanitary conditions once established. It is true that there was one resolution of the Conference that there should be model grainsheds, but no one suggested that the cost of these should be a public charge. Then the Hon'ble Member suggested that plans of model houses should be available for the guidance of settlers in the new

[*Sir Michael Fenton ; Mr. Mant.*]

colonies. They are available ; the Colonization Officer in Montgomery has a series of such plans and they are generally followed out in planning new villages. New villages are laid out on a system which has to be approved by the Colonization Officer and that system is in accordance with sanitary requirements. The Hon'ble Member alluded to Professor Sidney Webb's condemnation of conditions in the colonies. I believe Professor Webb spent a day in the environs of Lyallpur, and I had the good fortune of meeting Mrs. Sydney Webb afterwards and discussing what they had seen. What seemed to strike them most was what they called the landlord system, and in further explanation, she stated, that while peasant colonists had most comfortable and suitable houses and surroundings, the tenants of the wealthy capitalists seemed to be living in hovels. If that was the only defect which she could find, surely it rests with the wealthy capitalist to remedy it ; and I am glad to say that some of the Court of Wards estates have taken this matter to heart and are providing for their tenants really suitable up-to-date sanitary dwellings. Schools and dispensaries, of course, are probably more numerous in the colonies than in the corresponding tracts outside and will be so owing to the great wealth of the District Boards of the Colony districts.

" Generally, I oppose this resolution on the ground that ear-marking revenue is opposed to financial rules ; that the need and cost of a scheme ought to be considered before deciding what expenditure should be devoted to it. The experience in the old colonies does not justify the assumption that Government will or is neglecting the interests of the new colonies. The District Fund resources are far in excess of the corresponding resources of the non-colony districts. No relationship of vendor and vendee justifies the principle of the resolution and also the geographical principle in the distribution of contributions from the public exchequer has never been recognised by Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. Mant :—“ Your Honour—If the mover presses his motion to a division I think it will be necessary for him to clear up one or two ambiguities in the wording of the resolution. The question whether he wants to ear-mark 20 or 40 per cent. of the provincial share has already been touched upon and that he will no doubt clear up. There are one or two other points which are far from clear. He suggests that 20 per cent. of the total sale-proceeds of waste lands of the colonies should be ear-marked, etc. Does he mean that the sale-proceeds from the old colonies should be taken for the new colonies ? That is a point which is by no means clear. We are still getting in sale-proceeds of the old colonies and we shall continue to do so for many years and it should be made clear whether he proposes to appropriate the sale-proceeds of those colonies also. The third point is what he means by waste land. This is a somewhat technical question which is of considerable financial importance. There are three classes of lands sold in the canal colonies. One class is sold for shop sites and dwelling sites in town areas. Those receipts are now taken to the head 25—Miscellaneous, and if they exceed a certain figure, they are credited wholly to the Government of India, but the Government of India gives us an assignment of half the amount, so that for practical purposes we get half the sale-proceeds, and as a matter of fact practically all of the sale-proceeds, as Sir MICHAEL FENTON has pointed out, are already devoted to the sanitary and other needs of the new towns. But between waste lands and Government estates there is a very great distinction in our accounts. There are two minor heads under Land Revenue - one sale-proceeds of waste lands and the other sale-proceeds of Government estates. The waste lands are uncultivated lands which are disposed of mostly by auction. By far the larger portion of our proceeds are derived from the sale of Government estates, that is the sale of land which has been colonised and let out to tenants in the first instance, and is subsequently sold to the tenants. Practically the whole of the crop

[Mr. Mant.]

that we have surrendered to the Government of India, was derived from the sale of Government estates and not of waste lands; and as the Hon'ble mover referred to that transaction I presume that his motion is intended to refer not only to the receipts from the sale of waste lands, but also from the receipts from the sale of Government estates. He will no doubt make that point clear.

"The last point that I have to notice in the resolution may be a matter of punctuation, but I have studied it carefully and I cannot really find out exactly what the Hon'ble Member intends. He asked that sale-proceeds should be ear-marked for making more effective sanitary arrangements for drainage, water-supply and communications, etc. Does he only mean that he wants to make more effective sanitary arrangements for the roads? Does he not really mean constructing the roads? It may be merely a matter of English, but I presume he really means for constructing the roads. I suppose he means to put the word "and" after the word "arrangements", otherwise the motion reads, as I say, merely for making effective sanitary arrangements for communications, etc. I asked this question because I want to know exactly to what objects the Hon'ble Member is really referring, and I take it that he really means three heads Sanitation, Communications and Model Dwellings. I do not think I need add anything to the remarks which have been made on the policy of Government in the old colonies. Sir MICHAEL FENTON has shown that they have been pretty well done by Government in the past and that there is no reason to suppose that the new colonies will be less favourably treated. But I should like to add a few remarks to what Sir MICHAEL FENTON has said about ear-marking funds. It is true that in certain special cases funds may be ear-marked, revenue may be ear-marked, for particular purposes, as for instance when a railway cess is imposed, as has been done in Madras, for the construction of a local railway. We possibly may have something of the same sort before long in the Punjab, but these are special cases, and they only relate to special taxation. They do not relate to what are practically fortuitous receipts such as the sale of Government estates and waste lands. As a general rule I think everyone will admit that the system of ear-marking, whether of revenue or of expenditure, is open to objection. It used to be the practice of the Government of India to specify the object on which the grants that they made to the Local Governments were to be spent. The Decentralization Commission criticised this practice and the Government of India seem to be inclining to the view of the Commission, because one of the last big grants we received from the Government of India was not ear-marked for any particular purpose and the distribution was left to the discretion of the Local Government. I may say that this grant of 12 lakhs has now been distributed for the construction of roads. In the case of local bodies also it has been pointed out that the system which the Local Government has hitherto followed of making grants for particular purposes tends to hamper the discretion of the Boards and to restrict the development of local self-government. The Government has now under consideration the question of abolishing this system in the case of local bodies so as to give them a freer hand. The Hon'ble Member's motion runs counter to this accepted policy and proposes that the Local Government should rivet fetters on itself and on its successors.

"The Hon'ble Mr. MUHAMMAD SHAFI and the Hon'ble Sir MICHAEL FENTON have already pointed out that it is unreasonable to regard all receipts derived from one part of the Province as specially belonging to that part of the Province. If you carry the principle to its logical conclusion, the rich districts would get all the plums and the poorer districts, as Sir MICHAEL FENTON has pointed out, would be starved, and in fact when you had scarcity in particular districts, instead of as at present spending extra amounts in those districts for

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

relieving distress, you would, logically speaking, restrict your expenditure there. The Hon'ble Member's motion goes further than this and proposes to ear-mark these receipts not only for expenditure in particular areas, but to expenditure on particular and very restricted objects in those areas. I have nothing to say against the objects which he has selected, which I understand are these three—Sanitation, Communications and Model Dwellings. But I may point out that there are others equally important. Agriculture claims the first attention in the new colonies, and if Government is to provide model dwellings, it may well be expected to provide model steam ploughs and other agricultural implements. Then there are the claims of dispensaries, veterinary objects, arboriculture, the development of industries, and finally there is the demand for education. I am aware that some authorities maintain that sanitation should take precedence of education, that you cannot teach the people anything until you improve their surroundings. On the other hand others maintain that you must teach them first to be dissatisfied with their surroundings before you can effect any real sanitary improvement, so that education would come before sanitation. Personally I think both these views savour of the faddist, who can only see one need at one time. True progress requires simultaneous advance in sanitation and education, and not only in these but also in all the other directions which I have mentioned. The Government must hold itself free to apportion funds for all these objects as the circumstances of the time and place may require. If it were to ear-mark funds for every desirable object it would soon be found that the provincial resources have not enough ears. In conclusion I think I should point out that, if this resolution is carried, it will not be in Your Honour's power to give full effect to it. All the receipts from auction sales of waste lands will probably not all be recovered for another five years, and as to the other lands which are now being settled by tenants, and which, as I have said above, I understand the Hon'ble Member includes in his motion, the receipts from these will not begin to come in for another ten years. The payment for proprietary rights may be spread over a period of 30 years. Consequently the Hon'ble Member's motion asks Your Honour to commit the Government and this Council to the ear-marking of funds for a period of at least 40 years. I can hardly believe the Hon'ble Member seriously wants the present Government and the present Council to attempt to tie the hands of their successors for anything like that period. If we were to attempt to arrogate any such right to ourselves, our successors would be justified in ignoring our proceedings. I accordingly oppose this resolution as unsound in principle and in any case as bound to be futile in its effects."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das :—" Your Honour, I am sorry to say that the arguments of my Hon'ble friend Mr. MUHAMMAD SHAFI do not appeal to me at all. I think commercial investment is done on quite a different basis to Government investment. A commercial man will not in any case invest his money on any unproductive work. It is the duty of Government as practically the *malik* of its subjects to undertake unproductive works for the welfare of its people. As regards the instance which my Hon'ble friend Sir MICHAEL FENTON has given, that railways are also communications, I beg to say that railways being productive works ought to be placed on a different footing to unproductive works. Owing to the lack of capital in the Punjab and in India we are obliged to the benign Government that they are giving us railways in this Province and benefiting the Zamindar class of this Province by enabling them to get better rates for themselves, but after all productive works are always conducive both to the public welfare as well as to that of the Government. If I am not wrong, the Lyallpur railway, to which Sir MICHAEL FENTON has referred, has given a profit of 40 per cent. As far as the

[*Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das; The President.*]

old villages are concerned, the Hon'ble Mr. SHAFI says that the new villages are better than the old villages. That is quite natural. Even quite an uneducated man, Sir, who puts up a new building, of course, improves the building to a certain extent. If we compare the new and old buildings we find a great difference. All the old buildings used to be very dark and in the new buildings which are undertaken in these days, owing to education, sanitation, light and air are beginning to be considered as essentials of life. The old villages, although they have been in existence for centuries, are in a state which we cannot call satisfactory, and even the Hon'ble Mr. MUHAMMAD SHAFI has admitted that their case is hopeless, because the villagers there do not, as I have already said, for want of education, realise the benefits of sanitation, and because the District Boards or other bodies concerned in their amelioration have not been able to find money to improve them. In case we are ignoring the villagers in the new colonies, I think, Sir, we shall not be acting right. Those people will be giving very handsome prices, prices which are quite unparalleled in this Province, and anyhow I think, Sir, it is the duty of the Government to give them better communications and to give them some share out of the huge sums of money which they give to Government in the way of purchase price. The present education, I beg to say, has affected the general physique of our young men, and this fact cannot be denied that unless we look for more sanitary measures, the general physique of the coming generation will suffer.

"I am not particular about the percentage, and what I mean by 20 per cent. is 20 per cent. of the share that we will get. If my resolution, as Sir MICHAEL FENTON has observed, offends against any canons of sound finance, I think this should have been pointed out to me before, so that I might have been able to amend my resolution accordingly. Regarding the receipts, I mean the price that the Government get in return for the disposal of their land whether by auction or whether by lease, and by communications I mean 'and communications'. What I mean, Sir, and the Hon'ble Mr. MANT and Sir MICHAEL FENTON, I think, agree that the object of my resolution is a useful one, and the only defect in my resolution is that according to the rules I cannot recommend for ear-marking any portion of the sale-proceeds. In case my object is approved of, then my prayer is that to these new colonies a certain percentage ought to be given, and that percentage or that allotment ought to be more than it is at present. The District Boards of the new districts in which these colonies are being established will not in the first case be able to provide all the funds for the maintenance of drainage and roads, and some recurring grants will have to be provided to keep those roads in order. Even in the districts in which the new colonies exist the condition of the roads is bad. Of course we are grateful to Your Honour for your kind attention to this road question. We are now getting more funds than we were getting before, but even with these funds it is impossible for a great number of District Boards to keep their roads in order, and that is the reason why I have brought forward this resolution praying that in the case of the new colonies Government ought to spend more money than they do at present, and that those colonies be made models in the Punjab, so that the models may be an example for the other people to follow."

His Honour the President.—"Before the resolution is put to the Council, I should like to make one or two short observations on it. The resolution appears to me to proceed on the assumption that the present state of our colonies as regards sanitary arrangements, drainage, water-supply, communications and model dwellings is so defective that it is the duty of Council and of the Government to make special arrangements to remove those defects. Well

[The President.]

gentlemen, if that assumption is justified, it is our duty to make special arrangements. I would also say that, if that assumption is justified as the Hon'ble Member suggests, we have all these years been living in a fool's paradise. We have been priding ourselves during the last years on the fact that we have made and are making our new Punjab colonies models of what agricultural settlements should be; we have been priding ourselves on having laid down types of model houses and on having instituted sanitary improvements, and on having given large grants for roads, and on spending more for education and medical relief and on other amenities of civilization in these colonies than we are doing in other parts of the country, and, as I say, it is our duty, it is our obligation to do so. From these colonies we receive the greatest riches of the Punjab, and though we cannot follow too far the principle of ear-marking local receipts for local expenditure, we naturally look to those districts and make provision for those districts from which we have these realizations. But, gentlemen, from my knowledge of the colonies—and I am glad to say that my experience is borne out by that of other Hon'ble Members, official and non-official—the assumption on which this resolution proceeds is not justified. The colonies, as far as we know, are worthy of the reputation they enjoy; they are superior as regards sanitary arrangements, communications, and in other respects, to the old villages, and I may also say that, as each new colony is started, we take advantage of the experiences gained in other colonies to make further improvements in sanitation, communications and other matters. I think therefore that the foundation, the premise on which the resolution rests, is a false one. If that premise were justified, if the condition of affairs of those colonies were so lamentable as the Hon'ble Member thinks, then, in spite of the financial objections, in spite of the canons of financial orthodoxy with which his resolution has been assailed, I would say it was the duty of this Council to support the Hon'ble Member to the extent that he should ask Government to make for these colonies special provision in excess of that amount. But, as I say, his premises seem to me to be false, and therefore I think the necessity for the resolution does not exist. I was hoping that our Finance Member would have given us some figures to show the large sums which Government has spent and is spending in these colonies, even when no receipts at all are coming in. On the Lower Bari Doab this year a special grant of a lakh of rupees has been given for the improvement of roads in the Montgomery District and in the forthcoming year a lakh and a half for the improvement of roads in the Montgomery and Multan districts and the area of the new canal. This is apart from the general distribution of 10 lakhs of rupees to aid District Boards. And if, as the Hon'ble Mr. MANI has pointed out, we were to wait for the proceeds of the sale of these waste lands, the colony would have to wait a long time for its development, for, as has been pointed out, the proceeds in the case of land sold to settlers will be spread over a matter of 40 years. Meantime the colony would be starved, would be wanting its wells, its roads, its model dwellings, and be wanting its drainage supply. I think therefore that the present arrangements are, on the whole, working very well. As the Hon'ble Sir MICHAEL FENTON and the Hon'ble Mr. MANI have told us, the share of the receipts for the sale of town sites is practically all spent by Government in undertaking proper drainage and water-supply systems for these towns, and I think many of the towns of the colonies are models of what towns should be. We have not been able to follow the system in the new villages to the same extent, though there is a provision that a proper well for drinking water shall be constructed in each village and shall be properly protected. That meets the case of proper water-supply. Model dwellings are a very touchy thing to embark upon. The only case I know of is in a Native State which was brought to the brink of revolution by its Diwan, who had advanced ideas, because he tried to insist on the zamindars of the State constructing model dwellings. We

[The President ; Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das ;
Muhammad Amin Khan.]

have to consider the feelings of the people in these matters, and I think, on the whole, the system of development in these colonies, which Government has now established after many years' experience, has given, on the whole, satisfactory results, and we need not commit ourselves even to the principle of the resolution, apart from the fact that it offends against administrative methods and financial canons."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das :—"As your Honour has taken a very sympathetic view of my object, I now withdraw my resolution."

Permission was granted and the resolution was withdrawn.

DISCUSSION AND OBSERVATION ON THE BUDGET FOR 1915-16.

The Hon'ble K. B. Malik Muhammad Amin Khan :—"Your Honour,— Having regard to the very critical times through which we are passing to-day, with an awful tragedy enacting on the most beautiful parts of Europe through a series of heart rending and blood-congealing stages, it is scarcely appropriate to expatiate at any very great length on the many local needs and requirements that are in some cases urgently expecting the approach of the legislator's hammer. I therefore do not mean to inflict on this Council any labored homily as to the pet schemes that I may be maturing in my brain for final fruition some day. The time shall come, and it is my constant prayer that it may arrive soon, when having laid permanently to rest the blood ghost that is stalking over the continent of Europe in his mad and frantic endeavour to impose upon the will of civilised mankind his abhorred theory of "Super Man" and the claims of his *Kultur*, the present day custodians of that Empire which in the strictest verity stands for the liberties and the vital truths of the human race, shall have ample breath and leisure to listen with care and attention to the plaintive tones of those who, while cherishing with the greatest pride, the privilege of "I am a British citizen" the modern "Civis Romanusum" and ever ready with all sacrifices to help to victory the great cause which the Allies are defending, are nevertheless keen and strenuous in advancing their own position and status in the wider counsels of the Empire and in winning for themselves an honourable rôle in the affairs of their own country. But for the present, I think, golden silence is by far preferable, and I therefore do not mean to touch on any of the wider schemes which require for their support ample funds, a commodity which, I am afraid, we can ill-afford to divert to any other purpose than that of driving under the ground the unhealthy rather poisonous growth which has manifested itself on the continent. While maintaining a discreet silence therefore on the points which it is the privilege of a councillor to urge on rare occasions like the present, I think it will be ungrateful on my part if I were not to acknowledge the generous efforts made by the authorities of Government in coping with an exceptionally trying situation. It is to be bitterly deplored that a misguided band of revolutionary miscreants should have tarnished the fair reputation of manly Punjab, but I have no doubt that the masses of the people are completely whole and sound. The magnificent response in recruiting which has been made by the sturdy military castes of Western Punjab and particularly by the Muslim Rajputs, Awans and Ghakkars of Jhelum, Rawalpindi, Gujrat and Attock Districts, which I am proud to represent, is the best reply that we have to make to those whose mental sanity and equilibrium of judgment have been upset by the unwholesome political doctrines that they may have imbibed in the Far East and on the Pacific Coasts of North America, and who may have foolishly been trained to believe that the present was a golden opportunity to throw off, as they are pleased to style it, the British yoke. India's steadiness and firmness has struck even the enemies

[*Malik Muhammad Amin Khan ; Sir P. C. Chatterjee.*]

of the Empire, and it is really strange that those in and off the country should have permitted their ears to be stuffed with rank fustian of this kind. However if they must continue in their nefarious activities, they must remember that the arm of the law is long enough to reach them and that the administration shall not hesitate to recruit its agents from all quarters, so that as my friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Thompson, so eloquently put it in our last meeting, there might be in the armoury of the State as against the political offender brain for brain and strength for strength. With these remarks, Your Honour, I close, expressing, however, in conclusion, my high appreciation of the hard and sustained work of the Financial Secretary, my friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Mant.

The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Chatterjee :—"I must congratulate the Financial Secretary on the skilful manner in which he has dealt with the financial resources of the Province in his budget statement, and accept the lucid explanations given by the other officers in regard to matters falling to their province. I approve entirely of the way in which the large balance standing to our credit with the Government of India has been settled with that Government, and fully agree with the reasons given by the Hon'ble Mr. MANT in support of that adjustment.

"I anticipate a prosperous year for the province under your Honour's care and control, and hope for progress all round when the present war is ended. That unhappy war is a serious blot on the material aspects of European civilization as exemplified by Prussia and under her lead by Germany hitherto regarded as the most philosophical and idealist country in Europe. I hope for the best results from the united efforts of the British Empire and its Allies, and confidently expect a new era of culture is about to dawn upon us which will amply compensate us for our sufferings on the present occasion.

"I hope the policy of governing this Province under your Honour's able and sympathetic guidance will tend to allay irritation and increase the contentment of His Majesty's Punjabi subjects in common with the rest of the Indian people. I hope the war will draw together in closer union the hearts of the British nation and Indian peoples, and will lead to amelioration of the condition of the latter and the realization of the modest hopes of the best informed and sober minded section of our loyal Indian patriots.

"But for the war which hangs like a black pall over our prospects I would strongly advocate a liberal expenditure on education and particularly, as I said last year, on the formation of libraries. In particular I would draw your Honour's kind attention to the Punjab Public Library, which is rendering most important service in the cause of diffusion of knowledge in this Province. Its existence and improvement are vital necessities, and I hope the report of the Committee appointed by your Honour to investigate its affairs, when I applied for help to increase its usefulness last year, will demonstrate the general excellence of this institution and its claims to further help for its expansion. I have mentioned this Library in particular as I have been in charge of it for 15 years, and as its usefulness is universal whereas other libraries have a special character and minister unto the needs of more limited and select classes of people. I hope with your Honour's munificence this Library will become a model one in this Province. I also draw your Honour's attention to the needs of the University, and beg for further help to improve its efficiency. Libraries ought also to be started at important educational centres, as I said last year, for until the spirit of a Carnegie descends upon us Government will have to take the initiative in these matters. I hope there will be many Sardar Dyal Singhs in future to look after the in-

[Sir P. C. Chatterjee ; Nawab Ibrahim Ali Khan.]

lectual needs of their countrymen. I do not of course press for a very large expenditure on these objects, but I fervently hope that the war clouds will soon lift and leave us free to follow our intellectual, moral and material pursuits in peace. The Punjab Public Library, however, stands on a special footing.

"I hope under your Honour's enlightened and sympathetic *regimé* internal communications of this Province will be steadily improved and the necessary feeder railways will be laid down and constructed mainly with local and Indian capital and the provincial industries will be fostered and revised with general encouragement and occasional help from your Honour's Government."

The Hon'ble Nawab Ibrahim Ali Khan :—

"YOUR HONOUR,—I rise to offer my heartfelt support to the Finance Member in his desire to restrict our expenditure approximately to the limits of our normal income. No happier scheme could have been devised for ensuring a permanent revenue than the one adopted by the Local Government in surrendering a portion of its balance to the Government of India and thereby purchasing a permanent annuity from them at the rate of $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. This marks a very important departure from the old order of things in our finances, and I am confident that it will serve as a sure means of bringing about that uniformity and permanence in our revenue which is so essential for a steady and continuous progress.

"The accumulation of large balances from year to year furnishing, as they do, a welcome proof of the prosperity of the Province, cannot, in my humble opinion, be regarded as financially satisfactory. The fears expressed by the Hon'ble Members in the past, regarding the large unspent balances, possibly leading to substantial curtailment in Imperial grants, have not unfortunately proved groundless. I, therefore, feel that the time has come for effective means to be adopted in order to check, as far as possible, the lapses that result in large balances. The need for such measures becomes all the more crying when it is remembered that even the grants sanctioned for such urgent and important purposes, as education and sanitation, have not all been spent. The various sums that are thus annually allotted are in themselves not quite adequate to meet the best needs of the public in these times. A saving, therefore, represents a false economy, leading to a possible curtailment of our share in the Imperial grants. While speaking of this, I wish with Your Honour's permission to express my sincere thanks for the sympathetic interest shown by the Government in increasing the educational grant for this year by Rs. 2,67,000. It is only fit and proper that education should continue to receive increasingly liberal and sympathetic support.

"In this connection I beg especially to thank Your Honour's Government for the handsome grant of thirty thousand rupees to the Islamia College, Lahore. This timely liberal assistance to the premier Muslim Institution in the Punjab is being widely appreciated by my co-religionists.

"It is, however, unfortunate that it should not have been possible for the Government to treat sanitation equally liberally. On account of the ravages of plague and other fell epidemics, continuing unabated in the Province and also owing to the high prices of food stuffs that have been prevailing here for some time past, the people have been rapidly losing whatever power of resistance they formerly had. Under these circumstances it is a matter of deep regret that sufficient money should not be available to relieve the distress and improve their lot.

[*Nawab Ibrahim Ali Khan; Mr. Muhammad Shafi.*]

"Your Honour, I, with other Hon'ble Members of the Council, deeply deplore the recent trouble and lawlessness that has manifested itself in certain parts of the Province, and cannot too highly commend the prompt and vigorous measures adopted by the Government to nip the evil in the bud. It is highly essential for the preservation of peace and order, particularly during these anxious days, that stern measures should be adopted to suppress such outbreaks of lawlessness. The Government have done well in arming themselves with sufficiently effective weapon to punish offenders who disturb the peace of the country and create a panic among the peaceful population.

"Your Honour, before I conclude, let me express on behalf of my community and myself genuine feelings of staunch loyalty to the Government and deep attachment to the throne and person of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor. All of us are proud of the deeds of gallantry and valour of the Indian soldiers at the front, amongst whom the sturdy Punjabi is so well represented. This spirit of comradeship in arms has, it is gratifying to note, deeply cemented the bond of love and fraternity between the Indian and the English soldier.

"The visits from time to time to the Indian sick and wounded in British hospitals, which the King-Emperor has been graciously pleased to pay have, I am confident, bound us with silken ties of love and devotion to His Majesty and the mighty British nation "

The Hon'ble Mr. Muhammad Shafi :—"Your Honour,—It was but natural that the world-embracing effects of the International War, now being waged in different parts of the globe, should manifest themselves in the various Indian budgets this year. Seven months ago the unsatiable land-hunger of an unscrupulous nation plunged the world in a catastrophe unparalleled in the past history of the human race. And as the World-War has dragged on its devastating course, it has brought to light phases of a species of unspeakable barbarism, commonly known by the name of *Kultur*, which have filled the whole civilized world with horror and indignation. Bombardments of undefended towns, from the sea and the air, resulting in the murder of innocent non-combatants, including women and children; torpedoing by sub-marines, often without notice, of merchant ships and fishing-boats involving unjustifiable loss of life and destruction of goods; the killing of opponents by methods which, if resorted to by uncivilized people, would be vehemently denounced by the perpetrators of these crimes themselves as inhuman and barbarous—these and other savageries of the modern Huns have surpassed even the deeds of their forbears in the Dark Ages.

"Your Honour, in the uprooting of an aggressive militarism which sanctions such cruel barbarities, India is taking an active part along with the other parts of a great and glorious Empire whose interference in this terrible War is amply justified by those great principles of chivalry and honour which have ever appealed to the nobler instincts of mankind. Over 200,000 of her brave sons, belonging to all classes and creeds, are upholding the banner of England in Europe, Asia and Africa. To us, in this Council, it is a source of justifiable pride and genuine satisfaction that the martial races of the Punjab—including those territories which once formed a part of our province—constitute the majority of the Indian Expeditionary Force, and have given many a signal proof of their fearless bravery in the midst of novel conditions of warfare. The first Indian winner of the Victoria Cross was a Punjabee belonging to the Jhelum District, and the Lahore Division has won undying fame on the Napoleonic battlefield establishing, once again, the just claims of this province to special consideration at the hands of Government and to, at least, an equal treatment with the other provinces of India.

[Mr. Muhammad Shafi.]

" Your Honour, it is true that here and there a few disgraceful incidents— as a result, in some cases, of a certain mischievous propaganda and, in others, of high prices of food-stuffs under conditions worse than those prevalent in times of famine—have taken place which have somewhat marred the transcendent beauty of this picturesque phenomenon. While I sincerely deplore and emphatically condemn such isolated acts of criminals and misguided individuals, I have no hesitation in affirming that these but constitute tiny ripples in the vast ocean of Indian loyalty to the British throne. In a continent like India with a population of over 300 millions, a few contemptible incidents here and there count for nothing in the face of universal and spontaneous outburst of genuine loyalty and devotion which has not only given the lie direct to German calculations, but has evoked feelings of wonder and admiration among friends and foes alike. And the effective steps already taken by Government, which all supporters of law and order fully approve of, have, we hope and trust, made the recurrence of these incidents impossible in the future. The heart of the country, as a whole, is perfectly sound and the Government may rest assured that His Imperial Majesty's Indian subjects, belonging to all classes and creeds, shall continue steadfast in their loyal support of a banner under which they enjoy the priceless blessings of peace and prosperity.

" Your Honour, heavy though is the drain on the Indian Exchequer owing to this terrible War, nevertheless the various Indian Budgets, Imperial and Provincial, furnish ample proof of India's financial stability. The facts that this heavy drain has not necessitated the imposition of fresh taxation and that the provincial balance has not been swallowed up in the vast military expenditure constitute conclusive proof of our increasing prosperity. During the final Budget Debate held on the 18th April 1914, I ventured to invite attention to the unsoundness, from a rational as well as financial point of view, of the accumulation of large balances year after year, pointed out the necessity of obtaining from the Government of India power to invest at least 66 per cent. of the provincial balance and advocated the ear-marking of the permanent income derived therefrom towards our educational and sanitary requirements. It is highly satisfactory to note that a distinct step in that direction has been taken by your Honour's Government, though not exactly in the form suggested last year. The surrender, out of our provincial balance, of the sum of one crore of rupees to the Imperial revenues in exchange for a recurring assignment of 3½ lakhs per annum virtually amounts to an investment by us of that sum with the Imperial Government at 3½ per cent. and, while yielding us a permanent annual income of 3½ lakhs, enables the Government of India to utilize this large sum for Imperial purposes—a step beneficial alike to this province and to the country as a whole. While giving expression to our satisfaction in connection with this commendable step taken by your Honour's Government, may I again express an earnest hope that this recurring assignment of 3½ lakhs will, at least for some years to come, be ear-marked for expenditure towards the expansion of elementary education and improvement of sanitation in this province, in addition to the normal expenditure incurred from year to year.

" Your Honour, one cannot help noticing the fact that the necessary provision for raising our Chief Court to the status of a High Court has not been incorporated in the new budget. But for the extraordinary political conditions brought into existence by the International War, I would have moved a resolution in connection with this important matter at the last meeting of the Council. It will be within the recollection of Hon'ble Members that almost all representatives of non-official elements on this Council ventured, last year, to urge on Government the necessity of raising this province to the position

[*Mr. Muhammad Shafi; Lala Kashi Ram.*]

occupied by the other provinces of India by the elevation of our highest judicial tribunal to the status of a High Court and by the establishment of an Executive Council. In spite of what has been said in another place by the opponents of these salutary reforms, I venture to say public opinion in this province, as in the rest of India, is emphatically unanimous in support of this much-needed modification in our judicial and administrative machinery. May we again be permitted to express a hope that your Honour's well-known sympathy with the legitimate needs and aspirations of the people will result in the removal, from our province, of a stigma of administrative backwardness which the comparative statement regarding educational progress, called for by me at the last meeting, clearly establishes it does not deserve.

"There is one more subject worthy of your Honour's favourable consideration which I venture to mention on this occasion. In the neighbouring province of Agra and Oudh the Government of His Honour Sir James Meston have been pleased to appoint an Educational Committee, consisting of officials and non-officials, to advise the Director of Public Instruction in educational matters. The appointment of such a Committee is undoubtedly conducive to the best interests of both the Government and the people and, should your Honour be pleased to take a similar step in this province, the measure is sure to give considerable satisfaction to all interested in the cause of educational progress in the Punjab.

"Your Honour, before concluding I desire to add a few words expressive of our obligation to the Hon'ble Mr. Mant, whose term of office, as Finance Member, is, I understand, about to expire, for the valuable help which he has always given us in enabling us to understand the complicated figures of our annual Financial Statements. His instructive and interesting notes accompanying those statements and his introductory speeches in the Council have invariably been of great help to us laymen in obtaining the necessary knowledge of the intricacies of the budget figures. His uniform courtesy has made him deservedly popular among his non-official colleagues, and has secured for him a high place in our regard and esteem. We all sincerely wish him a long and successful career in the service of the Empire."

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram.—"Your Honour.—Before I offer my remarks on some of the points relating to the budget condition, I must congratulate the Hon'ble Financial Secretary on his being able to place before the Council once more a hopeful budget.

"It was feared that the Great War in which the Empire is involved would seriously affect the revenues of the Punjab, but it is fortunate that under the able administration of Your Honour and the careful control of the Financial Secretary the budget has not been materially effected and we can safely congratulate ourselves on our finances being built on solid foundations.

"At the last meeting of the Council an Hon'ble Member had to remark that he had not received the memorandum by the Finance Member except a few hours before the time of the meeting so that no resolution could be moved by him. I confess I am also suffering from a feeling of unpreparedness for the budget discussion which is so important a function of the Council proceedings, and feel that no adequate facilities are provided to non-official members to study the budget and help the Government in making the budget disposition more popular. We do not see any reason why non-official members of this Council should not be supplied with the copy of the Financial Statement, and the Financial Member's memorandum soon after provisional sanction is received by telegram from the Government of India,

[Lala Kashi Ram.]

" Another request which I beg leave to place before Your Honour is that in appendix B, giving heads of accounts open to discussions, the details of receipts and disbursements under all major heads should be shown, not for discussion but for a proper understanding of the subject and for the information of the members.

" Non-official members are also absolutely in the dark as to any reappropriation ordered by Government from budget grants. In the time of Sir Louis Dane to an enquiry by the Hon'ble Mr. Shadi Lal in the Council meeting of 16th December 1910, Sir Louis Dane was kind enough to say—speaking for himself " I should undoubtedly like to take any suitable opportunity of obtaining the opinion of the Council " as regards important reappropriations. We get no reappropriation statements placed on the table. It might be said that no non-official member asked for it, but it is respectfully submitted that there should be no necessity for asking for it. In the case of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh the list of reappropriation is published along with the Financial Statement, see *United Provinces Gazette*, dated 20th March 1915. I hope Your Honour would be pleased to take the non-official members of your Council into confidence on this and other matters to which I have referred.

" After the previous provincial contract we had assignments from the Government of India of Rs. 3 lakhs for primary education, 4 lakhs for sanitation, and Rs. 6½ lakhs for the district boards. Under the new settlement by which the Punjab Government gets one-half share of the growing revenue under Land Revenue, Irrigation, etc., we are entitled to ask that the assignments above referred to should be continued and increased in proportion to the increase in our revenue. If the Government think otherwise I should be glad to have the terms of the new contract stated for the information of the members. I say this because the Financial Secretary in his printed memorandum expresses a doubt whether the Provincial finances will be able to bear the growing burden of expenditures on education and sanitation without further assistance. Further assistance from Imperial Government we are entitled to get, and if the Local Government will press the needs of the people I am sure the Imperial Government will respond, but the Hon'ble Financial Secretary observes that in the absence of assistance from other quarters some further local taxation will have to be imposed. I submit, Your Honour, no case has been made out for further local taxation because it is yet to be shown that the expenditure on expansion of education from Provincial funds has increased in the same ratio as our growing revenue.

" Then with regard to the present educational expenditure undoubtedly Government is spending a larger amount than before under this head, but I am not convinced that a reasonably large portion of nearly Rs. 44,66,000 now provided in the budget goes for the expansion of primary education which is the greatest need of this Province. Referring to the Administration Reports of the Education Department I find that the Provincial share of expenditure increased from Rs. 18½ lakhs in 1910-11 to Rs. 28½ lakhs in the year 1913-14 as shown in general table No. 1, column 27, of the report for the 2 years named above. This means that there has been an increase of nearly 10 lakhs but a major portion of this, namely, 7½ lakhs, represents increase under the head buildings and equipments. What portion of the remaining 2½ lakhs has been assigned for the expansion of primary education during the last 5 years, we have no means of ascertaining. Unless further details are forthcoming regarding the disposal of the Rs. 44,66,000 it is very difficult to say anything for or against further taxation. I have every hope that Your Honour would be pleased to take non-official members of the Council into confidence in this and other matters to which I have referred.

[Lala Kashi Ram.]

"Then again, Your Honour we have no Council Library, and nobody to whom to apply for information as to details or for facts and figures. I have no doubt these difficulties have simply to be brought to Your Honour's notice and Your Honour will be pleased to remove them, so as to make the budget discussions in the Council more effectual.

"I hope I shall be pardoned for taking the liberty of drawing your Honour's kind attention to one or two important matters which though they have not effected the Government revenue to a serious extent have, however, effected the people a great deal.

"The Hon'ble Financial Secretary has referred to the reduction in the revenue caused by the recent banking crisis. He is of opinion that the material reduction in the receipts from duty on impressing document is probably due to the bank failure. He says also that the result of the February auctions of land in the Montgomery District were disappointing and would seem to indicate that the bidding was restrained by the recent banking crisis. He expects a slight set back under head VIII—Assessed Taxes as the result of bank failures. But the Hon'ble Financial Secretary has made no reference to the loss which has been caused and to that which will be caused in the coming years to the trade and the industries of the people of the Punjab by these bank failures.

"The injurious effects of the bank failures, however, have already been very widespread and disastrous in the case of the people and these injurious effects will continue to be felt for some years to come.

"Your Honour, the people of this province are thankful to Government for allowing them an opportunity of seeing the manufactures of Germany and Austria which were coming to this country exhibited side by side with the corresponding articles made in India, in the exhibition which remained open at Lahore for some days. The people, however, feel that they are powerless to compete with those foreign countries without the help of Government. They are convinced that unless Government comes forward to actively help the Indian subjects of His Majesty in starting the manufacture of the articles which are now imported from abroad and after the war in protecting those industries it is out of question for them to compete with the giants of Germany and Austria. The Indian subjects of His Majesty know that they have neither the knowledge to manufacture those articles, nor have they at present the capacity to organise successful joint stock companies for their manufacture. They are further convinced that even if they were to succeed in starting the factories for the manufacture of the articles they are sure to be killed by the crushing competition of Germany and Austria after the war is over. Unless Government can give an assurance to the people of protecting after the war the industries which may be started now, there can be no hope of capitalists coming forward to invest their money in promoting them. The present is a most opportune time for encouraging the starting of industries in this country when spirit of enthusiasm for serving the King Emperor and fighting his enemies is so widespread in the whole land. I would humbly suggest that Government may be pleased to appoint a committee of official and non-official members to advise and help people in organising industries, and that Government may guarantee the payment of a minimum amount of interest on capital invested in industries which may be started with the approval of Government.

"I also beg to urge that more should be done for fostering technical education in the Punjab than at present. If the industrial development of this country has to be accomplished it is necessary that technical education

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should be advanced by the foundation of a Technological Institute in the Punjab like those in Europe and America; without technical education it is hopeless to carry on industries successfully and on an advanced scale, especially when we have to compete with countries where Technological Colleges abound and which are ahead of us in organisation, capital and knowledge, and have great start of us in industrial and commercial matters.

“Your Honour, the community which I represent has suffered very severely from lawlessness in certain parts of the Punjab. In the Jhang, Muzaffargarh and some other districts Hindus have been looted by organised bands of dacoits, their houses and shops have been burnt, and their cattle carried away. Incendiarism and dacoities have been committed on an unprecedented scale. The Hindus of the place which have been the scenes of incendiarism and dacoities have suffered terribly. It was very kind of Your Honour that prompt measures were taken by your Government to suppress lawlessness before it spread to other districts, and that relief was given by the Government to the people who stood in need of help to the extent to which Government could render assistance, but the sufferings of the Hindus in places which have been looted have not yet been fully relieved. It is a matter of satisfaction that people have come forward to supplement the help given by Government to relieve the distress. I trust the public will generously continue to send more relief, as the distress caused is great and extensive. I have every reason to believe that the relief of those people is the subject of Your Honour's anxious care, and that your Government may be able to spare more funds for this purpose.

“Your Honour, the war has affected the budget and has perhaps helped to increase lawlessness in the land from which the Hindus have suffered. It has, however, done one great good, in that it has afforded the Hindu subjects of His Majesty the King Emperor an opportunity to give unmistakable evidence of the deep loyalty which was in their heart. In particular, I am glad that it has given an opportunity to the Arya Samajists to prove that they are ready to serve their King Emperor with their life blood. I mentioned in this Council that the Arya Samajists were proud that Major-General Maharaja Sir Partap Singh, Regent of Jodhpur, who is a follower of Swami Daya Nand Saraswati of revered memory, notwithstanding his old age has gone to the front. The Arya Samajists are further proud that members of their community of humbler social status also are serving the King Emperor in this great war, some as soldiers, others as medical men and clerks. They are proud that they have not lagged behind the other communities in giving unimpeachable evidence of the deep feeling of genuine loyalty which inspires them for the King Emperor and the British Government under whose benign rule they are enjoying full freedom and can profess their religion without fear.”

The Council adjourned at 2 P.M. and re-assembled at 3 P.M.

(After the interval for lunch.)

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Hari Chand :—“Your Honour,—In rising to speak on the Provincial Budget, I must in the first place offer my congratulations to the Hon'ble Finance Secretary for his extremely lucid and interesting Financial Statement.

“The most significant feature of the statement is the arrangement by which the Province has surrendered to the Imperial revenues the sum of one crore of rupees from its surplus assets from the sale of lands and secured in

[Rai Bahadur Hari Chand.]

exchange a recurring assignment of 3½ lakhs per annum. There can be no doubt that viewed as an investment nothing could have been safer or more cautious than the policy of converting abnormal receipts into permanent revenue. It has been well remarked that the accumulation of a large balance constitutes a danger to the administration of the Provincial finances. As the late Mr. Gokhale, whose loss the whole country, nay the Empire, so deeply mourns, once remarked, the forces that make for economy are extremely weak in this country, while the temptation for extravagance is always strong. And this being the case, there is indeed a great deal to be said in favour of the arrangement which has practically secured a permanent annuity for 3½ lakhs annually for the Province. There is, however, another aspect to this question. Indeed, the opinion has been expressed that it would have been a much sounder policy to have invested at least a portion of the surplus assets in some remunerative undertaking tending to the permanent good of the Province. For my part I am strongly inclined to think that the utilisation of a portion of this money in the establishment of a Technological Institute in this Province would have paid far better in the long run. Your Honour, the cry of the hour is the encouragement of industries. It is, however, futile to hope for any revival, so long as we do not make provision for training in the scientific principles and the most modern practice of our arts and crafts, and for this the establishment of a well-equipped Technological Institute is essential. The proposal I make is by no means new. Sir Louis Dane had in fact a scheme of establishing such an institute at Delhi to serve the needs of both this Province and the United Provinces. Sir John Hewett, however, wanted the Technological Institute for his Province to be started at Cawnpore, and the scheme thus fell through. The present time is a favourable moment for reviving the scheme. The institute may be located near Lahore somewhere in the canal area, so as to bring its benefit near the door of the colonies who have, for the most part, contributed to these surplus assets. The Railway Loco. Workshops may be profitably used as a workshop in connection with the institute. Of course, the details must be worked out by experts. What I desire to point out is that the initial difficulty that deters such undertakings can be easily overcome here. Even at a cautious estimate the sale of lands opened out by the new canals will eventually bring to the share of our Province some 4 crores of rupees. I think it is quite opportune to put in a plea for a Technological Institute, which can be well established with a small fraction of this money.

“ Your Honour, we are thankful for small doles, and the allotment of Rs. 50,000 provided in the budget for a moderate measure of assistance in starting new enterprises is gratefully appreciated. We know the limitations placed on Government assistance by the principles laid down in Lord Morley's despatch. It is, however, difficult for private individuals to undertake the introduction of a new manufacture at their own risk without being assured of some form of protection or at least State patronage. We feel confident that such patronage will not be wanting, but to devise ways and means for the same and to guide the private capitalist to follow up new industries, it would be better to appoint a small committee, consisting of officials and non-officials. The committee may also frame proposals for the establishment of a Technological Institute in the Province. At no time were the minds of both Government and people more industrially inclined, and we must strike while the iron is hot.

“ We are all deeply thankful to Government for its decision to prohibit export of wheat till the end of December. It is confidently expected that this measure will relieve the tention on the poor *sufaidposh* and the working

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

classes. And in this connection we must express our thanks to Government for the grain compensation allowance to poorer classes of Government servants.

"As regards excise revenue, I listened with much interest to the speech of Hon'ble Sir Michael Fenton about the decrease in license vend fees. No doubt this would bring about substantial decrease in consumption, a result which, as Sir Michael Fenton points out, would be in conformity with the oft declared principles of excise policy. After the noble example set by His Imperial Majesty, Our Gracious King Emperor, it is the duty of all loyal subjects to help the sacred cause, and in this way we may hope to scotch, if not kill, the drink evil. In this connection, I think we should record our appreciation of the action of the Government in curtailing the number of licenses for fairs and festivals.

"The Multan public are deeply grateful for the grant of 2½ lakhs in aid of the Drainage and Water Works Schemes of the Municipality, but I beg to request Your Honour to raise the grant from Rs. 2,50,000 to Rs. 3,00,000, as the estimate of the Drainage Scheme has been increased by the Government Engineers from Rs. 2,75,000 to Rs. 3,78,815, for which the committee has already applied for an increase of grant by Rs. 50,000.

"The decrease in crime in the Rawalpindi Division is a matter of gratification, but unfortunately there has been an unprecedented wave of lawlessness in my Division. I had the privilege in company with some Hon'ble Members and representative gentlemen to represent the state of things before Your Honour, and I may here take the opportunity of expressing our gratitude for Your Honour's ready and sympathetic response and keen solicitude for the afflicted people. Since then Special Magistrate and Special Commissioners have been appointed to try the offenders, and no doubt condign punishment will be meted to the guilty. The condition, however, of the helpless and homeless sufferers in Jhang, Multan and Muzaffargarh Districts loudly calls for help. Private charity will, of course, do its part, but it would be some consolation to the poor sufferers to find that the sympathy of the paternal Government is with them in their distress."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das :—"Your Honour,—It is very satisfactory to note that the Provincial finances of the Punjab retain their prosperous condition, in spite of the fact that we are passing through a great national crisis, our Finance Member has been able to present to this Council such a satisfactory and hopeful budget. I heartily congratulate Your Honour and the Finance Member for the sound condition in which our Provincial finances have been maintained. But in this connection I cannot, without some regret, mention the transaction relating to the surrender of one crore of rupees to the Government of India. Very often accusations have been brought against Indians that they lack business capacity. We are told that instead of investing our capital in productive works we lock it up in securities and other such like investments giving a meagre return. Now, Your Honour, this is the very thing the Punjab Government has done in accepting an annuity of 3½ lakhs in exchange for one crore of rupees. I am aware the Punjab Government was opposed to this form of investment, for they wanted to invest it in better ways for Provincial purposes. In my humble opinion it would have been much better if the crore of rupees had been spent in constructing school-houses and hostels, improving communications in the Province in undertaking permanent works of water-supply and drainage, and in opening more maternity and general hospitals or lent to Municipalities or District Boards which have urgent schemes of reform in hand, but cannot carry out the same for want of funds. Such works would have been of lasting benefit to the coming generations. The ruling of the Government of India that the Provincial balance

[*Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das.*]

represents merely a credit with Government of India on which the Local Government can draw, and that it is not a separate asset open to investment for Provincial purposes' is viewed by the people with disappointment. Your Honour, this system of surrendering our savings for a bare interest is objectionable, specially when better modes of investing out capital for the benefit of the people are available. Following the analogy given us by the Finance Member in the last meeting, I beg to submit that it is not sufficient to 'hand on an undiminished estate to our heirs.' We would like to invest our savings in better ways and for the benefit of the Province to whose exertions such savings are mainly due. I would therefore beg Your Honour to get this ruling of the Government of India reconsidered and modified if possible. Only then can progressive Punjab utilise her resources for her own benefit to the fullest extent.

"With Your Honour's permission, I shall now make a brief survey of the situation in the Punjab, as this is the only opportunity that we have once in a year for discussion of popular topics. Coming first to our educational affairs, I am glad to find that our Education Member has been able to increase the Educational Institutions in the Province to some extent. But still we are far behind the older Provinces of Bengal, Bombay and Madras and it is desirable that educational facilities should be provided for all those who seek the same. The necessity for another Government College is great. The Hon'ble Member for Education says that the number of University students in the Punjab is already larger in relation to the total number of pupils under instruction than the corresponding number in other Provinces. If such is the case, there is still greater reason that Government should open another college in the Province in order to satisfy the legitimate thirst for knowledge among the people. As regards the education of females, I think the present stiff rules of the Punjab Education Code hinder the spread of girls' school to some extent. The cause of female education in the Punjab will receive a real stimulus if the rules for recognition of girls' schools be made a little more lenient. Enlightenment is the greatest gift that a civilised Government like our own can bestow on the people. The Oriental idea of education is that of free education, and I would submit that free primary education would go far to deepen the roots of the British Raj in the hearts of the people. While on the subject of education, I feel it necessary to point out that the time has now come to provide opportunities to the people to get technical, industrial and commercial instruction. It is needless for me to say that pure literary education cannot satisfy the needs of a progressive people. Employments under the Government are limited, while on the other hand the craving for knowledge among the people is on the increase. The purely literary education without being accompanied by some sort of technical, industrial or commercial instruction is incomplete and does not conduce to the best interests of the people. Time has, therefore, come for organising a regular system of technical and industrial education, and the task of opening such professional institutions all over the Province should be now begun.

"Your Honour, the Punjab has been rendering meritorious services to the Empire since the annexation, but what she has done during the present crisis is simply without a historical parallel. I hope I am not divulging a military secret when I say that the bulk of the Indian Army fighting at the front just now hails from the Punjab. The valour and loyalty of this Army are a matter of just pride to us. And it is a matter of much gratification that the services of this Army, as well as the general mass of the Indian people, are rightly appreciated by the authorities both in India and England. The words of the Secretary of State, that the British people should henceforth look at matters Indian from a different angle, have been thankfully received in this country. Finding that the same sentiments have been re-echoed by the unionist

[*Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das.*]

statesmen and their responsible organs in the Press, new hopes and expectations have naturally arisen in India. Nay, we hope that under Your Honour's wide-awake Government this Province and her people will get their due share of reforms and concessions; for it will be readily admitted on all hands that if there is any place which deserves most it is the Punjab for her long and devoted services and the huge sacrifices she has made and is making for the Empire and the Crown. Men of our Provincial Services,—Judicial, Revenue and Education,—are all given less salaries than their compeers in other Provinces. In local self-government also we occupy a backward place. The anachronism of separate communal representation in Municipalities, which according to Government reports tends to return men of extreme views, is still in force here.

“I shall now take up the question of the constitution of the Punjab Legislative Council in some detail. The Punjab is one of the eight major Provinces of India, and it will be recognised on all hands that our Province is in no way behind the Central Provinces, Bihar and the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. Assam, under a Chief Commissionership with a population of only 7 millions, has a Legislative Council of 25 Members. The Central Provinces, with a similar administration but with a population of 16 millions, has a Council of 26 Members; while our Province with a population of 25 millions is considered fit to have a Council not larger than that possessed by Assam. I submit the number of Councillors in this Council should be raised to the maximum of 30 as allowed by the Statute. Again, in the United Provinces every Commissioner's division sends its Municipal and District Board representative to the Local Council. Here in this Province five divisions are allowed to send only three representatives. Your Honour, here again a stigma of inferiority is placed on this Province. I would humbly suggest that for the future this Council should have more representatives of Municipalities and District Boards than at present. In other Provinces the capital towns are represented separately in Councils. The capital of the Punjab deserves a separate representative, and I would request Your Honour to kindly suggest this when the time of amendment of Regulations comes. While on this question I would respectfully invite Your Honour's attention to another point. In the Regulations it has been conceded that the Muhammadan minority should possess separate representation in the Imperial Council. In this way some 6 or 7 Muhammadans go to that Council simply because they are Muhammadans. Unfortunately this principle has not been put in force in this Province where Hindus are in the minority. The Punjab sends only three representatives to the Imperial Council, *viz.*, one from among the land-holders, one from the Local Council, and one from among the Muhammadans. From this Council it is well known a Muhammadan has a greater chance of election than a Hindu. From among the land-holders a Hindu and a Muhammadan is chosen alternately. From this it is also clear that under the present Regulations this Province can under normal conditions send one Hindu to two Muhammadans at the utmost, while when the turn of a Muhammadan comes to represent the Punjab land-holders it is possible for this Province to have no Hindu representative in the Imperial Council. Your Honour, Hindus consider this position to be very humiliating to them. I hope the Government would recognise the justness of the Hindu grievance in this respect. What we beseech Your Honour is to recommend that this Province should have at least one Hindu representative on the Imperial Council.

“Another subject which I would like to touch upon now is sanitation. At present sanitary projects which are prepared by Municipalities, District Boards and Notified Areas are sent for approval and recommendation of grants to the Sanitary Board. A number of these projects are sent back for technical defects, with the result that the prompt carrying-out of sanitary works is delayed. I beg to suggest to Your Honour's Government that at the present

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time when Public Works Department officers, owing to war, have time to spare, sanitary projects for various towns and cities be duly made out, and kept in reserve like the famine programme of works, so that sanitation grants be fully availed of and works started as soon as funds are available. I wish to draw Your Honour's early attention to the statement just laid on table by the Hon'ble Mr. Mant in reply to one of my questions. The statement reveals the astounding fact that during the four years ending December 1914 61 lakhs odd from the Imperial grant on Education and 43 lakhs odd on Sanitation were left unspent by the Punjab Government. In no other Province of India, I think, have so large sums of money been allowed to lapse simply because Government officers cannot mature their schemes. I am sure that now that Your Honour's attention has been drawn to this matter in a pointed manner, no grants will be allowed to lapse, and let us hope that all allotments will be fully availed of.

"Last, but not least, is the question of the decrease of population in the Punjab. Our infantile mortality is so high and the number of females in the Punjab to-day is practically what it was in 1891 and only a few lakhs more than in 1881. This is undoubtedly a most serious state of affairs, and I would respectfully suggest to Your Honour's Government to please appoint a committee of officials and non-officials which may investigate the problem and suggest proper remedies."

The Hon'ble Khwaja Yusuf Shah :—"Your Honour,—At a time when almost the whole of Europe is engaged in a terrible war, the effects of which are being felt in India in the shape, for instance, of fewer grants this year, both from Imperial and Provincial Exchequer to Education, and Sanitation, it is gratifying to find that the Punjab revenues are quietly developing on normal lines. It is of course largely due, as remarked by the Hon'ble Mr. Mant, to the fact that the greater part of our receipts are derived from land in the shape of land revenue, water-rates and the sale-proceeds of lands. Besides, in the year which has just closed we have enjoyed a good monsoon and favourable winter rains which have given a fair promise of an exceptionally good rabi crop in the greater part of the Province. All these facts rightly anticipate smaller suspensions this year in the land revenue than usual and larger collections of arrears. Your Honour, I feel it almost impossible to speak from this place without a reference, however brief, to the war that is still raging in so many theatres of Europe and elsewhere. It is no doubt a sorry sight to witness or to read of the terrible loss of life, and yet, Your Honour, there is the proverbial silver lining to every cloud, however dark. I am, of course, referring to the contribution that we from India have been allowed to make at this critical juncture to the defence of our Great Empire and its honour. The way in which the Indian Expeditionary Force has justified the expectations, that were rightly formed of it by those who knew of Indian loyalty, bravery and high sense of honour, is gratifying in the extreme. It is equally gratifying to find high appreciation and just recognition of that work from His Majesty the King Emperor downwards. I am sure, Your Honour, that sooner or later—and I believe sooner rather than later—our combined forces will turn the tide of war to our undoubted advantage and ultimate triumph. Your Honour, in this connection, if I may be permitted to state a bare truth, I shall venture to mention the fact which Your Honour already knows that if ever loyalty was put to severest strain, it was so in the case of Indian Muslims after the unfortunate and ill-advised Turkish participation in the present war. And never before did that loyalty to the Empire shine forth in greater splendour. This higher sense of loyalty as displayed by Indian Muslims was not a vague utterance of an impetuous soul. It was and is based on clear conception, on our part, of the fact that, for all that, Britain is the greatest Islamic Power

[*Khwaja Yusuf Shah.*]

extant, and that Islamic interests can only be best promoted through British co-operation as has been amply proved by His Excellency Lord Hardinge's declaration that the holy places of Islam will ever remain inviolate.

" Your Honour, it is unpleasant now to turn from such inspiring themes to the necessity that brought about the application of the newly enacted Defence of India Act to certain districts of the Province. I am sure, Your Honour could never have thought of these abnormal remedies, but for the abnormal conditions that have come to obtain in those districts to Your Honour's knowledge and belief. I believe that none deplores the necessity of having had to apply these measures to this loyal Province more than Your Honour. But happily there is, I am glad to find, just a handful of isolated, non-representative, hair-brained sort of fellows, chiefly from among the emigrants from Canada and elsewhere, who are responsible for this state of affairs. I am sure, Sir, that the vigorous commonsense of the overwhelming masses of all classes and creeds in this Province will, at no distant date, assert itself and put an end to the present situation. Your Honour, great credit is due to the Provincial Police in this connection for its more recent doings. It has unearthed conspiracies ; it has traced dacoits sometimes at considerable risk to individual officers responsible for the detection. I say we are thankful for the assiduity and high sense of duty that they have recently displayed in the interest of the maintenance of peace and order throughout the Province.

" It is satisfactory to learn that educational receipts from fees continue to expand. This, in part, no doubt is indicative of the impassioned desire that has seized upon the Punjabis to educate the rising generation in a way so as to enable them to prove more useful citizens of the Empire. It is also an invitation to Government, if I may say so, to put forth still greater efforts to provide due facilities for both higher and primary education for all. And particular care should be taken in case of the comparatively backward classes who should be helped with such concessions as may be called for under the circumstances with a view to bring them in line with the more advanced section of the community, thus ensuring steady progress of the country all along the line. As regards primary education, I am, however, grateful to Government for gradually expanding it on voluntary basis. Yet much more is still needed in this direction.

" The principle to be adopted in future that in cases where sanitary improvement is of purely local utility the local Municipal Committee or District Board or the village, as the case may be, is to share in the expenditure, I admit to be a sound one. But I can as well conceive cases from my own experience where the local resources may fall far too short of the financial demands of a particular sanitary reform. A case like that deserves to be considered on its own merits, and given a desire among the residents of a particular locality for the amelioration of its sanitary conditions, I hope the Government will readily come to the assistance of such local sanitary reformers by making liberal grants to enable them to carry out their projects.

" I am glad to be able to say that the prudent expedients adopted by the Government of India, for which I believe Your Honour made a strong representation, with a view to regulate the export of food stuffs from this country, has resulted in a fall of prices of food-grains. I hope and wish that the Government will be pleased to continue to keep that vigilant watch over this subject that the importance thereof calls for. When the new crop comes into the market, I anticipate a still further fall in these prices.

" Before I resume my seat I beg to draw the attention of Your Honour to the *satta* evil that is spreading daily in different cities of this Province especially in Amritsar. Stalls after stalls are being opened daily to the great

detriment of public. Proprietors of these stalls are no other than the recognized gamblers of the city, who are making money right and left. It has become a regular business for these men, but it is disastrous for the citizens. It is, needless to say, producing bad effects on the morals of the public, especially on the young mind. I know of many instances where young boys after losing what they got from their parents as their pocket money have broken the locks of their mothers' boxes and stolen jewellery to go in for *satta*. Poor parents had no other alternatives left than to keep quiet. Such a state of affairs is not only depraving and demoralizing but is dangerous to the society as well. The local police with great exertion had succeeded to a great extent in getting gambling dens closed, but this greater evil is now beyond their hold. I know the local authorities are very keen to check this evil, but their hands just at present appear to be tied down by law. I understand that they have made a representation to the Government on the subject already. The system on which *satta* is being carried on has, I understand, been already submitted to Government, and in my humble opinion it is no less than a lottery and covered by section 294, Indian Penal Code. I wish to submit strongly to Your Honour that some stringent measures to uproot this evil are highly desirable, and further that if present law does not meet the demands of the situation, then this Council may be pleased to pass a small special Act to put an end to this evil permanently."

Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal :—" Your Honour,—I join my brother Members in congratulating the Government, and more particularly the Hon'ble Finance Member, for being able to present, even at this time of universal depression and anxiety, what may safely be called a Prosperity Budget. The banking crisis of 1913-14 had considerably crippled the resources of the people, and trade and industry had been very materially affected; people had hardly time to recover from the effects of these misfortunes when the British Empire, along with the other principal nations of the world, had to be involved in a gigantic war, the like of which the world had not seen before. It was therefore feared that, under such gloomy and unfavourable circumstances, the effect on the Punjab finances would be very great indeed, and that there would be a set-back in the gradual progress and development of the Province. It is, therefore, a matter of sincere congratulations for all the well-wishers of the country to find that, in spite of all these unfavourable circumstances, the Government has been able to maintain the Provincial finances on a sound and secure footing. The Hon'ble Finance Member has, in a lucid manner, explained how he proposes to apportion to the various heads the opening balance of about half a crore, together with the expected income of about 5 crores, and I don't think it necessary to go into the matter in detail. The most notable feature of this year's budget is the surrender of a crore of rupees to the Imperial Government as an exchange for a permanent annual assignment of 3½ lakhs of rupees, and I venture to think that the step will meet with universal approval. Looked at from a purely financial point of view, it is merely a deposit by the Provincial Government of one crore of rupees with the Imperial Government at 3½ per cent. per annum, and I daresay that we could hardly find a safer or a more solvent banker.

" Ever since I had the honour and privilege of sitting in this Council, I have always ventured to urge that the two most pressing needs of the Province are Sanitation and Education, and I venture to press once more, for Your Honour's most favourable consideration, the requirements of these two departments. In the current year the Government has, owing to abnormal circumstances, to meet the more urgent demands of other departments, and consequently the allotments for sanitation and education could not be so liberal as they should have been. Therefore, without in any way criticising the figures in the budget, I beg leave to submit that as soon as the present crisis of war is

[*Bakhshi Sohan Lal.*]

over and things assume their normal conditions, the Government will be pleased to place sanitation and education in the forefront of their programme. It is a very sad fact, indeed, that in spite of the growing prosperity and general development of the Province, the physical condition of the people has, instead of improving, deteriorated and plague, which made its dire appearance in 1896, has unfortunately become one of our permanent institutions. At the present moment there is hardly any district in the Province that is immune from plague, and the statistics show that mortality has reached the high figure of 18,000 per week. Several flourishing villages and towns have, for the time being, been deserted, and instances are not wanting of almost all the population of some villages having fallen victims to the plague, rendering the villages be charag or uninhabited. Complaints of difficulty in finding a sufficient number of men to reap the standing rabi crops are also not rare. It is my sincere belief, and I think it is shared by many others, that so long as some very special and strong measures are not taken to improve sanitation, especially rural sanitation, plague will continue to demand its heavy toll of fatality. It is a matter of very great regret that local bodies have not been able to utilize in full the amounts granted to them by Imperial Government last year for sanitation, but I think this is due more to their inability to spare the requisite contribution of a moiety of expenditure from their own funds than to any opposition on the part of the village population to sanitary reforms. I believe that the bulk of the people of the Province—agriculturists, illiterate and ignorant, as well as more advanced townsmen of education, trade and profession—are gradually becoming alive to the necessity of sanitary reform, and if Government takes vigorous action in this direction, the people are sure to follow and co-operate in the matter. The task is so gigantic that it is perhaps impossible to take in hand any scheme on a very grand scale, but I venture to suggest that in each district at least one village should be selected in which measures of sanitary reform be carried out, so as to serve as models for the others to follow. If some scheme of this kind is sanctioned, I am sure that a great step in advance will be taken, and we will be in sight of that glorious time when the Punjab, which is one of the healthiest Provinces in India, will once more be free from plague and other kindred pestilences. If such a time comes, it will be one of the most glorious days in the history of British rule in India, and I have every hope that the beginning of a policy of sanitary reform on these lines will be made, before Your Honour lays down the reins of your high office, and that Your Honour's name will be associated with the future health and happiness of the Province. In this connection I may take this opportunity of thanking the Government for liberal grants to the Lahore Municipal Committee for the proposed Sewage Scheme, for the Consumptives' Home at Dharmpur, for dispensaries in Kangra District, and for the Kangra Temple Restoration Committee. During the last ten years a great deal has been done for the advancement of education in the Province, and the people are truly grateful to Government for it, but one of the most pressing requirements of the times is the establishment of one or more Arts Colleges in the Province. It is a notorious fact that the existing colleges are insufficient to accommodate the number of students, seeking admission, and had it not been for the hospitality of the colleges in some of the neighbouring Native States, such as Kashmir, Kapurthala and Patiala, several intelligent and well-connected Punjabi students would have been unable to receive college education at all. Recently considerable additions have been made to the Government College at Lahore, but I think that only one Government College in such a big Province as the Punjab is hardly sufficient. In all the major Provinces of India there are at least two Government Colleges, and there appears to be no reason why, in the Punjab, Government should not establish another college in one of the important towns of the Province. I have every hope that this suggestion will receive Your Honour's favourable consideration.

" It is most unfortunate incidence that this year has begun with a considerable recrudescence of crime, and at one time law-abiding people, especially in the central and western districts, had become very much frightened, but thanks to the prompt and timely action taken by Your Honour's Government the situation is now well in hand and, it is hoped that the lawless element in the Province will soon cease to give any more trouble. The grant of licenses to loyal and law-abiding people, especially Hindu *sahukars* in the villages and small towns, should be continued on a more liberal scale, and the police force should be strengthened by the increase of educated, honest and independent officers, recruited from the various sections of the community.

" Another matter that requires the earnest attention of Government is a revision of its excise policy. The evil of drink is eating into the vitals of the people, and in spite of the best efforts of Government and of certain religious and philanthropic societies, like the Amritsar Temperance Society, it is extremely doubtful if drink is not on the increase. Possibly owing to recent Government action, the distillation and consumption of country liquors has, to some extent, been checked, but very probably consumption of foreign wines and spirits has increased, and the public expects that Government will try to attack the evil from that direction also. The commendable action of Mr. C. M. King, C.I.E., Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar, in removing all liquor shops outside the town, and in restricting the grant of licenses during the last Baisakhi Fair, have been very much appreciated, and it is hoped that other officers will follow in his wake. In this connection it might be mentioned that the noble example set by His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor, in abstaining from alcoholic drinks, has touched deeply the hearts of his Indian subjects, and if followed by the leading Indians and Europeans residing in cities and villages, is sure to have a beneficial effect on the people of this country.

" Another matter that is now uppermost in the minds of the people is that Government should do something to take advantage of the conditions created by the war, and to foster the arts and industries of the country. The exhibition of enemy goods with indigenous goods, side by side, recently held in Lahore, was a move in the right direction, but something more practical as suggested by the Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram should be done in the matter. We have every hope that Your Honour's Government will soon be able to devise some plan for the establishment of new industries in the Province and for the encouragement and patronage of the existing ones.

" As represented by the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Muhammad Shafi, the people of the Province have since long been expecting the elevation of the present Chief Court to the status of a High Court, and we have every hope that this reform on which public opinion, European and Indian, official and non-official, is almost unanimous, will not be long deferred. We had also hoped that the day would soon come when Your Honour would be assisted by an Executive Council in the administration of the Province, but, to our great disappointment and dismay, the House of Lords have thought fit to veto the proposal for the establishment of an Executive Council in the United Provinces, in spite of the unanimous demand of the public opinion of all shades in India, backed as it was by the support of His Excellency the Viceroy and the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India. We have, however, every hope that Lord Crewe would persist in the reform, and the day is not long distant when the two sister Provinces of the United Provinces and the Punjab would be granted Executive Councils, and when the important Hindu community of the Punjab will be given the right of selecting one Hindu representative in the Imperial Legislative Council like sister Provinces, when Muhammadans on account of their minority in population are all given such special right, and when, as advocated by the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Surn Das, the important

[*Bakhshi Sohan Lal ; Sardar Gajjan Singh.*]

Hindu community of the Punjab is given the right of returning one Hindu Member to the Imperial Legislative Council to represent the special Hindu interests like her sister Provinces where Muhammadan community is given such special representation.

"During the present war crisis, it has been demonstrated throughout the world at large that His Majesty the King Emperor has no more loyal and law-abiding subjects than the people of this country and specially of this Province, who are ready to lay down their lives, property and everything for their sovereign and their country on the sands of Africa as well as in the fields of Western and Southern Europe, and it is hoped that the people of this Province will be the recipients of the same rights and privileges as those of the other sister Provinces of India. Let us all pray with folded hands to the Almighty Father to soon terminate this fearful war with eternal glory to British arms, so that we all, European and Indian, official and non-official, be able to join hands in the noble work of amelioration of the condition of the masses of this country under the fostering care and protecting hand of Great Britain.

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

The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sardar Gajjan Singh :—"Your Honour,—Before I proceed to offer any remarks on the budget, I must congratulate the Hon'ble Mr. Mant for the very able and lucid financial statement that he has laid before the Council. It is a matter of satisfaction that notwithstanding many adverse circumstances and the great European war Punjab finances are unaffected.

POLICE AND PEOPLE.

"Your Honour,—The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson has, in his remarks, referred to the increase in expenditure on the Police Department necessitated by the wave of lawlessness which is still surging over the western and central tracts of the Province. There is not the least doubt that the recent dacoities perpetrated by a gang of emigrants, who come from abroad, and other evil spirits imbued with anarchical ideas, render it absolutely necessary for the Government to add to the numerical strength of the police force. I agree that the intelligent and detective capacity of the police should be commensurate with the cleverness displayed by professional dacoits, but I have to point out with great reluctance that the methods adopted by the Government up to this time have not ensured the results aimed at. The method of direct recruitment to the higher and responsible posts in the Police Department is sought to be abolished, and recruitment from the ranks has been recommended. The method of direct recruitment attracted men of ability and intelligence, because we cannot expect men of superior qualifications to enlist themselves as constables and sergeants. I am strongly of opinion that the higher and responsible posts should be largely filled up by direct appointment. The second suggestion that I would like to offer, and which is of the utmost importance, is this, that the police officials should use their best and unstinted efforts to secure the co-operation and good will of the people. By taking the most influential and law-abiding people into their confidence the police can command immeasurable facilities in the suppression and prevention of crime. A police officer who succeeds in securing the co-operation of the best men of his locality is bound to be a terror to the evil spirits whom it is his business to control. It is to be deplored that not infrequently the over-bearing manners of the police officers do not permit of the peaceful citizens having any friendly relations with them. The majority, and overwhelming majority, of the people detect crime from the core of their heart, and it would not be at all difficult for the police backed up by the above class to stamp out crime in a most effective manner. I cannot but offer my whole-hearted support to the generous and wise policy initiated by Your Honour of rewarding the people who co-operated with the police in the capture of criminals in the very

[*Sardar Gajjan Singh.*]

act of their inhuman plunder by the remission of land revenue and other liberal personal gifts. I assure Your Honour that these concessions and rewards unprecedented in their generosity and appreciation of true value have made a deep impression upon the people and would go a long way in securing that co-operation between the police and the people without which mere numerical strength is of no avail. I unhesitatingly congratulate the police on the remarkable capacity for detection and the tracing of the criminals exhibited by the police, but I cannot refrain from remarking that they have not shown themselves up to the mark in the discovery of nefarious designs before they have been actually carried out to the irreparable ruin of the peace of several homes. The maintenance of order is the most paramount duty of the Government, and it is this enjoyment of security of life and property that every day deepens our attachment and loyalty to the British Government, and the maintenance of order, as we all know, depends to a large extent on the efficiency and real strength of the police force. I am sure that the Government would jealously guard that the department is not monopolised by any class, that men from every class possessed of real intelligence and education are recruited therein, and that they conduct themselves in such a manner as to ensure the good will and the co-operation of the law-abiding section of the community.

PLAGUE.

“ Your Honour,—The undiminished prevalence of plague in the Punjab this year and the frightful havoc played by it among us is a subject which deserves the special consideration of the Government. There is no gainsaying the fact that the outbreak of this fatal disease is largely due to the insanitary conditions in which our people live. The Hon'ble Mr. Mant has most pertinently remarked that the Government has got only funds adequate for the primary functions of the Government, but I most respectfully submit that, whereas it is the duty of the Government to protect the lives of the subjects from the hands of dacoits and other evil-minded people, it is no less its duty to save them from the clutches of fatal recurring disease which has come to stay among us and whose victims number over several lakhs every year. The disease is not bred and disseminated by mere accidental circumstances and unforeseen events which the Government cannot find out. It is a disease the causes of which, it can safely be stated, are embedded in the insanitary conditions that surround the people. The Government has done very little up to this time to effect any improvement in the sanitation of the villages. The storage of filth and dirt just in the vicinity of human habitation which becomes the breeding place for all life-destroying germs must be forbidden, if persuasion fails, even by the stern hand of the law. The District Board or some other body specially created for the purpose should be authorised to look to the sanitation in villages. The width of the lanes and streets in villages is every day decreasing, because there is no body to check the encroachments made by the people. Landowners should be compelled to store their manure in their fields at a considerable distance from the *abadi* and the thoroughfares leading to it. It is much better that the people should suffer a little inconvenience than that they should die in numbers every day and thus multiply the misery and unhappiness to incalculable proportions. The multiplication of the number of orphans, widows and aged infirm people, with no body to look after, is a matter which the Government cannot for long allow to remain as it is. People, beset with domestic calamities that go on piling up every day, can never prosper and be happy and contented, however benign the rule may be under which they live. With the problem of sanitation in small villages and small towns are bound up the lives of millions of the subjects of His Majesty, and the problem shall have to be solved in a satisfactory manner by the Government in the near future; otherwise the rate of mortality shall jump up to abnormal proportions. The town municipalities should also be directed to engage the services of Sanitary Engineer,

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whose function ought to be to criticise the plans put in by the citizens for the construction of their houses from a sanitary point of view, and suggestions respecting the arrangements about light and air should be enforced. Besides, he should be invested with the power of inspecting the houses and suggest the necessary improvements which in the case of poor owners of houses should be accomplished from special funds created for the purpose.

EXCISE.

"Your Honour,—The beneficial measures adopted by Your Honour's Government in not sanctioning the sale of drinks on the occasion of religious and other fairs has been highly appreciated by the people and is fruitful of good results. The curse of drinking is every day on the increase, and even the enhancement of still-head duty would not in any way tend to diminish its consumption. Drinking is becoming so common and the army of its victims and votaries so large that a man addicted to the evil habit of drinking is no longer detested by his neighbours, and the evil is daily losing the odium which attached to it once and which kept down its consumption. Now it can be safely asserted that a great deal of disorder, misery and waste can be traced to the baneful effects of this curse of drinking, and that it is in the power of the Government to alleviate all this misery by surrounding the sale of liquor with greater restrictions. His Most Gracious Majesty the King Emperor, realising the havoc played by the demon of drink and feeling the imperative necessity of checking and discouraging its consumption, has set a noble example by forbidding the use of liquor in any of his houses. I would pray to the Government to follow up the example and devise means and measures by which the ignorant people of this country could be rescued from the venomous clutches of this demon. The licenses for the sale of liquor should be considerably reduced in number and the shops should be located at a measurable distance from the *abadi*. I would request the Government to tackle this question in that sacrificing spirit in which the question of the sale of opium in China was handled. A fall in the revenue of the Government on this head would not mean a real loss to the Government, but would bring in substantial good by a large contribution to the well-being of the people whom God has placed in your charge.

BEGAR.

"Your Honour,—The pernicious institution of *begar*, or forced labour, although several times denounced by the Government in a most emphatic language, and in spite of the prohibitory circulars issued from time to time, is still in existence. The proclamation of Sir Dennis FitzPatrick which embodied the views of the Government in connection with *begar* has been practically ignored and the Government has not seen its way to republish it. Forced labour, although adequately compensated, is regarded by the people with detestation and horror, and the country would feel grateful if the Government would again draw the attention of its officers to the illegality of this system and thereby minimise the unpleasantness which forced labour cannot but give rise. The officers in every department remain in camp for the most part of the winter season and the supply of *rasad* to them by the villagers is a source of great inconvenience to them. The officers who go out are generally highly paid, and they should be made to look to their needs and comforts themselves without causing the least discomfort to the people. The business of providing supplies to the officers on tour should be given on contract, and prices of the material to be supplied determined beforehand.

INDUSTRIES.

"Your Honour,—The steps taken by the Government in patronising the wood pulp and resin industry deserve the highest appreciation and gratefulness of the people. I might venture to suggest that there are various other

[Sardar Gajjan Singh ; Sir Behram Khan.]

industries which are largely in the hands of Germany and Austria and which, under the patronage of the Government, the people of this country can capture. It is in the power of the Government to regenerate Indian industry and stimulus given to it at this time when the enemy's trade with this country is blockaded, and imports therefore totally prohibited, is sure to be productive of fruitful results".

"Your Honour,—I have to express my whole-hearted approval of the measures adopted by the Government for the extermination of that wrong-headed class who taking advantage of the gigantic war in which our Government is engaged wanted to gratify their thirst for rapacity and robbery. It is to be deplored that the emigrants, many of whom are Sikhs, created a commotion in the Punjab by their organised plunder, but I most sincerely and emphatically aver that the Sikh community has no sympathy with their doings, and that their deeds are looked upon with detestation by them. We believe that they have fallen and left the fold of the Sikh religion. The Sikhs are the most loyal and faithful subjects of His Majesty and are ever ready to shed their life blood for the Crown. The manliness and bravery displayed by the Sikhs on all occasions has elicited for them unbounded admiration of the superior officers of the Government. Loyalty is a vital portion of our religion because every Sikh fervently believes that the advent of the British Raj, in India was prophesied by the 9th Guru and thus brought in a way by him. The Sikh community on the whole is permeated through and through with a sense of loyalty with the British Raj, and I hope that the dastardly deeds committed by a few misguided brains would not be allowed to cast a cloud over the reputation that the Sikhs up to this time enjoyed for their steadfast allegiance to the British Government. I, in my capacity as a representative of the Sikh community, take this opportunity of most earnestly and sincerely assuring Your Honour that we would not shrink from serving the Government with unshaken faithfulness and devotion, and that every drop of blood that runs in our veins and every farthing that we are possessed of would unhesitatingly be placed at the service of the Government whenever and wherever required. With these remarks I beg to support the budget."

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

"Your Honour,—This is the only time in the year when the Hon'ble Members of this Council have an opportunity of discussing various topics and of laying before Government the requirements of the Province. But the most distinguishing feature of this year's budget is that while the great but ruinous War which is raging has bathed a portion of the globe in blood, it has also produced a great change in the daily occupations even of the whole world. The brave men who are laying down their lives for Great Britain are doubtless martyrs for all time to come. But even those persons who have not had the honour of actively sharing in the bloody battles can to a certain extent do their duty in the service of the Empire. Every person who feels proud of being a subject of His Majesty the King Emperor can fulfil this most important and sacred obligation by exerting all the means in his power which would tend to put a speedy but successful termination to the present War.

"No one can deny the importance of the measures connected with education, sanitation, amelioration of the population, development of industries and the economic condition of the people. But the most important problem of the moment is to find out means by which we can defeat the impious and selfish designs of the enemies of the Empire and bring to the notice of the world the principles of righteousness and justice for which the British Empire stands. I do not think it necessary to say anything at present in connection with the facts and progress of the War, nor do I think that I would be right in discussing

[Sir Behram Khan ; Khan Zulfikar Ali Khan.]

the economic and other consequences which would result from the War. I will deal only with the matters which directly concern the Punjab.

"First and foremost I think it is the duty of all the inhabitants of the British Empire whether rich or poor, and especially of those in the Punjab, to give further proofs of their undoubted loyalty which has frustrated the designs of the enemies of the Empire. by co-operating with the authorities and by helping to maintain peace in the country. The crimes perpetrated by some of the *badmashes* in certain districts of the province are no doubt regrettable, but it is clear that it does not in any way tarnish the good name of the peace-loving inhabitants of this province. If the enemies of the Empire have it in their head that their impious efforts will in any way bear fruit in this province, they will be grossly mistaken.

"We need not go far to find out the causes of the crimes which have been committed in certain districts. Crime has been on the increase for the last 3 or 4 years, and whatever may be its cause the war cannot certainly have been the cause. High prices and the absence of opportunities to get loans combined with the other causes, such as the spread of epidemics and starvation, have impelled those people to commit crimes. But the chief factor in this direction is what is termed ignorance. It is clear that this wave of crime is not prompted by any political motives. Information which has reached us from reliable sources leaves no doubt that the respectable and wise zamindars of those districts gave all the help in their power to stop the crimes, to arrest the dacoits and to save the Hindus. This fact proves that these acts were the outcome of ignorant people, and that there was no conspiring hand of the people in general in it. Still it would be a great mistake to overlook these crimes. It is the duty of every Indian and of every Punjabi to strengthen the hands of those responsible for administering justice by co-operating in every way to bring these *badmashes* and offenders to justice. While speaking on this subject I cannot help requesting Your Honour that a special allotment should be made in the budget for the prevention of this wave of lawlessness, so that the peace-loving inhabitants of this province may be completely safe from the mischievous and foolish acts of these *badmashes*. At the same time I would urge that any leniency shown to *badmashes* and habitual criminals would be entirely misplaced. I would quote the words of a poet.—

'It is as bad to do a good-turn to the wicked, as it is to do an ill-turn to the good.'

"I regret to have to say that some dacoities have also been committed in the Dera Ghazi Khan District, but by God's grace and Your Honour's *iqbal* the loyal subjects of the district rendered help to the authorities with the result that the offenders have been awarded exemplary punishments. I am confident that, God willing, Dera Ghazi Khan will remain in peace, and that the people will lead prosperous and contented lives under the ægis of the Government and support those pious principles for the vindication of which money and men are being sacrificed.

"I cannot conclude without saying that the success to the British arms should be our only aim at the present time in all our acts as well as in our speeches, and that we should defer all other problems till such time as peace is established which, God willing, is not far in sight."

The Hon'ble Khan Zulfikar Ali Khan;—"It is quite a recognised practice in the Legislative Councils for the non-official Members to indulge in a kind of discursive discussion of the prominent features of the preceding year's administration on the occasion of the closing day of the budget session, and as importance rightly attaches to precedent, I wish, with Your Honour's per-

[*Khan Zulfikar Ali Khan.*]

mission, to submit a few reflections on the general questions which engage the attention of the intelligent public. I do not propose to say much about the figures of the budget. They speak for themselves. I can not refrain, however, from saying that the pleasant feature of the proposed budget is its freedom from any proposal involving the imposition of a new tax, and for this the Hon'ble Member in charge of the finances has earned the blessings of millions of people belonging to this province. The circumstances were so exceptionally unfavourable that a fresh tax in some shape or the other was a contingency to be apprehended. I should therefore like to congratulate the Government for having relieved the minds of the people of a great anxiety. It is not easy to realise that in an year of adversity when the whole world is in the grip of a terrible calamity, the Indian finances have worked on normal lines, and that in spite of the falling receipts from many principal sources of revenue, the administrators of the country have hesitated to add to the burdens of the ryot. To those who fully grasp the situation it is nothing short of a miracle in administrative efficiency. It is very satisfactory to see that the accumulation of the surpluses of the past years has been converted into Government securities, while giving a steady and permanent return to us it will in turn be utilised by the Imperial Government in the development of the country.

"It would surely have been bad finance to keep it as a reserve with us unless of course it was employed for the furtherance of any project either of railing or canal extension. One thing which strikes me of doubtful expediency is that certain items which were allotted for specific purposes in the last year's budget have been allowed to lapse. The items above-mentioned appertained to education and sanitation for which there is an ever-increasing volume of public opinion in favour of greater expenditure. Education and sanitation, if combined in proper and judicious proportions, will form a specific which may prove a sovereign remedy for plague, cholera and malaria. It is by the combination of sanitation and education that the Government may forge a weapon which may ultimately serve as an instrument of destruction for these scourges of humanity. The different communities of the Punjab are under debt of deep obligation to your Honour for the most generous gifts in the shape of annual grants to their educational institutions. In the case of Islamia College the liberal grant has actually saved the situation, and the Muslims therefore rejoice to realise that they owe the existence to-day of their College to Your Honour's timely and princely aid.

"I must not forget to acknowledge the very handsome addition of Rs. 2,67,000 to the last years provision for education. This is yet another proof of proof was needed of Your Honour's intense interest in the development of popular education. In this connection I may perhaps be permitted to suggest that as in the United Provinces an Advisory Committee consisting of some of the enlightened members of all the communities may be appointed for the Director of the Public Instructions to consult with in matters such as religious education or other things in which the opinion of the leaders of the public may be of advantage.

"Your Honour, I beg leave to say a few words in connection with the deplorable outbreak of crime in certain districts of the Punjab. A few misguided persons who returned to India from the Crown Colonies were perhaps responsible for it, and in Jhang District the lawlessness was entirely of a sporadic nature. These enemies of the people who have incurred odium of all right thinking subjects of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor were utterly ignorant of the great strength and stability of the British Government in India, and the great benefits that it has conferred on the people.

"It affords food for reflection that the millions of the Indians are outspread, tranquil and laborious in thousands and thousands of villages, over dusty plains, among the rich greenness of mountain heights or beside the

[*Khan Zulfikar Ali Khan.*]

stream of sacred rivers far removed from the narrow zone of political agitation. They follow from birth to death the routine marked out by immemorial custom and ask nothing of their rulers but protection from disturbance. In this sense it is not cant, it is plain truth, to say that the pillar upon which the British rule in India rests is the belief that it secures the maximum of good for the Indian people. The situation was full of unpleasant possibilities, but fortunately for us the province possessed a strong and just ruler such as [the English Nation produces at critical junctures : personalities born to rule and control.

"In connection with the outbreak of crime in the Punjab, I want to take advantage of this opportunity to give expression to my feelings of genuine admiration for the plucky and loyal conduct of the villagers and the police rank and file at certain places. Concerning the police, we have heard the loudest lamentations; these guardians of the peace have been made the targets of all sorts of obloquy in season, and out of season, and it is only fair to acknowledge the valuable services which the force has rendered to the public. Its conduct has been praiseworthy and the sacrifice it has boldly faced extorts our best appreciation. The reward which Your Honour has bestowed on the villagers and the police for such conspicuous services is worthy of the occasion and shows how correctly Your Honour has grasped the psychology of the Indian mind. However, I have no hesitation in saying that the Punjab retains its position as a fighting arm of India. The spasmodic crime cannot overshadow the response which the province has made in giving its best to the Empire.

"Before I close my speech there is one subject to which I shall like to make brief allusion. I daresay that the Hon'ble Members are familiar with the view often discussed in different Legislative Councils of the part that is played by India in the Imperial system. The present titanic struggle has drawn the whole Empire together, and each component part has fully demonstrated its respective capacity of rendering help in every form to the heart which must throb with the unique spectacle of witnessing people, alien in race and creed, rushing to vindicate the integrity of the Empire and to uphold the honour of its unsullied and glorious traditions. In the picture of the Empire India has always occupied a conspicuous place, and it has always played a predominant part. It is a matter of history, but I believe not generally known, that it was by the loan and prompt despatch of British troops from India that Natal was saved from being overrun by the Boers. It is also known that it was an Indian General Sir A. Gaselie commanding the native troops from India that relieved the legations at Peking; and further that it has been by native regiments that our garrisons in China have been supplied. The public generally have no conception of the extent to which India has contributed ammunition, stores and supplies in the past campaigns in China and is doing at the present moment.

"In the present crisis India has fully demonstrated her earnest and devoted loyalty. The Sikhs are fighting as heroes, the Muslims and Dogras are upholding their best traditions. If the rulers of the holy Roman Empire were proud of summoning to their help the auxiliary forces from Africa and Asia Minor is it not a striving spectacle to see the Indian legions going to fight in defence of the mighty empire of Great Britain? We all believe in the final good purpose of the Divine will, and if the Empire has to make tremendous sacrifices the All-wise Providence will bestow its bounties with no stinting hands.

"Your Honour, it was the precious privilege of the German, Greek, African and Asiatic to say 'I am a Roman citizen,' will it not be our equally great pride to say after the war, 'we are the citizens of the Greater British Empire?'

Khan Zulfikar Ali Khan ; Sardar Sunder Singh ; Mr. Godley.

"Lord Curzon, in one of his speeches, expressed his hope in these words, and with it I conclude my speech: 'But we beg that the part played by India in the Imperial system, and the services rendered by us in time of trouble, may not be forgotten by the British nation, and that they may find in it when the occasion arises good grounds for reciprocal generosity and help.'"

The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sunder Singh.—"Your Honour,—I cannot do better than join with my Hon'ble friends in offering my hearty congratulations to the Hon'ble the Finance Member for a budget which is in every way a prosperity budget for the times through which we are passing.

"No doubt just at present some of our countrymen, and particularly those who have returned from abroad (Canada) have misbehaved themselves and unfortunately, as the Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Gajjan Singh has said, some of them are Sikhs. I can say that a great majority of them have lost all touch with the Sikh religion, as they have given up their old traditions, and they have given up their standard of piety. They are no more Sikhs. Many of them, I am sorry to say, are doing things which are totally contrary to the teachings of the Sikh religion as promulgated by our Holy Gurus, and as such they cannot be held to belong to the community which has great traditions at its back of loyalty to the British Government and of devotion to the throne of His Majesty the King Emperor. They are now under the pernicious influence of some mischievous people who pull wires and lead ignorant men into trouble, and as such I am sure Your Honour will recognise that they cannot give a bad name to the community, which is loyal to the core to the throne of the King Emperor and will ever remain so as long as the teachings of their Holy Gurus are followed by them and as long as the Granth Sahib of Sikhs has a hold upon them."

The Hon'ble Mr. Godley.—"Your Honour, on these occasions I believe it is customary to say something in reply to criticisms made in the budget speeches. This time there seem to be very few points which I have to deal with. Two or three Hon'ble Members have thrown out suggestions as to a second Government College, Technological Institute and so forth. All these will be considered in due time.

"As to a Technological Institute, I think as it has taken about 8 years in the United Provinces to discuss the matter, perhaps it will be as well if I do not start the discussion just now. Those members who talk about a Technological Institute might in the meantime perhaps enquire into the history of the Tata Institute in Mysore, the Bombay Technological Institute and the Madras Institute, and so forth, because it is extremely difficult to say what Technological Institute consists of. It is an institute for scientific enquiries applying to industries, and those who hastily advocate the putting up of a Technological Institute in the Punjab, I am afraid, have a very vague idea of what it consists of.

"Further as to finance, the Education Department of course is not primarily concerned with the financial aspect in so far as it consists of a provision in the budget for education. We represent our needs, we take what we can get, and we endeavour to make the best use of it. As a matter of fact I think the Department has done very well in the matter of grants in the last few years. Our budget estimate is double of what it was a few years ago, and every year there is an increase. There seems to be some misunderstanding about the Provincial share. The Provincial share of the educational expenditure is increasing every year side by side with the expenditure generally. The Provincial share is increasing by about Rs. 1,40,000 on an average every year. Of course the Government of India grants have rather dwarfed that increase, but nevertheless it continues steadily. Grants-in-aid increase as education extends, there is more expenditure on establishments of Government schools and colleges, and so forth. All these matters are provincial. The Government of India grants chiefly go towards adding to the large, I may say, abnormal increase of primary schools

[Mr. Godley ; Mr. Thompson.]

which has taken place within the last two or three years. Then the educational budget has been swollen by the inclusion of large grants for non-recurring expenditure on buildings. The Hon'ble Members who draw inferences from a comparison of the budget from year to year should first of all deduct those parts of the budget which have to do with non-recurring expenditure. I am afraid it is not for me to say if the Imperial grants for education will continue at the same rate, or that the Provincial finance will be able to shoulder the burden of increase of primary education. It is not for me to say that, but I suppose we may expect something more from the Imperial source. I do not propose at this time to take up the time of the Council with calculations of what it would cost to bring so many more boys to school. But when we talk about extending primary education, we perhaps do not realise the enormous expense which it would cost to bring even, say, one-third of the children of the school-going age into school, say, a million altogether. It may cost a recurring expenditure of something like 40 lakhs to bring the present school-going population up to a million: that is to say, to put 600,000 more children into school. The cost of education in a primary school per pupil is now on an average Rs. 6 per head. I do not propose to go into these calculations. I am sure the Council would not thank me for it.

"Something was said: I think I heard the word 'lapse,' from some Hon'ble Members. There is a good deal of misunderstanding about lapses of grants. It does not mean anything at all if the sanction is renewed in the succeeding year as it is in the case of these Government of India grants for buildings, and as for other non-recurring expenditure, it would merely mean that the estimate does not always correspond exactly to the expenditure and that of course is unavoidable.

"I do not know that I have any other remarks to make, Your Honour."

The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson:—"The Hon'ble Member from Amritsar brought to the notice of the Council the present state of satta or opium gambling in Amritsar. This point, as he says, has been referred to Government by the Local authorities who are doubtful whether the case is one for the courts, under the law as it stands at present. The matter has been referred to the Law Officers of the Crown and is under their consideration. The question of legislation is also under consideration, but I am not yet in a position to say more.

"The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Gajjan Singh made some remarks in regard to the police and he expressed apprehension lest promotion from the ranks to the grade of Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors should be introduced more freely than is the case at present. I can only say that I am not aware that up to the present any orders have been passed. Sir Edward French, the late Inspector-General was very strongly of opinion that the Police Commission has gone too far in this matter, and I believe the present Inspector-General shares his views.

"The Sardar Bahadur has also remarked that he is of opinion that we recruit too exclusively from one particular class for the lower grades of the police. It is notorious that our choice is practically limited, and so far as I am aware, we never refuse to take recruits of any class who are fit for service and willing to enlist.

"Towards the end of his speech, while giving credit to the police for their success in tracing the authors of many of the crimes that have been recently perpetrated, he expressed the opinion that they have failed in their duty as detectives for the prevention of crime. May I suggest to the Hon'ble Member that he is not in a position to say how much crime has been prevented. The crimes which he hears of are those which are successful. Of those which are nipped in the bud, he knows nothing."

[*Mr. Mant; Lala Kashi Ram.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Mant :—"Your Honour, the discussion to-day has been taken up with more important issues even than finance, and consequently I do not think I need detain the Council much longer. The main attack on the budget has come from our friend Rai Bahadur Ram Sarn Das. He questions the wisdom of investing a crore of rupees. I do not think I need go over that same ground again. It is a question on which there are obviously two opinions. Whenever you have money, you have either to spend it or invest it. My Hon'ble friend would have preferred to spend it. I gather from the remarks of the rest of the Council that the policy of caution and investment has been generally approved of, and we may, I think, be content to leave it to the verdict of posterity. I should like to have an opportunity of asking my Hon'ble friend 10 years' hence whether he is still of that opinion, when the Province will have utilised nearly 40 lakhs out of that crore and still has its annuity of 3½ per cent. undiminished.

"My Hon'ble friend also made some reference to the statement which I laid on the table of lapses in grants for education and sanitation. I am not quite clear whether he was referring to lapses from budget grants or lapses from Government of India grants. If the former, it is explained in the statement that by far the greater part of the money was merely transferred to other heads of expenditure. If he was referring to lapses from the Government of India grants, then the term lapse, as the Hon'ble Mr. Godley explained, is a misnomer. Those grants are additions to provincial balances which are not necessarily spent in the year in which they are given, and they do not lapse. Those given for specific purposes are carried forward from year to year till they are spent. They do not lapse in the proper sense of the word at all.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Muhammad Shafi, while approving of the investment of a crore, suggested that the 3½ lakhs which we get from the Government of India should be ear-marked for sanitation and education. Well, in reply to that, I think I only need refer the Hon'ble Member to his own remarks on the motion on the resolution which the Council refused to accept to-day. The objections to ear-marking were put forward in that discussion, and they apply equally here, though as a matter of fact, I think that 3½ lakhs probably will go to education and sanitation. They are the most regular and most expanding demands that we have to meet, but what I object to is tying the hands of the Government and of this Council to devote that particular money to a particular object. There may sometimes be other objects on which we may desire to spend it.

"The only other criticisms with which I need deal I think came from the Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram. I confess I do not quite understand his first complaint. He said he was suffering from a feeling of unpreparedness in the budget discussion, and suggested that my memorandum on the Financial Statement should have been given to him earlier. The memorandum was despatched on the 12th of March. He has had over a month to prepare for this discussion, and I fail to see what more could be done. His remarks referred to the budget discussion, but I think the Hon'ble Member must have intended to refer to the last meeting, when we discussed the financial statement."

✕ **The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram.**—"Yes, that is what I referred to."

The Hon'ble Mr. Mant.—"That is a very different thing. He suggests that the memorandum should be presented as soon as we receive provisional orders by telegram from the Government of India. I do not know from where he got that idea of a telegram of provisional order. I can only say we do not get any such telegram. We do get orders on the second edition of the budget. We are supposed to get them directly after the discussion in the Imperial Council, and not hose we prepare our draft Financial Statement, which is given to the Council a week before the presentation of the revised Financial Statement.

[Mr. Mant.]

But we do not receive the final orders of the Government on the third edition, the edition on which our revised Financial Statement is made up, until just a day or two before the Council meets. And it is always a great rush to get out the memorandum the day before the meeting. I have been considering this question, and there are two possible solutions, one would be to issue the memorandum on the second incomplete edition of the estimates, though I do not think it would be of much use to the Council because we very often have material alterations made in that last week, and it would lead to confusion if you had a memorandum explaining figures which differed materially from those in the statement. I thoroughly sympathise with the desire of Hon'ble Members to get this memorandum earlier. In fact, I am rather flattered that so much store is set by it, and the only way in which I think it can be done is to postpone our discussion; to have the Financial Statement presented on one day with the memorandum, and to take the discussion on the Financial Statement some days later. The only trouble is that we are required under the rules and the procedure of the Government of India to finish our discussion by the 16th of March. I am not sure whether it would be possible to extend that date, but the matter, I may say, will be considered this year, and if possible that procedure will be adopted in future. Another small point was raised by the Hon'ble Member. He asked that heads not open to discussion should be shown in the Statement of detailed heads which we circulate to Members. *Prima facie* I see no objection. These minor heads have been excluded, because the major heads are excluded from discussion, and it did not seem likely that any one would wish to see them. But I will look into the matter, and if there is any objection, it will be done next year. He also referred to the question of re-appropriation, and stated that the details of re-appropriations are given in the United Provinces Council. I have got the Gazette to which he referred, and I find that it does contain a list attached to the memorandum of the Financial Secretary giving the principal items for which re-appropriation was made during the year. All it does practically is to give in tabular form the information which is given in my memorandum under various heads. I will look into that matter further, and, if it will be convenient to Hon'ble Members to have that information in tabular form, I have no objection to giving it. But it is a very different thing from a complete list of reappropriations. As I explained, two years ago, I think it was, or more, when this question came up, there are hundreds of re-appropriations, most of them of a purely formal nature, in a very complicated register. I looked at this register the other day, and did not think it would be the least use trying to put before the council anything like a complete list of the entries. I am perfectly ready to show the register to the Hon'ble Member or any one who wishes to come down to the Secretariat. We are not withholding information, but the register as it stands is no use to the Council.

"The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram also referred to the Imperial grants for education. I understand him to say there were certain grants made to our revenues before the revision of the Provincial Settlement, and that we were entitled to ask the Government of India to increase these grants in proportion to the increase in our revenue. I think he must have misunderstood what really happened. What happened was that these grants were fixed assignments from year to year, and at the last revision of the settlement, they were exchanged for a portion of growing revenue. We have really got an expanding revenue in exchange for a fixed grant. We have no further claim on the Government of India on that account whatever."

"The Hon'ble Member referred to one or two other matters which it is rather difficult to deal with in this Council because they touch on points of Imperial policy directed by the Government of India. One matter was the banks. His speech rather seems to suggest that the Indian banks have been left in the lurch. I can only say that the Government has throughout viewed

[*Mr. Mant; The President.*]

this banking crisis with the greatest anxiety and concern, and it would have done anything it possibly could do to stop it and to help the banks. But I cannot go into the reasons for which it was found impossible to give any direct help. The Government of India decided to confine their action to putting funds at the disposal of the Presidency banks, and it is not for us in this Council to question that action. It is a matter in which this Government has really no control. The Bank of Bengal is not under us, and if any Member wishes to pursue the matter further, it should be taken to the Imperial Council. As for the delay—the Hon'ble Member complained of the delay of the liquidators,—I said, in answer to question to-day, that is a matter which by law is left entirely to the Court, and I do not see what Government has to do with it in an executive way.

"The Hon'ble Member also referred to the question of protecting industries, particularly after the war. That is another question which has been threshed out in another place, and which I do not think it would be any use going into now. I will only mention one other suggestion, and that is that Government should assist the development of industries by guaranteeing the capital invested in them. I am afraid I cannot hold out any support whatever for that idea. It may be presumed that gentlemen of a commercial knowledge and experience (many are represented on this Council) are much better judges than Government of what business it is worth while putting money into and what business it is not; and what the suggestion practically comes to is that Government should guarantee ventures which the commercial man, who knows what he is about, thinks it not worth while to put money into—in fact, that Government should bolster up unsound enterprises. In my opinion that is not the way to progress at all. It is only private enterprise that can demonstrate what industries will really pay, and it is only by the efforts of private individuals that the local industries can develop on a sound basis.

"In conclusion, I should like to express my acknowledgments to the many Hon'ble Members who have referred to my work in all too flattering terms. I feel that I ought to discount especially the Hon'ble Mr. Mulammad Shafi's remarks as being of the nature of a funeral oration in which it is always customary to make the best of a bad subject, but I am nonetheless grateful for the kind thought that prompted these remarks. It has been a matter of great interest to me to be concerned with the provincial finances for the last 5 years, when they have grown to a really very satisfactory extent, and if I have been a little too cautious in putting on the brake, I can assure the Council that it was done in the best interests of the Province, and anyhow the brake can always be taken off at any time: the money that has been saved will not run away.

His Honour the President :—"Gentlemen,—You will not expect me at this late stage of the evening and after the full discussion of our last meeting and of to-day to review in any detail the financial position revealed in the budget now before us. I will only allude to a few main features. The budget on the whole has been received with a general chorus of approval. It is satisfactory to Government and particularly so to the Finance Secretary.

"Our revenue, as has been pointed out, was only slightly affected by the War, and brought in 3 lakhs more than we anticipated. Our expenditure, on the other hand, was, for various reasons, fully explained in the Financial Statement, 7 lakhs below the estimate, and we closed the year 10 lakhs better than we had anticipated. After deducting a crore transferred to the Imperial Government in return for a fixed perpetual assessment of 3½ lakhs—a measure which was advocated by several members last year and which was successfully defended by the Financial Member at our last meeting—we start the year with an opening balance of 54 lakhs. The estimate for the present year provides for an income:

[*The President.*]

of 487 lakhs—10½ lakhs more than last year's revenue—and an expenditure of 492 lakhs—or about 2 lakhs less than last year's figures—and a closing balance of 49 lakhs.

“ These estimates are the results of months of careful consideration and discussion by the Financial Committee and they have, I venture to think, from the remarks of more than one Hon'ble Member to-day the general approval of all members of this Council.

“ On the revenue side we count on a steady expansion of revenue under most of the main heads. The biggest factor in the increase is as usual under the head of irrigation. Our canals, as I remarked last year, still continue to be the main spring of our prosperity. In the financial year just closed in spite of peculiarly adverse conditions resulting from a low supply in the rivers they surpassed, thanks to effective management and judicious distribution, all previous records except those of 1913-14, both in area irrigated and in revenue receipts: and in the Rabi now being reaped the canal-irrigated area shows a further increase of 300,000 acres over last year's figures. The Triple Canal Project which is to crown our schemes will, it is hoped, be completed early next cold weather. This will lead to a further expansion of roughly a million acres on the Upper Jhelum Canal, Upper Chenab Canal and above all on the Lower Bari Doab Canal and, while bringing plenty and prosperity to perhaps 10,000 families, it will further strengthen the sheet anchor of our Provincial Finance. But while we can congratulate ourselves and the Irrigation Department on the splendid results they are achieving, we cannot shut our eyes to the evils which have attended excessive irrigation in certain tracts. These evils are water-logging, the spread of *reh* and consequent deterioration of the soil and climate. They are, I am glad to think, purely local and restricted to certain areas on the Sirhind, Western Jumna, Lower Chenab and Upper Bari Doab Canals. These, as I have said elsewhere, are the blots on an otherwise admirable system, and I have instructed the officers-in-charge that Government, which is reaping such rich results from canal expansion, will not grudge the time, trouble or money necessary to remove them. Special measures in this direction are now being taken by the Chief Engineers, and I am sanguine that the success which has always crowned their labours in other directions will not be wanting here.

“ Now, gentlemen, I turn to the estimates of expenditure. It is these that naturally give rise to most discussion and difference of opinion. Most of us have different views (and it is well that we should) as to the relative importance of the many and varied objects covered by an expenditure of nearly five crores. Most members press the claim for more liberal expenditure on Education, Medical Relief and Sanitation; in fact we had a special resolution moved for sanitary progress in the colonies, which, after some discussion, has been withdrawn. All districts want more school buildings, more teachers, male and female, and more scholarships; half the towns in the Province are clamouring for purer water, better drainage and claim grants from the Provincial Government for both these admirable purposes. Some advocate, and rightly, the cause of the low-paid servants of Government, others press for the early establishment of that desirable but rather costly institution, a High Court for the Province. A Financial Commissioner asks for half a dozen new record rooms costing say Rs. 50,000 each, the Inspector-General of Jails asks for a new Central Jail and a new jail for consumptive prisoners, a very admirable and desirable object which I hope he will some day achieve. A tender-hearted Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, wants, and I believe has received, a grant of about Rs. 40,000 to provide electric light and fans for the inmates of the Lunatic Asylum who, he is confident, will appreciate these amenities. Even a few will put in a word for the improvement in the pay and prospects of that indispensable, though much criticised, body of 20,000 men who constitute our Police force. The Educational Staff, the Assistant Surgeon, the Veterinary Assistant, the Agricul-

[*The President.*]

tural Assistant, the Civil Surgeon's clerk all have their champions, that deserving though oft-maligned official, the patwari, manages to make his small still voice heard, and even the humble process-server has secured for himself the powerful patronage and support of the Chief Court of the Province. To-day's discussion has brought forward many other proposals and suggestions, e.g., a Technological Institute, another Government Arts College, further assistance to the Punjab Public Library, more liberal expenditure on indigenous art and industries. All of which deserve and will receive consideration. Gentlemen, I could go on adding indefinitely to the list of those who want something out of our Provincial finances for themselves or others. I will not tire your patience by doing so. I will only quote one more instance, that of the Private Secretary to the Head of the Province, who submits to the Financial Committee his humble petition for 1½ lakhs to improve the accommodation of that picturesque rabbit warren which does duty for the Government House of the Punjab. You will realise for yourselves from the fact that one of the entrances to Government House is barred with debris and bricks, that he has succeeded in his petition. I think I have said enough to show you the problems, the difficult and delicate problems, with which the Financial Sub-Committee have had to deal.

“Where there are so many claimants each with a good cause to advocate but with funds inadequate to meet all demands the final allotment must necessarily be often a matter of compromise, of give and take. This is where we have to rely on the Financial Sub-Committee. They are the butt between us and the outside public. That they have surmounted their difficulties so well and that their proposals have secured the confidence of the Council is the highest proof of the tact, judgment and discernment they have brought to their task.

“Many Hon'ble Members have commented on the fact that this is the fifth and perhaps the last budget statement which our Financial Member, Mr. Mant, has presented to the Council. His five years' tenure of office has coincided with that steady improvement in our Provincial finances of which we see such striking evidence in this year's budget, and I am glad to see my colleagues have joined with me in acknowledging that the improvement is in no small measure due to the ability, sound judgment and broad common sense with which Mr. Mant has watched over our finances. You will, also I am sure, agree with me that his skill as a financial expert is on a par with his lucidity as an exponent and it is this quality which has facilitated the general acceptance of the proposals of the Sub-Committee.

“Gentlemen, those proposals as you have seen involve an expenditure of 4½ lakhs in the present year above our income and a corresponding reduction of our balance to under 50 lakhs. We are kept within those limits of expenditure by the orders of the Government of India, but even if we had a freer hand in the matter, it would not be wise to make deeper raids on our reserve. No doubt our present financial prospects, notwithstanding the War, are decidedly favourable. Agriculture, as more than one Member has said, is the basis of our finance. Successful agriculture supplies the resources which give life and energy to almost every form of work and industry in this Province. Perhaps the finest spring harvest the Province has ever seen is now being reaped and we reckon on its bringing prosperity to the producer and the comfort of reasonably easy prices to the consumer who has been so severely tried by the famine prices of the last 6 or 8 months. The most—indeed the only—disquieting feature in the economic situation is the presence of plague. After some years of comparative immunity, the Province is this year again suffering from a most destructive epidemic,

[*The President.*]

and the loss of human life which after all even from the economic point of view is our most valuable asset, is serious and lamentable. We are doing what we can to cope with the visitation, but we have to confess that our success so far has been very limited, and 'till we can succeed in altering the habits of the people and their out look on sanitary matters we can only hope that, as in the past, the scourge will disappear with the advent of the hot weather, and pray that Providence may grant us a long respite from it.

"To return to the financial situation. As the Financial Member pointed out at the last meeting, the Province can count on realising a considerable amount of capital by the sale of waste lands and on a moderate growth of revenue in all the main heads; but it is by no means clear that these extra resources will more than suffice to meet the normal growth of expenditure. Some members have expressed apprehension that Mr. Mant's remarks foreshadow increased taxation. Personally I take a more optimistic view of the situation, and looking into the future, as far as one can see, I do not think that, as long as we are in a position to meet all reasonable claims for increased expenditure, we need fear increased taxation. Mr. Mant indicated very clearly the directions in which we shall have to face increased expenditure in the near future. I will allude to only a few—

"(1) Improvement of salaries in the lower grades of the public service.—I would like to say a word about this as I have often seen it alleged that while Government is prompt in giving special allowances to its more highly-paid officers—the Commission and Police have been instanced—to compensate them for the temporary block of promotion due to the War, it is slow to take up the case of the petty officials.

"That allegation, if true, would be a very serious reflection on Government. But I can assure the Council that Government is dealing steadily with the proposals of the Clerical Establishments Committee and of Heads of Departments and hardly a week passes in which I do not sanction revised rates of pay for one establishment or another. The latest case I can remember and one that may interest the Council is that of the orderlies, chaprasis and jamadars in all the Lahore offices—the Committee may be interested to hear their number is 500—in which Government has sanctioned the pay of the chaprasis being raised to Rs. 9 from Rs. 7 and Rs. 8 and of the jamadars to Rs. 10 and Rs. 12.

"(2) The Council will also remember that to ease the hardship caused by the high prices following on the War, the Government sanctioned the grant of grain compensation allowance to all Civil establishment drawing under Rs. 30 per mensem from 1st September and at our instance the Government of India sanctioned an addition of Re. 1 per mensem to the usual rates to meet the case of grain being dearer than 8 seers per rupee.

"These concessions, which you will all admit were well deserved, have cost us 5 to 6 lakhs in the year just closed and are estimated to cost some 3 lakhs in the present year.

"(3) Another case in which we shall have to face large additional expenditure is on improving the pay of the lower grades of the Police. These now compare unfavourably not only with those of the Indian Army but with those of the Police in many other Provinces. Consequently those Provinces are attracting many of the men we can ill-afford to spare. And these are the reasons why our Police service is confined chiefly to one particular class. Our Sikhs and Jats can find more profitable employment in the Military service, and therefore there are very few of them in the Police. For these reasons and in consideration of the increase in the wages of labour and the cost of living it is essential to reconsider the question of pay, and the magnitude of the question will be apparent from the fact that the Force consists roughly of

[*The President.*]

20,000 men and an increase of even Re. 1 per mensem to the rank and file would cost over 2 lakhs per annum. But the question is an urgent one and we must be prepared to face it.

" So much as to the budget. The result may be summed up by saying that there has been some slight contraction in expenditure owing to the War under certain heads, *e. g.*, Public Works, to meet increased expenditure under other heads, *e. g.*, grain compensation allowance; but on the whole, as I said to this Council in September, we are in a position as a result of the security conferred on India by the Naval and Military forces of the Empire, to pursue our programme of progress and development under practically all heads without any serious check or hindrance. It is rarely, as Hon'ble Members have remarked, that a country at War finds itself in such a happy position—one which has been obtained without any direct financial sacrifice and so far without any increase of taxation. Gentlemen. Of the matters of general administration touched on in the discussion the following are the most prominent:—

- (1) the increase in the number of the members of this Council to the maximum of 30.
- (2) the reservation of one of the three Punjab seats on the Imperial Council for a representation of the Hindu population of the Province.
- (3) the raising of the status of the Chief Court to that of a High Court.
- (4) the creation of an Executive Council for the Province.

Of these I may say that the first will receive full consideration, the necessity for the second does not appear to be established at present. Indeed the Hon'ble Member who suggested it spoke of commercial representation as a mark of the political backwardness of the Province; the third matter has passed out of the consideration of the Local Government while the fourth has not yet come under its consideration. But though the War has had little effect on our finances it has produced great and far-reaching consequences in other ways.

" I need not here repeat what I said at our September meeting about the splendid response which our Province—chiefs and people—all classes and creeds—made to the call of duty and honour. In reply to the gracious message of His Imperial Majesty which I then read out at the September meeting, the Council passed a resolution conveying to His Majesty the determination of the people of this Province to serve him in every form in which their help might be required against the enemies of his Empire. The Punjab may claim to have well kept its word. Since then the flower of its manhood—Muhammadan, Sikh, Hindu—have gone forth in their thousands to do battle for their Emperor and his Empire. In Turkish Arabia, in Egypt, in East Africa, in Belgium and in France they are sharing with the forces of the Empire in the great struggle for right and justice against ruthless aggression and we are proud to know that in every theatre of War our Punjabi soldiers have shown themselves brave soldiers and worthy sons of this martial Province. Their steady valour and indomitable spirit in the trying conditions of an unusually severe European winter have won special recognition from Field Marshal French and we were proud to know that the Indian Army Corps shared with the 4th British Army Corps the honours of the brilliant victory of Neuve Chapelle a month ago. In addressing the Council in September last I said I was confident that the spirit in which the Province had risen to the emergency would be reflected in the enthusiasm with which recruits would come forward to fill up the gaps caused by the War and to maintain our Punjab regiments at full fighting strength.

[*The President.*]

" Gentlemen, I am glad to assure you that my expectations have been more than realised. The average annual number of recruits for the Indian Army is 15,000, of whom nearly one-half are raised in the Punjab. In the seven months from 1st September to 1st April 52,247 new recruits, or $3\frac{1}{2}$ times the annual quota, joined the colours, and of these the Punjab supplied 26,205 or more than half. Every class of our martial people responded nobly to the call. In round numbers the figures are—

Punjabi Muhammadans from the Northern Punjab	11,010
Sikhs from the central districts	8,237
Dogras from the hills	2,528
Jats from the Southern Punjab	2,950
Muhammadans from the Southern Punjab	1,471

" Gentlemen, these figures speak for themselves. They are more eloquent than any words. They furnish the supreme test and the conclusive proof of the loyalty and devotion of people of this Province to the King-Emperor and his Government.

" Of the other consequences of the War the most serious has been the economic distress caused by the rise of prices, especially of the food-grains. At the September meeting I anticipated trouble on that score and told you that Government would not hesitate to take drastic action should circumstances require. It is not necessary for me to recite what has been done. I think all classes recognise the wisdom of the steps taken by the Government of India to prevent export of wheat and flour by private individuals and to regulate prices in the interest of the producer and the consumer. The famine prices resulting from low stocks, and aggravated by forward purchases, caused serious distress for some months, especially among the urban population. That distress was on the whole borne with exemplary fortitude and much was done and is still being done in places to relieve it by opening cheap shops in the towns, the cost being borne by grants from the Relief Fund, from Government, from local funds and from private liberality. The situation as regards prices is now daily becoming easier as the new crop is being reaped and will soon be brought on the market. Indeed some apprehension is being expressed by the producer that the prohibition of provincial exports may unduly depress prices. I think there need be no serious anxiety on that score. We base our recent assessments on the assumption that the zamindar will sell his wheat at from Rs. 2 to 2-6 per maund. He is now getting Rs. 4 or more. It will probably take some months before the price comes down to Rs. 3 and as long as he is getting something between these figures—and I don't think he will get less than Rs. 3—I don't think he has any cause to grumble.

" Gentlemen, from the days of Homer it has been a proverb that War is the fruitful mother of rumours, and within the last eight months we have had ample and painful evidence of this. Looking back now when the actual conditions are more clearly realised, one blushes to think of the wild tales, the grotesque inventions which for many months were eagerly and credulously swallowed by a large section of the public. The alarming rumours generally, I regret to say, magnified the power and successes of our enemies, and predicted disaster to our arms and the ruin of our cause. I don't know if it is an inherent quality of the East to take the gloomy and pessimistic view; if so, it is in striking contrast to the cheery optimism which prevailed in the British Isles even in the early days of the War, when there might have been really some cause for alarm. Anyhow a very large number of people appeared

[*The President.*]

-to find either pleasure or profit, or both, in circulating these alarmist rumours, and I am constrained to say that some of the worst offenders were certain sections of the Vernacular Press.

"The Anglo-Vernacular Press of all sections has, I am glad to say, and I am glad of this opportunity of acknowledging, shown admirable sobriety and good judgment from the very beginning in discussing the War and the internal situation. A large section of the Vernacular Press has exhibited similar qualities, but the love of sensation and the desire to increase their circulation proved too strong a temptation to many vernacular newspapers, and I have good authority for saying that the reports circulated among the ignorant and credulous section of the people have had, in many cases, a most disturbing effect. The outbreak of organised dacoity, which has recently disgraced the south-western Punjab, was undoubtedly encouraged by such absurd rumours and especially by two (1) that the Germans were marching through Afghanistan to attack India, and (2) that they were only two days by sea from Karachi.

"Gentlemen, Government is doing what it can to disseminate accurate information about the War. I take this opportunity of acknowledging the excellent work that is being done by the War News Association of Lahore and by individuals to counteract misleading and disturbing rumours.

"Government has more than once warned the Vernacular Press that if they failed to realise and act up to their responsibilities at least in these critical times, it would be necessary in the public interest to resort to special measures. Several of them, I am happy to say, heeded the warning. Some have disregarded it, and as so often happens it is their misconduct which has compelled Government to frame special measures which apply to the Press as a whole. These measures are embodied in the rules recently issued under the Defence of India Act, 1915.

"That Act practically reproduces the English law on the subject and it will be promptly and sternly applied. The law, I have quoted, will hold the editor, printer, publisher and circulator responsible, however innocent the intentions they profess and however much they may protest that they are only quoting from English or foreign Newspapers. If editors are in doubt as to what they should publish in regard to War news they can easily ask for advice from officers whom Government has appointed for the purpose, and whom many editors do in fact consult. As regards the general situation, it would be idle to disguise the fact that for several months we have had to deal with certain abnormal but I hope transitory features that occasioned serious anxiety to Government and the people. We have been confronted with a conspiracy, organised among Indian settlers and Indian emigrants abroad, to subvert the authority of the Government in India, and especially in this Province, and to pursue that nefarious scheme by murder and rapine, by the use of the bomb, the dagger and the revolver. The promoters of the movement appear to have been inspired by the German policy of "frightfulness." The professed object was to terrorise the administration, but their main line of action has hitherto been to rob and, in some cases, to murder defenceless traders for gain, to plunder their ornaments and in some cases even to torture helpless women and children and thus to provide funds for what they call their "war chest." These are the methods evolved in alien surroundings and suggested perhaps by alien enemies, by which they propose to establish a free and regenerate India.

"Gentlemen, after what has fallen from various Hon'ble Members to-day it is hardly necessary for me to say that the sound sense and loyal feelings of the Province hastened with a unanimity and spontaneity, remarkable even for the Punjab, to repudiate these men and their doctrines.

[*The President*]

" In practically every case where they have endeavoured to put their principles into practice, the people have allied promptly and whole-heartedly to the side of law and order, to the defence of their hearths and homes. The most signal instance was perhaps that of Ferozeshahr where 6 villages turned out, and at great personal risk, rounded up and captured 9 of the desperate band, that had begun the Ghadr campaign by murdering a Zaildar and Sub-Inspector in broad day on the King's Highway. In other cases the co-operation of the people, if not so conspicuous, has been equally valuable, and it has been a great pleasure to me as Head of the Government to show recognition of the co-operation by liberal remissions of revenue, money rewards and grants of land according to the circumstances of each case. To the vigilance of the police and the co-operation of the people we owe it that this campaign of violence and anarchy has met with no real success. Most of the promoters have fallen into our hands. Some have already met the penalty they deserved; the cases of many others are under investigation, and will soon be put before the special Tribunal and the cause of law and justice in the case of this as in the case of previous conspiracies will, in due course, be vindicated.

" But gentlemen, while we were busily employed in checking this dangerous movement in the Central Punjab another storm burst in an unexpected quarter. In three districts of the south-western Punjab where a section of the Muhammadan rural population—agriculturists and menials—which hitherto had not given any trouble beyond raiding each other's cattle took advantage of the panic caused by the outbreak of plague and the desertion of shops by the Hindu owners to begin a campaign of lawlessness and looting—in some cases combined with arson—against their Hindu neighbours. The questions asked by Hon'ble Members to-day indicate the anxiety caused by this outbreak; the answers given on behalf of the Government have I think shown, and the remarks of the Hon'ble Members confirm the view that the situation has been well in hand for the last month, but the dacoities while they lasted were very serious,

" Encouraged by the impunity which attended their first efforts and stimulated by high prices, consequent difficulties in getting supplies, by lust of plunder, by exaggerated reports emanating from certain mischievous organs in the Press and by other influences which have not yet been fully investigated, the spirit of disorder spread with amazing rapidity over the south of Jhang, over Muzaffargarh and a small part of Multan. Within a few weeks, before the Police force on these remote and hitherto orderly tracts could be strengthened sufficiently to cope with all the dacoit bands, about one hundred dacoities were committed. In nearly all cases the property of the Hindu traders was the object of attack. Fortunately there was very little loss of life; four Hindus are reported to have died of their injuries, while some eight or ten dacoits were shot by the Police and villagers: and the dacoits, as a rule, hastily dispersed when confronted by a show of force. In many cases, I am glad to learn, that the local Muhammadans of influence joined in resisting the dacoits and in protecting their Hindu neighbours: in other cases they appeared to have failed in their duty through cowardice, apathy or sympathy with the raiders, and those who so failed must bear the consequences. The outbreak began on the 22nd February and order was restored by about the 20th of March. Over 1,000 arrests have been made in the three districts. Some hundreds have been already sent up for trial, some have already received exemplary punishment: eighteen of the most serious cases will probably be dealt with by the special tribunal now sitting in Multan: and the Police force has been strengthened, both for protection and investigation work. A strong force of British troops has been marched through the disturbed tract to reassure the population and has been received everywhere with an enthusiastic welcome. The measures taken have, I think, brought home to

[*The President.*]

these ignorant and lawless criminals that the arm of the Sirkar is still long enough to reach and strong enough to strike those who defy the law.

"Gentlemen, incidents such as these show the necessity of vigilance and firmness, but though they may have caused anxiety in recent months, there is no reason for alarm as regards the future. We can face them with equanimity because we have proof that the overwhelming majority of the people of all classes and creeds are determined to support the Government in, quelling disorder.

"That support is the main factor in the success we have already achieved it will continue to be the main factor till the end. But Government has not, as you are aware, neglected other precautions. In the Defence of India Act, based on a similar law in the United Kingdom, it has taken special powers for the period of the war and six months thereafter to secure the public safety and provide for the more speedy trial of certain offences endangering that safety.

"Some of you may perhaps regard certain provisions of that measure as drastic and even draconic, but I think there are few that will not recognise the need of them in the present emergency. I was particularly pleased to note that most members of the Council considered the emergency justified the provisions and I can assure you that Government will only resort to these special provisions when the public safety—in other words the interests of the people—clearly demands such a course.

"Gentlemen, one word more on this subject. You who represent all classes and interests in this Province—official and non-official—will, I am sure, join with me in publicly recognising the obligations we are under to the military authorities and the police for the restoration and maintenance of order. Fortunately there has been but little occasion to call out troops and then mainly for demonstration purposes. I do not think they ever fired a shot or drew a sword anywhere. But when called out they, whether British or Indian, responded with an alacrity and behaved with a spirit which produced an excellent impression on the population of the disturbed areas. The work of the police during the last six months has been particularly arduous and, as I have said, I am glad to notice the appreciative way in which many Hon'ble Members have referred to it. They have often had difficult and dangerous work to perform. Some of them have risked their lives fearlessly and lost them gallantly in the discharge of that duty. To them all honour. But as a body officers and men have displayed throughout a steadiness, a sense of discipline, a devotion to duty and a growing capacity for winning the confidence of the people which have been invaluable in maintaining internal peace and which even those who have often been their severest critics have been the first to recognise.

"Gentlemen, a curious feature of the situation which cannot have failed to strike you is that people outside the Province are much more concerned about the Punjab and the safety of the Punjab than we are ourselves. The reason is that we know the true position of affairs, while they receive only a garbled and distorted version. They point to the Delhi-Lahore bomb case, to the deeds and the acts of a certain section of the America-returned emigrants, to the dacoities in the south-western Punjab and they say the Punjab is in a most critical condition, that considerable sections of Muhammadans, Sikhs and Hindus are openly or secretly conspiring against the Government. These are the versions going around in other Provinces.

"Well, gentlemen, I am not, as you know, disposed to minimise the gravity of any of these manifestations, but I regard them as you do as only transitory difficulties with which we are quite competent to deal, and which in no way reflect the temper and disposition of the people of the Punjab. To those ignorant alarmists who would impute disloyalty to the Punjab Muhammadans because of the dacoities in the southern Punjab and exodus of a dozen or so misguided stu-

[*The President.*]

dents to Yagistan, I would point out the thousands of Muhammadans who are fighting under our banner all over the world—in some cases even against their own co-religionists. I would point to the 11,000 Punjab Muhammadans from the northern Punjab and the 1,500 from the southern Punjab that have joined the colours within the last seven months. I would instance the case that has been quoted here to-day of Khuda Dad Khan of the 129th Baluchis, a Muhammadan Rajput of Chakwal in Jhelum, who was the first Indian to win the Victoria Cross, the proudest distinction open to a soldier. I would point out that though there may have been temporary disorder in the south-western Punjab, the Muhammadan districts of the northern Punjab have been conspicuous, not only in furnishing recruits, but in the decrease of violent crime. I would point out further that in a most trying situation, after what an Hon'ble Member has called the ill-advised entrance of Turkey into the War, the Muhammadan Native States, the Muhammadan leaders and masses have not hesitated for a moment to rally to the support of Government nor ever wavered for a moment in their loyalty to the King-Emperor and his Government. Similarly to those who would throw suspicion on the traditional loyalty of the Sikhs because of the misdeeds of a small band of revolutionaries I would say—these miscreants are, as an Hon'ble Sikh Member has told us, alienated from the Sikhs of the Punjab, they have been repudiated by their own community whose customs and traditions they have abandoned. The Sikhs of the Punjab have been the first to stamp out this plague spot: the character and loyalty of the Sikhs are not to be measured by them, but by the splendid contingents which the great Sikh States have sent to the front, by the tens of thousands of Sikhs who are fighting the battles of the Empire all over the world, by the thousands who have already shed their blood in that cause, by the 8,000 Sikhs who have offered themselves for service since the War began, by the spirit in which the Sikhs here in the Punjab have rallied to the cause of law and order.

“Finally, to those who, because of the plotting of a small body of obscure conspirators, insinuate that the Hindus of the Punjab are wavering in their duty, I would point to the readiness with which the Hindu Chiefs, such as Sirmoor, Chamba, and Suket, have put the resources of their States at the disposal of the Empire, to the spirit of practical loyalty and generosity shown by the Hindu leaders within the Province, to the brave deeds of the thousands of Dogras, Jats, Brahmans and Kshatryas who are gallantly risking their lives in the same good cause and who are proving with their blood that the loyalty to the King, as the representative of God which is so strongly inculcated in their *Shastras*, is no empty formula but a living and potent force.

“In a word, gentlemen, I would say to these critics and croakers as an Hon'ble Member has put it.—The heart of the Punjab is as sound now as in the great crisis of the Mutiny; there is no other province in this Great Indian Empire which is doing so much in the present struggle; and I count on that spirit being maintained and appeal to all creeds and classes to sink sectional differences, to join with the Government in presenting a united front to the enemy, whether without or within our gates, so that when the struggle ends in the final victory, of which we are all confident, we shall look round on the sacrifices, the inevitable but glorious sacrifices of War, and be able to repeat the proud but not boastful saying “The Punjab has saved itself by its exertions and has helped to save the Empire by its example.”

ADJOURNMENT.

The meeting adjourned *sine die*.

LAHORE :

The 22nd April 1915.

S. W. GRACEY,

Secretary, Legislative Council.

APPENDIX A.

(STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN THE HON'BLE MR. THOMPSON'S REPLY TO THE
HON'BLE SARDAR GAJJAN SINGH'S QUESTION.)

Statement showing strength of Police in Cis-Sutlej Districts.

District.	Number of Sikhs.	Number of Hindu Jats.	Number of Muham- madans.	Total strength of district.
Simla	13	4	137	491
Ambala	222	10	399	816
Ludhiana	63	Nil	428	592
Ferozepore	61	24	551	793
Hissar	10	51	399	736
Rohtak	10	36	284	528
Gurgaon	13	33	380	680
Karnal	50	13	446	699

APPENDIX B.

(STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN THE HON'BLE MR. MANT'S REPLY TO HON'BLE
RAI BAHADUR RAM SARN DAS' QUESTION.)

I.

Statement showing lapses in budget allotments during the years 1909-10 to 1913-14.

HEAD.	LAPSE IN BUDGET GRANT.					
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	
22—Education ...	(Rs. 1,000.) Nil	(Rs. 1,000.) (a) 88	(Rs. 1,000.) (b) 3,27	(Rs. 1,000.) Nil	(Rs. 1,000.) (c) 14	(a) The lapse was due to savings in teachers' salaries, the staff being below strength. (b) Of a lump provision of 3,00 for the improvement of education, 1,37 were transferred to 45—Civil Works for expenditure on school buildings, and schemes were not ready for utilising the balance: 50 for provincialising the Lawrence Memorial Asylum were not utilised. (c) The result of a number of variations, of which the principal was a saving in the provision for provincialising the Lawrence Memorial Asylum.
24—Medical—Sanitation and Vaccination.	(a) 1,42	(b) 2,66	(c) 6,76	(d) 8,93	(e) 14,70	(a) Due to a saving in a lump provision for the improvement of sanitation. (b) Due to a saving in a lump provision for the improvement of sanitation. (c) Grants of 5,00 to the Central Research Institute at Kasauli and 1,30 to Amritsar for a sanitary scheme were brought to account under other heads. There was a saving of 93 in the remaining provision for the improvement of sanitation. (d) There was a saving of 2,22 in the lump provision for the improvement of sanitation, 1,37 were transferred to 45—Civil Works for expenditure on sanitary works, and 26 for rewards to villagers in the Chenah Colony were not utilised. (e) Grants for sanitation aggregating 11,03 were brought to account under other heads, 26 were transferred to 45—Civil Works for expenditure on sanitary works, and 2,99 remained unutilised. NOTE.—The lapses in lump provisions for the improvement of sanitation were due to the fact that schemes were not fully matured.

APPENDIX C.

(STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN THE HON'BLE MR. MANT'S REPLY TO THE
HON'BLE RAI BAHADUR RAM SARN DAS' QUESTION.)

II.

Statement showing unspent balances of Imperial grants for Education and Sanitation during
the years 1910-11 to 1913-14.

HEAD.	UNSPENT BALANCES OF IMPERIAL GRANTS ON MARCH 31st,				
	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	
	(Rs. 1,000.)	(Rs. 1,000.)	(Rs. 1,000.)	Rs. (1,000.)	
Education ...	9,00	7,16	26,30	17,30	NOTE.—Schemes were only formulated gradually for spending the large non-recurring grants received in 1912-13.
Sanitation ...	5,00	9,58	17,57	11,26	

APPENDIX D:

Rules for the introduction, consideration and making of Laws and Regulations in the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

I.—PRELIMINARY.

Definition.

1. In these rules—

- (1) "President" means—
 (a) the Lieutenant-Governor, or
 (b) the Vice-President appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor under section 4 of the Indian Councils Act, 1909;
- (2) "Member in charge" means the Member in charge of the Bill under discussion.
- (3) "Secretary" means the officer appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor to perform the duties of Secretary to the Council, and includes every person for the time being exercising the functions of the Secretary.

II.—INTRODUCTION AND PUBLICATION OF BILLS.

Cf. 31, Madras rules.

2. Subject to the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts and of the following rules, any Member may move at a meeting of Council for leave to introduce a Bill.

Motion for introduction of Bills.

Cf. 29, Bengal rules.

3. Any Member desiring to move for leave to introduce a Bill shall give the Secretary at least 7 clear days' notice of his intention, and shall, together with the notice, send a copy of the Bill and a full Statement of Objects and Reasons:

Member to give notice.
 Provided that a non-official Member shall give at least two months' notice of such intention.

Cf. 28 (3), Bombay rules.

4. In speaking to the motion the Member introducing, or in charge of, the Bill may state concisely the scope of the Bill and the reasons in support of it; but unless the motion is opposed such explanation may be deferred until the Member introducing, or in charge of, the Bill makes a subsequent motion under rule 9.

Introductory remarks.

5. If the motion is carried, the Member shall introduce the Bill by rising and stating that he introduces the Bill, and the Bill shall thereupon be deemed to have been introduced into Council.

Formal introduction.

Our rule 2.

6. When a Bill has been introduced, the Secretary shall cause the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, to be printed if not already in print, and shall send a copy to each Member of the Council.

Printing and circulation of Bills.

Our rule 4.

7. When a Bill has been introduced, it shall, with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, be published in the *Punjab Gazette* and in such other manner as the Lieutenant-Governor may direct.

Publication of Bills.

Bengal rule 31.

8. (1) The Lieutenant-Governor may order the publication of the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, in the *Punjab Gazette*, although no motion has been made for leave to introduce the Bill.

Previous publication in special cases.

(2) In that case if the Bill be afterwards introduced into Council without material alteration, it need not be published again under rule 7.

9. (1) When a Bill is introduced or on some subsequent occasion, the Member in charge of it shall make one or more of the following motions:—

Procedure when Bill is introduced.

- (a) that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, or
- (b) that the Bill be taken into consideration by the Council either at once or at some future day, to be then mentioned, or
- (c) that the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon.

On the day on which such motion is made, or on any subsequent day to which the discussion is postponed, the principle of the Bill and its general provisions may be discussed.

(2) No motion referred to in clause (1) shall be made until after a copy of the Bill and the Statement of the Objects and Reasons have been furnished to each Member.

Motion after introduction.

(3) Any Member may object to any such motion unless such copies have been furnished to him at least 7 days previously, and such objection shall prevail unless the President in exercise of his powers to suspend the rules allows the motion to be made.

NOTE.—(Omit present rules 6 and 7.)

III.—SELECT COMMITTEES.

10. When a motion under rule 9 (1) that a Bill be referred to a Select Committee has been carried, the Council shall at the same or some subsequent meeting nominate the Members of such Select Committee.

Nomination of Select Committee.

The Member in charge of the Bill shall be Chairman of the Committee, and, in the case of equality of votes shall have a second or casting vote.

Casting vote.

No person shall be appointed to a Select Committee unless he is a Member of the Council, and any Member of Select Committee who ceases to be Member of the Council shall at the same time cease to be Member of the Select Committee.

Select Committee to examine the Bill.

11. When a Bill is referred to a Select Committee—

- (a) the Committee shall examine the Bill, clause by clause, and if they or a majority of their number decide to recommend any alteration in the Bill, the Bill shall be revised so as to bring it into conformity with such recommendation; and
- (b) the Committee or majority of their number shall make a report on the Bill—
 - (i) as soon as possible after the close of two months from its publication in the Gazette, or
 - (ii) at any time that the Council may direct.

Nature of report.

(1) Such report may be either preliminary or final.

(2) It shall be confined to a statement of the alterations, if any, made by the Committee or a majority of their number, and of the reasons for the alterations.

(3) It shall state whether the publication ordered by these rules or by the Lieutenant-Governor has taken place and the date on which it has taken place ; and whether the Bill has been so altered as to require publication.

Bengal rule 38. 13. Any Member of a Select Committee who desires to record a Note of Dissent, must forward the same without delay to the Secretary, and the Secretary shall thereupon annex such note to the Report.

Our rule 10 modified. 14. Every report made by a Select Committee, together with the Bill as approved by the Committee and any Notes of Dissent, shall be printed, and a copy thereof shall be sent by the Secretary to each Member, and shall be published in the *Punjab Gazette*, and may, if the President so directs, be so published before presentation to the Council.

Bengal rule 40. 15. All proceedings of a Select Committee shall be treated as confidential, and its recommendations shall not be disclosed until the report of the Committee is published in the *Punjab Gazette* or presented to Council.

16. The Report of the Select Committee on a Bill shall be presented to the Council by the Member in charge of the Bill, and shall be taken into consideration by the Council as soon as conveniently may be ; but any Member may object to its being so taken into consideration when he has not been furnished, one week beforehand, with a copy of the Report, and such objection shall prevail, unless the President, in exercise of his power to suspend any of these rules, allows the Report to be taken into consideration.

IV.—CONSIDERATION AND AMENDMENTS OF BILLS.

17. When a motion under rule 9 (1) (b) that a Bill be taken into consideration by the Council has been carried, the Council shall thereupon, in accordance with such motion, proceed to take the Bill into consideration.

Bill to be taken into consideration.
18. When the Bill is so taken into consideration, Members may speak on the Bill in such order as the President may direct, and any Member may propose an amendment of the Bill.

Discussion and amendments.
19. If no amendment be made when a Bill is taken into consideration by the Council, the Bill may at once be passed.

Procedure when no amendment.
If any amendment be made, any Member may object to the passing of the Bill at the same meeting ; and such objection shall prevail, unless the President, in exercise of his power to suspend any of these rules, allows the Bill to pass.

Procedure in other cases.
20. Notice of amendment should ordinarily be given to the Secretary as required by rule 37. When notice is so given, the amendments to be moved shall be printed and circulated to each Member. If notice of an amendment has not been given as required by rule 37, any Member may object to such amendment being moved, and such objection shall prevail unless the President, in exercise of his power to suspend any of these rules, allows the amendment to be moved :

Provided that it shall not be necessary to give notice of amendments of a purely verbal character or of amendments consequential on or moved in respect of amendments which have been carried.

21. Amendments shall ordinarily be considered in the order of the clauses to which they respectively relate.
Order of amendments.

22. (1) After the Mover of an amendment has spoken other Members may speak to the motion in such order as the President may direct, and thereafter the Mover may speak once by way of reply.
Discussion of amendments.

(2) No Member other than the Mover and the Member in charge shall speak more than once to any motion, except with the permission of the President, for the purpose of making an explanation.

23. No speech, except with the permission of the President, shall exceed fifteen minutes in duration :
Duration of speeches.

Provided that the Mover of an amendment, when moving the same, and the Member in charge may speak for thirty minutes.

24. (1) Every Member shall speak from his place, shall rise when he speaks, and shall address the chair.
Members to speak standing.

(2) At any time, if the President rises, any Member speaking shall immediately resume his seat.

25. Any Member may send his speech in print to the Secretary not less than two clear days before the day fixed for the discussion of a resolution, with as many copies as there are Members, and the Secretary shall cause one of such copies to be supplied to every Member. Any such speech may at the discretion of the President be taken as read.
Printed speeches.

26. The discussion of an amendment shall be limited to the subject of the amendment, and shall not extend to any matter as to which a resolution may not be moved.
Limitation of discussion.

27. A Member who has moved an amendment may withdraw the same unless some Member desires that it be put to the vote.
Withdrawal of amendments.

28. When, in the opinion of the President, any resolution or any amendment has been sufficiently discussed, he may close the discussion by calling upon the Mover to reply and the Member in charge to submit any final observation which he may wish to make :
Closure of discussion.

Provided that the President may in all cases address the Council before putting the question to the vote.

29. (1) When an amendment is moved, or when two or more amendments are moved, the President shall, before taking the sense of the Council thereon, state or read to the Council the terms of the amendment or amendments proposed.
Amendment to be read before being put.

(2) It shall be in the discretion of the President to put first to the vote either the original motion or any of the amendments which may have been brought forward.

30. (1) Every question shall be resolved in the affirmative or in the negative according to the majority of votes.
- Voting.
- (2) Votes may be taken by voices or by division, and shall be taken by division if any Member so desires.
- (3) The President shall determine the method of taking votes by division.

31. Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing rules, it shall be in the discretion of the President, when a motion that a Bill be taken into consideration has been carried, to submit the Bill, or any part of the Bill, to the Council, clause by clause. When this procedure is adopted, the President shall call each section separately, and, when the amendments relating to it have been dealt with, shall put the question "that this section, or (as the case may be) this section as amended, stand part of the Bill."

Consideration of Bills clause by clause.

32. Any Member may move that a Bill which has been amended by the Council, or by a Select Committee, be republished or re-committed, and, if the Council so decide, the President may order the Bill to be republished, or re-committed, as the case may be.

Republishing of Bills.

33. At any time during the progress of a Bill it may be moved by the Member who brought in the same, or other Member for the time being in charge of the Bill, that it be withdrawn. If such motion be carried, the Bill shall be withdrawn accordingly.

Withdrawal of Bills.

V.—BILLS CIRCULATED FOR OPINION.

34. When a motion under rule 9 (1) (c) that a Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion has been carried, the Secretary shall forward a copy of the Bill with a copy of the motion to the Chief Secretary to the Local Government, with a request that the Bill may be so circulated by him.

Circulation of Bills for opinion.

VI.—PASSING OF BILLS: PUBLICATION OF ACTS.

35. When a Bill has been passed by the Council, the Secretary shall revise and complete the marginal abstracts and the numbering of the clauses, and shall correct any clerical errors or misprints, and shall then submit it to the Lieutenant-Governor for the declaration of his assent in accordance with the provisions of section 39 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861.

Passing of Bills: assent of Lieutenant-Governor.

36. If the Lieutenant-Governor records his assent upon the Bill, it shall be submitted as soon as may be for the assent of the Governor-General. When the Governor-General has signified his assent the Bill shall be published as soon as possible in the local Gazette, under the signature of the Secretary, as an Act of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council which has received the assent of the Governor-General and has the force of law.

Assent of Governor-General and final publication.

VII.—GENERAL.

37. Any Member who wishes to make an original motion, or move an amendment of a Bill, shall give notice of his intention at the next previous

Notice of original motion or of amendment.

Meeting, or send notice to the Secretary three days before the day of the Meeting at which he intends to introduce the motion.

38. (1) The President shall preserve order, and all points of order shall be decided by him.

Preservation of order.

(2) No discussion on any point of order shall be allowed unless the President shall think fit to take the opinion of the Council thereon.

(3) Any Member may at any time submit a point of order to the decision of the President.

(4) The President shall have all powers necessary for the purpose of enforcing his decisions.

39. (1) The President may assign such time as with due regard to the public interests he may consider reasonable for the discussion of motions or of any particular motion.

Time for discussion.

(2) Every motion which has not been put to the vote within the time so assigned shall be deemed to have been withdrawn.

40. Any Member may ask for any papers or returns connected with any Bill before the Council. The President shall determine, either at the

Request for papers or returns.

time or at the Meeting of the Council next following, whether the papers or returns asked for can be given.

41. Communications on matters connected with any Bill before the Council may be addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor or to the Secretary, and must in either case be sent to the Secretary.

Communication how to be addressed.

42. The Secretary shall either cause such communications to be printed and send a copy to each Member, or circulate them for the perusal of each Member.

Communication to be circulated.

43. It shall be the duty of the Secretary—

Duties of Secretary.

- (1) to draft all Bills originated by the Local Government, the Statements of their Objects and Reasons, and the Reports of the Select Committees to which such Bills are referred;
- (2) to take charge of the copies of the Bills to which the Lieutenant-Governor has declared his assent;
- (3) to examine all Bills and to report to the President on those which contain clauses trenching on subjects coming within section 43 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861.

44. Any Bill respecting which no motion has been made in the Council for two years may, by order of the President, be removed from the List of Business.

Removal of Bills from List of Business.

C. A. BARRON,

Member.

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 25th September 1915.

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 Sir EDWARD MACLAGAN, K.C.I.E.

✓ The Hon'ble Khan ZULFIKAR ALI KHAN, C.S.I.

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 Sir MICHAEL WILLIAM FENTON, K.C.S.I., I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sardar GAJJAN SINGH.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi SOHAN LAL.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Khwaja YUSUF SHAH.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur RAM SARAN DAS.

The Hon'ble Colonel ROBERT SNEYTON 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 Raizada BHAGAT RAM.

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 Mr. JOHN PERRONET THOMPSON, I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Malik MUHAMMAD AMIN KHAN of Shamsabad.

The Hon'ble Colonel HAROLD HENDLEY.

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

OATH OF OFFICE.

✓ The Hon'ble Sir EDWARD MACLAGAN; the Hon'ble Raizada BHAGAT RAM and the Hon'ble Colonel HAROLD HENDLEY took the oath of allegiance to the Crown as required by Regulation VII. ✓

[Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das ; Mr. Barron ; Mr. Diack.]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

Deaths from
small-pox in
municipal
towns.

1. "In His Honour's Review of the Punjab Vaccination Report for 1914-15 the Lieutenant-Governor regrets to observe that there has been no appreciable improvement in the protection from small-pox of infants under one year of age in municipal towns. Will Government be pleased to state the total mortality from small-pox in the municipal towns of the Punjab during the last five years and what steps by the authorities have been taken to bring down this high rate?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Barron replied :—

"The Hon'ble Member will find detailed statistics about deaths from small-pox in the towns of the Province in form VI of the Annual Report on the Sanitary Administration of the Punjab. These returns show that in 128 towns with a population of 1,700,000 persons, there were in 1910, 359 deaths; in 1911, 1,053 deaths; in 1912, 4,568 deaths; in 1913, 2,705 deaths; and in 1914, 250 deaths from small-pox among people of all ages.

"In annual form VIII attached to the same report will be found statistics of the deaths from small-pox that occurred among children under one year of age. In 1914 in the whole Province, with its population of 19½ millions, there were only 2,900 deaths registered as due to small-pox, but 795 of these were of children less than one year old. The steps taken to reduce infantile mortality from this disease in municipal towns have been the extension within the last five years of the Vaccination Act to twelve municipalities where it was not in force before. As stated in the Review of the last Vaccination Report, the municipal committees of the other towns where the Act is not yet in force are being urged to consider whether they should not apply for its extension. In Appendix A of this report the Hon'ble Member will find the names of the municipalities which have not yet adopted compulsory vaccination as a means of protecting the children within their limits from the disease."

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

Scarcity of
fodder and
grain.

2. "In view of the failure of the monsoon this year in the Punjab, will Government be pleased to say what steps they propose to take to relieve the consequent scarcity of fodder and grain?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Diack replied :—

"The situation due to the failure of the monsoon is exercising the close attention of Government. There is a general scarcity of green fodder, but dry fodder is still ample everywhere. Food stocks are considerable in all districts, and, except in the case of bajra in Hissar and Gujrat and of maize, prices had nowhere up to the end of August reached scarcity rates. No necessity for the adoption of measures of relief has yet shewn itself, and there is no indication at present of any such measures being required beyond concession rates for the carriage of fodder by rail."

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

Re-organisa-
tion of
clerical estab-
lishments.

3. "(a) Will the Government be pleased to enlighten this Council in regard to the circumstances which led to the lapse of the grant of Rs. 80,000 for the re-organisation of clerical establishments during the year 1913-14?"

"(b) Whether any scheme for re-organisation was prepared, and if not how was the grant for the purpose made?"

"(c) When will the scheme be arrived at?"

[Mr. Thompson ; Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das ; Colonel Maclagan.]

The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson replied :—

" (a) The report of the Committee appointed in 1912 to enquire into the question of the re-organisation of clerical establishments was not received till shortly before the close of the financial year 1913-14, as explained in paragraph 32 of the Finance Member's Memorandum dated 12th March 1914.

" (b) A scheme for re-organisation was prepared by the Committee.

" (c) The proposals of the Committee have been considered and approved in the main by the Local Government. So far as Commissioners' offices are concerned, they will take effect from the 1st October 1915.

" The proposals as regards Deputy Commissioners' offices will require the sanction of the Secretary of State, as the extra recurring cost exceeds Rs. 50,000. The necessary proposition statements are under preparation, and the proposals will be submitted shortly to the Government of India.

" As regards establishments under the control of the Chief Court, the consideration of the proposals has been delayed, as the Hon'ble Judges are not yet in a position to say how far they are suited to the conditions created by the new system of District and Sessions Courts."

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

4. " Will the Government be pleased to inform this Council about the change of Rules regarding Public Works Department projects whose inclusion in the annual budgets and subsequent alterations of plans and estimates led to good many lapses in budget grants during the last five years ? "

Change of rules re inclusion of Public Works Department projects in budgets.

The Hon'ble Colonel Maclagan replied :—

" In previous years Heads of Departments used frequently to include in their budget proposals works for which estimates had not been prepared, and often projects which had not been considered by the Public Works Department at all even in their preliminary stage. It consequently often happened that before regular plans and estimates could be prepared and sanctioned the official year closed, and the large grants provided could not be utilised on the works in question. Under the new rules laid down in Financial Department No. 1378, dated 4th July 1914 (a copy of which is placed on the table*), no important work can be included in the sanctioned budget programme for the year unless detailed plans and estimates have already been sanctioned, or are so far advanced as to ensure that they will be sanctioned before the commencement of the next official year.

" It is believed that these rules will prevent the recurrence of serious lapses in the future."

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

5. " The mortality from tuberculosis being the highest in the Punjab, is it proposed to open a separate jail for prisoners suffering from tuberculosis, and if so, when will it be opened ? "

Separate jail for tubercular prisoners.

The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson replied :—

" The figures available at present do not bear out the assertion that the mortality from tuberculosis in the Punjab is the highest in India.

" The establishment of a tubercular jail will soon be an accomplished fact, as the old jail at Shikhpur which would otherwise have been abandoned in

* See Appendix A.

[*Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das ; Mr. Thompson ; Mr. Barron.*]

consequence of the transfer of the head-quarters of the district to Shahpur is to be utilised for the purpose. The arrangement is however only a temporary one. It is proposed to locate the permanent tubercular jail at Jullundur, but the final decision has been postponed owing to difficulties regarding water-supply."

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

Roadside
tree-planting
in the
Punjab.

6. "(a) Is it a fact that in roadside tree-planting the Punjab compares very unfavourably with other Provinces of India excepting a few specially favoured submontane districts, and if so, what steps are Government taking to bring the Punjab to the level of other Provinces of India ?

"(b) Whether trees planted on the new canals are of inferior species as compared to those on the older canals? If so, whether this defect will be removed when new plantings are made?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson replied :—

"(a) The Hon'ble Member's question reproduces certain remarks contained in the Government resolution on the last Triennial Report on Arboriculture in the Punjab. These remarks were based on His Honour's own personal observations. The same resolution contains also His Honour's suggestions for the improvement of arboriculture in the Punjab, and the local authorities who deal with the subject will no doubt do their best to give effect to them.

"(b) This question too is based on certain remarks made in the same resolution. In speaking of the older canals, His Honour had in mind principally the Upper Bari Doab Canal and Western Jumna Canal, and no one who is familiar with the sylvan amenities of those canals is likely to dispute their superiority over those possessed by the other canals of the Province. On the more modern canals, attention has been paid rather to the cultivation of trees which produce timber and fuel such as the *shisham* and the *likar*. Whether such trees can be described as inferior to others of greater beauty depends on the point of view."

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

Group
system of in-
come-tax
assessment.

7. "Will Government be pleased to state to which towns and districts has the group system of income-tax assessment, found to have worked so successfully in the Siáلكot District, been extended, and, secondly, which professions have been brought within its purview?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Barron replied :—

"The group system of income-tax assessment has been tried in the larger towns of the Hissar District, in the rural tracts of the Jullundur and Gurdáspur Districts, and in the cities of Ferozepore, Siáلكot and Jhelum. A list of the trades and professions affected by the experiment is laid on the table."

"The Hon'ble Member will find a discussion of the merits and results of the system in paragraph 7 of the remarks accompanying the returns of income-tax collections for the year 1914-15. The Financial Commissioner, though he is not prepared as yet to say that the experiment has been a failure, reports that the results have been the reverse of encouraging. Even in Siáلكot, where, it may be remarked, the system was worked in the city only and not throughout the district, it met with but moderate success."

[*Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das ; Sir M. Fenton ; Sir E. Maclagan.*]

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

8. "It would appear from the last year's Report on the Administration of the Estates under the Court of Wards that 2½ lakhs are due on account of arrears of rent. Will Government be pleased to say what steps they have taken to reduce the arrears of rent, and, secondly, what have they done to prevent estates embarking on such ventures as horse and cattle breeding? In how many estates are the wards associated with the management of the estates as Assistant Managers, and whether this policy will be continued?"

Administration of the estates under Court of Wards.

The Hon'ble Sir Michael Fenton replied :—

"1. The attention of Commissioners has been drawn to the large balances of rent shown in the statistical tables appended to the last Court of Wards Report, and it has been requested that special reference may be made in the Court of Wards Report of 1914-15 to the measures taken to collect these arrears.

"2. The limitations imposed by the rules passed under Act II of 1903 on the financial powers exercised by Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners in dealing with estates under the Court of Wards prevent such undertakings as horse and cattle breeding studs being established without the sanction of the Financial Commissioner. Such sanction has only been given in the cases of the Kot, Mamdot and Guru Har Sahni estates.

"3. Eleven wards are associated in the management of their estates, of whom five are Assistant Managers. The policy will be continued."

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

9. "Will Government be pleased to enlighten this Council with the circumstances under which it is proposed to let the Bikāner State utilize the waters of the Sutlej river for irrigating barren lands in that State?"

Utilization of the Sutlej waters by the Bikāner State.

The Hon'ble Sir Edward Maclagan replied :—

"The waters of the Sutlej can be utilized for the irrigation of a considerable area of territory lying outside British districts, including a large tract in Bahāwalpur and a small portion of Bikāner. It has not yet been decided to what extent, if at all, the Sutlej water will be utilized for irrigating the area in Bikāner, but the prior interests of the Punjab in any irrigation scheme that may be decided on will not be overlooked."

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

10. "(a) Is Government aware that the Government College, Lahore, admits in the Intermediate class a very limited number of pupils other than those who have passed the Matriculation Examination in the 1st Division?"

Admission into Government College, Lahore, and increase in its staff and accommodation.

"(b) Will Government please lay on the table a statement showing the total number of pupils admitted in the 1st year class of the Government College during the last three years, giving also the total number of applications received for admission?"

"(c) In view of the special difficulties felt by parents who are averse to sending their sons to denominational or sectarian Colleges of any kind, will Government be pleased to strengthen the staff and increase the accommodation of the Government College, Lahore, pending the establishment of a second College, so as to allow of the admission of a larger number of pupils who have not obtained a first class in the Matriculation Examination?"

[Sir E. Maclagan ; Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das ; Mr. Thompson.]

The Hon'ble Sir Edward Maclagan replied :—

" (a) Out of three hundred and fifty-eight students admitted to the Intermediate class of the Government College during the last three years, one hundred and sixty, or nearly 45 per cent, had not passed Matriculation in the first class."

" (b) The statement required is laid on the table.*

" (c) At present it is unfortunately impossible to contemplate proposals involving any large additional outlay of money, such as would be entailed by the strengthening of the College staff and the increase of the College accommodation, but Government will be willing to take the matter under consideration when the financial situation becomes more favourable."

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

Grant of land to combatants and non-combatants who have distinguished themselves in the war.

11. " In the House of Lords, in reply to a question from the Right Hon'ble Lord Sydenham, the Under-Secretary of State for India, Lord Islington, observed that the Secretary of State had addressed the Government of India on the desirability of land allotments to those Indian soldiers who had distinguished themselves for gallantry in the war, and that the Government of India had addressed the Local Governments on the subject. Will Your Honour's Government be pleased to inform this Council of the trend of their reply to the Supreme Government and the locality and extent of the land the Punjab Government have reserved for the purpose, and what conditions, if any, they will impose on the grantees ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson replied :—

" The proposals, which, so far as the Punjab is concerned, originated with the Local Government, are set forth in a *communiqué* issued in December last, a copy of which is placed on the table.†

" Since the issue of that *communiqué*, it has been decided to allot 5,000 acres on the Upper Jhelum Canal, and to reduce the allotment on the Lower Bari Doab Canal to 173,000 acres.

" Certain matters relating to the grants are still under discussion with the Government of India."

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

Education of depressed classes in the Punjab.

12. " Has the attention of the Punjab Government been drawn to a Press Note recently issued by the Government of Bombay on the education of depressed classes in that Presidency, and will Government be pleased to state whether they propose to take any action on similar lines in the Punjab, especially in view of the fact that the Salvation Army's activities are limited ? "

The Hon'ble Sir Edward Maclagan replied :—

" The Local Government has seen the Press Note in question, and gathers from it that while the Bombay Government considers special Government schools to be advisable in dealing with aboriginal and hill tribes, it leaves the establishment of special schools for other depressed classes in the main to private agency. The view taken by the Education Department in this Province on an examination of the subject in 1906 was of a similar character, and the Government does not propose any modification of the policy hitherto pursued."

* See Appendix C.

† See Appendix D.

[Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das ; Mr. Thompson ; Sir M. Fenton ; Mr. Barron ;
Sir E. Maclagan.]

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

13. "Will Government be pleased to state the number of children ^{Children de-} decoyed and killed for the sake of the jewellery they wore by lawless people in ^{coyed and} the Punjab during the last five years, and whether Government propose to take ^{killed for} any special action to prevent such crimes ?" ^{jewellery in} ^{the Punjab.}

The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson replied :—

"During the past five years 115 children have been decoyed away and robbed of the ornaments they were wearing. Of this number 57 were murdered. Government is unable to take any official action, beyond normal police measures, to prevent this class of crime, the remedy for which lies in the hands of the parents themselves. Government can only trust that leaders of the community will take steps to discourage, as far as they can, the dangerous practice of allowing children, wearing valuable ornaments, to roam at large unattended."

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

14. "Will Government please inform this Council of the reasons which ^{Prohibition of} have led them to decide the prohibition of the sale of hill opium in those dis- ^{the sale of} tricts of the Province where excise opium has established a monopoly ?" ^{hill opium.}

The Hon'ble Sir Michael Fenton replied :—

"No such decision has been reached by Government."

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

15. "When will the report on the question of providing counter-attrac- ^{Report on} tions to drink, especially in the central districts, in the shape of innocent re- ^{counter-} creations be published ?" ^{attractions to} ^{drink.}

The Hon'ble Mr. Barron replied :—

"The Financial Commissioner's views on the subject, based on a large mass of opinions, official and non-official, were received a few days ago. It would be premature to say what will be published until Government has had time to consider the matter."

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

16. "Will Government be pleased to say whether they contemplate to ^{Legislation} enact legislation on the lines of the Bengal Sanitary Drainage Act for such ^{for sanitary} districts of the Punjab where malaria is rampant ?" ^{drainage.}

The Hon'ble Mr. Barron replied :—

"The answer is in the negative. The conditions which required the passing of the Bengal Sanitary Drainage Act of 1895, in order to legalise the levy of a special rate or cess to defray the cost of drainage works, do not obtain in the Punjab. Under section 20 (f) of the Punjab District Boards Act of 1883 the Local Government may at any time place the drainage and reclamation of swamps under the control of a district board, and under section 37 (2) expenditure on such works may be met from the district fund. If a special rate or tax is required, it can be levied under sections 30 and 31 of the District Boards Act."

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

17. "Will the Government be pleased to inform this Council of the ^{Recommendations} general tenor of their recommendations to the Public Services Commission ^{by the} regarding the status and pay of the Punjab Provincial Civil Service ?" ^{Public Ser-} ^{vices Com-} ^{mission.}

The Hon'ble Sir Edward Maclagan replied :—

"The Government is not in a position to give any information on this point."

[*Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das ; Sir E. Maclagan ; Colonel Maclagan.*]

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

18. "On the re-organisation of the Provincial Service some years back the number of posts in the last grade of Rs. 250 was fixed at 32. What is the number of incumbents of this grade at present? Has not the increase in the incumbents of the lowest grade resulted in slowness of promotion and consequent discontent among junior members of the Provincial Service? If so, does Government contemplate to make a rule for compulsory retirement of Provincial Civil Service men on their attaining 55 years of age as is the case in the Finance, Public Works and other Departments? Is it a fact that the percentage of posts carrying a salary of over Rs. 400 held by Provincial Civil Service men is the lowest in the Punjab of all Provinces of the Indian Empire? If so, what steps do Government propose to take to place the service here on an equality with other Provinces?"

Slowness of promotion in the Punjab Provincial Civil Service and number of posts over Rs. 400.

The Hon'ble Sir Edward Maclagan replied :—

"After the reorganisation of the Provincial Civil Service in 1907 the last grade in that service contained 40 officers out of a total of 154, and it now contains 51 out of a total of 172. The extent to which promotion may have been blocked and grounds given for discontent may be gathered from the fact that the proportion of posts in this grade has risen from 25.9 to 29.7 per cent. The rule observed regarding compulsory retirement in the Provincial Civil Service as in other Departments is that laid down in article 459 of the Civil Service Regulations. There are only two Provinces in India in which the percentage of posts in the Provincial Civil Service carrying a salary of over Rs. 400 is greater than in the Punjab. If, however, Munsifs (who in several Provinces are members of the Provincial Service) are excluded, the percentage of such posts is greater in six other Provinces than in the Punjab. Some minor changes to improve the position are at present under consideration, but no general re-grading is contemplated pending the receipt of the Report of the Public Service Commission."

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

19. "(a) Will Government be pleased to state what action it has taken on the memorial submitted by the Sub-Overseers regarding their pay and status in the beginning of 1913?"

Memorial of Sub-Overseers re their pay and status.

"(b) Is it a fact that the scale of salaries of this class of public servants fixed many years back has never been raised in spite of the fact that the scale of salaries of their peers in other Departments such as Police Sub-Inspectors Sub-Assistant Surgeons and Naib Tahsildars has been appreciably enhanced?"

The Hon'ble Colonel Maclagan replied :—

"Question No. 2 to be asked by the Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram is on the same subject, and I may perhaps be permitted to reply to them both together.

"As stated in my reply on the 19th September 1914, the question of the revision of the scales for the Upper and Lower Subordinates are intimately connected. I then hoped that a decision in the matter might be arrived at before the close of that financial year, as a revised scale had been prepared in the Public Works Department. Its publication had, however, to be withheld, as intimation was received from the Government of India that further orders were about to issue on the subject. These orders were received in May last, and a revised scale has now been prepared by the Public Works Department and approved by the Finance Branch and His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

"It, however, requires the sanction of the Government of India before publication.

[*Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das ; Sir E. Maclagan.*]

"With regard to Lower Subordinates, the revised scale is still under consideration, but will probably be settled in a few days.

"With regard to question 19 (b), it is the case that the salaries of Lower Subordinates have not been raised for many years."

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

20. "(a) In the Finance Memoranda presented to this Council the amounts shown as actually spent under head "22—Education" are Rs. 34,47,000 in 1912-13 and Rs. 43,11,000 in 1913-14; while in the reports of the Director, Public Instruction, Punjab, the amounts shown to be actually spent from Provincial revenues (including the Provincial grants to District Boards and Municipalities) in these years are Rs. 31,95,593 and Rs. 30,33,139, respectively.

Difference in statements of educational expenditure in the Punjab.

"(b) Will the Government kindly explain the difference between these two statements regarding educational expenditure in the Province?"

The Hon'ble Sir Edward Maclagan replied :—

"(a) The figures given by the Hon'ble Member are correct, save that the Finance Memorandum presented in last March shows the actual expenditure in 1913-14 under 22—Education to have been Rs. 44,69,000 and not Rs. 43,11,000 as stated in the question.

"(b) The apparent discrepancy between the figures given in the Finance Memorandum and those given in the reports of the Director of Public Instruction is due to the fact that the two statements are compiled on entirely distinct classifications of expenditure. For instance, head "22—Education" in the Budget does not include the expenditure on (a) Government Educational buildings, (b) the Medical College and School, (c) the Agricultural College, Lyallpur, and (d) the Veterinary College, all of which come under review in the Director's Report. On the other hand, the head includes the grants-in-aid made from Imperial and Provincial revenues to local bodies. In paragraph 5 of the Education Department's Report for 1913-14 it is stated that a sum of Rs. 17,16,000 given to local bodies has been shown in the departmental returns as expenditure incurred by those bodies."

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

21. "(a) If Provincial and Imperial grants to District and Municipal Boards for education be excluded, does the Government know that the net expenditure on education by these bodies met from their own revenues was Rs. 9,78,250 in 1912-13 and only Rs. 4,68,918 in 1913-14?"

Educational expenditure by the District and Municipal Boards.

"(b) Is Government aware that if Provincial and Imperial grants to District and Municipal Boards for Primary Education be excluded, the net expenditure on Primary Education by these bodies met from their own revenues was Rs. 7,07,747 in 1909-10, Rs. 2,36,102 in 1912-13, and Rs. 1,24,478 in 1913-14?"

"(c) If the figures given above are true, what steps do Government propose (1) to take to prevent a set-back to the cause of education in this Province; (2) to prevent the diversion of Municipal and District Board Funds to non-educational purposes?"

The Hon'ble Sir Edward Maclagan replied :—

"(a) The figures given by the Hon'ble Member relate to District Boards only and do not include municipal expenditure on education.

"The figures are correct for District Boards.

"The correct figures for expenditure by District Boards and Municipalities are Rs. 13,62,335 in 1912-13 and Rs. 7,14,881 in 1913-14.

[*Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das ; Mr. Barron.*]

"(b) There is an error in the figures given by the Hon'ble Member for 1909-10, due to the inclusion in them of an item of Rs. 4,20,000, being an Imperial and Provincial grant to District Boards.

"The correct figures including Municipalities are—

			Rs.
For 1909-10	...	...	3,82,744
" 1912-13	...	...	3,43,625
" 1913-14	...	...	1,69,244

"(c) Although there has been no set-back to the cause of education, but on the contrary a considerable increase in the number of schools and scholars, the above figures tend *prima facie* to show that there has been a decrease in the educational expenditure defrayed by District Boards and Municipal Committees from their own resources, but the question requires further examination, and it is already under the careful consideration of Government. Some explanation of the practical reasons which prevented the expenditure by local bodies of increased sums on education *pari passu* with the large grants they have received from Government in the last few years will be found in paragraphs 10 and 11 of the Education Department Report for 1913-14."

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

22. "Are the Punjab Government aware of the acceptance of a resolution regarding the promotion of industries by the Government of India at the sessions of the Imperial Legislative Council held in March last? Are they also aware of the Bengal Government's decision to take advantage of the present war conditions for the promotion of suitable industries in their Province? Will Government kindly state now which nascent industries are they prepared to help in the Punjab?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Barron replied :—

"Government is aware of the resolutions relating to the promotion of industrial enterprise in India which was accepted by the Imperial Legislative Council on the 24th of February last. I have not been able to trace the exact decision of the Bengal Government to which the Hon'ble Member refers, but speaking in the Budget debate in the Bengal Council on the 6th of April, the Hon'ble Mr. Beatson-Bell stated that—

'Within the limits laid down for us we are willing and anxious to do whatever is humanly possible for the industrial development of this Province.'

"The Punjab Government is equally prepared to assist any nascent industry which fulfils the conditions mentioned in the reply to a similar question asked by the Hon'ble Sir P. C. Chatterji at the meeting of Council last September, and to the extent there stated. Up to the present time, no applications have been received by Government for assistance in starting new industries, as distinct from the request for assistance to the already established glass manufactory.

"I may add, however, that a proposal to appoint a separate Director of Industries for the Province is at present the subject of correspondence with the Government of India. The development of the industrial possibilities of the Punjab would be the special charge of this officer if the appointment is created."

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

23. "In reply to my question regarding the ownership of trees on village wastes in the Kangra District asked in the meeting of the Council held on 19th September 1914, Government stated that the matter was under consideration: will they now be pleased to say if they have arrived at any decision?"

Help to
nascent indus-
tries in the
Punjab.

Ownership of
trees on vil-
lage wastes in
Kangra.

[Mr. Diack; Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das; Mr. Thompson.]

The Hon'ble Mr. Diack replied :—

"The question put by the Hon'ble Member on September 19th, 1914, had reference to the Dada Siba jagir only, and my reply was that Government saw no reason to interfere there with the Settlement Officer's operations. His present question refers, I think, to trees on waste land throughout the Kangra District, and it was on March 13th last that I said in reply to his question on that subject that Government had not yet arrived at a decision. My reply to the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal's question No. 34 will give the Hon'ble Member the information he appears to require."

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

24. "In view of the recent abnormal increase of crime in certain parts of the Punjab which the Police found so difficult to cope with, will the Punjab Government be pleased to say whether they propose to take action similar to that recently taken by the Bengal Government in order to better the relations between the Police and the people and thereby promote the cause of law and order?"

Co-operation
of the people
with the
Police.

The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson replied :—

"Government does not think that any special action with the object referred to is called for at the present time. Government considers that the Punjab Police have shown themselves quite capable of coping with the abnormal conditions to which the Hon'ble Member refers, and this success is in a large measure due to the great assistance rendered by the people, often at great risk to themselves. As pointed out in the police report and review for 1914 there have been many noticeable instances of spontaneous co-operation by the people with the police during the past year and Government has no reason to suppose that the relations between police and people are other than satisfactory at the present time. So far as Government is concerned, every endeavour is made to reward substantially and promptly all persons who assist the police, and the Hon'ble Member will find in the police report referred to above particulars of the extent to which recognition of co-operation and support by private individuals has been accorded during the year."

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

25. "Will Government be pleased to say whether, in spite of the great decrease in the Gaddis' flocks of sheep and goats in the Kangra District regarding which I quoted figures from a Government publication at the Council meeting held in March last, Government still consider it essential to enhance taxation on Gaddis' flocks?"

Taxation on
Gaddis' flocks
of sheep and
goats in Kan-
gra.

The Hon'ble Mr. Diack replied :—

"In my reply to the Hon'ble Member on this subject in March I explained fully the reasons of Government for enhancing the fees charged for the grazing of Gaddis' flocks in the grazing grounds of the Kangra zamindars. The reasons are that it would be unfair to the Kangra zamindars to let off the Gaddis more lightly than the zamindars, and that even the enhanced charge is a moderate one compared with the profits of the shepherds. These reasons are not affected by the decrease caused by disease in Gaddis' flocks between 1909 and 1914, and Government see no reason to modify their decision."

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

26. "Is it a fact that the extent of culturable land in the Kangra District being limited on account of the hilly nature of the country there is consequently a larger average of people who subsist on one acre of cultivated land than is the case in most other districts of the province? If so, has this fact been taken into

Assessment
by Settlement
authorities of
hilly cultur-
able land in
Kangra.

[*Mr. Diack ; Sir P. C. Chatterji ; Mr. Barron ; Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal .*]

consideration by the present settlement authorities in the assessment of land revenue ? ”

The Hon'ble Mr. Diack replied :—

“ The answer is in the affirmative to both parts of the question. ”

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

Manufacture
of aluminium
in Madras.

27. “ Is the Government aware that the Government of Madras has for many years, through Mr. Chatterton, carried on the manufacture of articles of aluminium, and that as a consequence the industry is taking root in that Presidency ? ”

The Hon'ble Mr. Barron replied :—

“ So far as this Government is aware the aluminium industry to which the Hon'ble Member refers was started in the Madras School of Arts in 1893, and was continued by the School until 1903, when the business was transferred to a private Company called the Indian Aluminium Company, Madras. This Company is believed to be still carrying on the industry, but it is understood that the Madras Government has not had any concern with the undertaking since the Company was formed. Government has no information as to whether the industry has spread in the Presidency. ”

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

Revival of
old or defunct
industries,
e. g., dyes, and
leather in-
dustry.

28. “ Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is intended to consider the question of taking advantage of the great European War by similar action in this Province either by reviving old or defunct industries, that is, the making of dyes, or starting new industries, such as the tanning of leather by modern methods, there being a considerable export of raw hides to foreign countries in ordinary years which goes to swell the leather manufactures of these countries ? ”

The Hon'ble Mr. Barron replied :—

“ The policy of this Government in the matter of the encouragement of industries, new and old, was stated in the replies given to the Hon'ble Member at the September meeting of this Council, and to the Hon'ble Malik Muhammad Amin's similar question last March. In the latter answer it was stated that a sum of Rs. 50,000 had been set aside for the provision of some measure of assistance to new industries. So far only one application, in connection with the manufacture of glass, has been received by Government and is under consideration. A proposal to appoint an Industrial Chemist who might be able to introduce improved methods in the tanning and other industries is also being considered. ”

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

Appointment
of Naib Tah-
sildar candi-
dates.

29. “ 1. Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the article headed “ Plight of Naib Tahsildar candidates in the Lahore Division, ” given in the *Tribune* of 21st May 1915; and will Government be pleased to state whether it is correct or not that a candidate who was accepted in the year 1905 has not yet been able to get a permanent appointment and that it takes more than 10 years for a candidate to get a substantive post of Naib Tahsildar ?

“ 2. Will the Government be pleased to place on the table, for the information of the Council, a statement showing the number of accepted candidates to the post of Naib Tahsildar, the number of appointments open to

[*Mr. Diack; Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal; Colonel Hendley.*]

them, and the date of candidature of the oldest qualified candidate still waiting for a sub. *pro tem.* or permanent vacancy in each revenue division of the province ?

"3. Will the Government be pleased to state what steps, if any, the Government has taken or intends to take in order to remedy this over-whelming congestion of candidates in Naib Tahsildars' lists in each revenue division of the province ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Diack replied :—

"1. The Hon'ble Member's question has drawn the attention of Government to a letter in the *Tribune* of 22nd May 1915, bearing the title quoted by him.

"It is correct that there are cases of Naib Tahsildar candidates accepted in 1905 who have not yet been substantively appointed Naib Tahsildars, and that a candidate may take as much as 10 years to get a substantive appointment as Naib Tahsildar. But candidates are not unemployed during that time. By the rules governing their selection one-half of their number are already in Government employment when selected. The others are required to undergo training for a term of three years and at the end of that time are generally provided with subordinate appointments pending their becoming eligible for promotion to the grade of Naib Tahsildar.

"2. The statement asked for is laid on the table.*

"3. I have examined the lists of candidates for July 1st and I find that in the whole province there are only 11 qualified candidates who are unemployed. The others are either officiating as Naib Tahsildars or are substantive kanungos, or clerks or Sub-Inspectors of co-operative societies, or the like. Their promotion to the grade of Naib Tahsildar is delayed owing to the contraction of settlement operations resulting from the substitution of 30 for 20 years as the term of settlement in several districts and to the consequent reduction in the number of Settlement Tahsildars and Settlement Naib Tahsildars required, but it is obvious that their Commissioners have done all that is possible to provide them with Government employment and to establish their right to pension pending their appointment as Naib Tahsildars. That policy will be pursued and beyond that Government does not consider any further special action to be required."

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

3). "Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Government received the representation of the Civil Surgeons' clerks submitted by them in 1910 through the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, for provincialising their services and for improving their salary prospects, and if so, is there any proposal under consideration for raising their salaries which are said to have been fixed in 1880 when living was not so expensive as it is now ?"

Provincialisation of Civil Surgeons' clerks.

The Hon'ble Colonel Hendley replied :—

"Government received the representation of the Civil Surgeons' clerks and proposals are now under consideration for readjusting the pay of and provincialising the clerical establishment of Civil Surgeons, and orders on the subject will probably issue before the close of the financial year."

*See Appendix E.

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

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

Representation of Wazirabad and Jhelum timber merchants against extension of Punjab Forest Act.

31. " Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Government has received through the Hon'ble Revenue Member a representation of the timber merchants of the *mandis* of Wazirabad and Jhelum against the recent extension of the Punjab Forest (Sale of Timber) Act III of 1913, and the rules thereunder to the timber *mandis* of Wazirabad and Jhelum ? If so, what orders have been passed thereon in order to remove the difficulties in the free trade of timber in those *mandis* ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson replied :—

" The representations referred to have been received and are under consideration."

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

Revision of Kágra Forest settlement of Mr. Anderson.

32. " Will the Government be pleased to state whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for revising the Kágra Forest settlement made by Mr. Alexander Anderson in 1883—1887 ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Diack replied :—

" It is not proposed to revise Mr. Anderson's Kágra Forest Settlement. What the Hon'ble Member alludes to is perhaps the proposed revision of the wording of certain notifications issued as the result of that settlement in order to bring them into agreement with the land revenue records prepared at the present settlement."

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

Criminal offences under Forest Act in the Kágra District and number of cattle impounded.

33. " With reference to the reply of the Hon'ble Mr. Thompson to my questions put in the Council of 18th September 1914 and in the Council of 22nd April 1915, will the Government be pleased to state—

- (a) the number of persons prosecuted for Forest offences in Kágra District during the last five years ;
- (b) the number of persons who compromised out of court their forest offences by paying compensation to the Forest Officers of Kágra District during the same period ;
- (c) the number of cattle sent by the Forest Department in Kágra District to various cattle-pounds in the district during the same period ;
- (d) the number of persons now under trial for offences under the Forest Act and Rules in Kágra District ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson replied :—

" A statement giving the information asked for is laid on the table."*

" In connection with this, I will, with your permission, make a brief explanation. As the number of persons under trial appeared to be unusually high, a report was called for from the local authorities. This report reached me yesterday. It appears that there has recently been an epidemic of incendiarism in the Núrpur Tahsil of the Kágra District which accounts for the large number of persons who are under trial."

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

Dakkal bachh and kharij bachh entries of Lyall's settlement.

34. "(a) Will the Government be pleased to state if it is correct or not that the Government has ordered the entries of Lyall's settlement as to the ownership of trees and as to *dakkal bachh* and *kharij bachh* being maintained in the settlement now in progress in Kágra District ?

[*Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal ; Mr. Diack ; Rai Bahadur Hari Chana ; Mr. Barron.*]

"(b) If so, is it correct or not that the Extra Assistant Settlement Officer of Kangra District has recently issued instructions to the patwaris to change *dakhal bachh* entries of Lyall's settlement into *kharij bachh* on the ground of mistake without the consent of people concerned while giving them no such power to change *kharij bachh* entries into *dakhal bachh* on the ground of mistake ?

The Hon'ble Mr. Diack replied :—

"(a) In reply to a question by the Hon'ble Member at the meeting of this Council on September 19th, 1914, I explained fully what was being done at the present settlement of Kangra in the matter of recording the proprietary right in trees growing in private holdings. The records of Sir James Lyall's settlement merely contain general statements that the trees on certain classes of areas belong to the landowners, and they do not make it clear to what class of area any particular field number belongs. In order to free the records of ambiguity a clear entry is at this settlement being made for each field number showing to whom the trees it contains belong. The criterion adopted when I replied to the Hon'ble Member a year ago was that except in fields and in small isolated plots of waste such as hay-fields, the trees belong to Government; an express ruling of Government to that effect being on record. Government, however, after a very thorough examination of the original records and the correspondence, are now disposed to think that Sir James Lyall, as Settlement Officer of Kangra, meant to go further than this and to concede to the landowners the proprietary right in trees in every plot which was in his records shown as appropriated by not more than two owners and assessed as a separate field in the holding of the owner or owners. And they are also disposed to take the view that the Punjab Government by their general orders sanctioning Sir James Lyall's settlement ratified this concession. Government desires to give full effect to the exact wording of the *wajib-ul-arz* prepared under Sir James Lyall's orders in so far as this can be interpreted and applied to present conditions. A tentative revision of the tree entries in accordance with this view is now in progress.

"(b) This revision is being carried out by the Settlement Officer who will report the result to Government. Any action taken by the Extra Assistant is subject to the control of the Settlement Officer, and Government has every confidence that the latter will give effect to the policy approved by them."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Hari Chand asked :—

35. "(a) Will the Government be pleased to state when it is going to give effect to the principles enunciated in the recent resolution of the Government of India on local self-Government ?

"(b) Is it contemplated to extend the principle of local self-Government and also the elective principle in the Simla municipality ?

"(c) Is it a fact that the rate-payers of Simla municipality formerly enjoyed elective franchise, if so, why was it withdrawn ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Barron replied :—

"(a) The Resolution in question is at present under the consideration of Government. It is believed that most of the principles enunciated in it have already been given effect to, as far as they are suited to the special conditions of the Punjab. In this connection I would remind the Hon'ble Member that the Resolution had its genesis in the Report of the Royal Commission upon Decentralisation issued early in 1909. Much ground has been covered in regard to local self-Government since that date. For instance, in this Council we have after very full and complete deliberations passed a new Municipal Act in

Introd uction
of the resolu-
tion of Govern-
ment of
India on local
self-Govern-
ment and its
extension to
Simla municipi-
pality.

[*Mr. Barron ; Rai Bahadur Hari Chand ; Mr. Diack.*]

Punjab Act III of 1911. Our District Boards Act XX of 1883 is an older enactment, but its provisions were from the first wide and comprehensive, and as modified and brought up-to-date from time to time, it has, Government believes, stood the test of practical application to the rural conditions of our districts remarkably well. But if the examination of the Resolution reveals any defects or omissions, the question of making them good will be taken up. If the Hon'ble Member will indicate any particular principle laid down in the Government of India Resolution to which he considers effect is not at present being given in this Province, Government will be glad to examine the matter.

"(b) and (c) In reply to parts (b) and (c) of his question, I would refer the Hon'ble Member to the answers given by the Hon'ble Mr. Mant to the exactly similar questions put by the Hon'ble Mr. Shadi Lal at the meeting of the Council held in this room on the 19th September 1913"

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Hari Chand asked:—

Loss of mortgage rights by agriculturists and administration of the Punjab Land Alienation Act.

36. "(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the article of the *Pioneer*, dated 20th May 1915, headed 'Revenue Administration in the Punjab'?"

"(b) Is it a fact as stated therein that statutory agriculturists-agricultural tribes have lost mortgaged rights in 32,520 acres?"

"(c) Is Government aware that the explanation given is that non-agriculturists have a large area mortgaged to agriculturists, and that they are redeeming it at a rapid rate? Will Government be pleased to state if the explanation represents fact?"

"(d) Will Government be pleased, further, to state if the administration of the Punjab Alienation of Land Act had disclosed the growth of stronger and weaker groups among the agricultural tribes as foreshadowed in the aforesaid article?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Diack replied:—

"(a) The Hon'ble Member's question has drawn the attention of Government to the article referred to which is a review by the newspaper of the report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Punjab for the year ending the 30th September 1914.

"(b) The expression 'statutory agriculturists' appears to have been used in the article by mistake for 'agricultural tribes'. The position is that in the year in question agricultural tribes mortgaged 283,315 acres but redeemed 304,397 acres from mortgage, and to that extent were better by 21,082 acres. On the other hand 208,093 acres, which had been under mortgage to them, were redeemed, while only 254,507 acres were placed under mortgage to them, so that under this head they were worse by 53,502 acres. But the reduction of the area mortgaged is in itself a healthy sign. The figure of 32,520 acres quoted in the article is meant to be the excess of the net area redeemed from agricultural tribes, 53,502 acres, over the net area redeemed by them, 21,082 acres.

"(c) Government has no reason to suppose that non-agriculturists have a large area mortgaged to agriculturists. No statistics for the year in question are available except those given in Appendix XXV to the report. I have quoted from it under (b) the area redeemed by and from agricultural tribes. The areas redeemed by and from others, i. e., non-agriculturists, were 108,748 acres and 105,136 acres, respectively.

"(d) Government has on several occasions and in different districts made special enquiries into the effect of the Act on the relative positions of agricultural tribes and has nowhere observed the danger which section (d) of the question suggests."

[*Rai Bahadur Hari Chand ; Sir E. Maclagan ; Lala Kashi Ram ; Mr. Thompson ; Mr. Barron.]*

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Hari Chand asked :—

37. "(a) Will Government be pleased to state if the abolition of the District and Sessions Judgeship of Miánwáli is in contemplation ?

Abolition of
the Miánwáli
District and
Sessions
Judgeship.

"(b) If so, is it a fact that this step has been decided upon because there was insufficient work there for a District and Sessions Judge ?

"(c) Is it a fact that this shortage of work is due to the transference of a part of the tahsil of Khusháb, which last year used to be attached to Miánwáli District, to the district of Shahpur ?"

The Hon'ble Sir Edward Maclagan replied :—

"Any proposal to effect an alteration in the present distribution of District and Sessions Judges in the province would in the first instance come from the Chief Court and the Government has not received any proposal from the Chief Court for the abolition of the Miánwáli District and Sessions Court."

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram asked :—

38. "Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a paragraph headed 'Need for action' in the *Tribun* of 20th March 1915, and especially to a remark in it in which it is stated that the spirit of lawlessness 'seems to have grown and become intensified, by an order believed to have been issued lately, that theft of grain should not be visited with imprisonment but only with light sentences of whipping' ? Will the Government be pleased to state by whom such order, if any, was issued, and will Government be pleased to place a copy of it on the table ?"

Whipping
sentences in
cases of grain
thefts.

The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson replied :—

"Government has seen the newspaper paragraph referred to by the Hon'ble Member. The District Magistrate, Muzaffargarh, issued an order early in the season to second and third class magistrates that in cases of petty grain thefts they should instead of sending offenders to jail refer the cases to him with a view to a sentence of whipping being passed. The order in question was, it is understood, issued prior to the occurrence of the dacoities in the district and was an appropriate order in view of the local conditions created by high prices and the character of the people. The Commissioner of the Division finding later that the order had given rise to some misapprehension that grain thefts would be leniently treated or not punished took steps to make it clear that there was no foundation for any such idea."

RULES FOR THE CONDUCT OF LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Barron moved that amended Rules for the conduct of the Legislative Business be passed. He said :—

"Your Honour—When I introduced these draft rules for the conduct of Legislative Business at the meeting of Council on the 22nd April, I explained their origin and object, and I need not take up the time of Hon'ble Members by repeating the remarks I then made. Briefly the Rules are designed to supply an omission by regulating the procedure for the introduction and discussion of legislative measures by non-official members, and to effect some minor improvements in our present Rules.

"The only point raised in the short discussion which took place on that occasion was whether Bills should not be printed and circulated prior to their introduction in Council. I quite agree with the late member who raised the point, that if there was any intention of at once proceeding further with the proposed legislation and treating it as a matter of urgency, the Bill should be

[*Mr. Barron ; Mr. Thompson.*]

previously printed and circulated in order that a discussion on it might take place on its introduction. An emergency of this nature is provided for in Rule 8 which follows the Bengal rule on the subject. Ordinarily however there is no necessity for proceeding with legislation at this lightning speed and Hon'ble Members will find from clauses (2) and (3) in Rule 9 that no further motion regarding a Bill after its introduction can be made, unless each Member has been provided for at least a week with a copy of the Bill and of the Statement of Objects and Reasons. This gives due time for the consideration of a Bill. Rules 4 to 9 follow the existing procedure in our own and other Councils, and I think this Council will be well advised to adopt them in their present form.

"I now move that the amended Rules for the conduct of Legislative Business be passed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

PUNJAB MILITARY TRANSPORT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson.—"I beg to present the Report of the Select Committee on the Punjab Military Transport Bill. The Report, as Hon'ble Members will have observed, is a unanimous one and as no amendments of the Bill as it now stands have been proposed I would ask permission to offer a few remarks on the main differences between the Bill as it now stands, and as it stood when I introduced it five months ago. The amendments will, I think, commend themselves to Hon'ble Members, as they are most of them aimed at reducing friction in working.

"In clause 6 we have provided that no one shall be required to take his animals beyond the limits of his own village for purposes of inspection or enumeration. This would no doubt have been laid down in the rules, but the point is an important one, and it is one on which the Government of Sir Louis Dane laid great stress, and we have therefore decided to enshrine it in the Bill itself.

"In clause 8, which deals with the order for collection of transport and the power to seize, we have eliminated Police Officers. This will not, as explained in the report, prevent the use of Police Officers for purposes of collection in the last resort, but it is an indication of the wish of Government that they should not be used if there is any other effective agency available.

"In clause 12 we have provided that every Committee of Assessment should include one land-owner.

"We have omitted clause 16 as unnecessary. It provided that where hired animals were taken beyond the limits of India, they should, except in the case of camels, be deemed to have been purchased. In view of the fact that under clause 18 full compensation is payable for the loss, destruction or deterioration of any animal hired, we have thought this an unnecessary complication.

"In conclusion we have made certain suggestions in regard to points that should be considered when the business of framing rules under the Act is taken up.

"I now propose that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee be taken into consideration."

The motion was put and agreed to.

[*Mr. Thompson ; Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson :—“ I now move that the Bill as amended be passed.”

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal :—“ Your Honour,—The indispensably absolute necessity of legislating on the subject of military transport was keenly felt and admitted on all hands in this province so long ago as 1900, when proposals for such legislation were for the first time submitted to this Council for consideration and ultimately resulted in the passing of the Punjab Act, I of 1903, before there was yet any such legislation contemplated in any of the sister provinces in this country. As a matter of fact, the law on the subject was not an invention in this province, but existed in the form of immemorial custom of this country just like that of the other civilised nations and allowed the constitutional Government to impress and employ the transport animals and vehicles of the people for the purpose of carrying war materials and supplies to the armies in the field. The object of Act I of 1903 was merely to collect the prevailing rules and practices for military transport and to codify the same in an improved form so as to provide more effective, rapid and systematic machinery for mobilising transport animals when required for an anticipated war, than those informal and irregular rules and practices which were replaced by the Act, would do. In order to serve this most essential purpose the Act I of 1903, in addition to the other provisions, prescribed the system of registration and branding of transport animals fit for military purposes, but the system on being worked out for a number of years was found to be in many respects so defective, complicated and troublesome if not absolutely impracticable, that the matter had to be referred for consideration and report to Committees of experienced officers in 1906 and 1910. The reports of these Committees, having condemned the system of registration prescribed by Act I of 1903 and found fault with other provisions of the Act as well, the present Bill was introduced in the last meeting of this Council by the Hon'ble Mover for the purpose of dispensing with the system of registration and branding of the transport animals belonging to the people, and for the purpose of improving and amending the other provisions of law in accordance with the 12 years' experience of the working of Act I of 1903. The Bill on being introduced into the last meeting of the Council was referred to a Select Committee consisting of 3 officials and 3 non-official members who, after thorough consideration of all the opinions collected on the subject, have re-cast the Bill in the shape in which it is now presented by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill with the unanimous report of the Select Committee. From the facts that all the members of the Select Committee have been unanimous in their report and that no notice proposing any further amendment has come from any of the Hon'ble Members of this Council it is evident that the Bill as it now stands is free from any serious objection. Though compulsory acquisition and impressment of any animal, vehicle or boat belonging to any person from the highest to the lowest position on hire or sale for the military purposes is likely to cause some hardship or inconvenience to the owner, but such sentimental considerations are amply outweighed by the bounden duty of every person in the Empire to share in the burden of the military operations necessitated in the interests of the Empire. No arguments are needed to support the assertion that without satisfactory arrangement of transport, the army in the field is of no use and consequently the machinery of Government, howsoever perfect, strong and resourceful, is quite helpless and powerless. Therefore the satisfactory arrangements of military transport are of the utmost importance for the co-operation of the Government and the people at any cost. The provisions of the Bill as they now stand allow adequate pecuniary compensation for all sorts of loss and destruction or deterioration of any animal or thing hired in addition

[Mr. Thompson.]

to any amount that may be due as hire, and the Bill even if not quite free from any defects or from further improvements is expected to be still more effective in serving the purpose of rapidly and systematically mobilising the transport animals for military purposes and less troublesome to the people than its predecessor Act; and I most heartily support the proposal of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill that the Bill in its present form be passed into law."

The motion was put and agreed to.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS' REGISTRATION BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson:—"I beg to move for leave to introduce the Punjab Medical Registration Bill.

"The proposals are based largely on the English Medical Acts, and I feel that I should be wanting in my duty to the Bill if I did not attempt to convey to the Council some conception, however inadequate, of the ancient traditions of professional honour which have found their expression in those enactments; for it must be remembered that not only the members of the Medical services in India, but also those Indian students who go to England and come back with English qualifications to practise in their native land and in a lesser degree too all those students who come under the teaching of English professors in this country, are sharers in the heritage of those traditions.

"I will then, Sir, endeavour to give the Council a *conspectus* of the English Medical Acts and of our Bill side by side, and will explain which provisions of the former we have adopted and which we have rejected as unsuitable for Indian conditions.

"The idea that the honour of the medical profession is bound up with the duty of protecting the ignorant patient against the blunders of the ignorant practitioner finds expression in the Charter granted by King Henry VIII to the Royal College of Physicians nearly four centuries ago, eight years before the first of the Moghul Emperors wrested the throne of Hindustan from the last of the Lodi Kings on the field of Panipat. The object of the foundation of the College is there stated to be 'to check men who profess physic rather from avarice than from good faith to the damage of credulous people.'

"This College, the College of Physicians, as I dare say the Council are well aware, exacts an extraordinarily high standard of professional honour from its members. It might fairly be said in the words of Shakespeare to look on honour as the immediate jewel of its soul. Its licentiates must not prescribe for patients under the treatment of another practitioner: its members must not buy or sell a practice and must never use the title of 'doctor' unless they actually possess the highest of all medical degrees, the doctorate of medicine, and its fellows in addition to all the above disqualifications are also debarred from suing in a court of law for their fees.

"The Royal College of Surgeons has had a much briefer existence and had a much humbler origin. It is a direct descendant of the old Company of Barber Surgeons, but nearly two centuries ago the Barbers and the Surgeons fell out, though it was not till 1843 that the College of Surgeons obtained its Royal Charter. This body too maintains a high standard of professional honour among its members, and it is empowered to remove any found guilty of disgraceful conduct in any professional respect.

"Other institutions similar to these exist in Ireland and Scotland, but what I have said is sufficient to illustrate the traditions of the

[*Mr. Thompson.*]

British medical profession, under which a man who is suspected of transgressing the recognised Code of Honour is tried by his peers, and if found guilty, is put away like an unclean thing.

"But the institutions of which I have been speaking are merely a few colleges among many. With the growth of colleges and institutions of different degrees of reputation and efficiency, it became necessary to establish some central control. Accordingly in 1858, the year of the assumption of the direct Government of India by the Crown, the first of the Medical Acts was passed. The preamble reminds us of the phrasing of the Charter of the Royal College of Physicians:—"whereas it is expedient that persons requiring medical aid should be enabled to distinguish qualified from unqualified practitioners," it is hereby enacted as follows. It is still the obligation to protect those who are in need of medical assistance from those who are incompetent to render it, that is the key-note of the policy underlying the Acts.

"And how is that policy in the main to be achieved? Not by penal clauses which will make it impossible for unqualified persons to practise, not by compelling everyone to resort to qualified practitioners or else to refrain from calling in medical assistance at all, but by the same quiet method that the Colleges had tried and not found wanting, the insistence on a reasonable standard of professional attainments and a rigorous observance of the Code of professional honour as conditions of initial and continued recognition.

It was this Act which called into being the Medical Council and the Medical register. So valuable have they been found that even petty colonies such as Barbados and Fiji have started councils and registers of their own. In India too, where we have so many practitioners, official and non-official, who have imbibed the English professional traditions, the three old Presidencies have already come into line, and the Central Provinces and the Punjab are following suit.

"This brings me, Sir, to the question of the practical need for such an Act in this country. The question is one that has been simmering for the last 35 years, but it was not till 1908 that the rapid growth of a number of private medical schools and colleges in Bengal brought home the immediate necessity for taking action. These schools and colleges granted diplomas and licenses for practice on their own authority, they fixed their own standards of preliminary education, they conducted their own examinations, their arrangements for practical instruction were generally hopelessly inadequate and they granted diplomas which were colourable imitations of recognised diplomas. It was felt that such institutions constituted a danger to the public and that just as Government had in passing the Legal Practitioners' Act taken steps to protect the interests of the public in regard to the profession of law, it should intervere also with the same object in regard to the profession of medicine.

"In the Punjab we have had a proposal for a National Medical School, while not long ago Government received papers announcing the establishment of an institution for the grant of diplomas. This institution, I may mention, by a curious and no doubt wholly unintentional coincidence, called itself by a name which gave the initials I.M.S. I need not say that there is no intention whatever on the part of Government to boycott such institutions as I have mentioned provided only that their teaching is up to the proper standard, but what I have said is sufficient to show the necessity that there is for legislation to protect the public interests. The principles underlying the Bill, which is before the Council to-day, have been accepted by a large majority of those consulted, including private practitioners, and now that the Bill has been drafted, it is proposed that it should be circulated for opinion and referred to a Select Committee.

[*Mr. Thompson.*]

"I have already mentioned that it has not been thought necessary to reproduce all the features of the English Acts. The differences are in minor details. The English Act establishes a Medical Council, some of the members of which are nominated by the Universities and some by the Medical Colleges, while others are elected by the registered practitioners and others again are nominated by the Crown. We propose a Council of 12 with a President nominated by Government. Of the 12 members, six will be nominated by Government and six will be elected by registered practitioners. At the present moment, it appears that there are 693 practitioners in the service of Government in the Province and 105 private practitioners excluding lady doctors. So that Government, in reserving to itself the right to nominate only half the members of the Council, has given the practitioners themselves a very full share of representation. Of the 6 representatives of the registered practitioners only one is to be elected by those practitioners who are registered in England.

"The British Act then goes on to provide for the formation of the register. The qualifications which entitle a man to be registered are given in a schedule, but no one is under any obligation to register himself. The Council is given power to call for information from any of the institutions entered in the schedule and may, if it is not satisfied with the standard of proficiency or with the course of study, report to Government with a view to withdrawal of recognition. Somewhat similar provisions will be found in the Bill which is before you.

"The English Act provides for the removal from the register of those convicted of crimes or guilty of 'infamous conduct in any professional respect'. In the latter case due enquiry is necessary. These provisions too we adopt, but we make the decision of the Council subject to an appeal to the Local Government.

"I now come to the privileges bestowed on registered practitioners. They are given the option of claiming exemption from certain minor public functions, no certificate required by any Act is valid unless given by a registered practitioner, certain appointments in public or semi-public institutions are barred to unregistered men and finally no unregistered practitioner can recover his fees in a Court of law. The first of these privileges is only an option and we do not propose to adopt it. The second and third are to be granted from such date as the Local Government may determine, but it would obviously be impossible as things are now to dobar unregistered practitioners from suing for their fees in courts.

"The English Act contains certain penal sections of which we reproduce one, making it punishable with a fine of Rs. 300 to pretend falsely to be a registered practitioner.

"We propose to give Government power to supersede the Council in case of default, and this provision too has its counterpart in the English Act of 1886. Finally we follow English practice in putting the matter of the exercise of the powers conferred by the Act outside the jurisdiction of Civil Courts.

"Now, Sir, that I have explained the details of the Bill, which has of course no reference whatever to the practitioners of other systems of medicine than those taught in the colleges of the West, I will pass on to some more general considerations. I will try to make it clear in what way we hope to effect the objects aimed at, namely, the protection first of the public and secondly of the registered practitioners. I will do my best to expound the real meaning of that rather formidable phrase 'infamous conduct,' and I will endeavour, to explain how the Bill, if it becomes law, will affect the position of unregistered practitioners.

[*Mr. Thompson.*]

"First in regard to the protection of the public. In these days, degrees and diplomas have multiplied to such a bewildering extent that it is quite impossible for the public to understand what they all mean and to appraise them correctly. There are now no less than 140 registrable qualifications in Great Britain and Ireland. And when an intending patient sees on a doctor's brass plate that the owner thereof is a Doctor of Medicine, how is he to know whether the degree is one given by one of the established Universities or by an institution which has never examined a single student. It is here that the Medical Council steps in. It says, 'We will evaluate these degrees for you, and we will prepare a register which includes none that are not worth having. That register shall always be open to the public, and any one can satisfy himself as to the qualifications of any particular practitioner.'

"The register, Sir, is a bulky work. It contains over 41,000 names, and I dare say that for many years to come our register will not be of very much use to the public as a work of reference. But unless I am very much mistaken, registration in India will protect the public in a way that it has never protected them in England, for I believe that the words 'registered', of 'registri shuda' will become recognised among the people as a compendious qualification, the sum of all others which are worth having. We do not prevent people employing practitioners without any qualifications at all if they wish to, but they will in future employ them with their eyes open.

"The public will also be protected indirectly by the creation of a body which will ever be vigilant to enforce a high standard of professional honour, and by the improvement in the tone of professional conduct which may be expected to result. Government is the grand sponsor of western medicine in this country and it is its business to see that its reputation does not suffer. In regard to the registered practitioners, we do not give them very much more in the way of tangible privileges than they at present possess. The monopoly of such certificates as are required by law means little in this country compared with what it means in England where a certificate of the cause of death is required from a registered practitioner in every case. And at present so far as I have been able to ascertain there is not one single appointment in a hospital or dispensary which will have to be vacated on pain of withdrawal of a grant from public funds in consequence of this Bill becoming law.

"What then are the advantages which we propose to confer? In the first place we propose to give registered practitioners an easily recognisable 'hall-mark'.

"Secondly, we hope that this will result in the gradual weakening of the competition of unqualified practitioners of western medicine.

"Thirdly, we create a body on which all classes of the profession will be represented, for the purpose of safeguarding the interests of the profession as a whole. We constitute this body a court of professional honour, on which the chosen representatives of western medicine will pronounce on matters affecting the conduct of practitioners, and lastly we bring, at one stride, the organization of the profession in India abreast of what it is in the other parts of the Empire.

"I will now try to explain what is meant by the term 'infamous conduct'. Prefixed to the medical register is a 'Warning Notice,' summarizing forms of professional misconduct which have from time to time been brought before the Medical Council. The list given is not complete, but an enumeration of the acts it does contain will I think give the Hon'ble Members a clear concep-

[Mr. Thompson.]

tion of the high standard of conduct that the Medical Council expects, though it is not to be understood that every one of these offences would be visited with the extreme penalty of removal from the register.

"First comes the giving of untrue, misleading or improper certificates or reports, not only under a variety of statutes, but also in connection with insurance, naval and military matters and passports and for the purpose of excusing attendance in courts of justice, in the public services, in public offices or in ordinary employment.

"Next, there is the employment of unqualified assistants in matters requiring professional skill.

"Thirdly, there is the offence known to the profession as covering, *i.e.* lending one's name, countenance or assistance so as to enable an unqualified man to attend or treat patients. The Hon'ble Members will perhaps recollect a recent instance of this which attracted some attention, owing to the celebrity of the unqualified person in question, the famous athlete Sandow.

"The fourth example given is the employment of unqualified persons in the sale of poisons.

"The fifth is assisting an unqualified person to treat a patient, and the sixth and last is advertising or canvassing, particularly when accompanied by depreciation of other practitioners.

"The mere enumeration of these acts of misconduct must have called up instances in the memories of every Member present in this Chamber, in which the powers of such a Council as we contemplate might have been exercised with benefit both to the public and to the profession, whether by way of admonition or the severer penalty of removal.

"Lastly, Sir, I promised to forecast the probable effect of the Bill on unregistered practitioners. No one, whatever his qualifications, is under any obligation to register, but we believe and we have warrant for believing that the qualified men are practically unanimous in their desire to avail themselves of the privileges of this Bill. It would of course be mere hypocrisy to pretend that we want to benefit unqualified men, except by offering them inducements to become qualified. Of course we do not. But we do not intend to take any direct action against these men. We place no embargo on their practising, we allow them to recover their fees in the courts of law and we give the Medical Council no power of supervision over their doings. We simply wash our hands of them and leave matters to take their course, trusting that in the presence of our 'hall-mark', inferior qualifications will gradually cease to be taken at their face value, and that in times not far distant those who wish to follow the profession of western medicine will recognize that there is only one way of entering it with a repute that is clear and unsuspect, and that is through the portal of registration.

"I beg, Sir, to ask for permission to introduce this Bill."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson introduced the Bill and moved that it be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon and that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Colonel Hendley, Hon'ble Khwaja Yusuf Shah, Hon'ble Mr. Bhagat Ram, Hon'ble Mr. Gracey and the Mover.

The motion was put and agreed to.

[*The President.*]

ADDRESS BY HIS HONOUR THE PRESIDENT.

His Honour the President:—"Before we adjourn I would like to say something about the state of affairs generally in the Province. At the present time we are most concerned about the agricultural situation.

"This season's monsoon has been the worst known in the Province since 1877, and though we are now in a much better position than 40 years ago to face draught and scarcity, the failure of the rains is a cause of grave anxiety over most of the Province. Outside the few favoured hill and submontane districts which have promise of excellent harvests, the kharif crop on barani lands (which in normal years is two-thirds of the local area) has either failed or will be much below the average, and even on well lands it will be a poor one. Fortunately our splendid system of canals will help to save what would otherwise be a most serious situation, the river supplies are good and we can count on a canal crop on an area of 3½ million acres, but little short of the average in area and out-turn. The area under cotton shows a great falling off, it is true, but this is due to the fall in price rather than to any shortage of water. So much as regards the kharif.

"Our sheet anchor in the Punjab is, as you know, the spring crop, which is 50 per cent. above the kharif in area and perhaps double in value.

"Till last week the prospects of rabi sowings were, however, very gloomy. Fortunately the timely rain which has now fallen all over the province except the Pindi and Multan divisions has saved the situation at a most critical time and will enable sowings to be made. The Pindi and Multan divisions have so far had but partial insufficient rain, but we still hope that the monsoon may have a farewell visit to pay us, and failing that we shall not lose our trust in the bounty of Providence and shall hope and pray for early winter rains which would allow rabi sowings to be made on this side of Christmas.

"In years like this the fodder question is a very serious one, and it has already become acute in many districts. Recent rains may slightly improve matters, but green fodder will, over most of the province, be scarce and dear. Fortunately there are enormous supplies of bhusa since the last rabi, and arrangements are now being made to grant railway concessions for the cheap transport of this and other forms of fodder.

"The next matter that is a cause of some anxiety is that of prices of food grains. At our last meeting in April there was some apprehension that the Government restriction on export might cause an undue fall in prices when the new crop came on the market. I ventured to reassure the public on that point. I told you that it was very unlikely that the price of wheat to the grower would come down as low as Rs. 3 per maund, and that as long as he got between Rs. 3 and Rs. 4 he would have no reason to complain. As a matter of fact the price, as long as it was influenced by the Government purchases for export, never fell below Rs. 3-8-0 per maund in the local markets. Directly the monsoon prospects became uncertain, prices rose, the Government purchases ceased, partly because it did not want to aggravate a serious situation, partly because it would not pay to purchase for export at the enhanced prices. The result is that as regards the rabi crops the stocks of wheat, barley and gram in the province are now believed to be much larger than is usual at this time of the year. These stocks are, however, to a large extent in the hands of middlemen or of speculators who are gambling on a failure of the rains, as usually happens at this time of the year, and holding up for a further rise in prices.

[*The President.*]

"If the result of their withholding stocks is to raise prices to the danger point, Government will have no hesitation in making use of the special powers taken last year to make these stocks available to the public on reasonable terms; but Government would prefer that the natural law of supply and demand should have free operation and render special measures unnecessary.

"These holders of stocks cannot complain if special action is taken for they have had the opportunity of selling their wheat to Government at prices varying between Rs. 4-8-0 and Rs. 3-8-0 per maund, and they still can dispose of them to Government at the latter rate if they choose. Government in an emergency like the present has the same right to control prices in the interest of the general public that it has to control them in the interest of the producer (by purchasing the surplus for export), and if the need arises, it will use one power as it has already exercised the other.

"Among other measures to alleviate the situation, I may mention that in cases of serious failure of the present crop suspensions of revenue will be granted under the orders of the Financial Commissioners, and, to enable the agriculturists to sow the next crop, liberal takavi advances will be made where the agriculturists need them and are in a position to utilize them.

"The case of lowly paid servants of Government is being met by the grant of the compensation for dearness of grain, a concession which throws a heavy strain on our finances and, as you have heard in the replies to questions, we are steadily proceeding with the improvement of the pay of the clerical establishments and subordinate officials in various departments.

"I may say here that in pursuing this policy, Government demands in return a higher standard of efficiency and integrity from its servants. I am glad to think that the standard of official morality is steadily rising, but cases of corruption and bribery are still far too common and, perhaps more than anything else, provoke discontent among the people, pollute the fountain of justice and bring odium on the Government. The first essential of good Government is that the officials should be clean-handed, and Government will show no mercy to those who, whatever their position, are shown to be corrupt or dishonest, and it is confident, that in this matter it will be supported by public opinion.

"Now a few words as to our financial position. Our finances up to this stage have happily been little, if at all, affected by the War, and our revenue has so far been coming in well; but for the next 6 months it will be adversely affected by the poor agricultural conditions; and meantime our expenditure is being swollen by the various measures I have alluded to. To secure equilibrium we must therefore cut down all expenditure which, though justifiable in itself, is not urgent, and can be deferred to more prosperous times. At the same time we contemplate no serious reduction of expenditure on important or remunerative schemes to which we are already committed. Work on canals, roads and necessary public buildings will go on as usual and will help to provide employment for the needy. I am sure that these considerations will be borne in mind by the Budget Committee which is being appointed to-day when they come to frame proposals for our budget for the coming year.

"After the economic situation the question of public security comes next in importance and, as you know, it is of special gravity at the present time. The reports of the working of the Police and Criminal Justice which have just been made public show that up to the end of 1914 the Administration, thanks to the increasing efficiency of the Police and the ready co-operation of the people, was making satisfactory, if not rapid, progress in the campaign against crime and disorder. There was every hope up to the end of last year that the

[*The President.*]

progress would be maintained, but unfortunately the abnormal conditions caused by the War and high prices, by the sudden outburst of lawlessness in the South-Western Punjab last spring, and by the Ghadr campaign of certain returned emigrants have led to a great increase in certain forms of crime in the first half of the present year.

" I alluded at some length to these matters when I last addressed this Council in April. But you will naturally expect to hear what is the present position of affairs. Regarding the South-Western Punjab you have heard in the replies to questions of the action that has been and is being taken to punish the guilty and restore public confidence.

" Some 800 of those concerned in the dacoities have received exemplary punishments from the courts, executive action has been taken against Government officials, zaildars, lambardars and others who failed in their duty, a strong force of punitive Police has just been imposed on the localities affected at the cost of those responsible for the disorder, only one serious dacoity has taken place since April, and in that there is every prospect of the offenders being brought to justice, and the latest reports, official and non-official, show that the people are settling down to normal conditions.

" Some bitterness—not unnaturally—still exists; but the officers of Government are doing what they can to restore concord and confidence, and I am glad to hear that their efforts are being seconded by the leaders of both communities.

" The present time is above all one for sinking internal feuds or communal dissensions so that we may be able to meet the serious political and economic situation through which we are passing with a united front.

" Turning to the revolutionary movement in the Province that was still developing, when I last addressed you, and though its full ramifications were then unknown even to Government, I told you that we could face that and other difficulties without anxiety because we had proof that the vast majority of the people of all classes and creeds were determined to support the Government in quelling disorder. Much has happened since, but all that has happened gives further proof that my confidence in the people of the Punjab was justified, and that in this as in other matters they have nobly discharged their duty. The isolated accounts in the Press do not convey perhaps an adequate idea of the seriousness and magnitude of the task, and I will endeavour to give you a more connected narrative of the various outrages and of the results of the enquiries in cases that have already come before the courts.

" To begin with I will read to you an extract from the judgment of the Special Tribunal composed of three able and experienced judicial officers in the Lahore conspiracy case. The Tribunal devoted 5 months' unremitting labour to the investigation of this, the most momentous criminal trial of this generation, and their conclusions cannot fail to command acceptance and confidence :—

" Our final conclusion put briefly is this, that in May 1913 Hardial commenced to stir up inflammable material in America into a state of hostility towards the British Government, and proceeded with others, including certain of the accused, to conspire and prepare for an insurrection in India, with the object of over-throwing the Government established there, at some date to be determined in the future.

" That conspiracy and preparation finally developed at the end of July and the beginning of August 1914 into the first act of waging war, viz., the collection together of men in large numbers in America to leave for India to war against Government. These collections made by Amar Singh in Oregon, and at the gatherings at Portland and Sacramento, set out to San Francisco en route to India for war, and sailed thence by various ships, and notably the *Korea*. These bodies of men

[*The President.*]

were reinforced by others at various places in the Far East, and, in pursuit of war, attempts to seduce troops, collect arms and men were made en route.

" Arrived in India such of them as were not interned, along with new recruits obtained in India, committed, while waging war, and in continuance of the war commenced in July-August, a series of acts which we have considered in details, such as dacoities, seduction of troops, villagers and students, the manufacture and collection of arms and bombs, projected and accomplished attacks on railways, bridges, forts, arsenals, and general communications, and finally projecting a general rising, which was to be the culminating act of the war.

" We regard acts done up to July-August as acts of conspiracy to wage war; acts thereafter, when once the war had started, as acts in furtherance of that war, and in abetment of such war."

" I will read another extract from the judgment bearing on the connection between the conspirators and Germany :—

" How far there was communication between the revolutionists and foreign enemies of His Majesty we are unable to say. What we can say with certainty is, that there are indications, which point to the suggestion that there was some understanding, that some assistance was rendered by individual Germans, and that the revolutionists considered themselves as in league with the German enemies of the King-Emperor. We do not propose to refer here to numerous passages, which show that the revolutionists regarded the existence of war as a favourable opportunity for putting their own schemes into operation, and we will confine ourselves to distinct references to foreign enemies.

" Our most fruitful source of information on this subject, though it by no means stands alone, is the Ghadr newspaper.

" The first reference we have is so early as the 6th January 1914. In that issue a speech by Hardial at Sacramento on 31st December 1913 is reported. He is represented as saying " the time of decline of the British Government has now come. It is beset with difficulties on all sides. Germany is about to fight against England ",—a somewhat significant passage in view of what we know have been the designs of that country for years.

" In the issue of the 31st March 1914 we find Hardial announcing that he will go to Germany to start the mutiny.

" We find the following further references to foreign enemies. " Our enemy is hemmed in by the German lion . . . Turkey . . . and also Germany are on our side . . . Our enemy . . . is engaged with Germany . . . this is not an opportunity to let slip . . . let us start a rebellion."

" In the issue of the 28th July 1914 there is a special article headed " Indians, do not lose this opportunity," and it proceeds to describe the Austrian Ultimatum of 25th July 1914 to Serbia, and to say Great Britain is sure to be involved and concludes " as soon as the War breaks out in Europe, set up a mutiny in India."

" In the issue of the 4th August 1914, there is another article entitled the " Bagle of War " which runs :—

" The time you have been awaiting . . . has come. The Bagle of War has sounded, and the War has begun . . . The War between England and Germany has started. Now is the time for India . . . If you set up a mutiny now, the England will come to an end, for on the one side Germany will smite them, and on the other side you."

" Again in the issue of the 18th August we read :—

" War prevails . . . Now is the time to start war in India too," and again in the same issue " O Indians, help the Germans. How? Start war in India, so that even brave Germany may know we are not idle . . . and that we know the proper time for war."

" Not merely do we find references in the literature of the revolutionists, but we find Indar Singh in his confessional statement state " there is a general impression among the natives in America that the German Consul is offering free assistance in funds, etc., to Indians with the object of causing riots and mutiny in India."

" We have also in the oral testimony distinct references to seeking the aid of the German Consul at Canton. Both Amar Singh (page 64) and Nawab Khan (pages 128-9) tell us of the incident, and it appears that a deputation was received by him. He was made acquainted with a plan of revolution in India, and he urged upon them the necessity of a revolution at the time.

" Mula Singh tells us (page 92) he was supplied at Shanghai with six automatic pistols and 100 cartridges for use in India, which came from a German, and we have seen these were handed over to Nidhan Singh (54) from whom some of the Ferozeshahr murderers received their weapons.

[*The President.*]

"It is a small matter, but one which may be mentioned here, that at the Mansuran dacoity the dacoits harangued the villagers saying, that the British Raj was coming to an end, and Germans coming to assist (see evidence of Munshi Mal (page 315), Hari Ram (page 318) and Kishen Singh (page 318)).

"These are no doubt only suggestive indications, but they point to the possibility of some definite understanding between Germany and the originator of the trouble, Hardial; and at any rate there is evidence of the readiness of Germans to assist the revolutionists, however they could."

"I now proceed to recite the list of revolutionary acts up to date which have come before the Courts:—

"The judgment in the Lahore conspiracy case gives a complete account of the origin and development of the conspiracy in America and its subsequent results in India. The offences dealt with in this case include (1) five dacoities (in two cases with murder) at Sahnewal in the Jullundar District, Chabba in Amritsar, Janer in the Maler Kotla State, Rabbon and Mansuran in Ludhiana; (2) the murder of a Head Constable of Police in Anarkali, Lahore; (3) the bomb attempt on the Doraha bridge in Ambala; (4) the attempted rising into mutiny on the 19th February 1915 at Lahore and Ferozepore; and (5) the attempts to seduce troops to mutiny at Lahore, Meerut, Ferozepore, the Wilsonpur Grass Farm in the Shahpur District and other cantonments in the north of India. In this case 57 persons have been convicted by the tribunal—24 sentenced to death, 27 to transportation for life: of those convicted 36 are returned emigrants, and of these 15 have been sentenced to death, 20 to transportation for life and one to two years.

"(ii) Next comes the case in which Sardar Bahadur Achhar Singh of the Amritsar District was brutally murdered in broad daylight in his village by two returned emigrants, both of whom have been convicted and hanged.

"(iii) Even more serious is the case in which the military guard over the Wallah Railway Bridge in the Amritsar District was in July last rushed by 8 men who murdered the sentry and naik of the guard, wounded the others and made off with the arms, equipment and ammunition. In the ensuing pursuit the gang murdered a boatman and a horseman whose horse they wanted to steal. Of the 8 offenders 6 were returned emigrants and five of them have been arrested and hanged.

"(iv) Next comes the case in which Chanda Singh, Zaildar of Nangal in the Hoshiarpur District, was murdered in his house by three returned emigrants for rendering assistance to the police in effecting the arrest of a returned emigrant named Piara Singh, who was absconding from justice in the Lahore conspiracy case. Two of the murderers have been apprehended and hanged. The third is absconding.

"(v) The regular courts have already disposed of the following cases:—

- (a) *Attack on the Station Staff Chaukiman Railway Station, Ludhiana District.*—In this case three Sikhs, returned emigrants, entered the Station Master's Office hoping to find a case of arms consigned from outside India, and opened fire with a revolver. They wounded the Station Master and decamped. One of the accused committed suicide, one was convicted in the Ferozepore District in a murder case, and the third was arrested, convicted and sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment.
- (b) *Ferozeshahr murder case.*—A party of Sikh emigrants was noticed driving in tum-tums towards Moga in the Ferozepore District, when they attracted the notice of Sub-Inspector Basha-

[*The President.*]

rat Ali who stopped them and asked who they were. While under enquiry they opened fire with pistols and killed the Sub-Inspector and a Sikh Zaildar who was with him. Seven returned emigrants were apprehended and were convicted and sentenced to death. It was subsequently discovered that the object of the gang was to loot the tahsil treasury at Moga.

- (c) *The Ghall case.*—In consequence of special measures taken to watch railway stations on account of the occurrence detailed above three persons were arrested at Ghall in the Ferozepore District, one of whom was found to be in possession of a loaded pistol. He was convicted under the Arms Act and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 20. fine. His two companions made important statements implicating 11 others, in a conspiracy to commit dacoities and other outrages in pursuance of the Ghadr programme. Three are absconding, one is under trial in the conspiracy case, one was pardoned, five were sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment and one to three years. Of 10 returned emigrants concerned in this case six were convicted.
- (d) *Karnana dacoity case.*—One Nagina was attacked in the Jullundar District by dacoits and ornaments valued at Rs. 2,045 were stolen. The two returned emigrants convicted in this case were sentenced to 1½ years' transportation each.
- (e) *Allaicalpur dacoity case.*—Ten men broke into the shop of Bansi, a Khatri of the Jullundar District, and after ill-treating him made off with cash, currency notes, clothes and other articles. Four of the accused, including one returned emigrant, were sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.
- (f) *The Chahrka case.*—Haji Bakhs, Zaildar, and other villagers followed the tracks of some suspects in the Jullundar District and came across a party of 12 conspirators—some of whom were armed—in the house of Kirpa Ram, Sadh. One of the party came out of the house and threatened the Zaildar's party. The conspirators then made off followed by the villagers and shots were exchanged. One of the party was caught on the spot and four others were arrested afterwards. Four of the accused, of whom two were returned emigrants, were sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment for preparations to commit dacoity.
- (g) *The Anarkali murder case.*—Sub-Inspector Muhammad Musa and Head Constable Mahsum Ali stopped three men in the Lahore City who were suspected of being in possession of arms. One of the men drew a pistol and fired wounding the Sub-Inspector and killing the Head Constable. The murderer, a returned emigrant, was arrested on the spot, but his companions succeeded in escaping. One of them Banta Singh has since been convicted and sentenced to death in two other cases of dacoity and murder.
- (h) *Chourian dacoity case.*—The complainants in this case in the Gurdaspur District were awakened in the middle of the night by the barking of dogs. One of them came out of his house and saw two or three armed men standing outside who attacked him with their *chhavis*. Eleven men, including three returned

[*The President.*]

emigrants were apprehended, convicted and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each.

- " (i) *The Srigobindpur case.*—This was a case also in the Gurdáspur District under sections 395-398 of the Indian Penal Code, in which 8 of the accused in the case mentioned at (h) were concerned. All eight including two returned emigrants were convicted and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each.

" (vi) The 23rd Cavalry case was tried last month by a General Court Martial at Dagshai. Twelve of the accused were sentenced to death, five to transportation for life and one to transportation for 10 years. The statements prove that the projected mutiny in this regiment was due entirely to the revolutionary activities of returned emigrants, some of whom enlisted in the regiment with the sole idea of spreading their pernicious doctrines.

" The above list is not exhaustive, for some cases have still to come before the courts, and in others—which are happily few—the culprits have still to be apprehended.

" All these crimes are attributable to 'Ghadr' incitement, and are directly or indirectly the results of the revolutionary conspiracy hatched by malcontents in America, chiefly in California and to a lesser extent in Vancouver.

" It is hardly necessary to add that these crimes committed all over the Central Punjab from November 1914 to July 1915 (and they have not yet ceased) created a state not only of alarm and insecurity, but in some cases of terror and even panic, and if they had not been promptly checked by the firm hand of authority, and the active co-operation of the people, would have produced in the Province—as was intended by the conspirators—a state of affairs similar to that of Hindustan in the Mutiny—paralysis of authority, widespread terrorism, mutiny of troops, wholesale robbery and murder not only of the officers of Government but of loyal and well-disposed subjects.

" I have stated the facts at some length because I have noticed in more than one quarter a disposition to minimize the atrocities committed by the 'Ghadr' party in their attempts to subvert the Government and a desire that Government should deal gently with the dangerous criminals who have been found guilty after the fullest enquiries of complicity in these crimes. I would take the charitable view, and attribute these suggestions and criticisms to absence of that full information as to the objects of the conspiracy and the acts of the conspirators which I have now attempted to summarise. The comparison has been made between the revolutionary leaders in the Punjab and the Boer rebel De Wet and his adherents. I have no sympathy with De Wet. He was a rebel and a traitor, but one should be just even to a traitor, and it would be unjust to place him in the same category as the men whose aims and actions I have described to you. De Wet and his adherents took the field openly as rebels, they carried their lives in their hands, and many of them paid the forfeit. Revolution was their end, but wholesale murder, robbery and terrorism were not among their methods, nor was the bomb among their weapons.

" The fact has been commented on that the great majority of those concerned are Sikhs. It is true that many so-called Sikhs, some of them with criminal antecedents and nearly all of them ignorant and lawless men, were drawn into the conspiracy in America by more able and dangerous plotters—men of brains and education. These men had information—from what source

[*The President.*]

we now know—of the coming War several months before it broke out, and they thought it would offer a favourable opportunity to stir up mutiny and rebellion in India, and especially in the Punjab. It is also true that when the revolutionaries returned to the Punjab at the beginning of the war to start the programme of murder and rapine they recruited a small number of Sikhs who were already criminals or whom they succeeded in making disaffected. But as I have said before, and now repeat, these men are in no way representatives of the Sikh community which in the present war has given such signal proofs of its valour in the field and of its devotion to the Crown. They have been publicly disowned and repudiated by that community as outcastes who have not only abandoned the Sikh principles of religion and loyalty, but have long given up the customs and observances of the true Sikhs.

"I also wish to state that it is the active help we have received from the Sikhs throughout the province and from the Darbars of the Sikh States that have enabled us to bring so many of these criminals to justice, and to deal generally with the returned emigrants.

"You may wish to know more fully the present position as regards these emigrants.

"All who have returned since the outbreak of the war from America or the Far East where the revolutionary movement was organized are required at the port of disembarkation to report themselves to a Police Officer at Ludhiana. Their acts and antecedents are verified as far as possible, and as a rule determine the subsequent action to be taken. In round numbers some 6,000 have so reported themselves. Some 250 believed to be the most dangerous have been temporarily interned as Civil prisoners under the Ingress Ordinance; some 1,700 have been restricted to their villages or put on security, and about 4,000 have been allowed complete liberty of movement. Of the latter some have subsequently been found to be dangerous conspirators and have already fallen into the clutches of the law, or are being traced by the Police. The emergency demanded vigorous action, but I think the Council will agree with me that the action taken did not exceed what was required in the interests of public peace and security. In taking that action we have received valuable assistance and advice which I here desire to acknowledge from committees of leading men in the districts concerned. I will only add that no one will be more pleased than I when this exotic growth, foreign to the soil of the Punjab, foreign to the spirit and nature of the Punjabi, has been thoroughly eradicated, when we can dispense with special measures and devote our full energies to the peaceful development, moral and material of this great province.

"That development has been arrested not only by the revolutionary movement, but also by the war. At the same time the war has brought into clearer relief the splendid spirit which animates all classes in the Punjab—especially the martial races,—and the great part which the Punjab is playing in the struggle.

"At the September meeting of last year soon after the war began the Council passed a resolution assuring the King-Emperor of the determination of the people of the Province to serve him in every form in which their help might be required against the enemies of his Empire. Nobly has that assurance been made good by the Chiefs and people of the Punjab.

"I believe I am within the mark in saying that of the Indian Troops, totalling perhaps 130,000, sent beyond the seas to fight in the cause of the King-Emperor in France, the Dardanelles, Mesopotamia, East Africa and even West Africa, about one-half are Punjabis.

[*The President.*]

"The Lahore Division was, as you know, the first contingent from overseas to join the British Troops in that heroic defence of Ypres which began in October last and has lasted without a break up to date.

"You have heard of the memorable deeds of the 57th Rifles—a typical Punjab Regiment composed of Sikhs, Dogras, Punjabi Muhammadans and Pathans, the 15th Sikhs, the 47th Sikhs and the 40th Pathans, the Maler Kotla Sappers and of other Indian Corps—which have added imperishable laurels to their glorious records.

"You have heard of the V. C.'s earned by Khuda Dad Khan and Mir Dost. You also know that in the Dardanelles the stubborn valour of the 14th Sikhs, (King George's Own, and well worthy of that honourable title) was the subject of a special despatch from the General Officer Commanding; but I will read you a brief account taken from an English newspaper:—

"On the morning of June 4th the 14th K. G. O. Sikhs moved out to the attack with 15 British officers, 14 Indian officers and 514 men. On the morning of the June 5th three British officers, three Indian officers, and 134 men were left. No ground was given; no man turned his back; no man lingered on the way. The trenches of the enemy that ran down into the ravine were choked with the bodies of Turks and Sikhs lying there for ever at rest from that hell of hand-to-hand encounters. On the slope beyond, the bodies of these tall and grave warriors, all face downward where they fell indomitably advancing, lay thickly among the aromatic scrub. Achi Baba (their objective) was before them, and eastward the sun was rising out of Asia.

"This chronicle of a great-hearted regiment tells how at one point it happened that progress on our centre was not consolidated; but progress more perdurable was consolidated on the 4th of June, progress written in blood for England and for India, progress that will be consolidated when the red chalk lines upon the maps have long since faded away.

"If time allowed I could give you similar accounts of the great things done by the Jat and Dogra regiments and by the Punjabi Muhammadans in France and Mesopotamia in difficult conditions and often against immense odds.

"Then in our frontier warfare those regiments which have not had the chance of going abroad are showing the same gallantry in defending the Empire against tribal aggressions, and the General Officer Commanding on the Bannu border told me last week that in the fighting at Miran Shah the 10th Jats, recruited chiefly in Rohtak, had covered themselves with glory.

"Gentlemen, we have good reason to be proud of what our Punjab troops are doing against our enemies all over the world. We have equal reason to be proud of the splendid spirit the fighting races of the Punjab are showing in coming forward to fill the gaps caused by the war, and thus helping to secure a certain and complete victory for our arms.

"From the beginning of the war up to the end of August 89,000 recruits have been added to the Indian Army. Of these 11,000 are the brave Gurkhas from outside India, and 78,000 have been raised in the Indian Empire. No less than 44,000 or 56 per cent. have been raised in the Punjab.

"The details are—

Punjabi Muhammadans	...	...	18,000
Sikhs	...	...	14,500
Dogras	...	...	4,100
Jats (probably an underestimate)	...	...	4,000
Hindus, Muhammadans, Rajputs, and Brahmans	...	...	3,090

[*The President.*]

" The war, as you know, has been more sanguinary and protracted than any of us expected a year ago, the sacrifices of life and treasure have been greater than any of us anticipated, but as the war proceeded and the true nature of the ideals for which we are fighting became known, the spirit and ardour shown by all portions of the Empire have risen in greater proportion. The United Kingdom which before the war maintained a standing army of only 250,000 and a total force of 630,000, has within a year provided three million recruits to the Army and Navy. Here in the Punjab we have proof of a similar spirit, and the recruiting in August surpassed all previous records.

" Gentlemen, I think I have made it clear to you that our province, perhaps more than any in India, is playing a great part in the present struggle, by the support the people are giving to the administration in maintaining internal security at a critical time and by the valour with which our Punjabi soldiers are fighting for a worthy and noble cause all the world over. These sacrifices will, I am confident, not be overlooked or unappreciated either in this Indian Empire or in the great and mighty empire to which we are proud to belong.

" But the loyalty of the Punjab is not a loyalty that bargains for a return, the valour of the Punjabi is not a valour to be put up for auction to the highest bidder; and I think the general, if not the universal, feeling in the province is to trust in the good sense and wise statesmanship of the King-Emperor and his Government both here and at home. We have already had an indication of the liberal spirit in which reasonable representations of India's needs will be received in the acceptance by the Government of India of a resolution—moved, I am glad to say, by the representative of this Council on the Imperial Council—that India should be officially represented in the Imperial Conference, and by the assurance of His Majesty's Government that the Resolution would be favourably considered.

" But, Gentlemen, no one will deny—at least in this Province—that it is our soldiers and the fighting classes from which they are drawn that have the first claim to consideration. You may be sure that their case is receiving and will receive generous recognition, and you are already aware that we in the Punjab have not been backward in providing suitable means of rewarding those who have distinguished themselves in the service of their King and country and the dependents of those who have fallen in that good cause.

" Before sitting down I should like to say that this is the last meeting at which the Hon'ble Colonel Maclagan, who has been with us for nearly three years, will be present. His term of office in the Civil Department has come to an end, and like a true soldier he has put his services at the disposal of the Army Department from the date of his relinquishing charge here. We are all sorry to lose him and will miss him from this Council."

ADJOURNMENT.

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

SIMLA :

The 25th September 1915. }

S. W. GRACEY,

Secretary, Punjab Legislative Council.

APPENDIX A.

(See Answers to the Hon'ble Ram Saran Dass' question No. 4.)

No. 1378 S. (Finl), dated Simla, 4th July 1914.

From—The Hon'ble Mr. R. A. MANT, I.C.S., Financial Secretary to Government, Punjab,

- To—
- (1) The Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab,
 - (2) The Registrar, Chief Court, Punjab,
 - (3) The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab,
 - (4) The Inspector-General of Prisons, Punjab,
 - (5) The Inspector-General of Police, Punjab,
 - (6) The Director of Public Instruction, Punjab,
 - (7) The Director of Agriculture and Industries, Punjab, and
 - (8) The Conservator of Forests, Punjab.

I AM directed to forward, for your information, a copy of paragraphs 6 and 7 of a Circular letter No. 11 P. W., dated 11th March 1914, from the Public Works Department of the Government of India, in which it is pointed out that the inability of Provincial Buildings and Roads Branches to spend their full allotments is to a considerable extent due to the inclusion by Heads of Departments and other administrative authorities in their budget proposals of projects which are not ripe for execution. In order to meet the wishes of the Government of India and to improve the budgeting under the head 45—Civil Works—in charge of Public Works Officers, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to issue the following orders with regard to the submission of lists of departmental major and minor works. These orders supersede all existing instructions on this subject, and the orders contained in paragraph 3 of the Public Works Department's Circular letter No. 2-1197-S., dated 30th September 1893, and in Public Works Department's Circular No. 2-B., dated 25th October 1912, are being withdrawn by that Department.

2. Heads of Departments will submit lists of the major and minor works, for which they desire provision to be made in the budget of the ensuing year, in the forms given in the annexed schedule. These lists should reach the Local Government in the Civil Department (Financial Branch) not later than the 20th September in each year, and the following instructions should be observed in their preparation:—

- (a) No projects should be included in the lists of major works which have not received administrative sanction.
- (b) No important projects should be included in the lists of major works unless detailed plans and estimates have already been sanctioned in the Public Works Department, or are so far advanced as to ensure that they will be sanctioned before the commencement of the next financial year.

If in any case a Head of a Department considers the execution of a major work which does not fulfil either or both of the above conditions to be a matter of real urgency, he should make a separate reference on the question of providing funds for its execution, with such explanations as may be necessary, to enable Government to decide whether provision should be made, and whether, if made, it is likely to be utilised in the forthcoming year. Such works should not be included in the lists of major works, but the proposals regarding them should be submitted at the same time as the lists of works.

(c) Care should be taken to see that all major and minor works are entered in order of urgency. In determining the projects to which the available funds will be allotted, the Local Government will be guided by the recommendations of Heads of Departments in this matter, provided there is a reasonable probability of the projects being commenced in the ensuing financial year.

3. At as early a date as possible after the receipt of the lists, intimation will be sent to Heads of Departments of the projects for which it is hoped to make provision in the Public Works Department budget: it must be understood that their actual inclusion in the budget depends on the deliberations of the Finance Committee, and on the final orders of the Government of India on the Provincial budget estimates. But on the receipt of the intimation mentioned, Heads of Departments should communicate with the Public Works Department, or with Superintending Engineers, as the case may be, with a view to settling all outstanding questions relating to the construction of the works, for the execution of which funds have been provisionally allotted, in order that it may be possible to start operations at the beginning of the next financial year. Any alteration made in the provisional allotments will be intimated to Heads of Departments, after the final orders of the Government of India on the Provincial budget estimates have been received.

4. As the result of these orders, the selection of departmental works for execution in the following year will be made on the lists received in September, and it will no longer be necessary to send to the Public Works Department a revised list on the 15th March. Moreover, no part of the allotments for departmental works will be devoted to works in progress as separate provision will be made for these in the budget of the Public Works Department.

5. In conclusion, I am to say that the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that Heads of Departments will co-operate in improving the present procedure by making a careful estimate in advance of their requirements for departmental works. The ultimate object of the orders contained in this letter is to procure an earlier completion of all projects which have been approved, and for which funds are available.

6. (*To 3 only.*) I am to add that these orders apply only to those major works of the Forest Department, which will be carried out by the Public Works Department.

Circular No. 11-P. W., dated Simla, 11th March 1914.

From—The Hon'ble Mr. R. P. RUSSELL, Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Public Works Department.

* * * * *

6. One of the principal causes of this state of affairs is, in the opinion of the Government of India faulty budgetting, although there are other contributing factors. A budget estimate to be reliable must be based upon a reasonably accurate forecast of expenditure, and this in turn must rest upon a definite programme of construction, i. e., a forecast of the actual work which it is expected will be done in each month of the year. In the case of the Buildings and Roads Branch there is reason to believe that much of the uncertainty connected with the spending of funds is the result of the way in which demands are pressed on the Public Works Department by Heads of Departments and other administrative authorities before projects are ripe for execution, under the impression that once budget provision for a particular project is made its early execution is thereby assured.

There is, consequently, competition for the available funds, and this leads to the advancement of schemes not only before the Public Works Department has had the opportunity to prepare plans and estimates, but frequently also before the Administrative Department concerned has come to a definite decision as to its requirements. The consequence of such procedure is that after a work has been provided for in the budget, the Public Works Department

officers have sometimes to waste a considerable amount of time in endeavouring to ascertain the requirements of the indenting authority in order to prepare the plans and estimates, and this work often has to be done during the working season when the time and energy of the staff are fully required for construction work. As a reference to Public Works Department Code, I, 643, will show, the preparation of the project in such detail as is necessary for administrative purposes—and this involves the settlement of details to a sufficient extent to render possible the preparation of the detailed plans and estimates without further discussion of administrative details—should precede and not follow the accordance of administrative sanction, and the Government of India consider that this rule should be followed much more strictly than is believed to be the practice, and that in future budgets provision should not be made for any work of importance unless the following conditions have been complied with:—

- (a) the work has been administratively sanctioned ;
 (b) the detailed plans and estimates have already been sanctioned or are so advanced as to ensure that they will be sanctioned before the commencement of the financial year.

7. Works sanctioned later in the year, will then have to take their chance of special additional grants or of grants from savings or surrenders, in the order of their importance, but such grants should not be made until the work is ready for commencement. The Government of India consider that, where such a system does not already prevail, it will be of advantage to introduce a register of properly prepared projects which have duly received administrative sanction, and a register of projects which have been technically sanctioned, upon which the budget would be based. The effect of such a system will be to encourage the administrative authorities to forecast their requirements sufficiently in advance, to ensure proper consideration of the requirements before the plans and estimates are started, and to place the Public Works Department in possession of sufficient information to enable them to proceed without delay to the preparation of the detailed plans and estimates immediately a proposal has been administratively sanctioned. This should not be difficult, seeing that administrative requirements of this nature do not as a rule arise suddenly. The rigorous enforcement of these principles may cause a slight restriction of the programme of execution in the first year, but it will result in the building up of a reserve of sanctioned estimates in readiness for the following year's budget, which should be maintained from year to year. Equipped with such data, the Public Works Department would have little difficulty in preparing a working programme for the year which would admit of the expenditure being spread over the entire working season instead of being concentrated in one or two months.

SCHEDULE.

I.—List of Major Works of the Department, proposed for inclusion in the Provincial Public Works Budget Estimate for

Order of urgency.	Description of work.	Civil District.	Locality or town.	Administrative sanction accorded in Punjab Government letter.		Amount for which Administrative sanction has been given.	Technical sanction accorded by Punjab Government, Public Works Department, letter.		Amount of sanctioned estimate.	REMARKS.
				No.	Date		No.	Date		
						Rs.			Rs.	

II.—List of Minor Works of the Department, proposed for inclusion in the Provincial Public Works Budget Estimate for

Order of urgency.	Description of work.	Civil District.	Locality or town.	Whether Administrative sanction has been accorded by proper authority.	Whether technical sanction has been accorded by proper authority.	Amount of sanctioned estimate, or in cases of works not technically sanctioned, estimated cost of work.	REMARKS.
						Rs.	

APPENDIX B.

(See Answer to the Hon'ble Ram Saran Das, question No. 7.)

LIST OF TRADES AND PROFESSIONS IN WHICH THE GROUP METHOD OF INCOME TAX ASSESSMENT HAS BEEN TRIED.

1. Brick kiln proprietors.
2. Brokers.
3. Butchers.
4. Cloth merchants.
5. Confectioners.
6. Cycle dealers.
7. Doctors.
8. Factory owners.
9. Firewood sellers.
10. Goldsmiths.
11. Grain merchants.
12. Grocers.
13. Hardware merchants.
14. Hide merchants.
15. House proprietors.
16. Ironmongers.
17. Kabaris.
18. Liquor contractors.
19. Milk sellers.
20. Money-lenders.
21. Opium contractors.
22. Perfume sellers.
23. Petition-writers.
24. Photographers.
25. Piecegood merchants.
26. Pleaders.
27. Potters.
28. Public Works Department contractors.
29. Sarrafs.
30. Timber merchants.
31. Tonga and tum-tum drivers.
32. Vegetable sellers.
33. Watchmakers.

APPENDIX C.

(See question 10 (b) by the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das.)

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF APPLICANTS ADMITTED INTO THE GOVERNMENT COLLEGE,
LAHORE.

YEAR.	Approximate number of applications for admission to the Government College.	Number of applicants admitted to the Government College.
1912-13	220	116
1913-14	350	126
1914-15	270	116
1915-16	220	127

APPENDIX D.

LAHORE :

*The 9th December 1914.**Press Communiqué.*

In the original scheme for the colonization of the area commanded by the Lower Bari Doab Canal it was decided to reserve 103,000 acres to be allotted to the Military authorities for distribution as rewards to pensioned Indian Officers and men. In consequence of the participation of the Indian Army, which is so largely recruited from the Punjab, in the war, the number of cases in which the Military authorities will desire to grant rewards of this nature for Military services, to both combatants and non-combatants, who have distinguished themselves in the war, or to their heirs, will no doubt be largely increased.

The Lieutenant-Governor has accordingly arranged with the sanction of the Government of India to reserve a further area of 75,000 acres to be placed at the disposal of the Military authorities for this purpose. The allotment of the whole area now reserved about 178,000 acres will be held over till the close of the war, when the Military authorities will be in the best position to make the necessary selection.

The grantees will be able to obtain occupancy-rights in the land without any special payment 5 years after the commencement of the tenancy in each case, and after a further period of 5 years will be entitled to purchase full proprietary-rights at half the market value of the land subject to a maximum of Rs. 100 an acre. The payment of the purchase money will be spread over a period of 30 years if the purchaser so desires.

In addition Military pensioners who may receive grants will also be eligible for selection as tenants of the official rectangles which will be allotted on horse-breeding conditions.

APPENDIX E.

(See question No. 29 of the Hon'ble Bakhshi Sohan Lal.)

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER, ETC., OF NAID TAHSILDAR CANDIDATES IN EACH DIVISION.

Name of Division.	NUMBER OF CANDIDATES.			Number of appointments open to the candidates.	Date of candidature of the oldest qualified candidate still waiting for a sub. <i>pro tem</i> , or permanent appointment.	Number of candidates in Government service or in foreign service.	REMARKS.
	Qualified.	Unqualified.	Total.				
Ambala ...	32	14	46	41*	10th May 1904...	42	*Naib tahsildar candidates are also eligible for appointments as Superintendents, Vernacular Offices to Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, Inspectors of Co-operative Societies, and Managers of Court of Wards.
Jullundur ...	83	11	44	39*	27th March 1906	35	
Lahore ...	51	13	44	41*	9th January 1905	33	
Rawalpindi...	38	8	46	42*	23rd July 1904...	20	
Multan ...	30	18	48	45*	9th July 1907 ...	37	
Total ...	164	64	228	208	...	167	

APPENDIX F.

STATEMENT I.

Statement showing the number of criminal cases relating to forest offences decided in the Kangra District during the period 1910-14.

Year.	Number of cases for disposal.	Number of persons implicated in cases for disposal.	Number of cases in which any person was convicted.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons under trial on 15th September 1915, for offences under the Indian Forest Act and Rules.	REMARKS.
1910 ...	65	206	45	153	*392	*Mostly on charges of intentional firing of the forests.
1911 ...	157	444	96	168		
1912 ...	89	151	63	92		
1913 ...	105	286	70	184		
1914 ...	141	355	104	221		
Total ...	557	1,442	378	818	392	

STATEMENT II.

Statement showing the number of cases compounded under section 67 of the Indian Forest Act, 1878, and cattle sent by the Forest Department, Kangra Division, to the various cattle-pounds.

Year.	COMPROMISES OUT OF COURTS ENTERED INTO BY THE FOREST OFFICER, KANGRA DIVISION.		Number of cattle sent by the Forest Department, Kangra Division, to various cattle- pounds.	REMARKS.
	Number of cases.	Number of accused.		
1909-10 ...	2,238	3,417	3,810	*Increase due to larger number of cases of illicit lopping and grazing owing to scarcity of fodder. Makki crops were injured owing to late rains.
1910-11 ...	2,439	3,376	2,971	
1911-12 ...	2,333	3,222	2,491	
1912-13 ...	2,272	3,188	2,519	
1913-14 ...	*3,072	*4,163	*2,947	
Total ...	12,354	17,366	15,133	