

*Monday,
9th March, 1914*

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Council of the Governor General of India,

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Vol. LII

April 1913 - March 1914

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA

ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS,

From April 1913 to March 1914.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA
ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS
UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 to 1909
(21 & 25 Vict., c. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., c. 14, & 9 Edw. VII, c. 4).

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on
Monday, the 9th March, 1914.

PRESENT :

The Hon'ble SIR HARCOURT BUTLER, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Vice-President, *presiding*,
and 52 Members, of whom 47 were Additional Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee asked :—

1. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any despatch has been forwarded to the Secretary of State by the Government of India on the subject of the separation of Judicial from Executive functions in the administration of Criminal justice since the debate which took place in this Council on the 7th March, 1913 ?

(b) If such a despatch has been sent to the Secretary of State, does the Government propose to lay it on the table or to explain its contents ?

(d) Does the Government propose to lay on the table all official papers besides the despatch, if any, referred to above, relating to the separation of Judicial and Executive functions including Resolutions passed at public meetings, representations made by public bodies and correspondence with Provincial Governments and Administrations subsequent to the debate in this Council on the 7th March, 1913 ?

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied :—

"The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative.

As regards the second and third parts, it is not possible to make any statement at present, nor is it proposed to publish the papers referred to."

[*Mr. Banerjee; Sir William Meyer; Mr. Qumrul Huda; Sir Reginald Craddock.*] [9TH MARCH, 1914.]

The Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee asked :—

General balances in the case of Bengal.

2. "Will the Government be pleased to state whether the general balances include items such as judicial deposits, Provident Funds of provincial officers, amounts of provincial loans repaid, etc., in the case of Bengal?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer replied :—

"The term 'general balances' is applied only to the cash balances of the Government of India held in London and India, and not to the so-called balances of the Local Governments which represent a credit, or right of drawing, upon the Government of India and not actual cash. A Local Government's balance in fact corresponds to the balance at credit in the case of a depositor with a Bank; the general balances of the Government of India correspond to the cash holding of the Bank itself.

With this explanation, the answer to the question is as follows :—

The 'balance' of a Local Government is built up wholly out of revenue receipts, and the non-revenue items referred to do not enter into the calculation of the amount at the Local Government's credit. The general balances of the Government of India include their entire cash holding from whatever source derived, and the items mentioned accordingly contribute to those general balances."

The Hon'ble Mr. Qumrul Huda asked :—

Security furnished by newspapers and Printing Presses.

3. "Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table statements for each of the years 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, and 1914 (up to date) and for each Province, giving, together with the amount of security and the grounds for the declaration of forfeiture, in each case—

(a) a list of printing presses, with the newspapers printed therein, (a) from the keepers of which security was demanded under each of the sections 3 (1), 3 (2) and 5 of the Indian Press Act, I of 1910; or (b) of which the security deposited under section 3 (1) or 3 (2) was declared forfeited under section 4 (1), or the enhanced security deposited under section 5 was declared forfeited together with the printing press itself under section 6; and

(b) a list of newspapers (a) from the publishers of which security was demanded under each of the sections 8 (1), 8 (2), and 10 of the Press Act; or (b) of which the security deposited under section 8 (1) or 8 (2) was declared forfeited under section 9 (1), or the enhanced security deposited under section 10 was declared forfeited under section 11?

2. Will the Government state in each case whether the newspaper began or continued to be published, or the Printing Press was opened or remained open after the demand of security or the declaration of its forfeiture or closed thereafter?

3. Will the Government be pleased also to place a similar list of printing presses and newspapers which were exempted from deposit of security under the provisos to sections 3(1) and 8 (1), giving a summary of the reasons recorded by the magistrate in each case?

4. Will the Government be also pleased to give in these statements the names of the publishers of newspapers and the keepers of printing presses concerned?"

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied :—

"Steps are being taken to collect the information which will be communicated hereafter."

[9TH MARCH, 1914.]

[*Raja Kushal Pal Singh ; Sir Reginald Craddock ; Sir Robert Carlyle ; Mr. Rayaningar ; Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur.*]

The Hon'ble Raja Kushal Pal Singh asked :—

4. "Are Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Schools, as such, exempted from the prohibitions contained in sections 13 to 16 of the Indian Arms Act? If not, do Government propose to grant them such exemption?"

Exemption of Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Schools from Arms Act.

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied :—

"The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative. As regards the second there are various objections to extending the list of exempted persons, and the particular need in this case is not very obvious. The question, in other respects, is however under the consideration of the Government of India and the point will be borne in mind."

The Hon'ble Raja Kushal Pal Singh asked :—

5. "(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to an article published in the *Leader* of the 24th February, 1914, advocating the adoption of cheap rates for the carriage of fodder from stations outside the United Provinces to stations within those territories, and suggesting that in prescribing cheap rates for the carriage of the commodity referred to above, regard should be had to the distance from which it is imported instead of any territorial limits?"

Carriage of fodder to United Provinces from stations outside their boundaries.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state what action, if any, they propose to take in the matter?"

The Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle replied :—

"The attention of Government has been drawn to the article in question. The point is one primarily for the consideration of the United Provinces Government, and that Government has already obtained concession rates for fodder from a few stations in the Central Provinces. If the Local Government should submit further proposals for the grant of concession rates for fodder from stations outside the United Provinces to stations inside the provinces, the Government of India will give the proposals their favourable consideration."

The Hon'ble Mr. Rayaningar asked :—

6. (a) Have experts been deputed by Government from time to time to investigate the possibilities of the Vizagapatam Harbour? If so, does Government propose to lay on the table their reports, if any?"

Vizagapatam Harbour.

(b) Is it proposed to undertake any works in connection with the harbour? If so, are such works likely to be taken in hand in the near future?"

The Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle replied :—

(a) The answer to the first portion of this part of the question is in the affirmative. Placing on the table the reports of the experts who have already examined the possibilities of the Vizagapatam Harbour would serve no useful purpose at present, as no final scheme of any works to be undertaken has yet been decided on.

(b) The undertaking of works in connection with the Vizagapatam Harbour is contingent on a satisfactory scheme being evolved and accepted."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur asked :—

7. "Will the Government be pleased to state if any representation has been received by the Government regarding the constitution of an Executive Council in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, and if so, what steps, if any, they propose to take in the matter?"

Executive Council for United Provinces.

[*Sir Reginald Craddock; Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya.*] [9TH MARCH, 1914.]

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied:—

“The Hon'ble Member is referred to the answer given to the Hon'ble Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi on the same subject.”

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

FIRST STAGE.

RESOLUTION *RE* INCREASE OF RECURRING GRANT FOR EDUCATION IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

The Hon'ble Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—“Sir, I beg to move—

That this Council recommends that the recurring grant for Education in the United Provinces be increased by 22 lakhs.

“The last Quinquennial Report which has been published shows that there has been in the last quinquennium, *i.e.*, 1907-12, an increase of 2·9 in the percentage of the total population at school in India as a whole. It has been 8·4 in Bombay, 8·1 in Madras, 2·9 in Bengal, 2·0 in the Central Provinces and Berar, 1·9 in the Punjab, 1·6 in the North-West Frontier Province, but only 1·5 in the United Provinces! Of the increase in the total number of schools in the various provinces, Bombay records 22·4 per cent, Madras 12·5 per cent, Central Provinces and Berar 20·8, the Punjab 8·4, Bengal 7: but the United Provinces record a *decrease* of 8 per cent!

“The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp, in his admirably clear review, says that the percentages of the total population at school quoted above fairly represent the educational condition of the different provinces; and with regard to the set-back in the United Provinces he points out that two causes have been partially responsible for it: one has been contraction of expenditure in certain years, and the other the visitations of plague. But he has also invited attention to what the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces has said on the subject, and I wish to invite the attention of the Council to one passage which occurs there. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor agrees that contraction of expenditure in certain years and the visitations of plague were partially responsible for the set-back in primary education; but His Honour goes on to point out that the most generally operative cause was that the Boards had, in many cases, in their eagerness for the expansion of education, opened a number of schools of their own, or aided schools, and when they came to review their commitments, they found themselves faced with the necessity of neglecting other services in their charge if they attempted to maintain efficiently their new educational enterprises. That makes it clear, Sir, that it was want of funds that was mainly responsible for the contraction which has been noted, and which is very deplorable when contrasted with the progress made in other provinces.

“Looking at the matter from another point of view, we find that in this quinquennium, while the percentage of expenditure in other provinces has largely increased, the United Provinces have not made a corresponding progress. Taking the totals budgetted for the next year—I mean the current Budget—we find that while Bombay budgets for Rs. 1,02,76,000, Bengal for Rs. 1,45,43,000, the United Provinces budget for only Rs. 75,25,000 for education. I have asked, Sir, that 22 lakhs should be added to the grant for the United Provinces, because that would just bring us to about a crore. If the addition proposed is made, we shall still be behind Bombay, and much behind Bengal, but we shall be content for the present if we can make an approach to a crore.

“It may be said that the grants for education made during the last few years have very materially improved our position. That is true: they have improved the situation in all the provinces; but as the grants made to the United Provinces in the past were extremely inadequate and illiberal, we have very great leeway to make up, and with all that we have received along with others, we are still very much below the standard of several other

[9TH MARCH, 1914.] [Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya; Raja Kushal Pal Singh.]

provinces, and receive much less than what we should. Looking at the distribution of grants to the provinces during the last three years we find that Bengal, including Bihar, has received Rs. 29,50,000 capital and Rs. 18,21,000 recurring; Madras, Rs. 19,20,000 capital and Rs. 9,90,000 recurring; Bombay, Rs. 14,42,000 capital and Rs. 7,87,000 recurring; while the United Provinces have received only Rs. 17,50,000 capital and Rs. 8,53,000 recurring. It is clear from all this, Sir, that we have never yet received our proper share under Education, and the result has been that the Provinces, where, as Mr. Sharp has been good enough to point out in his quinquennial review, Mr. Thomason, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Provinces, was foremost in establishing a system of primary education on a large scale—so much so that his example was held up, in the great Despatch of 1854, for the imitation of other Provinces—that those very Provinces are now held up to reproach as being the most backward in education in the whole of the Indian Empire, beaten, it is painful to think, even by the North-West Frontier Province, in the percentage of the total children at school, and of the expenditure on education! I submit, Sir, that it is not right that this complaint of the United Provinces should be allowed to remain unremedied. I do not want to tire the patience of the Council by repeating that we have been making very large contributions to the Imperial Exchequer for the last half century nearly. Neither do I want to tire the Council by repeating what I have said on previous occasions about the great cry for education that prevails in the United Provinces. Even in the last Report on Public Instruction the learned Director points out that evidences of the genuineness of the demand for education are universal, and that the question of expansion is largely a question of funds. His able predecessor in office pointed out a few years earlier that if we spent 80 lakhs a year more on education in the United Provinces, we would still be far behind the standard of Bombay. I submit that, when the people contribute not only their fair share but liberally towards the Imperial Exchequer, it is absolutely unjust to limit the grant for education to the United Provinces to the figure entered in the Budget, particularly in view of the fact that the Government makes grants on a much larger scale to many other provinces. We keenly feel, Sir, that we are being thus kept out in a large measure of the *sine qua non* of all progress and improvement in every direction, and we therefore come to this Council to ask that 22 lakhs should be added to the grant for education in the United Provinces. I earnestly hope that Government will see their way to accept the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Raja Kushal Pal Singh :—" Sir, the colleges have been taxed to the uttermost to provide for the proper accommodation and efficient instruction of the ever-increasing influx of students.

" In the ' General Report on Public Instruction in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh for the year ending 31st March, 1912,' the Director of Public Instruction writes, under the heading ' University ' :—

The demand for education tends to outpace the supply of the agencies and machinery for imparting it. The rapid rate of increase is fraught with serious problems for the future.

" We require an additional recurring grant of Rs. 1 lakh and 25 thousand for collegiate education.

" Desire for secondary education is equally keen. Although the Government has lately increased the emoluments of teachers to some extent, but in the General Report on Public Instruction, the Director of Public Instruction rightly says, ' it cannot be denied that the rates of pay are still too low.'

" We require an additional allotment of Rs. 2 lakhs a year for raising the pay of teachers in secondary schools.

" We require an additional recurring grant of Rs. 1,00,000 a year for girls' schools.

" For European schools we require an additional recurring grant of Rs. 1,00,000 a year.

[*Raja Kushal Pal Singh ; Mr. Sharp.*] [9TH MARCH, 1914.]

“ For technical and special schools an additional grant of Rs. 50,000 a year may reasonably be asked for.

“ In addition to the above there is the all-important question of raising the pay of the vernacular school teachers.

“ Not only should existing teachers be given something more than a subsistence allowance, but the number of teachers needs to be very greatly increased.

“ On page 6th of the ‘ General Report on Public Instruction,’ the Director of Public Instruction says,

The salaries of teachers in primary schools have, thanks to a grant of Rs. 25,000 from Government, at least reached the minimum prescribed ; but, as in middle schools, many have small prospect of rising much above it.

On page 7th of the same report, he says,

It is only too true that more funds are wanted in all directions, more especially for primary education.

On page 6th, he says,

The most notable event perhaps in connection with primary education is the suddenly awakened interest in it manifested by the general public.

“ I submit that if the eagerness now manifested generally is not to be allowed to die away disheartened a very considerable increase in expenditure on education must be found from some source and that too without delay.

“ The subsidiary table II given on page 312 of the ‘ Report of the Census of India, 1911,’ Volume I, shows that among major provinces, the United Provinces are most backward in respect of education.

“ The strongest appeal made by the Hon’ble Mover for a grant of Rs. 22 lakhs has my whole-hearted support.”

The Hon’ble Mr. Sharp :—“ Sir, I am sure that there are many in the Council here who naturally sympathise with the Hon’ble Mover in his desire to secure a larger share of funds for education in the United Provinces, but who at the same time will fully realise that the Government of India are not in a position to accept a Resolution of this nature. This Resolution and its fate appear to be closely bound up with some of the Resolutions which the Hon’ble Pandit moved on Saturday last. He has already anticipated, as he told us on Saturday, that this Resolution also will probably be lost ; and since those other Resolutions were not carried, it is difficult to see how practical effect can be given to this one. The other sources of revenue by which it can be put into effect not being forthcoming, I hardly think that the Hon’ble Mover would advocate the reduction in the amount of grant already distributed to other provinces so as to give more to the United Provinces, although in his speech he did hint that there was some disparity and that the United Provinces did not benefit to the same extent as did her sister provinces. As regards the figures that he quoted, I think it is necessary to look at the amounts which have been given to various provinces in the total period during which the Government of India have recently been making grants—that is from 1911 to the forthcoming year both inclusive. I find that the United Provinces, as a matter of fact, has got Rs. 64,66,000 non-recurring grant, against Rs. 64,27,000 in Madras, Rs. 55,77,000 in Bombay and Rs. 38,75,000 in the Punjab ; and of recurring allotments the United Provinces receive Rs. 15,84,000 against 18 lakhs in Madras, Rs. 14,68,000 in Bombay and a little over 9 lakhs in the Punjab. I cannot, I fear, accept a comparison with any other particular province ; the distribution must be regarded as a whole with reference to all provinces, nor can I allow that there is any disparity in the distribution. The distribution has been made with the utmost care and on principles which cannot be impugned. You, Sir, I am perfectly sure, will shudder to recollect the voluminous notes which preceded the distributions ; and even if it were the case, which most emphatically it is not, that any province has been favoured or disfavoured beyond the rest, I am perfectly certain that the United Provinces would not suffer at your hands.

“ As regards the question of Budget provision, perhaps it will not be out of place if I invite the attention of the Hon’ble Mover to page 66 of the financial

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memorandum from which it will appear that the provision made for education in the United Provinces is obscured by certain considerations.

"But even if more money were forthcoming from any source, there is another difficulty. The unspent balance from the Imperial non-recurring allotments for education at the end of 1914-1915 will, so far as can be judged from the expenditure of the past two years and from the Budget of the forthcoming year, be larger in the United Provinces than in any other province, with the exception of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. It is open to the Hon'ble Pundit to object, as he objected on Saturday last in the debate on a somewhat similar Resolution, that the balances in Bengal will be particularly swollen. I would refer him to the educational statement which was laid on the table at the second stage of the Budget this time last year, which shows that there are special causes which render it inevitable that there should be large balances for some time to come in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa.

"For these reasons I regret that I have to inform Hon'ble Members that the Government of India cannot accept this Resolution. At the same time I should like gratefully to acknowledge the zeal which the Hon'ble Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya has shown in battling for the causes of Education and Sanitation. He has moved several Resolutions on these matters, and he may possibly comfort himself with the consideration that the importunate widow got her way in the end, although in this case he has not got an unjust judge to deal with."

The Hon'ble Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"Sir, I am very thankful to the Hon'ble Member for expressing his appreciation of the efforts I have been making in the cause of Education and Sanitation. We on our side gratefully recognise that the Government are very much alive to the importance of progress in both these departments, and we have acknowledged the fact over and over again. My only regret has been, and it is deeper after the defeat of every Resolution put forward in this connection, that the Government of India do not seem to realise the needs of the United Provinces in its grim reality. My Hon'ble friend has said that having lost the other Resolutions that I moved, and by which I endeavoured to secure a larger total grant for Education, I should probably be prepared to expect that this Resolution will not be accepted. Sir, there is no reason why the loss of those Resolutions should place me in that position. The Government may not accept a Resolution in its entirety, and yet they can, by making some adjustment, find 2½ lakhs from the large revenues at their command to meet the requirements of the United Provinces if they recognise them to be just. Besides, looking back through half a century, we find that, except in abnormal seasons or times, Government has almost always been able to find money for every expenditure which it recognised to be just. It has been the misfortune of the United Provinces that, while the needs of the Provinces have again and again been pressed upon the consideration of the Government,—and there is no answer so far as the reality of these needs is concerned,—a sufficient amount has never yet been allotted to meet these needs.

"My Hon'ble friend has referred to the grants which have been made to other provinces, and has rightly pointed out that I do not want the grants of the other provinces to be cut down. I do not. I think that the expenditure on Education and Sanitation requires to be increased in every province. But I do urge that, if necessary, we ought to work up in the case of the United Provinces to the standard which has already been attained in other provinces before the standard of these other provinces is further raised. My Hon'ble friend has referred to the grants made to the United Provinces. I took my figures from the Quinquennial Review. I thought that I had made my attitude quite clear. I acknowledged with gratitude the grants made to the United Provinces, but I pointed out that we have had much lee-way to make up, and that we are still miles behind the other provinces in the matter of education, in the standard of expenditure, in the number of pupils at school and the number of institutions.

"Then after defending the situation so far as the Government of India are concerned, my Hon'ble friend referred with some justification to the sins of

[*Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya; Mr. Sharp; Sir Robert Carlyle.*] [9TH MARCH, 1914.]

omission of the Government of the United Provinces. He pointed out that there is a large unspent balance shown at the end of the current year in the hands of the United Provinces Government. This is no doubt an important point. But I have pointed out that some other Provinces have still larger unspent balances, and yet they receive more than the United Provinces. The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp says that in the case of Bengal and of Bihar and Orissa, there are special reasons why they should have large unspent balances for some time. I submit that considerations of equal weight are to be found in the case of the United Provinces. There has been a change of régime there. Sir John Hewett has retired, Sir James Meston has come in. And as not infrequently happens when there is a change of Governors in a Province placed under a single-man rule, the new Lieutenant-Governor naturally desired to satisfy himself that the lines on which the money was to be spent were sound. Sir James Meston appointed a Committee early last year, and that Committee has reported how the whole sum allotted can best be spent in the coming year on Education. The report has for some time been before the Government, and I am sure there will be no more delay in spending the sum that has been allotted. Indeed I feel certain that if the allotment is doubled it can be usefully spent. We have a Director of Public Instruction whose zeal in the cause of primary education is well known to you, Sir. Well, I hope that my Hon'ble friend's remarks about the importunate widow will at last come true. So long as we get our fair share, I do not mind whether we get it as the importunate widow or the needy orphan, or the rightful claimant. The condition of the people of the United Provinces, owing to the slow progress of education among them, is deplorable; owing to their ignorance they are paying, and have paid in the past, a heavy toll in lives lost by plague and other diseases. The high general death-rate makes a terrible argument for more help. The people of the United Provinces cry out to the Government of India to be allowed to retain a little more of the revenues they contribute, to be spent for the betterment of their condition. I hope, Sir, the appeal will not long go in vain."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp:—"Sir, I should like, by way of explanation, to say just a word. I think my Hon'ble friend slightly misunderstood my remark regarding the unspent balances being inevitably large in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. I did not intend to refer to administrative changes.

"I would refer him to the reasons given at page 2 of the statement laid on the table at this stage of the Budget this time last year."

The Hon'ble Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"My remarks would apply *mutatis mutandis* to the United Provinces."

The Resolution was put and rejected.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

SECOND STAGE.

The Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle:—"I rise, Sir, to introduce the following heads of the Financial Statement for 1914-15:—

REVENUE.	EXPENDITURE.
I. Land Revenue.	3. Land Revenue.
VI. Provincial Rates.	8. Provincial Rates.
IX. Forest.	11. Forest.
XXI. Scientific and other Minor Departments.	26. Scientific and other Minor Departments.
XXIX. } Irrigation.	33. Famine Relief.
XXX. } Irrigation.	35 and 42 A. Prospective Works—Irrigation
XXXI. Civil Works.	42 and 43. Irrigation.
	45. Civil Works.
	49. Capital outlay on Irrigation.

I will first take the heads dealt with by the Revenue Department.

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[Sir Robert Carlyle.]

"I have nothing to add to the Financial Statement regarding the Land Revenue and Provincial Rates.

"Passing on to the head 'Forests,' I may note that although the Forest income and expenditure are now entirely a Provincial matter, the Government of India maintain, and must always maintain, close interest in the development of the forest estate, more especially in the development of what may be called now forest industries. Some Local Governments with our cordial support have continued the policy of encouraging concessions for the extraction of paper pulp from grasses, bamboos and trees, and it is hoped that in a few years' time several of these concessions will be in full working order. Steps have at the same time been taken by the deputation of an officer to study European methods and in other ways to improve the manufacture of turpentine in the Punjab and the United Provinces. Efforts are also being made to secure a competent expert from England to advise the Government regarding the preparation of tannin extracts in Burma and elsewhere. A fresh move of considerable importance has been made in the United Provinces, where the Local Government has, with the assistance of the experts of the Research Institute at Dehra Dun, concluded a large contract for the supply of treated sleepers for State Railways, a step which, if attended with success, is bound to have far-reaching results in the returns from our hill forests. We have also made a start in the development of forest extraction by appointing an expert Forest Engineer to advise in the preparation of schemes for the construction of tramways, ropeways, river booms and other appliances for facilitating and cheapening the transport of produce from the forests to the market. The Engineer has been employed almost exclusively in Burma, and we contemplate that the greater part of the two years for which at present his appointment is sanctioned, will be spent in that province, where there is almost unlimited scope for his energies. A further move of considerable importance will be the exploitation—by private agency, if possible—of the undeveloped resources of the North and Middle Andaman Islands with their large stocks of *padauk* and other valuable timber, and a scheme for bringing about this is now under consideration.

"The improvement of the forests would be impossible without increased supervision. We find ourselves met with constant demands for the increase of forest staff, and several schemes for the strengthening of the superior staff are now before us. We have recently started a new and separate course for the Provincial Service candidates at Dehra Dun, and the policy is to employ the Dehra Dun College more and more exclusively for the Provincial Service candidates, the Local Governments being encouraged to make, as far as possible, their own arrangements for the training of all subordinate officers including Rangers.

"Turning to the Scientific and Minor Departments, I shall deal with the Survey of India, the Meteorological Department, Bacteriology and Agriculture.

"The Survey Department, in addition to the valuable work which it has always in hand inside the boundaries of India, has, during the last year, achieved notable success on the North East Frontier, and is now assisting in the Turko-Persian delimitation. In the North East of India the Department was faced by, and has solved, the last important geographical mystery left for its explorers to settle, namely, the drop in the Tsangpo River between Tibet and India. Owing to the great drop in the previously unexplored portions of the river, the existence of falls of even 5,000 feet had been considered possible; but Kintlup, a native of Sikkim, who explored the Tsangpo in 1884, reported that the falls were quite small, and they have now been seen by Captain Bailey, Inspector General, and Captain Morshead of the Survey Department who report that no great falls exist, but that there is an immense cataract of unusual steepness ending in a vertical drop of perhaps 30 feet. The survey operations in the Abor country have at the same time brought to light a snow peak, 25,500 feet in height, the existence of which was unknown before; and the fact that the Tsangpo, like the Indus and the Sutlej, is found to burst through the Himalayas in close proximity to a point of high elevation is

believed to be one of great importance to scientific geography. The year has therefore been a memorable one in the history of a fine service, whose geographical achievements have already obtained for it a world-wide reputation.

"Under the head of Meteorology, I may mention that the preliminary arrangements have been undertaken and are now nearly complete for making a commencement in a direction which I indicated in speaking on the budget last year, namely, the investigation of the conditions of the upper air, and we trust to be able to make a good start in this valuable sphere of research during the ensuing financial year.

"The Bacteriological work with which this Department is concerned is that carried out at the Government Laboratory at Muktesar and the branch Laboratory at Bareilly in the United Provinces, where anti-rinderpest serum and other preparations are made not only for India but also for other countries in the East. We have provided money for the institution of an enlarged laboratory at Bareilly and for the re-construction and improvement of the scientific staff at Muktesar and when these changes have been carried out, we shall, in our opinion, have added very materially to the efficiency of the institutions concerned.

"For agriculture we have this year no special grants, and the Imperial figures are confined mainly to the amounts spent on the maintenance of the Pusa Institute. We have effected some improvements in Pusa during the current year, and have provided for further minor improvements in the next year's budget. We have also arranged for the provision of a Sugar Expert in the United Provinces for a period of two years, and the charges on this account during 1914-15 will be slightly larger than in the current year. Apart from this the Imperial items of agricultural expenditure show little variation. In the Provinces we have, however, made some considerable steps forward by the provision of a stronger staff of Deputy Directors of Agriculture, a reform undertaken partly to meet the needs of the cotton industry but mainly to cope with the increased interest taken by the people in the improvement of agricultural methods in this country. We are pursuing the policy, which was undertaken three years ago, to foster by all legitimate means the sugar industry of India; we have a mechanical expert in the United Provinces and a Botanical expert in Madras, who are devoting their time exclusively to this subject; our other technical advisers have investigated problems connected with the diseases and cultivation of the plant, and the cultivation of sugarcane on a large scale has been started, or will shortly be started, in several centres. We had also last December a very important meeting of the Board of Agriculture at Coimbatore which, among other matters, discussed the question of agricultural education, and we expect that, as the result of the recommendations then made, we shall in future be able to get a more satisfactory return for our expenditure on agricultural education than in the past.

"With reference to Famine relief, I have little to add to the explanations given in the Financial Statement. The expenditure on direct relief is mainly in the United Provinces, but includes also parts of Bombay, Ajmer, the Central Provinces and the Punjab. As pointed out by the Hon'ble the Finance Member, the cost of concession rates for the carriage of fodder now plays an important part in all schemes for famine relief, and out of the sum provided under the head of famine relief for the ensuing year a considerable portion represents the cost of this form of concession. In the Bombay famine of 1911-1912, we find that out of a total direct famine expenditure of 40 lakhs these concessions were responsible for 17 lakhs, and it is evident that in a serious famine the system would involve enormous expenditure. The concessions are admittedly a valuable method of preventing serious loss to cultivators by saving their cattle, but they are liable to abuse, and the whole method of their administration is now forming the subject of consultation between the Government of India and the Provincial Governments concerned.

"Turning now to the Public Works Department: so far as irrigation is concerned, the net profit after paying all charges inclusive of interest, will be

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nearly 280 lakhs of rupees, exceeding the previous year's return, which was a record, by nearly 10 lakhs. The Budget for 1914-15 forecasts a slightly reduced revenue of Rs. 271 lakhs.

"The total provision in the revised and budget estimates for new major works—both productive and protective—is 284½ lakhs for the current year and 260½ lakhs for the next year. These amounts are in excess of the standard outlay of Rs. 220 lakhs suggested by the Irrigation Commission. The provision for productive works alone is 202 and 182 lakhs, respectively. The decrease in 1914-15 is chiefly due to the fact that the Punjab Triple Canals are nearing completion. The Secretary of State has recently decided to withhold sanction to the Sukkur Barrage and Rohri Canal project as at present designed; but, even excluding any large irrigation scheme for Sind, the capital outlay on productive works is expected to rise within the course of a few years, when two new large projects, namely, the Sarda-Ganges-Jumna Feeder Project and the Cauvery Reservoir Scheme, which are not yet ripe for submission to the Secretary of State, are taken in hand. The expenditure on productive works during 1913-14, while below the permissible limit, is more than 20 lakhs in excess of any previous year; and a further considerable increase in the outlay is expected as soon as the Gokak Canal in Bombay and the Belan Canal in the United Provinces are sanctioned and taken in hand. At present the only large works on the construction programme are the Mopad project in Madras, the Pravara and Nira Right Bank Canal in Bombay, the Ghaggar Canal in the United Provinces, and the Tendula Canal in the Central Provinces, and when other projects which are in course of preparation find a place in the programme, there is no doubt that the full maximum outlay of a crore of rupees will be attained.

"As regards Civil Works, I have nothing to add to what is stated in the Financial Statement regarding capital expenditure on the New Capital. So far as expenditure from Revenue is concerned, the total grant provided next year is 119 lakhs, and includes a reserve provision of (a) 1.15 lakhs for Archaeological Works, (b) 8.33 lakhs for Delhi Province ordinary, (c) 5.72 for Delhi Temporary Works, and (d) payments in England on *Expenses*, furlough allowances, etc., 12.33 lakhs.

"Of the provision made in 1914-15, Rs. 88.86 lakhs represents the amount it is proposed to spend on Major Original Works to meet the requirements of the Post, Telegraphs, Customs, Currency, Mint and other Departments. As previously pointed out the Public Works Department is practically in the position of an Agent for other Departments, the provision made depends on the demands put forward by them. The provision for repairs has been increased to 21.20 lakhs to meet the extra requirements under this head."

The Hon'ble Mr. Porter.—"Sir, on your behalf, I lay on the table a brief statement* showing the grants for Sanitation and Medical Relief for local bodies for 1914-15

"A Sanitary Conference, attended by delegates from all parts of India, has recently been held in Lucknow, and it is hoped shortly to publish a Resolution on general sanitary policy."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp.—"Sir, on your behalf, I lay on the table a statement† showing the distribution of the educational grants during the forthcoming year. Also, as usual, a brief summary‡ of educational development during 1912-13, and in some matters up to the present date, is laid on the table. I trust that Hon'ble Members will find that this is in a convenient form.

"I may add that more detailed information will be found in the Quinquennial Review on Education in India§ which has lately been published. A copy of that Review will be supplied to all Hon'ble Members of this Council

* *Vide* Appendix A.

† " " B.
‡ " " C.
§ " " D.

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if they have not already received it. As I hear that some had not got it, I have brought a few copies which will be left in this room to-day."

RESOLUTION *RE* STATE TECHNICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Pandit.—"Sir, I beg to move the following Resolution:—

That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that out of the allotment of £164,000 provided for Imperial Expenditure on Education during 1914-15 a sum of £2,000 be earmarked for and applied towards the grant to Indian students of ten additional State Technical Scholarships of £150 each tenable abroad.

"Sir, in moving this Resolution, I do not propose to enter upon a eulogy of technical education, nor do I propose to trace the history of the attitude of the Government of India towards technical education from the date of the Secretary of State's celebrated despatch of 1854 onwards, through the Viceroyalty of Lord Dufferin, when Mr. Antony MacDonnell (now Lord MacDonnell) entered upon an inquiry into the subject, and through Lord Curzon's and the late Lord Minto's Viceroyalties up to the present time. The importance of technical education has been recognised by all progressive Governments, and I cannot do better than quote the forcible words of the late Lord Minto on this subject, uttered early in the period of his Viceroyalty:—

Technical instruction in other countries is growing apace, competition has forced it upon us, we must not lag behind; the success of modern industries and the preservation of indigenous industries is becoming every day more and more dependent on scientific and technical knowledge, and if the resources of India are to be developed by the people of India, such development must depend largely upon local enterprise, upon the investment of Indian money, and upon the recognition of the absolute necessity of expert training.

"The scope of my Resolution is a very limited one. It deals only with that expert training of which Lord Minto spoke.

"I remember very well, Sir, about the end of 1910, soon after the assumption by you of the office of Member for Education, meeting you at Allahabad, when in the course of our conversation on matters educational you recognised the importance of it and you further recognised that, so far as public opinion was concerned on questions of technical education, there was no difference either as to the object to be aimed at or as to the lines which were to be followed. Now, it is also well known that in one of the Notes which you wrote upon the subject, Sir, you pointed out the necessity of beginning at the top. This Resolution deals with the training at the top. In 1901 there was a conference at Simla of the Directors of Public Instruction at which the question of technical education was first deliberated upon and the conclusion then arrived at was embodied in a Resolution which recommended the institution of these State Technical scholarships, and suggested tentatively the number thereof being fixed at ten. Upon that Resolution the Government of Lord Curzon took action and, after correspondence with the Secretary of State, effect was given to that recommendation in 1904, and the Government of India published a Resolution with regard to these State technical scholarships. The object of these scholarships was to give the requisite higher training to students from this country who might be sent abroad to devote their time and energies to the particular subjects bearing upon industries which existed in India or which might be started and developed. According to that scheme, in the beginning a smaller number of pupils were sent out because there was some difficulty experienced in finding suitable young men at that time, but subsequently the number has been growing, and although the scheme had been working only for eight years, for which there were definite figures available, it has been found, as reported in the Quinquennial Review of which the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp spoke just now, that on an average nine State scholars had every year, up to the year 1912, been sent abroad for technical education. The scheme, when it was first undertaken, was launched with a great deal of uncertainty

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and hesitation. It was feared that the right type of students would not be found. It was feared that the lack of facilities in this country for practical training in regard to those industries in the shape of properly equipped technical schools would prevent the student taking the fullest advantage of the instruction imparted in foreign countries. It was feared that in the foreign countries themselves there might not be found facilities for his having practical training of the higher type, and that he would merely come out a theorist without being of practical use to the country and without possessing the ability requisite for giving the impetus to the industries of the country, or starting new industries, which it was the object of the scheme to secure. To use the language of the Secretary of State's Despatch, it was to be worked experimentally, its further development being left for consideration when technical institutions in India had begun to produce a class of students who might be expected to profit by its extension. After a few years there was a certain feeling of despondency in connection with this scheme, and it was, I believe, actually mooted that the scheme should be abandoned; but at the Conference over which you presided at Allahabad in February, 1911, it was definitely decided not to set the hands of the clock back, and that the scheme was to continue. The starting of these State scholarships not only gave opportunities to the scholars to avail themselves of the higher scientific and practical training in subjects connected with those industries in which they were genuinely interested, imparted in foreign countries, but it encouraged a large number of private students also, either with or without the aid of certain societies, principally of the Association for the advancement Scientific and Industrial Advancement of Indians which has been rendering excellent service, to follow in their wake, or it may be that they went almost simultaneously. The result has been that a large number of students has gone from this country to England, to the Continent, and even to America and Japan, to study subjects bearing on these various industries. Difficulty was in some cases experienced with regard to providing facilities for these students for practical training in the various manufacturing concerns, factories and workshops in the foreign countries. The difficulties were not entirely due to the unwillingness of those concerns to admit the students, but were mainly due to the system prevailing in these institutions of admitting only whole-time apprentices which did not easily fit in with the scientific course prescribed for the State scholars requiring their regular attendance at a technological college.

"The Secretary of State appointed in 1912 a Committee presided over by Sir Theodore Morison to inquire into the system of these State Scholarships established in 1904, and the Committee issued a report which, through the courtesy of my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Sharp, I have been placed in possession of. That report shows clearly that the Indian student who has been to these countries has been found to be apt and capable and, but for certain drawbacks in the selection which in course of time could be eliminated, would prove of the greatest use to the country in developing her resources. In paragraphs 34 and 35 of their report the Committee summarise their conclusions on that point and give their definite opinion in these words. They say:

We may therefore now formulate the answer to our first question, namely, How do Indian students acquit themselves at British Universities and technological schools? It is as follows:—Indian students generally get on well at the universities and technological schools in which they pursue their industrial education. They are quite up to the average capacity of their classes; if they have read science in India up to the standard of the B. A. or B. Sc., they are rather better equipped than most of their class-fellows on the theoretical side; if they have read up to the Intermediate on the Science side, they can with hard work keep up with their classes; those who have only passed the Intermediate on the Arts side or the Matriculation of an Indian University are unable to take full advantage of the instruction given. Students who have had practical experience of the industry are able to derive great benefit from the teaching given in England and *do capably*. Those who, like most of the mining students *hitherto sent*—

mark the words and remember that a large majority of these went in 1904, 1905 and 1906—

have had no previous acquaintance with the industry they propose to follow, do very badly, and the money spent upon their education has, for the most part, been thrown away.

Indian students of engineering are handicapped by their general ignorance of machinery and the inadequacy of the training in drawing which they have received in India. Our second question relates to the practical training which Indian students are able to secure in this country either during or after their university education—

“Then they go on to point out the facilities which exist, and say that although business men are reluctant to part with their secrets in favour of possible competitors, yet there are to be found in the United Kingdom a number of Captains of Industry, with a broad patriotic point of view, who are prepared to take these students—a certain number of them—and give them every facility.

“Now it may have struck Hon'ble Members that a portion of the passage which I read pointed out that a certain number of students, especially those with regard to mining, have fared badly; and that the money spent upon them has been thrown away; and that it does not go to support the proposition, with which I started, that the students have done very satisfactorily. My answer on the point, Sir, is that paragraph 34 is not confined to State scholars—they are stated in paragraphs 23 and 24 on the whole to have been a credit to their country—but to Indian students generally, and if the description applies to any scholar, it must be due to the fact that in the early stages it was not clearly realised whether the object of giving these scholarships was to train the scholars for the highest rung of the ladder or merely for the secondary stage. In the correspondence which passed between the Secretary of State and the Board of Education on this subject, the Board of Education definitely inquired as to what the object of the Government was in sending these scholars. Therefore, I venture to submit that the experience with regard to those mining students need not deter us from pursuing the policy of progress and from sending forth students in larger numbers—I mean of course selected students who have aptitude and an interest in the subject—so that when they return to this country, they may improve her industries and develop her resources, which are undoubtedly very great.

“Sir, with regard to these scholars I may also point out that it has been shown in this report that some of them have actually proved the most brilliant and even possessed of the genius for inventing machines. One student in particular invented an electro-gilding machine. Another student, who was described by Dr. Parker of the Leathersellers' College as having had the ‘tanner's blood in him’, proved to be one of the best he had at the Leathersellers' College and would, Dr. Parker felt sure, benefit by his training to an enormous extent. He has, on his return, started a factory of his own, and I hope that it is working successfully. The great bulk of the other students also have done good work, and the fears that were expressed that on their return they would not find any employment or field for applying the knowledge they had gained or the skill they had attained have also been dissipated. Out of the 31 students who have returned, so far, 18 have already received employment in private industrial concerns, 7 have been employed in State departments connected with industries, one more being similarly employed in Mysore, and of three students the information is not available. Of the remaining two, one died, and the other proved a renegade to the profession which he promised to follow. So far, therefore, the results, I venture to submit, are satisfactory. It may be urged that the object of the institution of these scholarships was not so much that these students, after their return, should merely take the place of those who had secondary training in these mills and other industries in the country and to start life on a lower plane and, therefore, it cannot be said that the original object has been fulfilled to a very great extent. The Committee presided over by Sir Theodore Morison pointed out that in regard to educational expenditure you cannot expect quick returns; you must wait and you must let the policy have sufficient time to fructify. I submit, therefore, that there is no cause whatsoever for despondency on this account.

“Another important consideration which I wish to draw attention to is that, whereas when the scheme was first launched upon, the conditions were different, we have now had in the past ten years this very great interest created

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in the cause of technical education and education in general. We have given a greater impetus to technical education in this country.

"The various provinces have had industrial surveys made and exhibitions have been held in various provinces in order to popularize these various industries and to show to the public at large what industries are capable of expansion. Moreover, in every province a State Department of Industries has been in a way organized, and either there has been appointed a separate Director of Industries or the Director of Agriculture has taken over the additional duties of the Director of Industries. Secondary schools for technical education have also been started, and development has taken place in those that existed before. From all these points of view there are now greater facilities for Indian students to avail themselves of practical training here and thereafter to avail themselves of these scholarships awarded by Government to make further progress in foreign lands and to come out to this country so as to benefit the country at large. There is one further reason, Sir, why the scholarships should be enlarged. There was a few years back in contemplation the establishment of a central technological college to be located at Cawnpore. That scheme has not received the approbation of the Secretary of State, and it has been dropped; consequently there is no sufficient provision anywhere now in the institutions that exist in this country for higher technical education. Progress, Sir, is taking place all round in education in all its branches, and is this branch alone of education to be left behind in the race, especially when it is one in which the hopes of the country are centred for the regeneration of the industries of this country and the material welfare of the country at large?

"Sir, the Indian student, who was for a long time moving in one educational groove, the Arts Course, is now taking more largely to Science, to technical education, and various other commercial pursuits. It is imperatively necessary to give the requisite impetus to these students by providing a larger number of such scholarships and making their opportunities more extensive than they are at present, and they will come back with their minds enlarged by contact with Western countries and with new energy infused into them. We are sure that however adverse the circumstances in this country may be, however reluctant capital may be to launch on new industrial enterprise, these gifted men will in course of time make their mark and create an impression and thus achieve success, leading both to their own prosperity and to the prosperity of the country.

"Sir, the demand which I make in this Resolution is—I won't say 'modest' because the term 'modest' has been used in connection with demands for 8 lakhs, 12 lakhs, 22 lakhs; but I would say, Sir, that it is a demand for a trifle as compared with other demands. I therefore venture to submit that although I am fully aware that the sum of £164,000 is not altogether unallotted (the statement which Mr. Sharp is going to place in our hands will undoubtedly disclose that the greater portion of it has been allotted—the Finance Secretary's Memorandum announced as much), yet I am sure, following the precedent of previous years, sufficient funds are still left in your hands to place £2,000 at the disposal of this particular object.

"Another objection may be put forward by my friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp, when he rises to reply, namely, that I am asking for this sum of £2,000 to be spent *this* year from the resources of the State, but what is to become of these ten additional scholars *next* year: are these students to study only for one year? It may be urged that I am only introducing the thin end of the wedge in order to throw a larger burden on the resources of the State in future years. Yes, Sir, I am. I do not conceal that that is my object. I submit that for the first year a sum of £2,000 may be provided. As this is a year which may be described as a lean year, I am content with that, Sir, for the present. The Hon'ble the Finance Member, in his speech, pointed out that he looked forward to succeeding years with hope. We all share with him the optimistic view that the set-back of the present year is only a temporary one, and that the prosperity of the finances of the country will continue as it has continued during the

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past. Our railways are promising to give us larger returns in the future ; we are laying out large amounts of money on them, and I am sure funds will be found in future years for carrying out this programme as I have suggested.

"There is one more objection which I wish to anticipate. In reply it may be urged 'Where all at once are we going to find these ten more students?' Difficulties have been experienced in the selection of proper men. Not that proper men cannot be found. There may be many a rough diamond who may be found and sent to be polished in the West, and may really prove of the greatest lustre to this country. Yet it may be urged 'Where are they at this moment to be found? And is this sum to be locked up in the interval or given to undeserving men?' No, Sir, I do not want that a single scholarship should be awarded to persons who are undeserving ; but I feel confident that among the applicants for these scholarships, whose number is increasing from year to year—applicants who, after becoming familiar with the working of this system, have not only come forward with University degrees, but have also acquired practical training in the various industries of this country—among them there will surely be found a certain number, who would be considered duly qualified. Their names are probably withheld for the present by the respective Governments, Administrations or Committees to whom authority to recommend has been given in this matter, because these authorities are not able to recommend more than a certain number of men for scholarships from their provinces. It may also be pointed out, Sir, that we have to act upon the principle that certain provinces are to have a certain number of scholarships, provided proper selections can be made. We have during the last few years created new provinces ; Bengal has been partitioned into three provinces, or rather, the two provinces of Bengal have been divided into three provinces ; and we have the North-West Frontier and the Delhi Provinces also to count upon. Thus, if we take the number of provinces, the addition which I propose will not prove too much.

"With these words, Sir, I commend this Resolution to the acceptance of Hon'ble Members. I am sure that the object is one which will receive the hearty sympathy of every one. I also feel, as I have pointed out, that it is not an unpractical scheme which I have put forward ; and I hope it will meet with the most favourable consideration both from your representative who will answer me and from the other Hon'ble Members of this Council."

The Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Pandit has shown, by facts we cannot impugn, that these technical scholarships are largely availed of and serve a useful purpose in some industries, and that if there are any failures, they are limited to a few industries only. *Prima facie*, therefore, Government will be justified in applying more of the revenues for the support of the scheme if it is found, after consultation with Local Governments, that there is scope for expansion, and that such expansion is demanded by expert opinion in the interests of the youth, the capital and the industries of this country. I support the recommendation, especially because the Hon'ble Mr. Pandit has told us that the utility of the Scholarships has been established by experience and the demand is a modest one."

The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Rayaningar:—"Sir, in the minute you prepared some time ago for the Government of the United Provinces, appears a passage which lends strong support to the Hon'ble Mover's plea for larger grants for State Technical Scholarships. Sir, your observation that 'many educated capitalists would start some machine using concern at once, if they could have one of their relations or dependants trained to manage it, or even to control it' has, if anything, gained weight with time. The great drawback now in the country, is the absence of skilled labour. The aluminium industry, chrome-tanning, and fish and oil industries of Madras all go to show what possibilities there are in the field of Indian Industry ; and I feel confident that more Indian capital would flow into it if there was a more plentiful

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supply of expert labour. The truth is our arrangements in India for the impartation of Technical knowledge cannot be said to be satisfactory. What the position would be after we have technical Institutes at important centres is a question on which it will be difficult to hazard a guess. Taking the position as it is, it is undeniable that, at any rate for many years to come, we must depend upon Technological Institutions abroad for the requisite training of our young men. It is only right that Government should provide liberally for the training.

"Sir, Government has already accepted the principle, as recent investigation would show, with excellent results. The only question now is, whether the time has not come for an increase in the grant; and on this point Indian public opinion is practically one-sided and favours an increase in the number of these State scholarships. As to the particular number of additional scholarships, opinion may well be divided. But as the number suggested in the Resolution is not large, I support the recommendation. The amount required for the creation of these additional scholarships is much larger than £2,000. It depends upon the period for which they are to be tenable. Now, a three years' course would appear to many as the minimum. On that basis ten scholarships of £150 a year each would mean a minimum expenditure of £1,500. The passage money may come to another £500. Thus, as time goes on, the minimum expenditure would amount to £5,000 a year; even then it is not a large sum to be expended for the support of a scheme so useful, and I hope the Council will accept the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Raja Kushal Pal Singh:—"Sir, in the admirable and exhaustive speech which the Hon'ble Mover has made he has said all that can be said to justify the acceptance of this Resolution. Successful industrial and commercial competition, and a high standard of manufacturing production, depend much more upon the adequate training of the leaders and managers of the industries and commerce than upon that of the workmen.

"The main difficulty in the way of industrial progress in India is, therefore, the want of trained managers. This difficulty will disappear only when young men are given scholarships and sent out abroad to receive an industrial training. Now that many modern industries have been started in India, there is a ready market for the services of such men. The creation of ten additional scholarships, as proposed by the Hon'ble Mover, will be attended with very beneficial results."

The Hon'ble Mr. Madhu Sudan Das:—"Sir, the subject-matter of this Resolution no doubt is a very important one. Even the Hon'ble the Finance Member, who always comes forward with a sledge-hammer of arguments and figures intermixed with humour to shatter to pieces any argument which supports a Resolution, will be forced to admit that in a country like India, where more than 70 per cent of the population find occupation in agriculture, he will have to look to the mercy of the heavens in order to bring out prosperous budgets unless this pressure on land is relieved by a development of industries. The pressure itself is higher than in any other country; and consequently relief can be sought only by the development of industries. But we are in a dangerous position just now. While advocating the advance of industrial developments, we should not lose sight of the fact that we have to compete in these things with European countries. It is not a question of developing indigenous industries by processes of evolution. What we have to do resembles more a process of revolution, because hitherto the industrial products of other countries have flooded this country. We have acquired tastes which make the industrial products of foreign countries acceptable to us; and it is in this state of things that we are awakening to the responsibility of developing the industries of our own country. However earnest may be our desire, however laudable may be our wish, we cannot get over the fact that we have to compete with the West. Another thing is that our difficulties are great, as we have to fight against great odds; and therefore we should exercise every possible circumspection, and be very careful how we proceed in this unequal

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combat. For India has been as it were lying under sleeping sickness for hundreds of years past with regard to industrial development. Her position is like that of a person who has been under the influence of sleeping sickness for a long time, who rises up and is told that she is to carry on a combat with another person who has been exercising his muscles every day. That is really the state of things; and we must use very great care as to how we proceed about this. A good deal has been said about the success which has been achieved in practical life by those students who went out to England or other foreign countries and learnt particular branches of industry. But a careful study of any branch of industry in Europe will show that those persons who were pioneers in the field had to suffer failures and defeat: and it was only after a struggle extending over many generations that they have attained the position which they now enjoy. The Hon'ble Mover has referred in his speech to certain people who went out and learnt the leather industry in foreign countries, and mentions an instance of a person who has found occupation and has started an undertaking of his own. I have some experience in this industry. I have received applications from half a dozen persons who have come out with leather industry experience; and I can speak of many who have proved perfect failures in the undertaking they took in hand; I know of one who had come to India with glittering testimonials and medals; now he has already left or is about to leave for England again to study law and come out as a barrister. In the early days of this movement Government sent out several students to study agriculture, and with what results? Some of them, I suppose, retired on pensions as Assistant Judges or Deputy Magistrates, giving their whole time to sending men to jail or hanging them for murder. Well, in a competition with a foreign country where industrial development is existing amidst keen competition, and developing under keen competition, it is absolutely necessary for us to know what the conditions of that country are, if we think of successfully competing with that country. There must be enterprising capital; there must be the actual union of intellect, money and skilled labour. The young men who go and acquire technical education may learn the secrets of some industry. But how are they to get the amount of capital which will turn out the things as they are produced in the Western countries? Where is the capital to come from? I know a person who went to Japan and learned the sugar industry. He is now serving in a Native State in an office which is something similar to that of a Deputy Collector. One of the speakers, I think the Mover of the Resolution, said that in education you cannot expect a quick return. Certainly not. But to whom is that addressed? If it is addressed to the student, he will say 'as soon as I return to my country I want my pay.' That should really be addressed to the capitalist. If you want to educate the country in industry, you should not expect quick return, and those people who are the pioneers of these industrial developments especially do not get quick returns. But has the country capitalists who are willing to launch their capital in such enterprises? Very often you will find that when a man is sent to learn technical education, nothing is said as to where he will find employment when he returns to this country. Only a short time ago the Bihar and Orissa Government wrote to me to select a person to be sent to any foreign country for learning an industry, but at the same time they annexed a condition that I must undertake to find occupation for him when he returns.

"That is really what should be done. If there are capitalists in the country who are willing to advance the money, it would be necessary for them to select and send their men to learn a particular branch of industry in the foreign country. There are so many special departments in Europe; the division of labour means a great deal there. Then the capitalist and student will have to select what particular subject in the industrial world they wish to be taken up. The next thing required is to find out a market. The articles will have to be produced cheaper than they are in foreign countries. These are the questions that will have to be considered. I hope the Hon'ble Mover of the Resolution will not misconstrue my remarks as opposing his Resolution asking Government for a scholarship. I would be a traitor to the interests of my

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country if I did oppose it, but certainly I do think that before any person is sent proper care should be taken that on his return we find ready occupation for him, and that ready occupation must be such as would enrich him and enrich his country and enable us to successfully compete in the same lines of industry as it exists in Europe. It is all very good to talk of *swadeshi* articles, but it must be on commercial lines that technical knowledge must be used. We must be able to get things as cheap and as good in quality as European goods are before we can reasonably expect to succeed in this enterprise. Far be it from me to oppose the Resolution; I merely wish to add a rider to it. It comes to this; it seems to me that particular care should be taken that money is not thrown away; and not only thrown away, but that it should not be so used that, instead of bringing good to the country, it might bring discontent to the person who is sent out."

The Hon'ble Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"Sir, I was under the impression for a long time, I am sorry to say, that the Hon'ble Mr. Das was opposing the Resolution. I was relieved to learn that he was not opposing it. I fear, however, that he has travelled somewhat beyond the Resolution in discussing it. I wish to draw attention to the fact that the Resolution does not ask the State to set apart a sum for *industrial* scholarships but for *technical* scholarships. In dwelling too much upon education of a particular character which would help in matters industrial perhaps my friend has taken industrial to be synonymous with technical education. I think, Sir, that it betrays a poor conception of the needs of technical education in India in the minds of those who think that a proposal like the one before the Council should not receive the whole-hearted support of the Council and should not be accepted by the Government. You, Sir, are aware of the progress which has been made and which is being made in the matter of technical education in other countries. You are aware what a large number of students from Japan is to be found in Germany and America; what a large number of students from advanced countries of Europe go to other places in Europe which are noted for the special excellence of institutions of any particular class, to complete the education which they have received in their own country. The Government of India have been giving a few scholarships every year to students to enable them to secure similar advantages by going to England. We are thankful for it. But when we compare the provision that is made for such help in this country and the small number of students from India receiving technical education in foreign countries with the condition of affairs in other advanced countries, the room for improvement seems obviously to be immense. In view of this fact, I think the request before the Council is a very modest one. Indeed, I think it is a very small request. Considering the need for promoting the highest technical knowledge in the youth of this country to qualify them to be employed in developing the resources of the country, considering also the desirability of providing new and profitable pursuits for our young men, the desirability of opening up careers beyond the Government offices, the public services and the bar, considering also the need of supplying both to the Government of British India and to Indian States, students who have received expert instruction and practical scientific training in the best Western countries where it is to be had, I consider that if the scholarships were increased by 50 they would not be too much. A number of students receive instruction in theoretical Science in the various Colleges attached to our Universities; but practical instruction of the kind that is imparted, for instance, at Manchester or Massachusetts is not available. Technical institutes, such as the one in Bombay and at other places, which give education up to a certain standard which is very good; but we want promising students who have received theoretical instruction in Science at an Indian University, to go forward to the best part of the world to draw knowledge of the highest value from whoever it can be had. There can be nothing more glorious for the Department of Education than that, helped and fostered by the Government, Indian students should thus obtain the best instruction that any foreign country is able to supply. We have a

[*Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya; Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee; Mr. Sharp* [9TH MARCH, 1914.]]

glorious illustration in this country of what an Indian can do in the person of our esteemed countryman, Professor I. O. Bose; and we want that more opportunities should be provided for Indian students sitting at the feet of the savants of the West to attain to the full height of their intellectual stature. I am sure the number of qualified students who would come forward to avail themselves of such scholarships would steadily increase, and if the Resolution is accepted, it would cause widespread satisfaction among the young men of the country. With these words, Sir, I strongly commend the Resolution to the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee :—" Sir, I think that this Resolution is in entire accord with what indeed is the accepted policy of the Government of India. We read from time to time in the newspapers which are not very friendly, that a great deal of attention is being paid to literary education, and that a great deal of expenditure is incurred on such education. I think, Sir, there is a desire on the part of all Provincial Governments to stimulate the cause of technical education. I can speak of the Government of Bengal; and I know that the Government of Bengal is earnestly solicitous of establishing a technological institute which will focus, so far as is practicable, technical knowledge of various kinds which might be adapted to the technical needs of the country. Therefore, it seems to me, Sir, that this Resolution, being in accordance with the accepted principles of the Government, ought to be accepted by the Government. My Hon'ble friend behind has raised certain objections; he does not object to the Resolution, but his conclusion was certainly diametrically opposed to his premises. My friend behind made the remark that it was all very good to send out these young men, but what were they to do after their return to this country. I think my Hon'ble friend the Mover of the Resolution gave us certain figures regarding the subsequent career of some of these State scholars who had been sent out by Government. If I have been able to follow my friend it seems to me that 18 of them were employed in private enterprises, five or six in Government service, and there was only a small residuum left. I am not quite sure of the figures. I am making a statement which I think is approximately correct.

"It seems to me that on the whole the State scholars have been able to obtain suitable employment. I am perfectly certain that as the industries develop—and they are developing at a rapid stride—occupation will be found; and the Government ought to provide the technical knowledge which will qualify our young men to be the pioneers of our future industries. I have had some knowledge of *swadeshi* enterprise. I have been largely associated with some of these undertakings. I am sorry to say that they have not all been very successful. I am sorry to say that there have been very many failures. So far as I have been able to gather, the root cause of most of these failures was the absence of technical knowledge. The industries were started in the fulness of patriotic fervour, with a great fund of the capacity of self-sacrifice; but sentiment alone is not the first and the last element of success in a commercial enterprise; technical knowledge was absent, organizing genius was partly absent, business training was not there; and the result was that many of these undertakings fell through. Technical knowledge is one of the cardinal conditions of success, and all my friend wants is that some more scholarships should be created and that young men should be sent out to Europe and other countries for the purpose of acquiring technical knowledge. I am sure that on this side of the House there is the strongest support accorded to this Resolution. I am sure that this Resolution must appeal to the sympathies of the Government, for it is a Resolution which is in entire accordance with the principles and the policy which the Government has been following, under the authority and inspiration of the Minister in charge. I do hope a sympathetic reply will be given by Government in this connection."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp :—" Sir, as the Hon'ble Mover has pointed out, certain doubts have recently been entertained regarding the conditions under

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[*Mr. Sharp.*]

which the State Technical Scholarships, as they are called, are awarded and held in foreign countries. For that reason the Secretary of State appointed a committee in 1912 to investigate the whole subject. The very modesty and concreteness of the present proposal and the weighty considerations which have been put forward by the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee render it, I fear, incumbent on me to trespass for a few minutes upon the patience of the Council in quoting to them some passages regarding the difficulties which have been discovered by this Committee at home. I am not going to dwell upon any of the difficulties regarding the provision of suitable instruction nor upon the fact that, as Mr. Banerjee pointed out, there is at present a scheme in Beugal for a large technological institute there. There are only about three points which I wish to allude to. In the first place, it is not always easy to find candidates for these scholarships, who are fully qualified to derive the greatest advantage even from the present limited number of stipends. The portion of the report to which I intended to allude lays some stress upon the difficulty in mining, but I shall omit part of that passage, because the Hon'ble Mr. Pandit has told us already that there is difficulty about mining. But it goes on—

In all industries the presumption is that some previous practical experience is necessary, and the rule should be relaxed only when this presumption can be rebutted. Where such experience cannot be had in India, the question should be referred home before the scholar is sent with a view to inquiry being made as to the possibility of obtaining it in this country.

“Practical experience is often not to be found in a sufficient number of candidates even for the present number of scholarships.

“The second point is this. It is not always easy to find employment for those who return. The main conclusion of this Committee has some interesting remarks on that as well as on other points. ‘The results attained,’ it says, ‘so far justify the continuation of the system of Government Technical Scholarships, and, with the modifications which we have suggested, the system may be expected to yield even better results in the future, but this expensive form of training at public cost should only be given to a well-chosen few who may reasonably be expected to help the industrial development of India. We recognise that the openings for such men are not at present numerous, and that the most urgent demand of Indian industry at present is for skilled mechanics, and we are in complete sympathy with the efforts now being made for giving in India a better training to men of that class. But the necessity for educating the artisan does not preclude the desirability of having a limited number of men with the highest technological training, capable of holding posts of control. Both classes are needed for the development of Indian industry, and opportunities for the improvement of both should be given simultaneously.’

“I can assure Hon'ble Members that I have had some painful personal experiences regarding pupils who have come back and in whom I took interest. They have been quite unable to raise any capital even in likely industries, and notwithstanding the efforts that many of us made on their behalf, we were not able to secure for them other employment not of a purely productive kind. But it is unnecessary for me to say anything more, because the Hon'ble Mr. Das has supplied us with an extreme instance.

“In the third place, this same passage which I have read appears to suggest that a rigid system under which a certain number of scholarships, neither more nor less, are awarded in any particular year, is not the most suitable; but that the bestowal of a scholarship should rather wait upon the appearance of a candidate of outstanding ability to benefit by the instruction given. This is also emphasised in the following passage regarding the general recommendations of the committee :—

The general effect of our recommendations will, we recognise, be to increase the cost to Government of the system of State Technical Scholarships. This additional expenditure will, however, be amply justified if in consequence of the changes we propose the men are better selected and better equipped for the work they have to do. Indeed the expense of technical scholarships cannot be defended at all unless they give the best preparation possible

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for the highest kind of industrial work. The ideal training for an industrial career is both lengthy and costly, and for this reason it should only be given, at public expense, to men of quite exceptional capacity. The average man, who can never be expected to do more than carry on well-known industries by well known methods, can be trained in India; if he is trained in England, it should be at private expense. But when the best men, as far as human foresight can discriminate, have been selected, it is false economy to give them any but the very best training.

"The fact is the report indicates the desirability of prolonging the period spent abroad so as to provide time for some practical instruction. In this connection I should also like to quote a short passage from the report on the work of the Indian Students' Department, which bears on the same matter. Talking of the technical scholars in England, it says:—

It is evident that these scholars ought to be carefully chosen and thoroughly educated before they come, and that no technical scholar ought to be sent to this country until he has had some practical training, has proved that he has the health to stand it and the aptitude to turn it to account, and has learned enough of the industry selected to understand the theoretic teaching he receives. It will probably be necessary to make the technical scholarships tenable for longer periods. And while it is impossible for Government to guarantee employment to scholars when their training is done, the usefulness of the system would be greatly increased if the men selected had definite openings to look to on their return. It is obviously not worth while to spend £1,000 on training a technical scholar, if, on his return to India, he fails to find industrial employment, and takes refuge in the law or the teaching profession. And it is equally a doubtful experiment to train Indians in the manufacture of alkalis or other commodities, if industries able to apply their knowledge do not already exist in India, or if capital is not forthcoming to start them with any prospect of success.

"It will be observed that the retention of the present scholarships under improved conditions is likely to cost more money. The Hon'ble mover has quite admitted that the cost will not in future be limited to £2,000, but I think that the estimate just put forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaraya Venkataranga will be below what would be incurred were this Resolution to be accepted, because we should probably have to allow for scholars remaining, as indicated in that report, in many cases for 5 years, and in addition we should have to pay out more money for the enhanced period which the scholars under the existing system will require. Moreover, it has been deemed necessary to refer to Local Governments a report of the great importance which attaches to this of the Morrison Committee, as this Committee is generally called. It would be impossible for the Government of India to accept any Resolution which would appear to commit it to any definite development as regards these scholarships until the opinions of the Local Governments have been received, and the whole matter has had the most careful consideration. The Resolution therefore cannot be accepted. I am only sorry that I have not been able to mitigate the blow of the sledge hammer with any touches of humour. But when the matter of these scholarships does come up for further consideration in the light of the opinions received, the fact that such a Resolution as this has been advanced before this Council will certainly not be forgotten; and I can assure the Hon'ble Mr. Pandit of the enormous importance which the Government of India continue to attach to the whole question of the industrial education of Indians whether in India or abroad."

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee:—"Will the Government of India consult the Local Governments about that matter, may I ask the question?"

The Hon'ble the President:—"Order, order! The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp has already said that the Local Governments had been consulted."

The Hon'ble Mr. Pandit:—"Before I come to the speech which has just been delivered by the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp, I wish first to answer one point which the Hon'ble Mr. Das put to me, but which I did not think fit to answer at the very moment. The Hon'ble Mr. Das very rightly pointed out that, in considering the question of the selection of the particular candidates, the

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authority exercising the right of selection must bear in mind the various points as to whether the candidate has the capacity, has the practical training, and whether, on coming back, a suitable opening will be provided for him. None of us wish that these scholarships should be awarded without consideration of these points, and if that was the only point of the Hon'ble Mr. Das, I fully realise that the conclusion that he supported my Resolution was not altogether at variance with the premises which he put forward; but it was only a counsel of prudence which he suggested to those who may have in their power the bestowal of these additional scholarships. The Hon'ble Mr. Das no doubt wondered whether there was any such candidate as I had referred to who had gone 'with tanning in the blood' as it is termed and had done excellently in England and had come back to this country and had started an industry on his own account. I have the name of such a student, and Mr. Das being interested in the leather industry, might perhaps join hands, and capital, skill and labour all combined may produce considerable benefit to the country. The name of the gentleman is Muhammad Nawab Uddin. He belongs to the Punjab and is described as being a *Khatik* by caste, and belongs to a family of tanners and dye in the Punjab. After this training of his in England, he obtained a first class ordinary certificate of the City and Guilds Institute in leather tanning and leather dyeing; a first class pass in heavy leather tanning and a third class pass in Applied Chemistry at Leatherseller's College examinations, and is now a member of the firm of Shamsuddin Nawabuddin, leather manufacturers and dealers in hides, skins, etc., of Amritsar. With regard to him, I need not detain the Council by reading the opinions which his professors had of him. If the Hon'ble Mr. Das is inclined to go deeper into the question, he will be able to find the information in the report to which I have already referred.

"Now, Sir, I am thankful to the Hon'ble Members who have supported the proposition which I moved. I felt sure that everyone who realised the importance of technical education in the present stage of the development of this country would sympathise with the Resolution and would accord his hearty support, and I did not take the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp to exclude himself from that category, but I am somewhat surprised that, with the whole of the Morison Committee's Report before him and with the wide personal experience he has had of several provinces, the petty difficulties which confront him naturally as having to deal with these various cases, should have over-shadowed the broad issues that were before him, and should have led him to exaggerate the difficulties and minimise the value of extending at the present stage this branch of technical education. Sir, we know we all speak of the golden past; the present is always fraught with all the miseries and troubles that worry us, and we look to the past with such fascination, as if those troubles and worries did not exist before, and similarly we always dread the future. We do not know what is going to come. In a similar spirit the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp has dealt with this question. If anything, I venture to submit that this Report, so far from supporting the extra caution as to the need and utility of extending the system which he has entertained, wants the Government to proceed further with this object, only, of course, as it was their duty, the Committee pointed out the methods to be employed, the care to be exercised in the selection, and the requisites as to equipment which the candidate must possess before he is sent out at State expense.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp has pointed out that there is difficulty in finding suitable candidates. He referred to the candidates who go without any practical training, and with regard to whom money is wasted. Now what I submit is this. After all this scheme has been in operation since 1904. The drawbacks with regard to it must have come to the knowledge of the Education Department in the course of the first three or four or five years, and are we to suppose that, in spite of these difficulties, in spite of these drawbacks, knowing full well that you were sending out candidates who were not suitable, knowing full well that you were wasting public money, the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp and you, Sir, have been sending out during the last four or five years a large number of candidates, 9 in number on an average every year? I cannot believe it. I prefer your practice to your professions, Sir.

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I am fully confident that both you yourself and the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp have been exercising the greatest caution and have been finding out the right type of man and sending him to England. Not only that, but I contend that these reports show that the candidates that have been sent of late years have been of exceptional brilliancy, fully equipped men who have gained the confidence of their professors, and with regard to whom the highest hopes have been entertained by their professors and tutors. I say, Sir, if that is the result, 'go on steadily forward and do not flinch, exercising whatever caution is necessary. Do not be moved by mere importunity; do not be influenced by any false veneer. Test your man fully and if he is suitable, then do not hesitate to send him.' Well, if the objection urged by the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp is that the Committee recommend that there should be a well chosen few who should be sent, does that mean that the number that has been sent now is exceptionally large and that, therefore, it should be limited, or does it mean that you can send a larger number provided all the conditions requisite are fulfilled, and provided it does not become the case of every body and any body being sent up with these scholarships to obtain training in foreign lands? As I read the recommendation it is in favour of sending persons fully qualified even if thereby the number you have been sending so far is exceeded. I gather from this report that the number of candidates for whom provision has already been made for practical training in private factories and workshops—promises taken by this Committee so far only in the four centres they visited from various manufacturers and others—itsself shows that it is very much larger than 10, and that lends corroboration to my view that the Committee, so far from recommending any curtailment or stoppage, are in favour of providing for more and have told the Government of India 'if you send a larger number, we are willing to provide for them the facilities for their proper training.' With regard to several of these various industries, we have provision in this country now for practical training up to a certain stage, and if the committees, or other authorities dealing with candidates for these scholarships at the various centres know exactly what the requirements are, I am sure that they will find the right material. Enterprising young men of ability, since they have come to know that there is this scope for their energies, have taken to these various industries and are obtaining training in coal mines, in manganese mines, in mills and in various other manufacturing places, and I am sure that the requisite practical knowledge will be gained, and that there will be a sufficient scope for testing a man's worth and taking the exceptionally brilliant man out of the ordinary rut.

"The question of the provision of employment for these students on their return is, no doubt, one in regard to which difficulty has been experienced in the past. I am aware—I do not wish to disguise the fact—that in my own province influence had to be exercised by the officers of Government in order to get some of them suitable employment: but the difficulty is one which is in the nature of things inherent in every start of business or profession. There are so many industrial concerns which have got their staff already, and they cannot, as soon as a scholar comes back, turn out the whole lot and provide for him. He has necessarily to wait as in every other profession. Whether it is the Bar or any other profession, a person does not find ready to hand a lucrative practice, position or occupation. He must wait until an opportunity presents itself, and, if necessary, he must be content with a lower position than the one to which he aspires, and work his way up winning the confidence of his superiors and employers, thus ultimately securing the position for which his qualifications fit him. This is one of the points which, I may point out, the Committee themselves have explained, and they say that these circumstances ought not to deter anybody from availing himself of the higher facilities for education in foreign lands. I know that the Committee go further and point out a practical way, namely, that of asking gentlemen interested in industrial concerns whether in the case of a candidate being sent to England, they would be willing to give him employment and thereby secure him a better chance for his employment when he comes back, than he would otherwise have. They pointed out that if the candidate were put into a concern as an apprentice before being sent

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abroad, the employers would know the exact calibre of the man, and if sufficiently high they would have confidence in him, and if he came back with a good record they would be only too glad to provide for him. Sir, Dorahji Tata in his testimony said that one of the scholars had served his apprenticeship in the Empress Mills at Nagpur, and that as he was doing excellent work at Manchester if on return the young man approached him for employment he would recommend him strongly to his Manager for something being found for him to do.

"Now, Sir, we need not attach any importance to the reference in the report of the Indian Students' Department of the India Office about students coming up for this industrial and technical education and going in for law or some other profession. So far as the Government scholars are concerned, out of 66 only one has turned out a renegade, and that is a negligible proportion. Hereafter, the Morison Committee suggested, in cases of such abuse of the scholarship, the delinquents must be made to refund the amounts which have been spent upon them. That is not an unreasonable suggestion. It is a practice to which we are accustomed in the case of scholarships given for medicine, where Assistant and Sub-Assistant Surgeons after they have qualified, are bound to serve the Government for a certain number of years, and in other branches also there is a similar system in vogue. I am not oblivious of the fact that the recommendation of the Committee with regard to the enlargement of the period of study of these students in foreign lands does involve an increase in expenditure over what has been laid down for this object, but as will be seen there they distinctly point out that the consideration of the increase in expenditure ought not to prevent the Government from giving as great a benefit to the country by giving the very best training to suitably selected candidates. I do not ask you, Sir, forthwith to nominate 10 more persons this year. All that I want is that provision should be made, so that if, let me say, two or three more persons deserving of these State scholarships are discovered in the course of the year, they might also be sent. If my Hon'ble friend had acceded to my request that his own powers of giving this patronage should be enlarged, I should have been glad. Of course I fully realise that he has adopted a tone of sympathy towards my Resolution, and he feels that the Government of India would be departing from their principle of granting provincial autonomy if they forthwith accepted my Resolution without consulting the Provincial Governments as to what their views are on the subject.

"I realise the hesitancy which he feels, but if he will give me an assurance that, in the matter of the consideration of the Committee's report, he will also refer to the Local Governments the question whether the limit of 10 which has been followed so far should not be done away with and a higher limit of 20 fixed, I shall be quite satisfied with the answer and I will not press the matter to a division."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp:—"Sir, I am afraid that I cannot quite accept the offer made by the Hon'ble the Mover. Before any such commitment can be made, it is essential that the Government of India should receive the opinions which, as I said, have been called for from the Local Governments upon the whole question; and those opinions must be very carefully considered. At the same time, I can assure him that the whole trend of this debate will receive sympathetic consideration from the Government of India."

The Hon'ble Mr. Pandit:—"Of course I do not wish the Government of India to commit themselves to the number twenty; but short of that as in view of the trend of this debate my proposal will receive the favourable consideration of yourself, Sir, and the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp, I shall be quite content with the assurance in the full belief that it will be approached in that spirit of liberality which this subject requires, and I do not wish to press the Resolution."

The Hon'ble the President:—"Does the Hon'ble Member wish the Resolution to be withdrawn?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Pandit:—"Yes, Sir."

The Resolution was, by permission, withdrawn.

[*Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur; Mr. Rama Rayanigar; Mr. Madhu Sudan Das; Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis; Raja Kushal Pal Singh; Mr. Porter.*] [9TH MARCH, 1914.]

RESOLUTION *re* GRANT FOR SANITATION TO DELHI PROVINCE.

The Hon'ble Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur:—

"Sir, with your permission I beg to move the Resolution which stands in my name and runs thus:—

That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that a non-recurring grant of one lakh, or such amount as the Government think proper, be made to Delhi Province for further improving the sanitation of Delhi Municipality.

"Sir, I do not wish to take up the time of the Council in commending this Resolution to their acceptance. It is absolutely necessary that the sanitation of the Delhi Municipality should be materially improved, and I find that within one year the Municipality has made considerable progress in the improvement of its sanitation and in all matters affecting the well-being, the comfort and the convenience of the people living within its limits; but it requires very large funds to do all that is desirable, and this cannot be done without the material aid from the Government, because it is not possible for the rate-payers within the Municipality to meet the heavy expenditure which is necessary for the improvement of the sanitation of Delhi.

With these few remarks I beg to move the Resolution for the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Raynigar:—"Sir, now that by Royal Decree Delhi has become the Capital of India, its sanitation has gained the importance of an Imperial concern, and it behoves the Imperial Government to finance, to some extent, the sanitary improvement of the City. On this general principle I support the Resolution, apart from the local circumstances on which I cannot say anything as I have no first-hand knowledge."

The Hon'ble Mr. Madhu Sudan Das:—"Sir, the streets of Delhi remind one too often and too forcibly of the words of the poet—

'Dust thou art, to dust returnest.'

"May I ask the Hon'ble the Finance Member to relax the strings of the purse so that one may have a more cheerful view of life in the new capital?"

The Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis:—"Sir, I beg to support the Resolution. Delhi now occupies the same position as an Imperial city which Calcutta did two years ago, and the reasons which have prompted Government in the past to make large subventions for the improvement of Calcutta operate with equal force in the case of Delhi. It is necessary that, in order to keep the Imperial city scrupulously clean and sanitary, care must be taken to prevent insanitary surroundings, especially as insanitary environments will be a serious menace to its health. The old city must therefore be improved, and the Imperial Government ought to contribute liberally to the cost, if only to accelerate the rate of progress. It will not be appropriate to expect that all this burden should wholly fall upon the shoulders of the Delhi people. The Indian revenues must contribute something for the purpose. With these remarks I beg to support the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Raja Kushal Pal Singh:—"I also beg to accord my hearty support to the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. Porter:—"Sir, I am afraid I must oppose the Resolution for reasons that were fully given last Saturday in dealing with a similar Resolution, while expressing the fullest appreciation of the interest shown by Hon'ble Members in the New Capital. I must point out that the Government of India have been extremely liberal in their grants to Delhi. In 1913, 5 lakhs were given, and in 1912, 1½ lakhs—in all 6½ lakhs. In addition to that a

[9TH MARCH, 1914.] [*Mr. Porter; Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya; Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola; Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee; The President; Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur; Mr. Clark.*]

recurring grant of half-a-lakh has been made and Imperial Funds also contribute towards the pay of the Health Officer of the Delhi Municipality. We are paying for the Malarial Survey of Delhi from the Research Fund. I think the results that have followed from these grants will become clear if Hon'ble gentlemen will read the last Municipal Report, and they may be quite confident that the future needs of Delhi will receive the fullest consideration."

The Hon'ble Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"May I ask, Sir, if it is a fact that Calcutta has been given 1½ lakhs for the last 50 years?"

The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola:—"1½ lakhs."

The Hon'ble Mr. Porter:—"It is a fact that a grant of 1½ lakhs has been made to Calcutta."

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee:—"May I be permitted to make an observation with regard to my Hon'ble friend's question? It is a part of the Improvement Trust: the Government of India have granted 50 (or 60?) lakhs to the Corporation."

The Hon'ble the President:—"Order, Order! The question is that a lakh of rupees should be given to Delhi. The Hon'ble Member's interjection is not quite in order, and I think the matter need not be further discussed."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur:—"Sir, I could not quite understand whether the Resolution has been accepted."

The Hon'ble Mr. Porter:—"I oppose the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur:—"With the assurance given by the Hon'ble Member—"

The Hon'ble the President:—"Does the Hon'ble Member wish to withdraw the Resolution?"

The Hon'ble Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur:—"Yes, Sir."

The Resolution was, by permission, withdrawn.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

SECOND STAGE.

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark:—"I have to introduce the heads of Excise, Customs, the Post Office and Telegraphs, Stationery and Printing, and Railways. As regards the heads of minor importance in this list, I have nothing to add to the memorandum explaining the details of the estimates, and in what I have now to say to Council I will confine myself to the two subjects of the Post and Telegraphs and of the Railways.

"The record of the Post Office and the Telegraphs continues to be thoroughly satisfactory. For the year 1912-13 the receipts of the Post Office amounted to £2,262,436 and the expenditure to £2,026,567, so that there was a surplus of £235,869; and according to the Revised Estimates the receipts for the current year will exceed the expenditure by a sum of £291,600. For the year 1914-15, we have budgetted for a revenue of £2,552,100 and an expenditure of £2,082,000, and if these results are obtained there will be a surplus of no less than £470,100.

"Turning to Telegraphs we find that the revised estimates of revenue of the Indian Telegraph Department fall short of the Budget Estimates by

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£4,700. This is due to the reduction in the volume of trans-Indian traffic brought about by the establishment of the all-submarine cable route between Europe and the Far East, which was completed by the laying of the Aden-Columbo cable in December 1913. As regards expenditure, the revised estimates show a decrease of £47,800 as compared with the Budget Estimates of the year, which is mainly due to the postponement of certain wireless schemes. For next year we have budgetted for an increase of £100 only in Revenue, as we have had to take into account the loss of revenue due to the opening of the all-submarine cable route between Europe and the Far East and the reduction of our terminal and transit rates.

“As regards expenditure, an increase of £78,200 has been budgetted for of which capital expenditure accounts for £75,400 and revenue expenditure for £2,800. The former is due to the extension of the wireless system and to increased provision for construction of telegraph lines for new Railways; and the latter to annual increments of salaries to the establishment.

“Last year I referred to the preliminary steps which had been taken towards a permanent amalgamation of the Post and Telegraphs. The Secretary of State for India has now sanctioned a scheme for their complete amalgamation which had been put before him by the Government of India, a scheme which is by far the most important administrative measure ever undertaken in connection with these departments. It has been prepared on the lines of the experimental amalgamation which, as I explained to Council last year, has been under trial in the Bombay and Central circles since 1912. It involves a complete separation of Engineering and Traffic duties. The Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs will be assisted at head-quarters by a Chief Engineer and a Deputy Director-General for Telegraph Traffic. All traffic work throughout the country will be transferred to the control of the Postmaster-General. For Engineering purposes India excluding Burma will be divided into three administrative charges controlled by Directors of Telegraph Engineering, who will be responsible for all technical and engineering work. In Burma, the Post Office and Telegraph Department will be placed under the control of a Postmaster-General who will be a senior Telegraph Officer. The scheme involves a considerable reduction in the sanctioned number of Superior Engineering appointments in the Telegraph Department, but the greatest attention has been paid to the framing of measures, which Government has every reason to think will prove adequate, in order to safeguard the interests of all officers now in the service. An offer of special pensions will be made to a certain number of these, but the scheme will not involve any compulsory retirements. A new branch, called the Superior Traffic Branch, to comprise forty appointments, on liberal rates of pay, will be created, and it will be recruited mainly from subordinates as the existing surplus of Superior Officers is reduced. One-fourth of the Superior Engineering appointments made in future will be open to the subordinate staff. The scheme, which will be introduced shortly, will ultimately result in a considerable financial saving; but it is not possible to say to what sum the saving during the year 1914-15 will amount.

“I turn now to the railways. According to custom, I will ask my Hon'ble friend, the President of the Railway Board, to lay before Council a review of the progress made during the year, and I propose myself only to deal with two subjects of especial importance and interest. I think, first, that Hon'ble Members will be interested to hear what progress has been made in grappling with the problem of congestion on our railways, in regard to which I outlined to Council last year the policy which was being pursued by Government. The task set to our railways has continued to be a heavy one. The total import and export trade in the calendar year 1913 was higher by £20½ millions than that of the preceding year, and there has been an increase of 350,000 tons in the total entries and clearances of shipping at our ports. It is true that shipments of grain have fallen off by 1½ million tons, but as against this it must be remembered that the heavy transport of fodder necessitated by the scarcity in certain areas in Northern India has placed an addi-

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tional burden on the railways. The gross receipts of the railways for the financial year show a small increase over those of last year, an indication that the quantity of goods carried has increased rather than diminished. Yet while congestion was more or less general last year, complaints this year have been far less frequent and have been confined to a much greater extent to special areas. The principal difficulty has arisen in the last few weeks in connection with the coal traffic, and is due in the main to the exceptional demand on the East Indian Railway for wagons for the transport of fodder to the scarcity areas, a demand which has unfortunately coincided with the period of the year when raisings at the collieries are particularly heavy. But taking India as a whole, it is not too much to say that congestion as it was understood twelve months ago has ceased to exist. Although the situation, therefore, has been greatly relieved, Government are by no means relaxing their efforts towards yet further improvement. The railways have gone steadily forward in the direction of increasing their open line facilities, and since this time last year goods vehicles to the number of about 9,400 with a corresponding proportionate increase in the number of engines, have been added to their stock, while orders for about another 19,000 are being gradually complied with. The provision of capital for railways remains at last year's figure of 12 millions, and my Hon'ble Colleague, the Finance Member, expressed in his Budget speech his earnest wish, which I heartily echo, that, should circumstances permit, he may be able to maintain it at the same level in the years to come. I told Council last year that the question was being taken up of making it easier for the Railway Administrations to spend their allotted grants within the financial year and thus avoid lapses. My Hon'ble Colleague, also in his Budget speech, explained how our machinery has been improved to such an extent that this year there has even been a slight excess over the grant; and that he can no longer count on the windfall which has too often accrued to Finance Members in the past from a material lapse on the budget provision. In framing the programme for the year the bulk of the funds available—nearly 9-10ths in fact of the whole—has again been devoted to open line expenditure and to purchase of rolling stock, and the Railway Board have especially borne in mind the importance of pushing on works designed to relieve congestion, but I will not deal further with these as my Hon'ble friend, Sir T. Wynne, will presently give some account of them to Council. We have also continued to pursue the policy, to which I referred last year, of applying to Indian Railways the lessons which we can gain from the experience of other countries. I referred then to the deputation of Major Cameron to America to inquire into the working of the A. B. C. system of Train Control which had previously been favourably recommended by Mr. F. D. Couchman and Major H. F. E. Freeland in their report on British and American Practice of Controlling and Signalling Railway Trains. As the result of Major Cameron's report on the system, which he investigated in actual operation on the Northern Pacific Railway, the Railway Board have ordered the A. B. C. system in combination with telephonic communication to be installed on the Lahore-Lalamusa Section of the North-Western Railway and on the Calcutta-Damukdia and Calcutta-Budge-Budge Sections of the Eastern Bengal State Railway. These sections have been chosen not only on account of the density of traffic, but also in order that the operation of the system may be watched closely by the Head-quarters officials of the railways concerned. It is confidently anticipated that the new system will be safer and will increase the capacity of the sections worked owing to the more intelligent control it renders possible over the running of trains than under existing conditions. The installations must, however, be considered experimental as the A. B. C. system has not so far been used on Indian main lines, but the results will be closely watched and the use of the system will be largely extended if it proves successful. I should add that the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, as the result of independent inquiries in England, have decided to experiment with a similar system of train control between Shegaon and Nagpur, a section of their line on which traffic is especially heavy. At the same time the examination has been pushed on of the potentialities of electrification in connection with suburban lines in certain areas. The well-known firm of Consulting Engineers

Messrs. Merz and McLellan have been investigating the whole question of electrifying the suburban lines of the great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways at Bombay and of the Eastern Bengal Railway at Calcutta. This investigation has involved the collection and consideration of a mass of statistics with reference to the working of the suburban traffic of those railways, and it is a matter for congratulation that the enormous amount of work involved has been satisfactorily completed in so short a time. The Railway Board are expecting very shortly to receive the Consulting Engineer's report on the proposed Eastern Bengal Railway electrification. The Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway reports will have to be considered by the Home Boards of those railways before submission to the Railway Board, but the reports are understood to be complete, and there is no reason to anticipate any delay in the matter. It is anticipated that the three reports will enable the Railway Board to formulate definite proposals to the Government of India, but it is of course impossible at this stage to foreshadow the nature and extent of any recommendation that may be made. Government have also deputed an officer to obtain for them detailed expert information from America on certain matters relating to the efficient maintenance and operation of locomotives, a very important factor in the efficient handling of traffic and consequent prevention of congestion. Mr. H. L. Cole, a District Locomotive Superintendent of State Railways, who has made a special study of fuel problems, has been sent to America to study the American practice in the use of oil-fuel on locomotives; the work of the United States Bureau of Mines in relation to railway fuel problems; and the organization of work in modern large American railway repair shops. From what I have said Council will appreciate that the various lines of progress which I put before them last year, have been steadily and energetically pursued. Government, in a word, have no intention of relaxing their efforts until, with the ready and active co-operation which they are receiving from the Companies, they have seen their railways brought fully up to the standard required to meet the rapidly increasing commercial and industrial needs of this great country.

"The other subject on which I wish to say a few words to Council to-day is the Railway Board. The Board has been in existence now for nine years, and Government have recently passed in review its organization and working, and with the sanction of the Secretary of State have decided to make in its constitution certain changes which were announced a few days ago. In future, instead of the Board consisting of three Members all having railway experience, one Member is to be selected for financial and administrative, or for commercial experience, while railway experience is to remain as before a necessary qualification for the other two members. It has been decided also that any one of the three members of the Board will be equally eligible for the appointment of President, and the power the President has hitherto held of overruling his colleagues is to be materially modified. These may not seem to be very large or far-reaching changes, but the review to which the working of the Railway Board has been subjected, has not suggested that there are defects in the present administration of our railways of such a kind as to call for any radical change in its organisation. Like all railway administrations in all countries, the Railway Board has received their full share of criticism; but the critics have not always allowed for the difficulties which have stood in the way or for the good results which, in spite of those difficulties, the Board has actually achieved. During its tenure of office the financial results of Indian railways as a whole have reached a level unique in their history. The great increase in earnings could not of course have occurred without the boom in trade through which the country has been passing, but equally the increased traffic which it represents could not have been carried but for the improvement in the equipment of our Railways and the increase in the carrying capacity of the lines, which has been effected since 1905 under the Railway Board's regimen. In illustration of this I may mention that the increase in the ton-mileage of goods carried by railways in the year as compared with seven years ago amounts to the remarkable figure of 60 per cent. During

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the Railway Board's tenuro of office Government's financial control over expenditure has been strengthened; the design of rolling stock has been much improved; the cost of fuel has been greatly lowered by the institution of the Board's coal purchasing department, which now controls the purchase of three to four million tons per annum; and last, but very far from least, a great impetus has been given to the development of the construction of feeder lines with capital raised in India outside of the Railway Programme. At the same time, as the Railway Board has to deal not only with important technical questions, but also with large administrative problems which often have an important financial aspect, it has seemed desirable to Government to introduce a non-railway element into its constitution. We hope in this way to increase its efficiency on the administrative side, and I am sure all those Hon'ble Members in this Council, who know Mr. Gillan, the first occupant of the non-railway membership, will agree with me that the Railway Board is fortunate in having secured the assistance of an officer of such marked financial and administrative abilities, and that I owe my Hon'ble Colleague, the Finance Member, a very real debt of gratitude for not having insisted on his department's prior claim to Mr. Gillan's services.

"I have touched very briefly on the work of the Railway Board in these nine years of its existence, and this brings me by a very natural transition to the subject of the only Member of the Board now remaining in India, who was also a Member at the time of its institution, the Hon'ble Sir Trevredyn Wynne, who completes his term of service as President of the Railway Board very shortly after the close of this session. Sir Trevredyn Wynne has had a remarkable career on Indian Railways. He entered the State service 39 years ago; was an Agent of a Company-worked line at the unusual age of 33; and subsequently returned to the service of Government as a Member of the Railway Board in 1903, and as President from 1908 to the present time. Indian Railways owe much to Sir Trevredyn Wynne. An executive officer of great ability, and an indefatigable worker, he has never spared himself in their service; a no less strenuous fighter, as becomes one of Celtic race, he has always been ready to break a lance on their behalf against critics and detractors; but at the same time he has never closed his mind to possibilities of their improvement or been unreceptive of new ideas to be gathered from the experience of other countries. He has the satisfaction now when he is about to surrender the *gadi* of having in his last years in India seen railways reach a pitch of prosperity, which the most optimistic of prophets would scarcely have ventured to anticipate a few years ago; and we on our side have the satisfaction of knowing that his services will not be lost to Indian Railways, but only translated to another sphere when he takes up the post of Government Director of Indian Railways at the India Office. I am sure Council will join with me in wishing him all prosperity in his new work, and in a very genuine expression of regret that the time has come for him to leave India, after a period of service which has been notable in the history of railway development in this country."

The Hon'ble Sir T. R. Wynne:—"The Hon'ble the Finance Member has dealt so fully with the financial results of Railway working for the year 1913-14, that there is no need for me to refer to them again.

"There is one point, however, on which I should like to lay stress, and it is this:—that the very large advance made in the Net Result in the year 1912-13 has been maintained during the year 1913-14. After such a rapid rise as occurred in the period between 1910-11 and 1912-13, amounting to no less than about 3½ million sterling, it would not have been unreasonable to expect a set-back; but this has not happened, and we have in this an indication of the change which has come over the trade of the country, and a measure of the extent to which its Railways are meeting public requirements.

"During the year the policy of improving existing lines was steadily pursued.

"The amount provided for Capital expenditure on Railways from Imperial Funds was 18½ crores, and of this amount 15 crores were devoted to open line works and rolling stock, 3 crores to lines under construction and 25 lakhs to commencing new lines.

"As all renewals and replacements up to the original standard of the line are met entirely from revenue, as a debit to working expenses, the figure of 15 crores which I have quoted represents the sum devoted to betterments in, an additions to, the equipment of State-owned railways.

"Of these figures the following were the most important allotments:—

(Figures in thousands of rupees.

	Rs.
To the East Indian Railway	2,42,85
" Great Indian Peninsula Railway	3,56,21
" Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	1,41,75
" Bengal Nagpur Railway	1,65,14
" North-Western Railway	2,05,51
" Eastern Bengal Railway	1,30,30

"The open line works which are being carried out to increase the carrying capacity of Railways are of immense number, and many of them involve heavy expenditure. As these works are completed and brought into operation, each helps to improve the position, and steady progress is thus made which attracts no particular attention, but which results in Railways being able to deal every year with more and more traffic. As illustrating this, Railways during the year 1913-14 will probably earn 70 lakhs more than was earned during the trade boom of 1912-3, and whereas during that year complaints of shortage of transport were unfortunately very general, in the year 1913-14 there has been a great improvement in this respect, though I regret to say there has been considerable congestion on the Eastern Bengal Railway, and the coal trade is at the present time very much hampered for want of transport.

"The most important works designed to relieve congestion which have been completed or are now in hand are—on the East Indian Railway the construction of the Burdwan-Howrah Chord. This, though a new line of Railway and not an open line work, in the ordinarily accepted sense, has been projected with a view to affording direct access to Calcutta from the coalfields and to lessening the strain upon the existing main line. Wherever necessary the company are improving their junction arrangements and laying down additional passing sidings and tracks, so that they may be in a position to handle the additional traffic which rolling stock is being provided to carry.

"On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway the line is being quadrupled between Kalyan and Bombay, which will very largely increase the carrying capacity of the line on its terminal congested section. This involves the construction of a double line tunnel over ¾ths of a mile long, which will rank as second only to the Khojak in point of length.

"The reversing station on the Bhoori Ghat is being cut out by the construction of a short chord with a reasonable grade.

"The line between Sheganon and Nagpur is being doubled.

"In fact all over the Great Indian Peninsula Railway works are in progress designed to enable that Railway to deal with its steady growth of traffic.

"The North-Western Railway have completed and opened the double track of the Amballa-Saharanpur line, as well as the important junction yard at Saharanpur, arrangements which will enable that Railway and the Oudh and Rohilkhand to deal with all famine traffic from the North-West of India to the United Provinces in case of scarcity in that area.

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“On the main line to Karachi 190 miles of line between Kotri and Rohri are being doubled. When this is done we shall have 500 miles of practically continuous double track from Karachi towards the wheat-growing areas for which it is the port.

“The South Indian Railway have completed the very important improvement in the connection between Ceylon and India. It is possible now to proceed by train to Daneshkhodi at the extreme end of the Rameswaram island crossing the Pamban straits by a fine viaduct with one large lifting span across the navigable channel.

“From Daneshkhodi an hour's steaming in a fast and very up-to-date turbine steamer brings the passenger to Talai Manar in Ceylon, which place has been connected by rail with the main system of the Ceylon Railways.

“On the Eastern Bengal Railway large sums have been and are being spent, and it is a line on which large sums have still to be spent to enable it to deal properly with the very important jute and tea trade which it has to handle and to meet the great expansion of general traffic on that Railway.

“The line between Naihati and Calcutta has been quadrupled and opened to traffic, and large terminal improvements are in hand.

“The Sara Bridge is approaching completion, and it is impossible to over-estimate the relief which trade will receive when it is opened to traffic. The difficulties under which the transshipments at Sara are carried out are enormous, owing to shifting ghats and unfavourable climatic conditions.

“With regard to rolling stock, to enable Hon'ble Members to appreciate the advance that has been made in this direction, I think it would be useful to repeat the figures which I gave when replying to a recent question asked by the Hon'ble Raja Kushal Pal Singh.

“Including the wagons which have been added to stock, and those contracted for and under supply, the increase of rolling stock on Indian Railways during the last six years has been—

Broad gauge wagons	.	.	.	.	.	50,000
Metre gauge wagons	.	.	.	.	.	12,000

“As I have already said for the year 1913-14 the amount provided for capital expenditure on railways was 18½ crores. For the coming year, 1914-15, the amount is 18 crores. These figures show a very great increase on the amounts provided in former years, and indicate how much alive the Government of India is to the advantages of Railway development in India.

“But this is not all. In former years the Budget provision was not always spent and lapses occurred. Now under special arrangements approved of by the present Hon'ble Member, Finance Department, steps have been taken to ensure that, as far as possible, the funds allotted in each year will be utilised to the full, and in fact during the present year it is possible that the expenditure may actually be slightly in excess of the Budget provision.

“In the past Railways have had great difficulty in pending their grants, especially in connection with expenditure in England. As a rule the greater part of the capital expenditure on Railways takes the form of outlay on imported material. We in this country have no direct means of controlling the rate at which such material is supplied in compliance with an order, and therefore it was considered necessary, to avoid any possibility of an excess, that indents should not be forwarded to an aggregate value in excess of the grant for English outlay. But inasmuch as such indents were never fully complied with within the year a lapse in the English grant was the invariable consequence. The Finance Department have now agreed to indents being sent to England for material of which the probable cost exceeds the amount of the grant, recognising that in practice supply will in some cases be deferred till after the close of the year, and that though liability is incurred for expenditure in excess of the grant, an actual excess of any importance is, if reasonable caution be exercised, improbable.

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"Last year I explained to this House the terms under which the Government of India was prepared to assist private enterprise in the formation of Companies with rupee capital and domiciled in India, to construct Branch feeder lines to the Main Companies.

"The improved terms were introduced in 1910, and it took some time for their liberality to be appreciated. I am glad, however, to be able to report most substantial progress in this direction.

"During the year 1913-14, a sum of no less than 190 lakhs was raised in India for the construction of feeder lines by Branch Line Companies, the most important flotations being the Sara-Serajgunj, the Mandra-Bhon and the Burdwan-Outwa Railway Companies.

"It seems clear that Indian investors are beginning to appreciate the value of an Indian Branch Line Railway investment, as a security which is stable, and regarding which every precaution is taken to ensure that the funds shall be spent for the purpose for which they were raised, and that the line when built shall be worked under conditions protecting the interests of shareholders.

"At the present time there are proposals before the Railway Board for constructing by these Branch line Companies a mileage of over 2,100 miles involving the raising of over 10 crores of capital.

"In Madras, the construction of branch lines by District Boards has made a most decided advance. In that Presidency for many years District Boards have been empowered to levy a Railway cess, the funds so raised being devoted to the construction of branch lines to open out the District. Large sums have been collected, but the difficulty has been the length of time required for each District Board to collect the amount required to construct the particular branch line which it desires to make. The problem was to find means of raising additional funds to supplement the amount collected by the Railway cess, so as to provide the capital required to build the District Board line.

"By the energy of the Madras Government this difficulty has been overcome, and District Boards in Madras are now able to borrow on debentures the balance which they require, and I look forward to a large expansion of District Board Railways in that Presidency at an early date.

"It may be useful to explain that in the Madras Presidency only are District Boards at present empowered to levy a Railway cess. In Bengal, Light Railways have been built with capital raised on a District Board guarantee. The difference in the effect of the two systems is that in Madras the branch line belongs to the District Board which receives all the net profit; whereas in Bengal the net earnings go to shareholders, the District Board only participating to a limited extent in the surplus profits when these accrue.

"There seems no reason why District Boards all over India should not be placed in the same position as those in the Madras Presidency, and it will be interesting to see whether other Provinces decide to follow the lead of Madras in this most practical form of self-help.

"The one Province in India which is backward in Light Railway construction is Assam. The financial assistance which the Government of India is willing to give under the branch line terms does not seem sufficient to attract capital for lines in this Province. In the course of time such branches would become paying concerns, but while the country which the line served was being developed the earnings would probably not show much elasticity.

"The Assam Government is endeavouring to arrange that the branch line terms should be supplemented by a Local Government subsidy for a period of years, and I hope that before long it may be possible to arrange terms which will attract the requisite capital.

"It will perhaps be of interest to Hon'ble Members if I give a short account of the more important schemes connected with the construction of new railways which are now being completed or are likely to be taken in hand in the near future.

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"In the extreme North the very useful Kalabagh-Bannu line, 2' 6" gauge, has been opened to Bannu. It is carrying a very good traffic indeed, and already requires more rolling stock. The extension of this line to Tank is now being made, and this will facilitate the construction of a cantonment there. Eventually no doubt this line will extend to Quetta. At the Quetta end the construction of the Khanai-Hindubagh line will probably be shortly taken in hand. The valuable chrome ore deposits at Hindubagh have been acquired by a powerful syndicate in London who intend working them fully. Besides this the Baluchistan Government has prepared an irrigation scheme to command some 200,000 acres of land about 40 miles from Hindubagh. This, I hope, will soon be taken in hand. These two factors, namely, the thorough exploitation of ore deposits and the extension of irrigation over a large area amply justify the construction of a Railway at an early date.

"Further north the completion of the Swat canal demands that the area to be irrigated should be served by a railway without delay. The scheme has been prepared and negotiations opened for the formation of a Branch Line Company to carry it out.

"In the Punjab, a very complete scheme of feeder lines to serve the Canal Colonies cross traffic has been prepared and is being worked out. It is a scheme involving the construction of some 1,500 miles of 2' 6" gauge lines. In view of the richness of these colonies there should be no difficulty in securing the necessary capital under Branch Line Terms.

"In the United Provinces, a similar scheme is being framed so that we shall have a comprehensive system of lines to work up to instead of dealing piecemeal with proposals for particular branches.

"During the year one most important matter has been receiving the earnest consideration of Government. I refer to the proposal to improve railway connections between Karachi, the United Provinces, and North-East India. The development of export trade from these areas through the Western Port is advancing very rapidly, and existing railway connections by the direct route are unable to deal with it.

"The interests of many railway companies, and of the Jodhpur and Bikaner Durbars as owners of an important railway system are all affected, and the whole question is one of considerable complexity in handling which it is necessary to ensure that existing interests are reasonably protected. A scheme has now been evolved providing this reasonable protection, and, though I am not able to explain it in detail, it will interest trade to know that the whole question has been thoroughly investigated, and that the result is likely to be an early improvement of existing conditions.

"In the Bombay Presidency, the Baroda Durbar and the Durbars of Kathiawar continue to expand the systems of feeder railways which they have built up, while I am glad to say that the long projected railway from Ranpur to Dholka is on the point of being begun, the Bhavnagar Durbar financing the length in their own State, and Imperial Funds being provided for the length in British territory.

"In the Central Provinces, the Bengal Nagpur Railway are now undertaking the survey of a 2' 6" gauge from Drug near Raipur to Salur *via* Bastur and Jeypore, a line much wanted to open out an area at present unserved by railway communications.

"In Bengal, the Bhairab Bazaar-Tangi line will shortly be completed and will give direct railway access between the Dacca District and Chittagong. This is by no means all that is required in the Dacca and Mymensingh Districts, and a large staff of engineers has been employed on surveys for further extensions.

"I hope that before many months are over Branch Line Companies will have been formed to construct railways from Mymensingh to Bhairab Bazaar *via* Netrakona, and from Mymensingh to Tangail. It is also proposed to build a branch of the former line into the Garo Hills to open out a coal-bearing area of much promise.

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"In the same Presidency the construction of the Sara-Serajgunj Railway is in progress, while the surveys for railways from Godagari to Nattore and from Santahar to Malda have been completed, and it is hoped to find means of financing their construction at once. Many proposals for feeder lines here and there throughout the Province have been put forward, and the success which has attended the formation of the Burdwan-Katwa Railway Company may, I think, be taken as an indication that development through the agency of small companies with an Imperial guarantee will be rapid.

"In the Nizam's territory the important project of a metre gauge line from Hyderabad *via* Raichur to Gadag has already been begun. This line will give a direct route to Marmagaoa from the Nizam's territory.

"Further south the Mysore State is showing great activity in railway construction, and has already in hand the Arakere-Mysore line, a length of 106 miles and has other schemes it is anxious to find the capital for.

"While in the extreme South the Travancore line is being at last extended to Trivandrum.

"Recently at a debate in this Council some remarks were made about the conditions under which third class passengers had to travel, and they were described in terms which I cannot let pass without challenge.

"There is room for further improvement in the accommodation provided for the 3rd class passenger, but I maintain that enormous improvement has been made in such accommodation during recent years. Nothing but long bogie carriages are now being built for third class passengers, the underframes and bogies being of the same type and standard as for first class passengers. Lavatories and upper bunks are provided; and, compared with the 3rd class four-wheeled stock in use a few years ago, the improvement is most marked.

"The best evidence that this class of passenger is fairly well contented with his treatment is the marked increase in the number of those who travel. If the difficulties experienced were as bad as it is alleged, 3rd class passenger traffic would not show the continuous expansion which it steadily maintains.

"Crowding occurs on every railway in the world at certain times when large bodies of people all want to travel at the same time and by the same train, and I have often experienced such crowding in countries other than India when travelling on such occasions; but I maintain, basing my contention on personal observation, that in most cases the third class passenger travels with reasonable comfort, and during my long tours over Indian Railways when, as I constantly do, I look into third class carriages to see how the passengers are getting on, I find that they are not overcrowded and are contented. The great difficulty with third class traffic is not so much the number of those that travel, but the enormous amount of personal luggage and property which they insist on taking with them into the carriage, which blocks the floor-space and occupies sitting room.

"Reviewing the position of Indian Railways at the present time one cannot help being impressed with the marked changes that have occurred within the last few years. Indian trade, agricultural as well as industrial, seems to have undergone a most rapid change for the better, and judging by the results of the last two years this development is likely to grow at a still more rapid pace. On all sides I hear from Railway Agents how brisk their business is, and that new forms of traffic are growing up and old ones expanding. No longer is a Railway busy one half of the year and slack in the other. The tendency now is for a Railway, to be busy all the year round and on every part of its system. This change carries with it an obligation to keep Indian Railways abreast of the development of trade, a policy which the Government of India intends, I feel sure, to carry through."

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock:—"Sir, the Budget heads with which I am concerned are Registration, General Administration, Courts of Law, Jails, Police and Medical. An explanation of the principal variations under these heads is given in the Financial Statement, and it does not seem

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necessary to take up the time of the Council by repeating them. The only two heads on which I would like to make a few remarks are Police and Medical. As to Police it is impossible to stand still. Although the measures taken for improving the Criminal Tribes have not been without effect in reducing the crime committed by this class of hereditary offenders, these have not at present touched a large class of criminals who are drawn from all castes and creeds and who drift into crime by bad example and lack of control, or preference for making a dishonest living by more exciting methods to making an honest living by more humdrum methods. The increase of education exercises a very slow effect in the reduction of crime, and for a time at least it merely tends to make the criminal more clever and daring. In the same way facilities of communication which may help detection and capture may be equally well used by criminals themselves in avoiding detection and capture. Secret criminal organizations consisting mainly, if not entirely, of men of some education have been springing up in our midst, and crimes of violence are not on the downward grade. The demands on the police therefore were never more exacting than they are now, and call for improvements in methods and greater intelligence in order to cope with the criminal. The reforms advocated by the Police Commission for improving the pay and status of the police have now mostly been put into effect, but already some of the scales of pay which they recommended for the subordinate police are being overtaken by an increase in the cost of living, and have to be met by further increases of pay wherever the increased cost of living has been most marked, and the rise of general wages has been greatest. In spite of many defects and shortcomings which can only be eliminated gradually, and which are being eliminated, India has cause to be proud of her police, who have given many signal proofs of high courage, fidelity and devotion to duty. If the annual bill for maintaining the police force in a state of efficiency, and contentment and for eradicating its faults, as they are being gradually eradicated, should go on slowly but surely rising, the country will have no cause for complaint. In this, as in all matters, it must keep abreast of the times, and there is no branch of administration in which any false economy would have a more disastrous effect on the peace and well-being of the people.

“Turning now to Medical, by far the greater portion of the expansion of expenditure under this head of recent years falls under sanitation as distinct from medical relief, that is to say, under prevention as distinct from cure. And whereas the carrying out of large sanitary schemes is a matter in which, under your able direction, Sir, provincial and local resources require to be generously supplemented by Imperial subsidies, Medical relief proper is regarded as falling more properly within the exclusive sphere of provincial and local finance. Last year we were able to provide a sum of 10 lakhs in aid of these resources, and I much regret that we have not been able to repeat these subsidies, but if I may say so, with respect to the Chair, even your insatiable appetite, Sir, for education and sanitation grants has had to be satisfied this year with smaller meals. Although medical institutions have, so to speak, been relegated to a less prominent place in our Budget proceedings, yet they have received and are receiving increased attention from every provincial Government. In bringing medical relief nearer to the doors of the people, and in making it more efficient, the Government and private effort have their own proper spheres and functions. There need be no antagonism between them; they can work side by side, each supplementing the other, but it is greatly to the interest of the medical profession that State medical relief should not be abused by the well-to-do. There is work for all; there are millions of patients, and the State's function is to provide the greater hospitals, and to further the medical treatment of the poor.

“As regards the private practitioner, we must see that his medical education is sound and thorough, and that he takes up his profession and practice with a proper hallmark of recognition upon him. It would be most inconsistent if we were to insist upon rigid qualifications in the case of the profession

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of law but relax such restrictions in the case of the profession of medicine. It would be tantamount to placing property before life.

"The State is bound to see that its own institutions are manned by the best material available, and that medical colleges and schools have as good professors and lecturers as can be found, whether drawn from England or India, so that the ever increasing ranks of the medical profession may be worthily filled by men who can be trusted to carry on in their daily practice the best traditions of a noble profession.

"The Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine, of which the foundation stone has recently been laid, marks a great advance in the study and research of disease and sickness, and Local Governments are vying with one another to raise the status of their medical institutions, as their several resources permit. The Council may rest assured that the medical needs of the country are a matter of deep concern to the Government of India."

RESOLUTION *RE* EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Pandit:—"Sir, I beg to move—

That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council—(a) that the balance in the hands of the Government of India be reduced by a sum of rupees one and a half lakhs, and such amount be applied towards the employment of women medical practitioners on a scale of salaries corresponding to that of Civil Assistant Surgeons with a view to affording greater medical relief to women; and (b) that the balance in the hands of the Central Provinces Administration be reduced by a sum of rupees forty-five thousand and the total provision for the Province under the expenditure head 24—Medical be raised to rupees nineteen and a half lakhs with a view to the additional sum of forty-five thousand being devoted to the further extension of medical aid by increasing the number of dispensaries and by enlarging the number and prospects of trained nurses and midwives attached to Hospitals and dispensaries in the Central Provinces and Berar.

"Sir, it is an irony of fate that it falls to my lot to move the first part of the Resolution, which might more fittingly have been moved by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Home Department. In this Council there are, I believe, many members of the Central Committee of that excellent organisation commonly known as the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, which has been working steadily for many years past to administer medical aid to women in this country, and it would have properly fallen within the sphere of activity of one of those Hon'ble Members to have moved for this grant in order to carry on their work more successfully and earned greater gratitude from the country. It happens, however, that, although they have striven to do their best in this cause, they have succeeded only partially.

"Some time ago—I believe about a couple of years ago—a communique appeared in the press as to the pressure brought to bear upon the Secretary of State in Council by a number of ladies in England with a view to organising a proper medical service for women in this country. We know that the Countess of Dufferin Fund which has existed now for many years started with a small nucleus. Lady Dufferin collected 7 lakhs of rupees at the commencement; in later *regimes* Lady Curzon, I believe, raised another 7 lakhs of rupees, and the gracious lady who shares the burden with His Excellency the Viceroy of all matters appertaining to the welfare of India and whose inimitable fortitude in the hour of danger and distress on a historic occasion has enshrined her name for ever in the hearts of the people of India has, I believe, recently been able to raise 14 lakhs of rupees for establishing a medical college for women in Delhi, and has earned the undying gratitude of Indian womankind and their male sympathisers. All these efforts made from time to time by the foremost lady in the land; I mean the wife of the Governor General of the time, have been supplemented by the wives of the heads of Local Governments and Adminis-

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trations and the provincial Governors and Administrators have themselves also from time to time exerted to enlarge the scope and enhance the value of the work done by the Countess of Dufferin Fund by organising, with the help of prominent ladies and gentlemen, provincial associations, subsidiary to the central association and by increasing the resources of the Central Committee as well as those of the provincial branches. To advance the cause and increase the utility of the work done by this National Association for supplying Medical Aid to Women of India, with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India has made an annual recurring grant of one and a half of lakhs of rupees. With all this, all that has been accomplished is that, so far as the more highly qualified ladies professing the practice of medicine are concerned, only 25 could be entertained with the resources at the command of the Countess of Dufferin Fund. There are also medical women of lower grades who are engaged by the various provincial branches of the Countess of Dufferin Fund, but their number is altogether insufficient for the needs of the country. Of course there is also the still lower class of sub-assistant surgeons which also includes a certain number of medical practitioners. It has been recognised that, so far as the western system of medicine is concerned, in order that it should be popularised amongst the women of this country the agency of medical women would be the best that could succeed in achieving the object. This agency is still more necessary in this country than in other countries, for the reason that a large proportion of the women of this country observe *pardah* and do not appear in public or before men who are not nearly related. The old systems of medicine, the *Ayuroedic* and the *Yunani*, are somewhat losing ground, and taking the whole of India by reason of loss of patronage and a falling-off in the standards attained in former days, there is less scope now for useful work through that system unless greater efforts are put forward by those who practise those systems in order to give them a more scientific basis and to give a wider training to the younger generation. I admit that efforts are being made in this direction and they are laudable, but for the great bulk of the people now-a-days the western system of medicine is the one upon which reliance has to be placed for the cure of many of the ills to which mankind is heir.

“Sir, the main object which I have in view in moving this part of the Resolution is that through the useful activities of the Association to which I have already referred further medical relief should be afforded to women in this country. In the first place as I have pointed out with regard to ladies of the highest skill and training, their number is limited. At one time a certain amount of discontent was caused in the country by the tentative rules which were promulgated by the Countess of Dufferin Fund with regard to the enrolment of practitioners in this branch of their service, but I am glad to learn that recently those rules have been so far modified as to admit ladies whose medical qualifications are obtained in this country, provided, of course, that they are considered fit and proper to be employed in that position. That would undoubtedly relieve the anxiety of many people who have the welfare of the country at heart and who are specially interested in creating a class of women medical practitioners in this country and training them up for work of the highest skill. My Resolution, however, concerns itself only with what I call the comparatively lower class. It will be found that ladies of the highest class are attached to hospitals and dispensaries only in a very few places, mostly at the head-quarters of provinces and other big centres. Even in those places it is very often necessary to have another lady medical practitioner of the position of an Assistant Surgeon who can, in case of emergency be of assistance to her superior in carrying out operations and various other means of medical relief. But this provision, so far as my information goes, does not exist in the case of every hospital to which such a lady is attached. I admit that in many places missionary efforts have started institutions for the relief of women where some ladies of superior qualifications are practising medicine, and no doubt in such places, in case of an emergency, help can be counted upon. But that is not so in every

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case, and I would earnestly desire that wherever such additional provision does not exist, in a hospital and even where such outside assistance is available in order that in that particular locality medical aid should be rendered promptly and fully, there should be provision for an additional lady doctor answering to the description which I have given in the first part of my Resolution, to be attached to the hospital.

" But what I particularly wish to encourage more is the creation of a class of medical practitioners to work at district head-quarters and other suitable centres. Sir, I find that already there exist some dispensaries where ladies with these qualifications are entertained.

" I believe the qualifications are generally known as college certificates, which do not exactly correspond to the Degree in Medicine of a University, but while embracing the same set of subjects the standard required is somewhat lower. Now, the number of these ladies is not sufficiently large to meet the requirements of the situation. I am of opinion that at least in every district headquarters—not necessarily all at once but in course of time—there should be a hospital for women where a lady of these or higher qualifications corresponding in rank to a Civil Assistant Surgeon should be employed. There are many advantages which would accrue from this method. Of course the first, the primary object of administering medical relief will be better served by this means. No doubt the feeling against treatment at the hands of male practitioners is not so strong at present as it was in days gone by, and in the case of ordinary ailments male medical practitioners are called in in order to cure them; but as every one must know there are peculiar illnesses for which women require the aid of medical women. They are, I believe, described in medical language as 'genito-urinary' diseases. In addition to that we also find that the existence of such a class of medical practitioners would be of use in other ways. We are reminded by the Hon'ble the Home Member that sanitation is receiving a great deal of attention and a larger amount of money than medical relief, because prevention is better than cure. I fully agree that so far as the environment in which the population lives is concerned, if that environment is made more healthy, it will conduce to the reduction of diseases and these ailments; but besides the outward environment there is the home environment which also requires considerable improvement, and I venture to submit that, if ladies of this description were available in every district head-quarters and other important centres, they would be most helpful in creating among the women of this country in general a desire for healthier homes. I also think that ladies who would usually be available for employment on these salaries for these posts would be Indian ladies, and by reason of their being inhabitants of the country, knowing the ways and habits of the people, and knowing their language, they would be able to enter into the confidence of the women more easily and would be able to administer medical relief more successfully. Sir, my experience is that there is at the present time a tendency among people of enlightened views possessed of means, and who are disposed to give any amount of money towards charitable objects, to avail themselves of medical institutions as one of the best upon which they could bestow their endowments, and I know from personal experience in my own province that institutions like these have sprung up in recent years, and that gentlemen have come forward—especially with regard to hospitals for women—to endow dispensaries, to build them at their own cost—and in fact to do everything short of taking over the entire liability for maintenance. At these dispensaries women of the class that I refer to in this Resolution are required, and they have been engaged on salaries ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 with further prospects held out to them. Now, if an organisation, like the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, had at its disposal a sum of money such as I propose should be allotted for this object, I feel sure that it would be possible to entertain the services of a large number—I should say 60 or 70 ladies of this description, who could be made available for these dispensaries, and as both react on one another, the dispensaries will come into existence as soon as there are women of this class available.

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"Sir, in my Resolution I have not asked for this grant being made over to any particular province or distributed among the several provinces in any particular proportion. Nor have I asked that the Government of India should themselves employ these medical women in order to administer medical relief. I feel that that is a large question which it would not be advisable for me at this stage to raise. It is sufficient for my purpose if the funds are available for some organisation to carry on the work which I have described. In connection with this I wish to point out that there is a large number of Indian women going in for higher education, and of all branches of education Medicine is the one to which they appear to take most readily and willingly. I do not maintain that every one who goes in for the study of Medicine persists in it to the end, because no more in the case of females than in the case of men can we expect that every one of them will be able, after undergoing training for a certain period, to stand all the strain and to have the nerve which is requisite for carrying on the medical profession. None the less, I am sure that as there is a greater desire for female education in the country and a class of people is springing up eager to give their daughters and sisters and other relations the benefit of higher education—and especially of medical education,—a sufficiently large number of persons will be found who would be eligible for service of the kind that I have mentioned. It is rather an unfortunate circumstance that in this country, by reason of the prejudice against widow re-marriage—I do not say whether the prejudice is well founded or ill-founded—but by reason of that prejudice there is a large number of widows and many of them are more or less devoting their lives to useful work for the benefit of their kind, and such ladies if they were willing to avail themselves of the facilities for higher education would much rather welcome the profession of medicine than any other, as that profession above all would give them a greater opportunity of doing good to mankind—rather, I should say, womankind.

"It may be said, if that is so, where is the necessity for placing this money at the disposal of some Fund in order that they may be employed: why cannot they start as private medical practitioners and administer to the needs of their own sex? Sir, the answer is simple. Private medical practice has not as yet reached, even among men in this country, the stage which it has reached in other countries. The Hon'ble the Home Member just now reminded us that it is desirable that State dispensaries or charitable dispensaries should not be resorted to by the wealthier and well-to-do classes for free medical relief, and that these should be reserved more or less for persons who cannot afford to pay for their medical relief. As a matter of fact, however, as gentlemen who have experience of these charitable dispensaries will know, there is a large class of the ordinarily well-to-do persons who resort to charitable dispensaries; in these circumstances, when the male private practitioner with all facilities open to him for securing a good practice, is more or less always handicapped, how is it possible that women medical practitioners starting private practice can hope to achieve success? I submit, therefore, that in the earlier stages in the case of women medical practitioners, as was done in the case of male medical practitioners, the State should come forward to their assistance and should give them encouragement. A fixed income of Rs 150 per mensem or something of the kind would give them the requisite impetus, and with private practice such as their abilities may command, they would be able to increase their resources and make a living of the most respectable kind. Sir, in urging this proposition I am aware that there may be difficulty for a short time in recruitment; but as far as my information goes, there is a very large number of women medical practitioners even at present, and if the monthly salaries are Rs. 150 rising by an annual increment, say of Rs. 15, to Rs. 300 as maximum, with the prospects in the event of these ladies having better qualifications, of entering the higher service, I think that the service will be most popular and will attract a large number of women.

"It may be urged that in stating the amount of a lakh and a half of rupees, I have not placed before the Council any cut and dried scheme as to how that

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amount is to be utilised. I will not venture to put forward any such scheme; but I will venture to say that in the offices of the Government of India themselves a scheme ready-made will be found somewhere which will answer the purpose I have in view. Sir, as the object of medical relief to women is one which must be near the heart of every one, and as every one must be recalling to memory how much more readily women in India would rather suffer ills than go to a male medical practitioner, the importance of providing such medical relief will be easily realised. Then one of the other advantages which I referred to would be that at each district headquarters there will be a medical practitioner available for the purposes of medico-legal examination which becomes very often necessary not only in criminal but also in civil cases, and it is in the highest degree desirable that when these occasions arise, the advantage of a lady medical practitioner should be availed of; I need not refer in detail to the cases of the post mortem examinations which have sometimes to be carried out for which it is eminently desirable that for females there should be lady doctors available. From all these points of view, and with a view to advancing the best interests of the country, and encouraging the class for whom I wish to make this provision, I venture to think that this Council will be willing and ready to recommend the grant which I have asked for, to the Governor General.

"Sir, with regard to the second part of this Resolution, I must offer an apology to this Council for introducing here a purely provincial matter; and it will appear perhaps to the Council that I have merely taken advantage of the loophole which is provided in the Rules of Business by the circumstance that the province which I have the honour to represent has not yet got its provincial Council, though it is almost within sight. But in putting this Resolution forward in the form in which I have done, I wish also to point out as was evidenced by Resolutions previously moved the necessity all over the country for greater provision for medical relief, by the establishment of dispensaries and by enlarging the number and prospects of trained nurses and midwives attached to hospitals and dispensaries. Sir, this Resolution, so far as my province is concerned, deals not with any particular class or with any particular community nor with any particular sex, but is one which provides for the welfare of the people of the province in general. It therefore stands on a very different footing from the first part of the Resolution. Now every one in this Council, I am sure, is agreed that the rich and the poor alike of any country should have medical relief brought to their doors and afforded to them as extensively as it could possibly be afforded. At present, if I may say so without going into statistics, the dispensaries which exist in the Central Provinces are few and far between; and what one would desire is that a dispensary should exist at each centre of a group of populous villages so that it might serve not only the particular town or village where it is situated, but also a number of villages within a radius say of eight or ten miles. If the establishment of a dispensary at such centres will not suffice for the object, I would even go further and advocate the establishment of fully equipped camp dispensaries, so that they might serve the purpose more successfully. Sir, I shall have done in a very few moments and will not detain the Council long over this provincial matter. In this connection again, I wish to point out that the establishment as regards nurses and midwives is very scanty, and I need not remind Hon'ble Members of this Council that nursing counts for half the relief in the case of a patient, and I advocate this as one of the objects to which a portion of the money should be allotted in order that the staff may be increased and a higher salary given. In this connection again I may also say that charitably disposed persons are willing to come forward in order to give a certain amount of money to erect a dispensary and fit it up; but of course there are not many prepared to provide for its permanent maintenance. I am aware that the Government gives the services of sub-assistant surgeons gratis to these dispensaries; but there are also the salaries of the subordinate staff and contingency and other charges, and unless the local bodies are prepared and willing to meet these recurring charges such dispensaries cannot come into existence, and the resources of these local bodies

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are limited. For this reason it is that I have put up this second part of the proposition; and although I have not put forward any ready-made cut and dried scheme, I advocate a larger outlay on medical relief in the direction I have shown, and I commend the Resolution to the acceptance of this Council."

The Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis:—"Sir, as a member of the Executive Committee of the Countess of Dufferin Fund, and as one knowing full well the great good it has done in the country, I am glad to find that such a Resolution has been moved, and I would support the first part recommending an additional grant of 1½ lakhs for the support of that institution. This is, however, the first time that an Imperial allotment has been made under this head, and it may reasonably be contended that time should be allowed for watching the results of the new policy. I think if the policy succeeds, next year will be the proper time when a request for an additional grant should be made.

"I do not doubt the utility of the policy which this Resolution recommends, but in my opinion it would be better to wait as regards its expansion until the appointment of the present staff of ladies has sufficiently popularised the movement in the country. Then again it has to be seen whether all this increased staff for which this proposed grant is intended will be available in the course of one year. This difficulty has been referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Pandit himself in his speech. For these reasons I would request my friend to wait and see the development of this policy before he presses the Resolution.

"On the second part of the Resolution, it will be enough for me to say that the amount of increased allotment recommended is so small that elaborate argument in support is unnecessary. The object will appeal to all, and I am quite sure the money, if granted, will be usefully spent in the province to the satisfaction of all concerned. Considering the necessity of more trained midwives and nurses, I think the Local Government will not object to the allotment now proposed, and will readily agree if asked by the Imperial Government, to make the grant suggested in the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Rayaningar:—"The Hon'ble Mover has given us an idea as to why he proposes to have an extra allotment of 1½ lakhs for women's medical relief. The proposal seems to be reasonable. We all know how useful are the services rendered by the institution of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, which has been re-vitalised from time to time by the noble efforts of Lady Curzon, Lady Minto and Her Excellency Lady Hardinge, who, we rejoice to know, will shortly lay the foundation stone of a woman's medical college at Delhi. The grant already made for the support of that institution testifies to the commendable interest which the Government is taking in the matter. But the amount, as the Hon'ble Mover has observed, is not sufficient for the growing needs of the institution. It may help to increase the attractiveness of the superior service by improving the scale of pay and the conditions. But we want more hands, and that in the lower grades. Without liberal provision for the employment of an additional number of qualified women as assistants to the highly qualified lady doctors in the higher grades the utility of the hospitals of the institution will suffer. I even doubt whether the allotment suggested will be enough. With the development of the institution larger and larger grants will be necessary, but upon the materials before us we cannot at present reasonably ask for more than a lakh and a half. That amount, according to the estimate submitted by the Countess of Dufferin Fund Board, ought to be sufficient to make a fair start. This is an Imperial concern, and it is proper that the necessary funds should be given out of the Imperial funds. I accordingly support the first part of the Resolution.

"Sir, the second part deals with a purely provincial matter, and I have nothing to say about it either way."

The Hon'ble Sir Pardey Lukis:—"Sir, it is not necessary that I should tell the Council what a very strong interest I take both in the subject

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of the medical education of women, of the improvement of the prospects of medical women and of the extension of female medical relief to the women of this country. I trust therefore that the Hon'ble Mr Pandit will not think that I am attempting to throw cold water on his proposal, if I make a few criticisms on the first part of his Resolution. Most Hon'ble Members are aware that the Central Committee of the Lady Dufferin Association now receives from the Government of India a sum of Rs. 1½ lakhs per annum for the purpose of paying the salaries of medical women. This sum has been devoted by the Central Committee of the Dufferin Association to paying the salaries of medical women of the first class, and the reason why they have done so is this. Hitherto the pay of these ladies has been met to a large extent by the Provincial Committees, and the Central Committee thought that, if they took over entirely the payment of these first class medical women, they would thus set free the sums which have hitherto been paid by Provincial Committees and enable those Provincial Committees to do exactly what the Hon'ble Mr. Pandit wants; that is to say, would enable them to improve the prospects and increase the numbers of female assistant surgeons. This is the main object we have in view; but to increase the number of female assistant surgeons is not by any means an easy matter. There are two very grave difficulties to overcome. The first difficulty is that of obtaining women with a sufficiently high standard of preliminary education. Now I need not point out that you cannot build a house on a foundation of sand, and now-a-days when the practice of western medicine is becoming every day more and more complicated and scientific, it is absolutely impossible to train efficient medical women, unless they have received previously a sound preliminary education. The second difficulty is that a very large number of ladies in India who have a sufficiently good preliminary education will not go to mixed schools where they have to be trained with male students. That difficulty, as you know, Sir, we are hoping to overcome by the foundation of the Medical College for women at Delhi, the foundation stone of which is to be laid by Her Excellency Lady Hardinge on the 17th instant. In view therefore of these two difficulties, the want of a preliminary education, and the absence of a medical school entirely staffed by women, I feel that the Lady Dufferin Association could not possibly, in the present circumstances, dispose of a larger sum than we have at our disposal. I think it will be wise to wait a little and see whether the Provincial Committees are able to utilise the sums set free by the payment of first class medical women from the funds at the disposal of the Central Committee. If they can utilise this money, then it will be time enough to go up for an extra grant. That is the only criticism I have to offer."

The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola:—"Sir, I do not know what the circumstances of the other Provinces may be, but this I will say as regards the Bombay Presidency, that there is a sufficient number of Indian Medical women graduates of the University of Bombay who would be very willing to accept any appointments of the kind which are contemplated in the Resolution. As a matter of fact we recently invited applications for qualified lady doctors to be employed for Medical Inspection of girls in Primary Schools, and a large number of applications was received. We had only one vacancy while the number of applications was, I believe, between 30 and 40. It appears to me that if Government desire to spend this money in obtaining the services of qualified women graduates, far from having to overcome the difficulties pointed out by the Hon'ble the Surgeon General, there is at all events in Bombay a sufficient supply of qualified women medical practitioners holding the L. M. and S. degree of the Bombay University who would, I think, be quite willing to take up such appointments."

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock:—"Sir, my Hon'ble friend Sir Pardey Lukis, has explained with admirable lucidity the position of the Central Committee of the Countess of Dufferin Fund in regard to this matter of female assistant surgeons, and I need not repeat what he has

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said on that subject beyond saying that while the subsidy granted to the Central Fund by the Government of India of 1½ lakhs sets free an equivalent sum for the employment of these very medical women of the second class to whom the Hon'ble Mr. Pandit's Resolution refers, there is also the possibility (that Local Governments may see their way (it is not a matter on which we can press them), to subsidise from provincial grants the Fund in the same way as the Imperial Government has subsidised the Central branch. If they should see their way to doing this, then the resources of the fund will be made available to an even greater extent to the subsidiary services connected with hospitals. In spite of what the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola has said about the large number of medical women seeking employment in Bombay, I confess to feeling some doubt whether, if a large expansion in appointments of medical women of this class were to take place in various other parts of India, trained medical women in sufficient numbers would be forthcoming. The Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis, who comes from the same province as Mr. Pandit, has himself suggested a certain degree of caution over this matter. It is only very recently that an advance of this kind has been made, and it is well that we should proceed slowly and see how the money placed at the disposal of the provincial branches are utilised by them, and how far provincial Governments can see their way to supplementing these resources. But, apart from that, the particular measure which the Hon'ble Mr. Pandit recommended in his Resolution was that the balance in the hands of the Government of India should be reduced by a sum of 1½ lakhs. We have had all sorts of requests for the reduction of that balance over which my Hon'ble friend on the right (Sir William Meyer) stands guard. Whether the demand made be modest and large or modest and small, in all cases he has carefully considered on behalf of the Government what amount of balance should be left in the budget, and, having considered that he is naturally unwilling that the demands of various kinds from various quarters should be made upon him for diminishing that balance. I think, therefore, that if the Government do not accept the Hon'ble Mr. Pandit's Resolution, it will be apparent to him and to Hon'ble Members that it is from no desire whatever to fetter in any way the progress of medical education or the employment of medical women for the treatment of their sex. It is, as he says, an object which we all have at heart, and of our sympathy for which we have given practical demonstration.

"I come now to the second part of his Resolution, which deals with the Central Provinces. Well, the advancement of the Central Provinces in every respect is a matter which will always meet from me with the greatest sympathy. I was for five years Chief Commissioner of the Province, and during that time I was as anxious as Mr. Pandit is to further its progress in every respect. There is one point in which the Central Provinces have an advantage in respect to medical expenditure over many other provinces, and that is that the sub-assistant surgeons and assistant surgeons supplied to the dispensaries and hospitals of all kinds, are supplied at Government cost, whereas in other provinces district boards and municipalities have generally to provide the expense of that staff. Where local endeavour has come forward with subscriptions for a building and where the local municipality or the district board has expressed its willingness to give some contribution for the purpose, then the administration has never failed to do its share by supplying the sub-assistant surgeons or Assistant Surgeons required. This matter of increasing the medical expenditure is a matter which rests entirely with the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, who will, before long, be assisted by a Legislative Council, and only a few months will elapse before the Hon'ble Mr. Pandit or one of his friends will be in a position to urge the claims of further medical relief upon the head of the administration. It would, therefore, not be proper for me to attempt to commit Sir Benjamin Robertson to any action in this matter. The sums allotted to medical relief have, as I know personally, been rising considerably of recent years, and last year, out of the ten lakhs distributed for this purpose to the various provinces, I was able to secure, what some people may consider a disproportionate sum of 1½ lakhs for the Central Provinces. There are no doubt many urgent needs of the kind described by the

[*Sir Reginald Craddock; Mr. Pandit; The President; Sir William Meyer.*] [9TH MARCH, 1914.]

Hon'ble Member, and I have every hope that these will, in due course, be met. In the meantime, however, I can make no other statement on the subject than that I shall be very willing to bring to the notice of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces that this Resolution was moved and discussed in this Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. Pandit :—" Sir, I have very little to say now. It was only my object, with regard to the first part of the Resolution, to bring before this Council the needs of the country in the matter of medical relief for women. If the Hon'ble Sir Pardey Lukis and the Hon'ble Home Member, who take a very active part in the deliberations of the Central Committee of the Dufferin Fund, are satisfied that the needs of the country in this respect, in so far as they can legitimately be met, will be met by the measures which have been adopted, I certainly am not in a position to differ from them and to insist upon the immediate payment of this grant to that Fund. My Hon'ble friend to the left (Sir G. M. Chittravis) has also long been a member of the Central Committee, and he counsels a fair trial being given to the service recently organized, and as a stranger I do not wish to go against the weighty opinions of the members of that body who have spoken on this motion.

"With regard to the second part of the Resolution, I am content with the statement the Hon'ble the Home Member has made. The Hon'ble Home Member was Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces for 5 years, and he knows that, at any rate so far as I am concerned and my Hon'ble friend to my left, we have been advocating this cause whenever possible, and as Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Nagpur District Council, it fell to our lot to secure the aid of public spirited gentlemen of means and provide new dispensaries in the district, and it is with the earnest desire of enlisting the co-operation and charity of the philanthropically disposed people, as much as with the object of benefiting the people at large, that I have proposed the second part of this Resolution. After the remarks which the Hon'ble the Home Member has made and his kindly assurance to bring these needs to the notice of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, I am sure that, although the Provincial Council itself may come into existence some time after the settlement of items of expenditure out of the allotments made has taken place, yet these requirements will receive the early attention of the Central Provinces Administration. I beg, with your permission, to withdraw the Resolution.

The Hon'ble the President :—"The Resolution is, by permission, withdrawn."

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

SECOND STAGE.

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer :—"Sir, I beg to introduce the following heads of the Financial Statement for 1914-1915.

REVENUE.	EXPENDITURE.
Opium.	Refunds.
Interest.	Opium.
Mint.	Stamps.
Receipts in aid of superannuation.	Assessed Taxes.
Exchange.	Interest on obligations other than the Public Debt.
Miscellaneous.	Mint.
	Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances.
	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.
	Exchange.
	Miscellaneous.
	Reduction or Avoidance of debt.

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[*Sir William Meyer.*]

"I need not add anything to what has been said on these matters in my speech introducing the Financial Statement and in the Secretary's Memorandum."

The Council adjourned to Tuesday, the 17th March, 1914.

W. H. VINCENT,
*Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.*

DELHI:
The 17th March, 1914.