

has not been maintained. The temporary inflation was probably due, in some degree, to recovery from bad years, extending from 1907 to 1910. The expenditure under this head follows the receipts, and head 6 of expenditure shows a slight decrease accordingly as compared with this year's original estimate.

The head Provincial Rates requires no explanation. The receipts consist of rates for management of private estates. The expenditure side is blank now that the full cost of cess collections is recovered from the District Boards.

Assessed Taxes.—Receipts under Head VIII.—Assessed Taxes—show a slight anticipated development from Rs. 6,92,000 to Rs. 7,00,000. The actuals for the ten months of the current year have been rather disappointing, and the revised estimate has come down to Rs. 6,75,000. We cannot, therefore, look for more than a moderate expansion in the coming year. It was obviously not to be expected that the great increase in 1912-13, due to various causes connected with the opening of the new Province, could be maintained. The estimated expenditure under this head shows a slight increase in order to provide an extra assessor and some temporary establishment in the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions with a view to developing this source of revenue as far as possible."

The Hon'ble Mr. Gait explained the heads 3 (Land-Revenue—charges of District Administration), 18 (General Administration), and 19 A (Courts of Law).

He said :—

"YOUR HONOUR, —

"As I explained last year the cost of the Government and of the Board of Revenue and Commissioners and their establishments is shown under head 18—General Administration. The Judicial Services are included under head 19 A—Law and Justice, and the Executive Services partly under that head and partly under 3—Land Revenue—Charges of District Administration. The expenditure under those heads shows a steady rise owing to growing establishments, to the appointment of a larger number of temporary Judges, Subordinate Judges and Munsifs, an increase in the cadre of the Provincial Executive Service, and increased expenditure on the process-serving establishments. We have provided Rs. 73,000 for the partial re-furnishing of various offices and Rs. 12,000 for our Council library."

The Hon'ble Babu Bishun Prasad moved the following Resolution :—

"That this Council recommends to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that the provision of Rs. 10,000 made for the purpose of a complete set of Hansard's Parliamentary Debates and other publications for the Council Library be devoted in the first instance to the purchase of books, official reports and publications on Indian administration, History, Economics, Archæology and other allied subjects; that a competent Librarian should also be appointed soon to help the non-official members in tabulating figures and collecting materials for their work in the Council."

Purchase of Hansard's
Parliamentary Debates
for the Legislative
Council Library.

He said :—

"YOUR HONOUR,—

"I venture to submit respectfully that the purchase of a complete set of Hansard's Parliamentary Debates will not be of any use to us in our work in the Council, and before this book is purchased I would like that the library should be equipped with those books which we may require for our work in the Council. I am not disposed to deprecate the value of a study of Hansard's Parliamentary Debates either as embodying models of Parliamentary eloquence or as examples of the practical sagacity with which debates are conducted in the

Mother of Parliaments. The point of my resolution is that our library should be adapted to our practical requirements as members of an Indian Council dealing with Indian administrative questions. It seems to me, Sir, that our requirements will be more satisfactorily met if we had a complete set of literature, both official and otherwise, bearing directly on the origin and growth of the Indian administrative system, in its various branches, and the lives and careers of distinguished officers. I think the provision of Rs. 10,000 will hardly be considered adequate for the acquisition of books dealing with the vast mass of facts comprised within the scope of literature I have mentioned. If I may venture to indicate in greater detail what I consider to be our requirements, I should like to point out that a complete set of the proceedings of the Imperial and Provincial Councils since their foundations, of departmental reports and resolutions, of full reports of Imperial and Provincial Commissions and Committees, of Gazetteers—Imperial and Provincial—of Census reports—Imperial and Provincial—of blue books relating to India, and publications relating to Indian History, Economics and Archæology should be secured for our library. If the Hon'ble Finance Member would kindly undertake to finance the purchase of the literature I have mentioned and increase the provision, if necessary, I would not object to the purchase of Hansard's as well in addition. As for the appointment of a competent librarian, I doubt not the Government will appoint one in due course. What I urge is that he should be fairly educated and, if necessary, should be able to assist the members in discharging their duties by hunting out references and figures for them and assisting them in doing the same. With a qualified librarian under him I have no doubt that our genial Secretary, the Hon'ble Mr. Adami, will render most effective assistance to us by putting us in the way of getting references, etc., to meet the organised and efficient Secretariat of the Government better, including his own Legislative Department."

The Hon'ble Mr. Gait :—

"YOUR HONOUR,

"Government regret that they cannot undertake to provide an officer to assist the non-official members of Council in tabulating figures and collecting materials for their work in Council. The employment of such an officer would be contrary to the established practice both in this country and in England.

The provision of Rs. 10,000 to which the Hon'ble Member refers includes Rs. 5,000 for the purchase of a set of Hansard's Parliamentary Debates and Rs. 5,000 for other works of reference. Government publications can be obtained free of charge. The proposed expenditure was approved unanimously by the members of the Finance Committee, but there is no objection to the precise method of spending the money being reconsidered; and if Hon'ble Members so wish, Government will be glad to appoint on their recommendation a sub-committee of three non-official members whom the Secretary to the Council will consult before spending the above allotment."

The Hon'ble Maulvi Khwaja Muhammad Nur :—

"YOUR HONOUR,—

"Being a member of the Finance Committee myself I think that the Hon'ble Babu Bishun Prasad is acting under some misapprehension. In my own humble opinion the purchase of a complete set of Hansard's Parliamentary Debates in order to educate us for the parliamentary life in which we have entered is an absolute necessity. We have just heard that Government publications and reports will be placed in the Library as a matter of course. I would therefore raise my voice against any proposal which seeks to divert the funds set apart for Hansard's Debates to any other purpose."

The Hon'ble Babu Bishun Prasad :—

"YOUR HONOUR,—

"My whole object in moving this Resolution was that the Library should be equipped so as to give the members of Council sufficient materials to work

on. With that object I made the above proposal and I am not opposed to the purchase of Hansard's. I said Hansard's may be purchased in addition to the books and publications suggested by me. But having regard to the reply given by the Hon'ble Mr. Gait, I do not wish to press the Resolution and beg leave to withdraw it."

Leave was granted and the resolution withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maude explained the heads IX and II (Forests).

He said :—

"YOUR HONOUR,—

"I have now to present the Forest Budget under head IX of Receipt and II of Expenditure.

"Revenue shows a satisfactory increase of 71 as compared with the actuals of 1912-13 and of 28 on the Budget figures for 1913-14. The increase is to some extent abnormal and will probably not be maintained, as exceptionally favourable rates were obtained for settlement of some coupes in Sambalpur.

"On the expenditure side 4,00,000 is budgeted for as compared with Rs. 3,73,000 in the revised Budget of the current year. The previous year's policy described by the Hon'ble Mr. Lvinge has been continued and ample provision made for quasi-capital expenditure on communications and buildings. The allotment of 90,000 under this head includes a special allotment of 10,000 for roads in the Palamau forests, where further development of the forests as a source of revenue is at present hampered by difficulties of communication, and of 8,000 for a residence for the Divisional Forest Officer, Sambalpur.

"11,000 has been allotted for the formation of a fuel plantation at Puri. This is an interesting experiment in re-afforestation, the proposal being to acquire 300 acres of waste land near the coast at Puri (a town in which the demand for fuel is very large, and where the supply for the most part has to be brought by railway), and to plant this land with Casuarina trees. The initial and non-recurring expenditure is estimated at Rs. 10,000, of which Rs. 9,000 represents the cost of land, and Rs. 1,000 of necessary buildings, wells, and tools. The recurring expenditure is calculated at Rs. 40 per acre, and the Conservator estimates the ultimate profit at Rs. 335 which, with a thirty years' rotation, would give an annual return of Rs. 3,350.

"Under head Establishment—Salaries—provision is made of Rs. 15,000 for increased charges on account of the revision of both the Superior and Subordinate Forest Services. The Superior Service is at present undermanned, and an application has been submitted to the Government of India for sanction to the creation of an additional post of Extra Deputy Conservator. Proposals for the re-grading and strengthening of the Subordinate Service, which at present consists of appointments transferred from Bengal, are under the consideration of the Conservator.

"There has been little change in the total area of Government Forests under the management of the Forest and Civil Departments. A small addition has been made to Reserved Forests in Sambalpur, where the necessity for reserving small areas as fuel and fodder reserves in tracts of country which were rapidly becoming denuded of timber had become very marked.

"On the application of the proprietor a notification extending the provisions of the Forest Act to 17 square miles of private forests in the Kera Estate in the district of Singhbhum has recently been published. In the previous year certain forests of the Bettiah Estate in Champaran were similarly brought under protection.

"The proposed legislation for the better conservation of private Forests in Chota Nagpur has been the subject of further consideration by the local officers during the year, and their proposals will shortly be dealt with by Government,

Mother of Parliaments. The point of my resolution is that our library should be adapted to our practical requirements as members of an Indian Council dealing with Indian administrative questions. It seems to me, Sir, that our requirements will be more satisfactorily met if we had a complete set of literature, both official and otherwise, bearing directly on the origin and growth of the Indian administrative system, in its various branches, and the lives and careers of distinguished officers. I think the provision of Rs. 10,000 will hardly be considered adequate for the acquisition of books dealing with the vast mass of facts comprised within the scope of literature I have mentioned. If I may venture to indicate in greater detail what I consider to be our requirements, I should like to point out that a complete set of the proceedings of the Imperial and Provincial Councils since their foundations, of departmental reports and resolutions, of full reports of Imperial and Provincial Commissions and Committees, of Gazetteers—Imperial and Provincial—of Census reports—Imperial and Provincial—of blue books relating to India, and publications relating to Indian History, Economics and Archæology should be secured for our library. If the Hon'ble Finance Member would kindly undertake to finance the purchase of the literature I have mentioned and increase the provision, if necessary, I would not object to the purchase of Hansard's as well in addition. As for the appointment of a competent librarian, I doubt not the Government will appoint one in due course. What I urge is that he should be fairly educated and, if necessary, should be able to assist the members in discharging their duties by hunting out references and figures for them and assisting them in doing the same. With a qualified librarian under him I have no doubt that our genial Secretary, the Hon'ble Mr. Adami, will render most effective assistance to us by putting us in the way of getting references, etc., to meet the organised and efficient Secretariat of the Government better, including his own Legislative Department."

The Hon'ble Mr. Gait :—

"YOUR HONOUR,

"Government regret that they cannot undertake to provide an officer to assist the non-official members of Council in tabulating figures and collecting materials for their work in Council. The employment of such an officer would be contrary to the established practice both in this country and in England.

The provision of Rs. 10,000 to which the Hon'ble Member refers includes Rs. 5,000 for the purchase of a set of Hansard's Parliamentary Debates and Rs. 5,000 for other works of reference. Government publications can be obtained free of charge. The proposed expenditure was approved unanimously by the members of the Finance Committee, but there is no objection to the precise method of spending the money being reconsidered; and if Hon'ble Members so wish, Government will be glad to appoint on their recommendation a sub-committee of three non-official members whom the Secretary to the Council will consult before spending the above allotment."

The Hon'ble Maulvi Khwaja Muhammad Nur :—

"YOUR HONOUR,—

"Being a member of the Finance Committee myself I think that the Hon'ble Babu Bishun Prasad is acting under some misapprehension. In my own humble opinion the purchase of a complete set of Hansard's Parliamentary Debates in order to educate us for the parliamentary life in which we have entered is an absolute necessity. We have just heard that Government publications and reports will be placed in the Library as a matter of course. I would therefore raise my voice against any proposal which seeks to divert the funds set apart for Hansard's Debates to any other purpose."

The Hon'ble Babu Bishun Prasad :—

"YOUR HONOUR,—

"My whole object in moving this Resolution was that the Library should be equipped so as to give the members of Council sufficient materials to work

on. With that object I made the above proposal and I am not opposed to the purchase of Hansard's. I said Hansard's may be purchased in addition to the books and publications suggested by me. But having regard to the reply given by the Hon'ble Mr. Gait, I do not wish to press the Resolution and beg leave to withdraw it."

Leave was granted and the resolution withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maude explained the heads IX and II (Forests).

He said :—

"YOUR HONOUR,—

"I have now to present the Forest Budget under head IX of Receipt and 11 of Expenditure.

"Revenue shows a satisfactory increase of 71 as compared with the actuals of 1912-13 and of 28 on the Budget figures for 1913-14. The increase is to some extent abnormal and will probably not be maintained, as exceptionally favourable rates were obtained for settlement of some coupes in Sambalpur.

"On the expenditure side 4,00,000 is budgeted for as compared with Rs. 3,73,000 in the revised Budget of the current year. The previous year's policy described by the Hon'ble Mr. Levinge has been continued and ample provision made for quasi-capital expenditure on communications and buildings. The allotment of 90,000 under this head includes a special allotment of 10,000 for roads in the Palamau forests, where further development of the forests as a source of revenue is at present hampered by difficulties of communication, and of 8,000 for a residence for the Divisional Forest Officer, Sambalpur.

"11,000 has been allotted for the formation of a fuel plantation at Puri. This is an interesting experiment in re-forestation, the proposal being to acquire 300 acres of waste land near the coast at Puri (a town in which the demand for fuel is very large, and where the supply for the most part has to be brought by railway), and to plant this land with Casuarina trees. The initial and non-recurring expenditure is estimated at Rs. 10,000, of which Rs. 9,000 represents the cost of land, and Rs. 1,000 of necessary buildings, wells, and tools. The recurring expenditure is calculated at Rs. 40 per acre, and the Conservator estimates the ultimate profit at Rs. 335 which, with a thirty years' rotation, would give an annual return of Rs. 3,350.

"Under head Establishment—Salaries—provision is made of Rs. 15,000 for increased charges on account of the revision of both the Superior and Subordinate Forest Services. The Superior Service is at present undermanned, and an application has been submitted to the Government of India for sanction to the creation of an additional post of Extra Deputy Conservator. Proposals for the re-grading and strengthening of the Subordinate Service, which at present consists of appointments transferred from Bengal, are under the consideration of the Conservator.

"There has been little change in the total area of Government Forests under the management of the Forest and Civil Departments. A small addition has been made to Reserved Forests in Sambalpur, where the necessity for reserving small areas as fuel and fodder reserves in tracts of country which were rapidly becoming denuded of timber had become very marked.

"On the application of the proprietor a notification extending the provisions of the Forest Act to 17 square miles of private forests in the Kera Estate in the district of Singhbhum has recently been published. In the previous year certain forests of the Bettiah Estate in Champaran were similarly brought under protection.

"The proposed legislation for the better conservation of private Forests in Chota Nagpur has been the subject of further consideration by the local officers during the year, and their proposals will shortly be dealt with by Government.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ahmad explained the heads X and 12 (Registration).

He said :—

'YOUR HONOUR,—

"The Registration receipts for the current year are expected to be better than the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 5 lakhs 90 thousand by about 20 thousand, explained principally by the registration of an unusually large number of documents in the Champaran District and in Orissa. In Champaran disputes that had been going on between landlords and tenants have come to a happy termination, resulting in the registration of documents reciting the terms of leases determined by mutual assent; in Orissa unfortunately the increase is due to a very different cause, *viz.*, the disastrous floods of the last rainy season. The Budget for 1914-15 provides for a normal increase in receipts by about 5 per cent.

"The revised estimate for Registration expenditure, Rs. 3 lakhs 20 thousand, exceeds the actual for 1912-13 by about 14 thousand, chiefly on account of the opening of some temporary offices in Champaran and increased expenditure during the last months of the year due to the re-grading of the superior staff of the Registration Department on a much more liberal scale than ever attempted in former years and notified in a very recent issue of the *Bihar and Orissa Gazette*. The budget for 1914-15 provides for the increase on this latter head covering the whole of that year as well as for the reorganisation of the ministerial establishment. The poor lot of the ill-paid but hard-worked amlas of the Registration Department has been noticed by our Government who have never passed over the just claims of its deserving servants.

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Rameswar Singh Bahadur explained the heads XVIB and 19B.

He said :—

"YOUR HONOUR,—

"I rise to introduce and explain the Budget heads (XVIB and 19B) relating to Jails. The remarkable increase in receipts in the Jail Department is due to the profits on Jail manufactures. There has been a sudden and unexpected demand for the various articles supplied by the Jail Department, chiefly tents in Buxar and blankets in Bhagalpur. On the expenditure side in the revised a proportional increase on account of purchase of raw materials is unavoidable. It may be added that during the year the dietary charges were high, but the provision under that head in the revised includes certain payments made in April of this year for grain purchased in the last financial year. In the Budget we continue the reorganization of the Jail establishment. Proposals for the assistance of discharged prisoners, whom the Superintendents of Jails considers suitable subjects, through an unofficial agency are engaging the consideration of Government. Proposal are also being considered for the establishment of a Borstal Jail for juvenile offenders. The Inspector-General of Prisons has submitted proposals for converting the present District Jail of Monghyr into a Borstal Prison, and it is hoped that effect may be given to his proposals within the year. On the suggestion of the Finance Committee a provision of Rs. 5,000 has been made for the entertainment of temporary skilled artizans in District Jails to improve the industrial training of prisoners. The Budget contemplates receipts totalling Rs. 6,60,000, while the expenditure is more than double that amount, being Rs. 13,56,000. During the year various Jails have been improved, notably the Purulia and Shahabad Jails. Attention is also being paid to the provision of suitable Jail hospitals with separate wards for consumptive patients. In the coming year we hope to continue these improvements in the Jails of Champaran, Dumka, Muzaffarpur, and Ranchi."

In the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. Dundas, the Hon'ble Mr. McPherson, with the permission of the President, explained the heads XVII and 20 (Police.)

He said :—

“ YOUR HONOUR,—

“It is my privilege to introduce the Police Budget. Compared with the current Budget it shows an increase of Rs. 2,50,000 over the sanctioned and of Rs. 2,69,000 over the revised figure, which is very largely due to an increase of the force. Since the formation of the Province liberal provision has been made annually for carrying out the reforms and the increase of the cadre recommended by the Police Commission, and I am happy to say that these measures will have been carried to completion by the end of the current financial year. The charges in the revised Budget of this year entailed by police reforms are Rs. 1,00,000 ahead of those of the previous year, and the further increase of Rs. 39,000 in the Budget before us represents the difference between the cost of the gradual introduction during the current year and the ultimate cost. By the 1st April the sanctioned strength will have been raised by 4 Inspectors, 7 Sergeants, 28 Sub-Inspectors, 125 Head Constables, and 896 Constables over the force as it stood at the formation of the Province. About 75 per cent. of the increase is due to the cadre having been brought up to the Police Commission's standard. Of the increased number of Constables some 200 are intended to replace chaukidars in the watch and ward force of the larger towns.

“The completion of the improvements recommended by the Police Commission now enables us to estimate what they mean to the officers and men of the force in the shape of emoluments and prospects. The creation of a new class of superior officers—the Deputy Superintendents—offers a career in the police to young men of good social standing as well as a much-improved vista of promotion to those who enter as Sub-Inspectors.

“The average pay of Inspectors has been raised from Rs. 156, the figure at which it stood up to ten years ago, to Rs. 173, of Sub-Inspectors from Rs. 49-8-0 to Rs. 67, of Head Constables from Rs. 14-8-0 to Rs. 16-4-0 and of Constables from Rs. 6-8-0 to nearly Rs. 9.

“Apart from the expenditure in completing the reforms recommended by the Police Commission, provision is made for reinforcing the police of certain districts. In the Manbhum District the police of the Colliery tracts are to be strengthened at a cost of Rs. 24,000 to meet the increase of population and the influx of upcountry labourers brought about by the development of the coal industry. In Purnea it is proposed to establish a permanent patrol force on the Nepal border of the Kissenganj Sub-Division at a cost of Rs. 12,000 to check the depredations of dakaits from Nepal who have for years troubled the peace of the border. A temporary patrol, provided by deputation from other districts, has been tried and has proved an effective remedy, and it has now been decided to place this patrol on a satisfactory basis of strength and *personnel*.

“In the Criminal Investigation Department the experience of the past two years has shown that the requirements of the Province were under-estimated in the first instance, and that as at present constituted the force is inadequate to cope with organised and professional crime. It is intended to strengthen the investigating staff and to open an intelligence bureau on modern lines. The provision for this is Rs. 22,000.

“Other important, if less costly, improvements provided for are an increase of the town patrol force at Ranchi, Rs. 5,000, an addition to the patrol force in Singhbhum necessitated by the expansion of the iron and steel industry at Sakchi, Rs. 3,000, and the appointment in the Patna District of another Inspector for the Bihar Sub-Division which is to be split up for police purposes in two Inspectors' charges.

“*Superintendence*.—Under the main head ‘Superintendence’ the provision exceeds the sanctioned budget of the current year by Rs. 12,000. The explanation is that a revision of office establishments of the Inspector-General and

1. H. H. H.
11-6-26

Deputy Inspectors-General has been found necessary at a cost of Rs. 10,000 *plus* Rs. 2,000 for contingencies and travelling allowance. The revision was urgent, and has already been introduced in part as may be seen in the revised figures for the current year.

District Executive Force.—Under the head District Executive Force the provision exceeds the current budget by Rs. 1,58,000 made up chiefly by increases under Force, Rs. 74,000, and allowances Rs. 1,05,000, less a decrease of Rs. 1,00,000 in the amount estimated for 'Petty Construction.'

Petty Construction.—Before explaining the increases in detail I should like to say a few words on the petty construction grant, which is the sum allowed to my department for the construction of police buildings other than those undertaken by the Public Works Department, which are comparatively few. In the main we have to do our building work for ourselves, and the task before us at present is not only to improve the thana buildings which, as everybody knows, are far from satisfactory, but to build family quarters for a large number of Sub-Inspectors and Head Constables who have none at present. Much has been done to alleviate their position by renting accommodation for them where possible, but at stations situated in the interior, as most of them are, houses are not available on lease, and we are consequently faced by a building programme which will tax our resources for many years to come. Of the provision of Rs. 3,35,000 in the current year's Budget, it was contemplated that Rs. 2,00,000 would be spent on family quarters. This programme has not been achieved partly because our ability to conduct building operations was over-rated and partly owing to the introduction during the year of a procedure whereby the plans and estimates in many cases are submitted to Government for approval. It is nevertheless satisfactory that a sum of Rs. 1,68,000 had been allotted to districts up to the 31st December for the construction of 64 sets of family quarters for Sub-Inspectors and 52 for Head Constables. Guided by this experience, the estimate for petty construction in the coming year has been put at Rs. 2,35,000 representing as nearly as possible the sum that will be actually spent on buildings of all sorts in the current year. It is hoped that not less than Rs. 1,50,000 will be spent on providing family quarters in 1914-15.

Allowances.—The large increase under 'Allowances' is due mainly to the item of Rs. 65,000 for grain compensation for which no provision is made in the current Budget. A local allowance to the force in Angul, similar to that enjoyed by all other departments in that district, accounts for Rs. 10,000. Extra grants of Rs. 16,000 and Rs. 14,000 provided for travelling and conveyance allowances are proportionate to the growth of the force.

Police Training College.—For the training establishments there is an apparent increase of Rs. 13,000 due to the transfer from 'Salaries' of the pay and exchange compensation allowance provided for the Principal of the Training College, and a real increase of Rs. 2,000 for conveyance and house allowance for Instructors, and of Rs. 6,000 for the re-opening of the training school for constables of Orissa and Chota Nagpur. This school, formerly located at Ranchi, had to be closed in 1912, as the buildings were required for Government offices and is for the present amalgamated with the school for Bihar Districts at Bhagalpur, which is not a convenient arrangement.

Reclamation of the Magahiya Doms.—The Salvation Army has been assisted by a grant of Rs. 8,000 in the current year in the good work they have undertaken among the Magahiya Doms of Champaran, the most actively criminal, and perhaps the most degraded, class in the Province. The Dom settlement at Chautarwa has been under the control of the Salvation Army for the past ten months with satisfactory results, and a new settlement, affording opportunity for suitable industrial employment, has been opened under the auspices of the Salvation Army at Bettiah. It is intended to double the grant for the coming year and to invite the Salvation Army to extend their operations to other settlements.

"*Railway Police*.—The only other large increase is under the head 'Railway Police,' and it is provided for the adjustment of charges hitherto disputed by the Bengal and North-Western Railway as explained in the memorandum in the Draft Financial Statement."

The Hon'ble Mr. Jennings explained the heads XIX and 22 (Education).

He said :—

"YOUR HONOUR,—

"It falls to me to explain heads XIX and 22. The expenditure on education during the current year is expected to be 40,95 (revised), and the amount provided in the Budget for the coming year is 43,78. Some surprise may be felt at first on finding that the revised figure for the current year amounts to 7½ lakhs less than what we expected to spend this time last year. This decrease is largely illusory. In the first place, there must be added to the revised figure 8 lakhs which have been transferred to 45—Civil Works. With the assistance of this sum and by means of transfers from their own reserves the Public Works Department now expect to spend some 8 lakhs on educational buildings instead of the 3,21 for which budget provision was originally made. Secondly, although educational expenditure during the current year has come short of the amount budgeted for, it must not be concluded that the money thus unexpended, coming as it does from the Imperial grants, will not be available subsequently for educational purposes. It is merely held over and will be available when our schemes are ripe. These schemes must largely depend upon the deliberations of the numerous committees which are now sitting or about to sit, and on the educational policy which Government adopt after having had the advantage of considering their skilled advice. Of the 10½ lakhs, for instance, earmarked for elementary schools out of the Imperial non-recurring grant of 33,75, about 3½ lakhs have now been spent. The remaining 7 lakhs await to help us in materialising schemes towards which the advice of the Primary Education Committee will be of the greatest assistance.

"The two Imperial non-recurring grants of 1912-13 and 1913-14, amounting to 3 lakhs and 33,75, respectively, are in the course of being spent. Of the former more than 1,32 remain unspent; of the latter some 28½ lakhs, including 8 lakhs reserved for the Patna University, remain in the hands of Government. There is every reason to anticipate that the money will be expended, excepting that reserved for the University, by the end of 1915-16. It must not be thought that we have spared expenditure during the current year, or are about to spare it during 1914-15. All divisions of the Province are sharing in a general advance. Buildings are not by any means the first essential of education but they are an important accessory. To mention only the chief recipients—in the *Patna Division*, during the current year at Patna 1,12 have been spent on land acquisition for educational purposes, including 25 for the Bihar National College; and materials are being collected for new buildings for the Patna Training and Practising Schools, for the Patna Training College, for the Collegiate School, the estimated ultimate cost of which is 1,35, and for a hostel for the Training School and Superintendent's quarters. The new laboratories for the Patna College are nearing completion. Provision is extension of the Gaya Zilla School is already in progress. In the *Orissa Division*, made in the new Budget to carry on these schemes. In the current year over 35 were sanctioned at Cuttack in the budget for the current year which is in progress; while in 1914-15 provision has been made for new buildings for the Ravenshaw College and for the Ravenshaw Girls' School, the ultimate cost of which is estimated at 9,30 and 1,50, respectively; and new buildings for the Puri Zilla School, estimated to cost ultimately 1,26, have received an allotment of 50. In the *Chota Nagpur Division* at Ranchi grants amounting in all to about 1 lakh have been given to the Mission Schools and land is being acquired for the Zilla School at a cost of 36; at Hazaribagh, St. Columba's College has received 50

during the current year for its new laboratories; at Purulia the Zilla School hostel is nearing completion, and at Palamau an extension of the Zilla School has been begun; and in the new Budget, new buildings for the Ranchi Zilla School, estimated to cost ultimately 1,61, receive an allotment of 30, while provision is also made for large additions to the Chaibassa Zilla School. In the *Bhagalpur Division* in the revised budget 10 are provided for the acquisition of land in Bhagalpur for the Tej Narayan College, while extensions to the Zilla Schools at Dumka and Purnea are already in progress; for 1914-15 provision is made for new buildings for the Bhagalpur Training School with its hostel and Superintendent's quarters, of which the estimated ultimate cost is about 63, besides a separate budget allotment of 25 for the Tej Narayan College buildings. In the *Tirhut Division* a site in Muzaffarpur for the new Zilla School building has been acquired at a cost of 30, whilst 40 are provided for the acquisition of land for the Bhumi-har Brahman College. In the new Budget new buildings for the Muzaffarpur Zilla School, estimated ultimately to cost 1,12, receive an allotment of 75; the Training School, estimated to cost ultimately 30, receives an allotment of 20; the hostel for the same and Superintendent's quarters estimated to cost ultimately about 43 receive an allotment of 10, besides a separate budget allotment of 25 for the Bhumi-har Brahman College; further, provision is made for an extension of the Northbrook School at Darbhanga, and for the buildings of the Dharma Samaj Sanskrit College at Muzaffarpur at an estimated cost of over 60, of which over 49 will probably be found during the coming year. Other localities have also come in for material aid towards school buildings, hostels or gymnasia. The more important of the buildings included in the new budget will cost ultimately 18,86 and in 1914-15 the total provision for them amounts to 4,52.

The result of the two Imperial recurring grants of 1912-13 and 1913-14, amounting to 5,30 and 5,23 respectively, is that we have annually the following sums at our disposal for education:—

	Rs.
For the proposed Patna University	1,00
For Colleges and Training Schools	40
For Secondary Schools	1,55
For Hostels	51
For Technical Schools	26
For Manual Training	22
For European Schools	25
For Middle Vernacular Schools	20
For Girls' Schools	1,02
For Boys' Primary Schools	5,12

making a total of 10,53 yearly.

"In the forefront of the educational Projects of the province must be placed the proposed Patna University; towards this, out of the recurring grant of 5,23, the annual sum of 1,00 will accumulate in our balances until the scheme is sanctioned, whilst 8,00 have been set aside for the same purpose out of the Imperial non-recurring grant of 33,75. Out of these sums reserved for the University 66 have been spent upon the University Committee which has recently concluded its sittings and presented its report. Much is hoped for as the fruit of its labours. Our Province, it is trusted, will, without too long a delay, be provided with a University of its own, worthy of the great task before it.

"Collegiate education has meanwhile received careful attention. In the recurring grant of 5,23 the sum of 40 is set aside for colleges and training schools. This has been fully spent for the current year on improving the equipment of the Patna and Ravenshaw Colleges.

"Secondary schools obtained 60 out of the recurring grant of 5,30 and this has been fully spent. They were also allotted 95 out of the recurring grant of 5,23. This also has been fully expended, though this year the expenditure has been incurred on non-recurring charges.

"For hostels 51 were earmarked out of the recurring grant of 5,30 and this amount has been spent this year in addition to expenditure on the same objects from the non-recurring grants.

"The education of girls and women has also been advanced. The 55 earmarked for girls' schools out of the recurring grant of 5,30 have been fully expended, but the 47 earmarked out of the grant of 5,23 will not be spent in full this year.

"Boys' Primary Schools received 2,93 out of the recurring grant of 5,30. Sums of 1,98, 52 and 29, or 2,79 in all, have gone to stipends for gurus. The 2,19 for primary schools earmarked out of the recurring grant of 5,23 have also been spent, including grants of over 80 to District Boards for raising stipends. For this year 1,00 out of this grant has been spent on non-recurring charges, of which over 42 have gone to municipal schools, but next year the full amount should be spent on improving the pay of teachers. It is hoped that within a reasonable time the stipends of our aided untrained teachers will in no case be less than Rs. 6 a month and that trained teachers will receive not less than Rs. 12.

"For inspection the revised figures for the current year show a rise of 78 over the expenditure for 1912-13. This increase is due partly to causes which deserve particular mention, *viz.*, the appointment of a special inspecting officer for Muhammadan education in the Tirhut Division, and improvements in the staff of inspecting maulvis as also of inspecting officers for Santal schools, and the appointment of an Assistant Inspectress of Schools in Tirhut.

"In the new budget the chief changes are as follows :—

"For *Inspection* 4,20 as against 4,28 in 1913-14 and the revised figure of 4,72. This does not represent a diminution of the grant as may at first appear; over 60 of the 1913-14 expenditure has gone to arrear pay, which has been made good this year. Thus there is really an increase of 8 on the revised.

"*Government Colleges* receive 2,02 in the new budget as against 1,80 in 1913-14, an increase of 22, though the allotment is less than the revised figure of 2,57 for the current year. *High Schools* receive 2,63 against 2,54 in 1913-14, an increase of 9, though the grant is again less than the revised figure for the year. The increase in the budget for these schools will be spent partly upon the important experiment of opening in four Zilla schools special classes for boys coming from Middle Vernacular Schools. *Primary Schools* receive 5,26 in the new budget for improvements as against 3,51 in the revised figures for the current year. *Lower Primary Schools for girls* receive an allotment of 25 in the new budget as against 19 in the budget of last year, an increase of 6, though less than the revised figure for the current year, which includes provision for considerable non-recurring expenditure. *Payments in support of local schools* total 8,23 in the new budget as compared with 5,80 in the budget for the current year and 7,40 in the revised. *Guru Training Schools* receive 2,59 in the new budget against 2,20 in the budget of 1913-14 and 2,35 in the revised. *Technical and Industrial Schools* are allotted 35 as against 23 in the budget for the current year and 26 in the revised. *Recurring grants-in-aid* to colleges and schools are allotted 2,98 against 2,72 in the current year and 2,98 in the revised.

"These sums with other items make up a total of 43,78 against 48,71 in the budget of the current year and 40,95 in the revised budget. Though the total is, as has been pointed out before, less than the allotment originally made this time last year, it will be noticed that it is nearly 3,00 greater than the amount which we felt ourselves justified in spending this year pending the settlement of Government's policy along clear lines. To these sums, moreover, we must add the large amounts spent on educational buildings under the head 45—Civil Works.

"Government have not, because they are recipients of large Imperial grants, spared to spend the provincial revenues on education. The main part of the ordinary current expenses of education are necessarily met from provincial revenues. The allotment for the coming year on education, apart from

educational buildings, is now placed at 43,78 and of this 10,53 come from the Imperial recurring grants. Certain non-recurring grants appear also in the educational budget, making a total of 5,94. If this amount be deducted as well as the 10,53 of the Imperial recurring grants, a total of 27,31 is left to be met by the provincial exchequer, or nearly twice the amount received from Imperial benefactions.

"A comparison of our present educational expenditure with that of 1912-13 is encouraging. The budget of 1912-13 showed 26,25 under the head 22—Education, though the accounts for the year eventually showed a considerably larger sum, *viz.*, 27,48. The budget of 1913-14 allotted a greatly increased amount, *viz.*, 48,71, which, however, has been reduced in the revised figure to 40,95. The budget for 1914-15 now shows 43,78, which more than maintains the high level of the revised figures of 1913-14. Part of this very great increase over 1912-13 is due to the Imperial grants, but the balance, *viz.*, about 3,14 in 1913-14 and 5,73 in the coming year must be chiefly attributed to provincial resources, though part of the allotment for grants-in-aid for educational buildings, etc., may be excepted as non-recurring. In comparing the present expenditure with that of 1912-13 we should consider not only the educational budget but the amount spent on buildings under the head 45—Civil Works. Under this the expenditure was 4,17 in 1912-13 and in the current year the figure will probably be about 8,00.

"Our activity has been curtailed this year by the fact that a general educational survey is necessary before a deliberate policy can be finally adopted. Government have called to their aid a number of important committees to consider and advise on subjects which practically cover the whole field of education. The Bihar School of Engineering Committee, the Patna University Committee, the Sanskrit Education Committee, and the Moral and Religious Education Committee have already met, and a Primary Education Committee and a Muhammadan Education Committee have been summoned to sit this month. It is proposed to call very shortly further committees for Female Education and for Industrial and Technical Education; also a committee to consider the advisability of instituting a school leaving certificate examination. After these have advised Government it should be possible to proceed with confidence and rapidity along a path well and carefully prepared for us."

The Hon'ble Babu Bishun Prasad moved the following Resolution :—

Provision for University M. A. Lectures in the Patna College.

"That this Council recommends to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that a sum of Rs. 9,600 be set apart for University M. A. lectures in English, History, Economics, and Sanskrit at the Patna College, and that the Professors lecturing on those subjects be given a remuneration of Rs. 200 per mensem; that this sum should be provided by curtailing the provision made for the Mufassil establishment of Law officers."

He said :—

"YOUR HONOUR,

"This is a resolution which I desire most respectfully to strongly press on the attention of Your Honour's Government in the confident hope that it will receive a favourable consideration. I need not dwell here on the unsatisfactory state of affairs existing in this Province owing to the absence of M. A. classes from all the colleges of this Province, for I have reasons to believe that Your Honour's Government is fully alive to the matter. It is a pretty old grievance of this Province that it had no M. A. classes in any of the colleges of this province for some years past. The matter was constantly broached in the Bengal Council by our friends who represented us there, but in vain. I do not desire to comment here on the attitude taken up by the Bengal Government, but under Your Honour's Government, which has given unmistakable evidence of its earnest solicitude for the educational progress of this Province, I have a right to ask that this state of affairs should not be continued any longer.