

ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
PUTTIALLA STATE
1870 TO 1875.

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A SHORT ACCOUNT

OF THE

PRINCIPAL CHARITABLE AND ADMINISTRATIVE ACTS

OF

His Highness the Most Noble

FURZUND KHAS DOWLUT ENGHSHYA MUNSOOR ZUMAN

AMEER OOL OMRAH, MAHARAJAH RAJGAN DHERAJ

RAJESSUR, SREE MAHARAJAH MAHENDER

SING, MOHENDER BAHADOOR.

Maharajah of Puttialla, C. C. S. I.,

FROM

1870 TO THE END OF OCTOBER 1875.



BY

KHALIFA SYUD MOHAMMED HUSSUN,

KHAN BAHADOOR,

Prime Minister, Puttialla State.

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OF

His Highness the Maharajah of Puttialla,
C. C. S. I.,

FROM

1870 TO THE END OF OCTOBER 1875.

In the year 1870, when His Highness the Maharajah was invested with full administrative powers, His Highness's first and foremost act of philanthropy was his liberal endowment in aid of the funds of the Punjab University College, amounting to Rs. 1,06,351, a portion of which was allotted to the subscription funds of the University, and the other set apart for founding scholarships in commemoration of His Royal Highness Prince Alfred's visit to the Punjab, and as memorials of Sir Donald McLeod and the late lamented Lord Mayo.

2.—His Highness's next great act—an act of high administrative importance—was the organization of a department of education in his own dominions at an outlay of Rs. 70,000 per annum. Including a College at Puttialla there are at the present moment 86 schools in the Puttialla State, and the total number of boys receiving instruction in all branches of learning amounts to six thousand. Having considerably improved of late, the College has been affiliated to the Calcutta University, and last year two boys successfully passed the Entrance Examination of that University. The foundation of a large and suitable building for the College has been laid, the ceremony of laying the first stone having been performed by His Excellency Lord Northbrook in March 1875, who, to perpetuate the memory of this auspicious event, has been gracious enough to hold out the promise of an endowment for the presentation of a medal every year to a successful student of the Puttialla College. At present English is taught in this College up to the standard of the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, and Persian and Sanscrit up to the highest standard authors. History, Geography, Arithmetic, Natural Philosophy, Algebra, Euclid, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry are also taught; and to further the progress of education and enlightenment a choice Public Library is in course of formation for the benefit of scholars and the people at large. A vernacular paper has also been started

under the name of the "Puttialla Akhbar" by a grant-in-aid from the State, and a copy of this is furnished to every school. All vernacular books required are printed in the press attached thereto, and subsequently sold for the use of the schools and the people generally. At the close of every annual examination, His Highness the Maharajah holds a great "Durbar" and distributes prizes and scholarships to the successful students with his own hand.

3.—The third act of His Highness the Maharajah's generosity is an endowment for an annual grant of Rs. 1,200 to the Himalaya Christian Orphanage at Simla, now called the "Mayo Industrial School." His Highness the Maharajah has given a "Sanad" for this endowment with the stipulation that the endowment will continue as long as the Orphanage exists and fulfils its objects. Consequently Rs. 4,800 have been paid up to date.

4.—In the fourth place may be mentioned those different sums of money which His Highness the Maharajah has given away from time to time, without regard to differences of color or creed in order to be applied to works of a benevolent and charitable

character. The following table contains details regarding these charities :—

NAMES OF INSTITUTIONS.	Amount.			REMARKS.
	Rs.	As.	P.	
Bishop Cotton's School at Simla.	7,000	0	0	
Delhi Zanana Teachers' Home, established by Reverend Winter, M.A.	3,000	0	0	
Science Association, founded by Dr. Mohendro Lall Sircar at Calcutta	5,000	0	0	
Lawrence Military Asylum at Sanawur	1,000	0	0	
To Neet Sabha Society, Loodiana	2,000	0	0	
To Simla Hospital	5,000	0	0	
For the Construction of Mukhtsur Tank in the Ferozepore District	6,000	0	0	
To Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College for the improvement of the Secular Sciences ...	13,000	0	0*	*Besides an annual grant of Rs. 1,800 sanctioned in December after this pamphlet was written out.
To Strangers' Home at London ...	1,000	0	0	
To a Female or Girls School at Simla	1,000	0	0	
Endowment for a charitable establishment connected with Darbar Sahib at Umritsur for the purpose of supplying food to all sorts of poor people indiscriminately	51,000	0	0	
To Lepers' Asylum at Turn Tarum, Umritsur District ...	380	0	0	
Miscellaneous subscriptions and donations to several educational, sanitary and other charitable public institutions, &c., &c., for promoting the welfare of different classes of people, such as Hindocs, Mohamadans, Sikhs and Christians	23,568	0	0	
Total Rs.	1,18,948	0	0	

5.—In the fifth place may be mentioned the abolition by His Highness the Maharajah of those oppressive taxes and duties in vogue from the time of the Jhugger “ Nawabs ” in the district of Narnoul and Kanoud, which were to the people a source of inconceivable trouble and annoyance. The total amount yielded by these taxes was Rs. 5,208, and the different names under which they were levied are as follows :—

PARTICULARS.	Amount.		REMARKS.
	Rs.	As. P.	
Chowkidara at Narnoul ...	2,226	0 0	
Chowkidara of Mohindurgurh ...	1,062	0 0	
Duty on Cotton ...	165	0 0	
Duty on makers of Utensils ...	310	0 0	
Duty on Native Carriages or “ Bihelee ” ...	165	0 0	
Duty on bullocks in the Fair held annually in Palra in Nurnoul District ...	80	0 0	
Duty on Googa Maree, a religi- ous fair ...	7	0 0	
Transit duties in the village of Dharson ...	90	0 0	
Transit on Drum-beaters or “ Tasha Navoz ” ...	216	0 0	
Transit on Cotton Thread and Cordage ...	748	0 0	
Customs duties on different kinds of articles ...	139	0 0	
Total Rs. ...	5,208	0 0	

6.—The sixth great act of His Highness the Maharajah is the abolition of transit duties amounting to Rs. 44,150 per annum in the districts of Narnoul and Kanoud, where they used to be levied in the time of the “Nawabs,” and the former rulers of the land, and were continued during the short period of British occupation. Transit duties are still in vogue in some of the neighbouring native states; but, advised by the British Government, the Rajahs of Nabha and Jheend have followed the noble example set by this State, in the remission of such duties in the Dadree and Bawul Districts.

7.—In the seventh place, the organization of a sanitary department in the State deserves especial notice. Exclusive of a Sadar Dispensary at Puttialla, eight hospitals have been established in different parts of the territory, and there exists, in addition to all these, a well-organised department of vaccination. The annual expenditure on all these institutions amounts to about Rs. 25,000, and the details of their working are set forth in the following statements :—

Statement shewing the number of patients treated during the years 1873-74-75, i.e., 1930-31-32, in the Puttiallah State.

YEAR.	Remnant of last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							Aggregate treated during the year.	Daily average.
				Cured.	Relieved.	Incurable.	Otherwise.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.		
1930 1873	...	3,088	3,088	2,344	192	90	273	3	186	10,485	88.78
1931 1874	186	34,809	34,995	29,850	1,487	480	2,909	76	193	100,552	303.86
1932* 1875	193	18,831	19,024	16,228	308	89	2,054	147	198	55,455	298.15†
Total ...	379	56,478	57,107	68,422	1,987	659	5,236	226	577	166,492	690.79

* From Besak to Assouj, 1932=1875.

† (It is a half-yearly return) Considering the increase in the number of patients it appears that dispensaries are daily gaining in confidence. Deducting 5,890 patients who might be regarded as incurable, or something like it, from the total number 166,492, there remains a balance of 160,597, out of which 226 men died, which means mortality at the rate of $1\frac{1}{4}$ per thousand.

*Statement shewing the number of children vaccinated during the years 1873-74, i.e., 1931-32,
in the Puttialla State.*

YEAR.	Total number of children vaccinated during the year.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN VACCINATED.								Average of children vaccinated first time.	Average of children vaccinated second time.	Average of work done by each vaccinator.
		1ST TIME.				2ND TIME.						
		Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown	Total.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown	Total.			
1930 1873	10,207	9,704	311	192	10,207	...	...	...	...	95.08	.....	587.5
1931 1874	1,27,000	12,081	214	124	12,419	93	170	18	281	98.90	54.70	846.66
1932* 1875	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	22,907	21,785	525	316	22,626	93	170	18	281	193.98	54.70	1433.71

* This is only a half-year's statement, and as the business of this department is suspended during the prevalence of hot weather, the exact amount of work done during this year will therefore be learned at the expiration of the ensuing six months.

8.—The construction of a metalled road between Puttialla and the Railway Station at Rajpoora, which, including the expenses of keeping it in order, has cost Rs. 1,39,545 up to date, and has been very beneficial in promoting the interests of travelling and commerce.

9.—The establishment of a Telegraph Office at Puttialla, which has cost Rs. 25,159 up to the present time.

10.—The construction of a splendid building called the Mohender "Serai" at Puttialla for the convenience of travellers at a cost estimated at Rs. 1,06,347, of which eighty thousand three hundred and forty-seven (Rs. 80,347) have already been expended.

11.—The adoption of measures by His Highness the Maharajah for the protection of the town of Puttialla from inundations during each wet season, which has done immense good to the people. These measures are being carried out energetically under the superintendence of the Sirhind Canal Engineers, at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 1,81,000. The city of Puttialla has suffered much from these inundations, which have been seldom unattended by immense loss of property and the generation of malaria of a very destructive type.

12.—The donation of a sum of Rs. 10,000 by His Highness the Maharajah to the Relief Committee of Bengal, and the offer of a loan of Rs. 10,00,000 for famine expenditure to the Government of India, which was thankfully accepted. For the donation above mentioned, the thanks of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen were conveyed to His Highness the Maharajah through His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

13.—His Highness's judicious advances of *tagavee* to his rural subjects, amounting to Rs. 69,000, when, in the year 1870, there happened a great drought, and consequent failure of crops in that portion of His Highness's dominion which borders on the district of Hussar, and has a population of 108,185 people, to whom the agricultural collapse was a question of life and death. His Highness the Maharajah, taking into consideration the critical nature of their situation, generously postponed the realisation of Rs. 1,61,500, which they owed to the State, till they were able to pay without difficulty or inconvenience, and thus, in a great measure, prevented nearly a lac of men from being swept off the face of the earth.

14.—The advance of Rs. 14,783 made by His Highness the Maharajah for sinking wells in different parts of his territory, with a view of promoting irrigation. The same practice of making advances

of money for the construction of wells is still continued in the assurance that it will prove beneficial to the future interests of the subjects of the Puttialla State.

15.—The remission of a sum of Rs. 3,07,138, which was due from thousands of people to the State on account of arrears of revenue, &c. For a long time the subjects of the Maharajah had been vexed and troubled by some subordinate officers of the State with repeated demands for the payment of these dues, and there is reason to think that much oppression was also practised on this account. His Highness the Maharajah, after giving full consideration to this matter, and being actuated by benevolent motives, remitted the whole amount, thus extricating many thousand people from a position of inconceivable difficulty and danger.

16.—Depriving Tehseeldars of their judicial and criminal powers, and appointing two "Naib Nazims" in each "Nazamat," invested with the power of deciding civil and criminal cases and of superintending over the Police. From this measure great advantages have accrued to the Puttialla State. In the first place, as the greater part of the time of the Tehseeldars was generally occupied in deciding civil and criminal cases, they could not properly attend to their own legitimate duty of collecting revenue. This is the reason why, during the time

of the Regency Council, upwards of a lakh of rupees of land revenue used to remain unrealized every year. But this evil has been greatly remedied by the adoption of the salutary measure spoken of above, and the amount falling into arrear has been reduced to Rs. 50,000. Moreover, out of the enormous amount of previous outstanding balances, Rs. 6,57,484 have already been realized since 1871-72, which gives an average collection of arrears to the extent of Rs. 1,31,496 per annum. In the second place, as it is expressly ordered that Naib Nazims, by virtue of their office as Superintendents of Police, should inspect Subordinate Police Stations and their records every two months, and exercise due supervision over the working of that department, as well as devise measures for the prevention of crime, every part of the Police administration is in better order, as compared with former times. The number of heinous crimes has consequently decreased, and if any such crime is committed, the criminal is duly punished after conviction. Satisfactory proof of these good results is afforded by the statements furnished from time to time by the Nazims to the Head Judicial Office at Puttialla. In the third place, no great delay is made in the disposal of cases, and people have greater confidence in the Courts than formerly. One proof of this is afforded by a glance at the monthly statements furnished by the Nazims. Another proof is the fact that ever since the introduction of this

change, namely, the creation of new Courts of Naib Nazims, the Stamp Revenue has steadily increased year by year from thirty-two thousand to eighty thousand rupees, though the stamp duty is charged at the same rate, as it had been in the "Summat" 1926 (A. D. 1869-70) during the administration of the Council of Regency.

17.—*The introduction of improvements in the Police.*—A suitable increase has been made in the salaries of constables, and where requisite their number has also been increased, while they have been provided with a Police Uniform.

18.—The promulgation of a Code of Civil Procedure, compiled from the British Indian Act VIII. of 1859 and Act XXIII. of 1861 with suitable modifications. This Code, it is expected, will greatly improve the administration of justice and the condition of the Courts of the State.

19.—The adoption and introduction of a regular system of settlement of the land revenue in all parts of His Highness's dominions. This is now in operation in the District of Narnoul, and, when completed, it will be extended to all other districts of the State. In connection with this settlement one great and good result has already been achieved, *viz.*, the settlement of boundary disputes, through the mediation of a British Officer—

Captain Massey—between this Principality, and that of Jeypoor, Ulwar, Jheend, Nabha, Lohari and Dojana. This matter was previously referred to the Government of India with the request that a British Officer might be specially deputed for the purpose. It is now hoped that the settlement which has been effected will put a stop to the great crimes which used to be committed in consequence of the boundaries remaining in a confused and unsettled state, and that a more peaceful and friendly feeling will be generated among the neighbouring States and their peoples—a change, which cannot fail to be attended with immense moral and political benefits.

20.—The amendment and improvement of jail discipline, on account of which great progress has been made in the manufacture of different articles, particularly in preparing carpets (Kaleens). These carpets are so well made that a French traveller and nobleman, Count de Breuil, taking a fancy to them, gave orders for a number of carpets for his own house in France, which have accordingly been sent to him. Besides this, there has been a remarkable diminution of illness among prisoners and in the rate of prison mortality, as will appear from a comparison of the following statement with similar statements regarding English jails in the Punjab :—

Puttialla Jail Statement for 5 years.

YEAR.	Number of convicts admitted during the year.	Average number of daily attendance.	Number of prisoners punished for breach of jail discipline.	Number of prisoners who escaped.	Number of sick compared with daily admission.	Total number of deaths.	Yearly cost of maintenance per one prisoner.	Rs. A. P.	Amount of earning by one prisoner.	Rs. A. P.	Expenditure for prisoner after deducting his earnings.	Rs. A. P.
1870-71	2,880	833	41	7	40	87	25	16	14	0	11	16
1871-72	3,354	974	21	5	45	57	21	0	16	14	4	20
1872-73	3,754	759	33	1	63	100	33	7	17	9	19	15
1873-74	2,841	772	46	2	39	70	35	14	19	15	15	15
1874-75	3,182	725	56	.....	73	88	34	9	20	14	14	10

The rate of mortality in the Punjab English jails during 1874 was 3·20 per cent., as shewn in His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's proceedings No. 3114, dated 23rd August 1875, published in the *Punjab Government Gazette*, dated 28th October 1875, whilst in the Puttialla jail the rate during the same year was only 2·75. Although the figures for the current year cannot be given till the end of April 1876, still something might be inferred from the history of the past six months showing an admission of 1,772 prisoners, of whom 48 or $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. died. But out of this number 27 deaths were caused by epidemic cholera. And this number being deducted the rate of mortality is found to be $1\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. As the unwholesome part of the year has already passed away, the remaining part, which is cold, and therefore comparatively healthy, will, it is hoped, terminate with better sanitary results.

21.—The establishment of a Steam Engine and workshop connected with it at Puttialla, which, though originally established for works required only for the convenience of the Maharajah, were afterwards opened for the benefit of the public in general. The ice manufactured in the workshop is, on account of its cheapness, consumed by nearly all classes of people at Puttialla and the neighbouring towns, as in diseases of a bilious and malarious character its use is much appreciated by them.

22.—The measures taken by His Highness for the prevention of cholera in 1872 and the current year, for which His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab conveyed his congratulations and thanks to His Highness the Maharajah in his "Khurreetas." It may be remarked that these measures have been considered as matters of public necessity only in the time of His Highness the present Maharajah.

23.—The construction of Cantonments at Puttialla, for which five lakhs of Rupees have been sanctioned by His Highness. A great portion of these Cantonments is now completed at an expense of Rs. 1,66,254.

24.—A suitable increase made in the salaries of the officers employed in the Civil and Military Services of the State.

25.—His Highness the Maharajah personally attends to the training, discipline and equipment of the troops; and he also drills them himself. The condition of the army has consequently vastly improved in efficiency and strength.

26.—Steps taken by His Highness the Maharajah for the construction of a metalled road between Puttialla and Nabha, along the left bank of the Irrigation Branch of the Sirhind Canal, to which

the consent of the Rajah of Nabha was obtained with no little difficulty. It is a matter of sincere congratulation that at length the work has been commenced under the immediate supervision of the Sirhind Canal Engineers. The road when completed is likely to prove very beneficial to the people, for it will connect Nabha with Puttialla and the Rajpooora Railway Station, and will thus afford facilities for travelling and promote the interests of trade and commerce between the Capitals of two important Native States.

27.—The sanitary measures adopted by His Highness the Maharajah for keeping the streets and lanes of Puttialla free from filth and infection. Some narrow bazars and streets have been widened, roads have been made in different parts of the town, and a circular road has been constructed all round the city with shady trees, planted on both sides of it for the convenience of the people.

28.—The project of planting trees in that part of His Highness's territories, which is known by the name of jungle, in the District of Ahmudgurh. In this region hardly any tree can be seen for many miles, and it has quite a notoriety for insalubrity of climate. It is also intended by this scheme to avert the dangers of drought which so often occurs in that dry part of the country, and thus to convert a dreary and unpro-

ductive tract of land into a beautiful and fertile region. More than fifty thousand trees have already been planted, and strict orders have been given for increasing their number as far as possible and taking good care of them.

29.—The adoption of plans and measures calculated to inspire the people with greater confidence in the Courts of law and the engagements of the State, and to convince them that the Puttialla State is governed for their good and in a way just suited to their wants. In consequence of this, possession of land in His Highness's territory is now much more coveted than in former times, as is proved by the fact that some rayats from British territory have lately purchased lands in His Highness's dominions at a very heavy price, and formed new villages. Thus some zemindars of Roopur in the Umballah District have recently purchased a thousand acres of land in the Punjour District of this State, at a price of forty-two thousand rupees, and founded a new village. Many people moreover, who formerly resided in the territories of Nabha, Jheend, and the neighbouring States have now come over and settled in the Puttialla State.

30.—Without imposing any heavy tax upon the people, or putting them to any other hardship, the yearly revenue of the State, as it stood at the time when the rule of the Regency Council termi-

nated, has been increased by Rs. 3,32,406 by a mere modification of the revenue branches of the administration.

31.—An economical management of income and expenditure, in consequence of which, notwithstanding His Highness's liberalities mentioned above, it will appear from a comparison of the items of receipt and disbursement that Rs. 41,18,918-6-0 have been saved during the last five years. And if the interest of promissory notes, amounting to Rs. 9,98,508, be deducted from the above sum, the amount of saving effected during the last five years will be Rs. 31,10,409, showing an annual saving of about Rs. 6,20,480. Even this sum has not been laid aside or hoarded up in a way which would prevent its application to useful or reproductive purposes. For Rs. 20,44,568 have been laid out in the purchase of Government Promissory Notes, and the remainder has been expended in canal works, with an additional sum of about ten lakhs of rupees from the revenue of the current year.

32.—The amendment of extradition rules, and the formation of new engagements with other native States in judicial affairs, whereby great facilities have been afforded to the Courts in the disposal of Judicial and Police business. Though engagements formerly existed with the Jeypoor State, the

boundaries of which meet those of Puttialla in the Narnoul District, and though the terms of the said engagements were equal and just to both States, still they were never acted up to, or fulfilled by, the former, and any slight intricacy or ambiguity in the articles of the engagements afforded an excuse to that State for not putting them in practice. His Highness the Maharajah of Puttialla, however, by using every exertion and moving the British authorities in the matter, at length got over this difficulty, and new engagements were entered into in March 1873 at Lahore, through the mediation of the British Political Officers in both the States and under the guidance of the Punjab Government. And this new arrangement left little ground for the state of Jeypoor to again evade the fulfilment of the aforesaid engagements. It is hoped that when that State comes to know and learns to value the advantages resulting from this arrangement it will appreciate and act according to the conditions it has entered into. Similar engagements have likewise been made with the neighbouring States of Kotela, Kalsia, Loharee and Fareed Kote, &c., with whom no agreements of the kind previously existed. As no other neighbouring State, save Jeypoor, has shewn much indifference in the matter of the fulfilment of engagements, the mediation of the British authorities has not been sought in the case of the last mentioned native States for settlement of agreements.

33.—The greatest work of general usefulness done by His Highness the Maharajah is the construction of a canal from the Sutlej, which was first thought of by his illustrious father, the late Maharajah Narinder Singh, G. C. S. I. It is a work, the like of which has never been contemplated by any other native chief. It will cost about ten millions of Rupees, of which about three millions have already been paid by the Maharajah. The canal is expected to fertilize a large portion of His Highness's dominions, now altogether destitute of water, and its usefulness is likely to be wide enough to be shared by the State of Puttialla on the one side and by British territory and the neighbouring Native States on the other, many villages comprised in the latter, being in close proximity to the Puttialla branches of the Canal. Besides, from the combined funds of the Puttialla State and the British Government, the latter would be afforded no little facility in the irrigation of its own territory.

34.—In 1871 a number of fanatics of the "Kooka" sect committed most cruel atrocities in British territory at Umritsur and Rajkote. The British Police altogether failed to apprehend them, though no pains were spared on their part to trace them out. But under the orders of His Highness the Maharajah the officials of this State succeeded in capturing the real culprits—not only in the country adjoining the State, but in the most distant

parts of Rajpootana, and made them over to the British authorities, with a view to bring them to such punishment as their crime justly demanded. Subsequently when the members of the same sect openly rose in arms against the British Government in February 1872, and making an assault on the towns of Maloud and Kotela spread general consternation through the country, it was the Officials of the Puttialla State alone who, by their unmitigated personal exertions, *immediately* captured all the rebels, handed them over to the British Authorities, and thus effectually nipped in the bud what might have proved a dangerous rebellion. These services of the Puttialla State were publicly acknowledged by the British Government.

Such is a brief resumé of the prominent acts of philanthropy performed, and measures of administrative reform inaugurated, by His Highness the Maharajah of Puttialla. It is to be hoped that His Highness may long be spared to behold around him the fruits of peace, contentment and prosperity which his own enlightened policy has created and continue to enjoy the blessings of his people for his benign and beneficent rule.

