

VOLUME III.

**Memorandum on the Development  
of Education in the Central  
Provinces and Berar**

## MEMORANDUM ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

### I.—INTRODUCTION.

1. The area of the Central Provinces and Berar is 131,052 square miles or rather greater than that of the United Kingdom. The population at the last census (1921) was 15,979,600 of whom 13,942,760 were resident in the Central Provinces and Berar and 2,066,900 in the Feudatory States. Geographically the province may be divided into five main natural regions—

- (1) the Nerbudda valley, a fertile wheat growing tract in which the density of population is 132 per square mile;
- (2) the Maratha plain, containing the rich cotton lands of Berar and Nagpur and having a density of 154 per square mile;
- (3) the Chhattisgarh plain, a rice growing tract including the valley of the Mahanadi and having a density of 114 per square mile (or 150 if the sparsely populated State of Bastar is excluded);
- (4) the Satpura plateau, a forested and hilly region with a backward people and a density of 95 per square mile;
- (5) the Chhattisgarh States on the north-east of the province, a wild country with a density of only 61 per square mile.

2. The population of the province is predominantly rural, 91 per cent of the population living in villages. Most villages are small, the average population of a village being 306. The number of towns containing over 20,000 inhabitants is only twelve, and the number of towns containing over 100,000 inhabitants only two (Nagpur and Jubbulpore). The bulk of the inhabitants are Hindus, who number over 13 millions. Animists belonging to aboriginal tribes number a little over two millions and Muhammadans number a little over half a million. The principal vernaculars are Hindi, Marathi and Gondi, which are spoken respectively by 56, 31 and 7 per cent of the population. Hindi predominates in the north and east and Marathi in the Berar and Nagpur divisions.

3. Educational institutions in the province may be classified as primary schools, vernacular middle schools, anglo-vernacular middle schools, high schools, colleges and special institutions. A brief description of each kind of institution and of the main features of educational development during the years 1916-17 to 1926-27 are given below. The description deals with the Central Provinces and Berar only and not with the Feudatory States.

## II.—PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

4. The number of pupils enrolled in primary schools for boys has remained practically stationary during the decennium 1916-17—1926-27, being 269,452 in 1916-17 and 270,072 in 1926-27. The number of primary schools has, however, risen from 3,698 to 4,189 and expenditure has doubled. In towns the primary schools are fairly well attended and instruction often reaches a fair standard. In rural areas, however, the people are distinctly apathetic and even the larger landowners and others who should lead the way give little real encouragement and assistance. It is not surprising that the rural schoolmasters become disheartened and that their school work often becomes a farce. It is interesting to compare the stagnation of the decennium referred to, in spite of more schools and doubled expenditure, with the progress of literacy from 1881—1921 as revealed by census operations which show that the percentage of male literates doubled between the years 1881 and 1921. (Table VI.)

5. The following figures for 1926-27 relating to primary school enrolment are significant:—

Class—	I	II	III	IV	Total.
Enrolment ...	157,957	71,906	60,897	50,854	341,614

Thus 46 per cent of the pupils attending primary schools were enrolled in the lowest class. At the end of the primary school course comes the primary certificate examination at which only 37,550 appeared out of the 50,854 enrolled in class IV. It may be taken that the difference is due to the fact that those who did not appear had not been in regular attendance or were considered to have no chance whatever of passing the examination and were therefore not presented for it. Out of this 37,550 only 21,317 passed, *i.e.*, possessed the elements of literacy. In other words only 6 per cent of the pupils

entering a primary school actually attained that degree of literacy which the primary school is designed to give to all its pupils.

6. The corresponding figures for 1919-20 were—

Total enrolled in primary schools	...	314,710
Number enrolled in lowest class	...	108,063
		(34%)
Number appeared for primary certificate examination.		30,637
Number passed primary certificate examination.		16,787
		(5.3%)

NOTE.—Primary schools have a four-year course and instruction is entirely in the vernacular. Formerly primary schools had 5 classes, but the reduction to 4 classes was made in accordance with the recommendations of the Curricula Committee of 1921, a full account of which is given in Part XVI. The curriculum consists of reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and physical training with gardening, drawing and handwork as optional subjects.

7. The management of primary schools for boys is in the hands of local authorities—district councils and municipalities, though Government still retains the management of girls' primary schools.

Funds are provided partly from the resources of the local authorities and partly from Government grants. For vernacular schools maintained by municipalities Government is committed to pay a minimum grant equivalent to a half of the expenditure in excess of 6½ per cent of the defined municipal income. The items of expenditure admitted under this head are only those of pay and pensions of staff. Thus the municipality is compelled to finance repairs to buildings and new construction, from its own resources except that, when funds are available, Government distributes block grants amongst municipalities according to their necessity. In the case of district councils there is no *system* of grants in aid of vernacular education. Grants to these are doles which may be regarded as fixed annual grants. The percentage of expenditure incurred by these bodies which is met from Government funds varies from district to district from 24 per cent in Amraoti (Berar) and 55 per cent in Nimar (Central Provinces) to 88 per cent in Mandla district and 94 per cent in the Sironcha area. As regards the construction of new buildings and extensions of existing buildings the district board meets the cost from its own funds supplemented by Government funds contributed as a general purposes grant and by block grants given by Government from time to time according to the financial position of the province. Expenditure is budgeted by the local body, whether municipality or district council, and is audited, as regards budget heads, sanctions, correct allocation and accuracy of accounts,

by a Government auditor. It will be seen that there is no control exercised by the Education Department over the expenditure of local bodies, which have a much greater degree of freedom in this matter than similar bodies in England. Nor are they required to obtain the approval of the department to schemes involving expansion and new expenditure. An inquiry is, however, now proceeding into local body expenditure and the possibility of basing grants on definite principles is being investigated.

It cannot be doubted that closer control would produce sounder economy and higher efficiency, but an attempt to effect this would certainly meet with strenuous opposition from the local bodies concerned.

8. The inspection of primary schools is undertaken by Government deputy inspectors who work under the control of the inspector of schools. In addition to inspecting the vernacular schools on behalf of Government from the educational view point, the deputy inspector also reports on personnel, efficiency, buildings, etc., direct to the local body and performs in his office which sometimes contains a few clerks employed by the local body and lent to him for the purpose, the actual administrative work of the district council. With the growth of the powers exercised by district councils the necessity was voiced for administrative officers who should be appointed by and be directly under the control of these bodies. In September 1922 a resolution to place all Government deputy inspectors of schools under the control of district councils was moved but withdrawn in the Legislative Council. Government was thus faced with the possible duplication of inspecting agencies resulting in an expenditure of funds which could better be used on improvements and additional schools. The possibility of overlapping and frictional differences was inherent in the proposals. The Minister for Education, in pursuance of a policy of rapid devolution of power to local bodies, was desirous of deputing all deputy inspectors to local body service and the proposal was reported upon by the Director of Public Instruction. Finally, it was proposed as an experimental measure to transfer the deputy inspectors in 4 only of the 22 districts, along lines desired by the Minister and to reconsider the general question in the light of the experience at a later date.

9. The experiment has been reviewed from time to time. Where the local bodies have shown sympathy and an appreciation of the deputed officer's view point, the scheme has worked without great difficulty. In other cases the experiment has not been successful. Generally speaking the local bodies concerned have not been prepared to delegate sufficient authority to the deputy inspector to enable him

to carry out his duties; and his recommendations have too often been ignored. The powers of patronage are jealously guarded by local body members. The working of the scheme is again being re-examined by the Standing Committee of the Legislative Council. Although some have desired to revert to the old order leaving the larger local bodies to recruit for themselves an administrative officer, others have considered that the experiment should be extended to the province as a whole and that Government should relinquish the duty of detailed inspection.

### III.—COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION.

10. The Primary Education Act (Compulsory) of 1920 followed the lines of the Acts passed in other provinces. The initiation of a scheme of compulsion rested with local bodies and not with Government. By rules made under the Act, Government promised a grant-in-aid amounting to half of the *additional* recurring and non-recurring expenditure entailed by the introduction of the scheme.

The introduction of compulsion, as shown by statistics (table V), has been slow. During 1927-28 an officer of the Indian Educational Service was placed on special duty to visit the larger towns and draw up schemes for them; and this is responsible for the recent acceleration in the preliminary work shown in the table under reference. A Government bill is now under consideration which will, if passed, enable the local Government to force a local body to introduce compulsory primary education.

11. In August 1921 a resolution was passed by the Legislative Council recommending that Government should prepare a programme for the expansion of primary education for the purpose of bringing it within the reach of every village within the rural areas of the Central Provinces and Berar within a period of 10 years from 1921-22. As a result of this resolution a committee consisting of an inspector of schools, an assistant inspector of schools and 3 members of the Legislative Council working under the general direction of the Director of Public Instruction was nominated by the local Government in November 1921 and produced its report in July 1923. The report was then published and opinions and criticism were invited, but only three opinions were received. The committee surveyed the existing building accommodation, school staffs, rates of pay, numbers enrolled and possible attendance under a scheme of qualified compulsion, in both rural and urban areas, for a primary school course designed to cover four years of vernacular education for children between the ages of 6 and 10. Such problems as co-education of girls and boys in the primary stage, the application of compulsion to girls, improved scales of pay for teachers, the double-shift system of classes, the best use to

which the existing staff of women teachers could be put, were all considered. Estimates of cost were worked out. With regard to the provision of funds the report states—

“We are not asked to suggest how funds should be provided. But in the course of investigation the inequality of treatment of various districts in the matter of grants could not escape attention, and a thorough overhauling of the distribution should result in the formation of some guiding principle.”

“It is equally striking that the most advanced districts are the ryotwari districts. Apparently the privileged position of the malguzars has not yet led them to assist in the spread of education. That this is a public duty reasonably required of them as holders of privileges secured by the State should be recognized by them voluntarily; or failing that should be imposed by the same power which conferred the privileges of their position—the State.”

12. For municipalities the estimates were as follows :—

*I.—Non-recurring expenditure (excluding cost of sites).*

Division.	Cost of buildings.	Equipment.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Berar ...	1,05,792	7,458	1,13,250
Chhattisgarh ...	45,024	3,752	48,776
Jubbulpore ...	1,77,695	14,788	1,92,483
Nagpur ...	1,70,424	21,460	1,91,884
Nerbudda ...	90,896	6,512	97,408
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>5,89,831</b>	<b>53,970</b>	<b>6,43,801</b>

*II.—Recurring cost. (Based on average pay of teachers at Rs. 30 in cheap and Rs. 35 per mensem in dear areas; and 1 teacher for 30 pupils.)*

	Annual cost of salary.	Pension contribution.	Contingencies.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Berar.</i>				
New staff ...	25,620	2,846	2,562	31,028
Present staff ...	46,212	5,134	4,619	55,965
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>71,832</b>	<b>7,980</b>	<b>7,181</b>	<b>86,993</b>

	Annual cost of salary.	Pension contribution.	Contingen-cies.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Chhattisgarh.</i>				
New staff	12,960	1,440	1,296	15,696
Present staff	8,232	914	822	9,968
Total	21,192	2,354	2,118	25,664
<i>Jubbulpore.</i>				
New staff	47,160	5,240	4,716	57,116
Present staff	21,837	2,446	2,182	26,465
Total	68,997	7,686	6,898	83,581
<i>Nagpur.</i>				
New staff	87,060	9,673	8,706	1,05,439
Present staff	41,840	4,649	4,180	50,669
Total	1,28,900	14,332	12,886	1,56,108
<i>Nerbudda.</i>				
New staff	27,360	3,040	2,736	33,136
Present staff	24,054	2,673	2,403	29,130
Total	51,414	5,713	5,139	62,266
<i>Total for Province.</i>				
New staff	2,00,160	22,239	20,016	2,42,415
Present staff	1,42,175	15,816	14,206	1,72,197
Total	3,42,335	38,055	34,222	4,14,612

*Rural areas.*

13. The committee noted that half the population of the province lived in villages of less than 500 persons so that a school for each village was outside practical considerations. There were, however, 4,600 villages with a population of 500 or more living within a radius of 1½ miles and estimates of the cost of providing the extra building needed and the additional staff (1 teacher for 40 pupils; average salary Rs. 25 and Rs. 30) formed the *maximum programme*, for which the figures were—

*I.—Non-recurring cost.*

	Buildings.	Equipment.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Pukka	46,76,000	4,50,000	51,26,000
Kutchas	23,38,000	4,50,000	27,88,000



*II.—Recurring cost.*

New schools.	Extra teachers.	Total recurring cost.
4,676	7,722	Rs. 29,85,361

A *minimum programme* was also worked out for providing the schools needed for compulsory primary education in each of the 1,323 villages in the province containing 1,000 or more persons.

*The non-recurring cost was—*

	Buildings.	Equipment.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Pukka ...	13,23,000	2,00,000	15,23,000
Kutchha ..	6,61,500	2,00,000	8,61,500

*The recurring cost was—*

New schools.	Extra teachers.	Recurring cost.
1,323	2,641	Rs. 9,93,665

14. In March 1924 Government published a resolution on this report. The following extracts throw light on the problems dealt with:—

“In the quinquennium ending the 31st March 1922, the number of boys in primary schools fell by more than 27,000 from 269,452 to 242,065 and this decline was continued in the year 1922-23 there being 5,444 fewer pupils in that year in recognized primary schools than in the previous year. It is significant that in the year 1922-23 only 11 per cent of the total number of boys enrolled were in the highest primary class and only 5 per cent passed the primary examination. Taken in connection with the general decline in enrolment, the meagre attendance in the upper classes and paucity of pupils who pass the primary examination, these figures have special significance. In 1922-23 only 3,138 out of 8,273 teachers in recognized primary schools were trained. The latest figures show that there are nearly 600 single teacher primary schools out of a total number of 3,942.”

“Various causes have been advanced for the decline in enrolment. Unfavourable economic conditions and the non-co-operation movement are partly responsible. But there is no doubt that the root cause is to be sought in the apathy of the mass of the people towards education combined with the relaxation of official pressure. The problem of increasing attendance deserves the most earnest attention of local bodies. But perhaps even more pressing is the question of improving the education which the increased numbers should receive. It is impossible to view with satisfaction a condition of affairs in which only 11 per cent of the pupils enrolled reach the highest primary class and only 5 per cent attain a standard high enough to enable them to pass the primary examination. For it means that a mere fraction of the pupils ever acquire that minimum of literacy, upon the general attainment of which the essential progress of the people so vitally depends. To expect any wide dissemination of literacy when more than half the teachers have never proceeded beyond the vernacular middle standard and are untrained, and when large numbers of teachers are required to take two or more classes at a time, is to expect the impossible. It is imperative that the percentage of trained teachers should be largely increased. It is eminently desirable that adequate staffs should be provided for existing schools.”

“The problem of primary education is therefore not merely one of drawing larger numbers of children into the schools. It is also one of giving them an adequate education once they have been admitted to schools. The application of the compulsory system would solve the first; the provision of sufficient trained teachers the second. But even if it were financially possible, it is doubtful whether immediate compulsion on any large scale would be a practical proposition, and financial considerations also impose limits on the immediate supply of a sufficient number of competent teachers. In the present stage of development widespread compulsion must be regarded as a counsel of perfection. But everything points to the desirability of a cautious application of the principle. While few local bodies have hitherto applied compulsion, several have begun to prepare schemes for its introduction in a few small selected areas. In many of the smaller municipal areas, compulsion could be introduced at comparatively little extra cost.”

“Compulsion has obvious advantages. By ensuring that pupils will remain at schools for a definite number of years, it increases the chances of their attaining a minimum standard of literacy. It enables the size of classes to be increased and facilitates the concentration of the school-going population in institutions manned by a competent staff. It renders it possible to make full use of existing buildings and consequently to economise in new construction. Applied in a few suitably selected areas in the first place, the principle of compulsion is

calculated at once to promote efficiency in instruction and to make evident the benefits that education can yield. The local Government considers that in the cautious application of the compulsory principle the best hope of achieving general literacy lies."

"But the *raison d'être* of compulsion is the removal of illiteracy, and this cannot be effected without a full time system of primary education."

"The local Government is therefore of opinion that compulsion should be applied in municipal areas and in those places in rural areas in which its application will be attended with least difficulty and, in order that the compulsory system may be effective, it should be accompanied by the introduction or retention of the full-time system. Necessary alterations will be made in the Compulsory Education Rules with a view to providing for the latter object."

"The committee recommends that compulsion wherever it is introduced, should be applied in the first year to boys between 6 and 7 or 6 and 8 years of age, in the second year to boys between 6 and 8 or 6 and 9 and so on. They rightly point out that any attempt to place all boys in school between the ages of 6 and 11 on a fixed date would dislocate the class work by forcing boys of varying ages into class I and be likely to cause opposition by removing a certain number of boys from wage earning. Further it is urged that attendance for less than a period of three years is not likely to secure literacy. Government had already, before the publication of the committee's report, recognized the necessity of making provision for the gradual application of compulsion and had prepared a bill for the amendment of section 11 of the Central Provinces Primary Education Act which renders compulsory attendance between the ages of 6 and 11. This bill was published in the Gazette, dated the 1st December 1923, and was introduced at the last two sessions of the Legislative Council. The local Government deplors that this necessary improvement has been postponed by the action of the Legislative Council."

"The committee recommends that the supply of trained teachers should not be increased at present particularly because 'some districts are unable to supply posts for trained teachers on suitable salaries; in other words the present supply is greater than the province can afford to pay for'. In this connection reference is invited to the annual report on the state and progress of education in the province for the year 1922-23 (paragraphs 32 and 66) where it is stated that, although no less than 5,138 and 696 out of 8,273 and 860 teachers employed in board and aided schools, respectively, are untrained; in some districts trained teachers had found difficulty in obtaining employment, owing partly to the inability of the boards to pay adequate salaries and partly to the fact that the boards had confirmed untrained teachers. Consequently the question of limiting,

temporarily, the output from the normal schools had arisen. In the current year the admissions to certain normal schools have been restricted. The local Government, however, is prepared not only to remove the restriction on the output of trained teachers but to increase the supply, as funds become available, to meet the demand which the introduction of compulsion on an efficient basis must entail. On their side local bodies can increase their funds by raising cesses or imposing additional taxes, and thereby provide for more trained teachers."

"In regard to the pay of teachers under a scheme of compulsion, the committee based their estimate of cost on an average pay of Rs. 35 and Rs. 30 in dear and cheaper municipal areas, respectively, and Rs. 30 and Rs. 25 in dear and cheaper rural areas, respectively. These rates are, in the majority of cases, considerably in excess of the existing rates. Nor does the committee recommend that the average rates which they suggest should be immediately introduced. In the present financial condition of the province, the local Government is unable to commit itself to give grants based on these rates. But if it is prepared to recognize the principle suggested by the committee that when new posts are created as a result of the application of the compulsory system, the pay of these posts should be fixed as a rule at scales higher than the existing minimum rates with a view to raising ultimately the average pay of the whole cadre of teachers and ensuring a reasonable flow of promotion for deserving teachers. It is essential however that such posts should be reserved for trained teachers."

"As regards the education of girls, the committee recommends that no attempt should be made to apply compulsion in their case, but throws out the suggestion that considerable advantages could be gained by educating boys and girls together in the primary stage in large numbers. The question of co-education was recently discussed by a conference of representatives of local bodies and the Education Department and it was resolved that while the curriculum for boys' schools is suitable also for girls and the present measures for the encouragement of the attendance of girls in boys' schools should be continued, there should be no departure from the present system of providing for separate girls' schools where there is a reasonable demand for such schools. It is the intention of Government to appoint a committee at an early date to report on the education of girls. Meantime, Government is prepared to encourage the attendance of girls in boys' schools, while continuing in accordance with existing policy to make provision for separate schools for girls wherever there is a reasonable demand."

"In conclusion, the local Government desires to emphasize that, while it favours an improvement in the quality of the teaching and the gradual application of compulsion, it has not altered its declared policy of taking the fullest advantage of the Primary Education Act. In drawing attention to the defects of the present system and in advocating the gradual application of compulsion, the local Government is actuated solely by a desire to ensure that full advantage is derived from the additional expenditure and the inconvenience caused to a large section of the population by the application of the principle of compulsion."

#### IV.—VERNACULAR MIDDLE SCHOOLS.

15. These comprise classes V, VI and VII and may be regarded as a continuation of the primary school. A vernacular middle school does not exist by itself but always in conjunction with a primary school both being under the same head master. Like primary schools vernacular middle schools are under the management of local authorities and the term "vernacular education" is used to include both vernacular middle and primary education. Vernacular middle schools are staffed mainly by teachers who have themselves passed through vernacular middle schools and have had a course of training in normal schools for three years. Fees in vernacular middle schools are low when compared with those in anglo-vernacular middle schools. Vernacular middle schools are not intended to lead up to high schools and in fact cannot do so because they end at class VII and high schools begin at class IX. Their function is to provide an inexpensive education for those who cannot afford to go to an anglo-vernacular middle school and so on to a high school, but who desire to study further than the primary stage. Some day the vernacular middle school may be regarded as the elementary school of the future, but that time is not yet.

16. A recent development has been the demand that English should be introduced as an optional subject into vernacular middle schools. It is urged that even a slight knowledge of English has a commercial and practical value, for example, it is necessary in sending or reading a telegram. The policy of Government is that district councils, under whom are the majority of vernacular middle schools, must first discharge their duty in providing vernacular education before they undertake the provision of English education. A compromise has, therefore, been reached whereby an English teacher may be attached to a vernacular middle school provided that his pay is met from extra fees and subscriptions and not from district council funds.

#### V.—ANGLO-VERNACULAR MIDDLE SCHOOLS.

17. These comprise classes V to VIII and are staffed mainly by teachers who have passed the high school certificate examination and have undergone a course of training for two years at Spence Training College, Jubbulpore. These schools are definitely preparatory to the

high schools and English is an important subject of the curriculum. At the close of class VIII pupils appear for the high school entrance and scholarship examination which is conducted by the department. This examination was instituted in 1917 and took the place of three special examinations: the examination of class VIII conducted by middle school head masters, the admission test to high schools conducted by high school head masters and the high school scholarship examination conducted to the department. The examination has been successful in weeding out unfit candidates from the high schools and in levelling up the standard of instruction in middle schools. Only recently criticism against this examination has been heard, the argument apparently being that as Government should encourage education any obstacle in the way of as many pupils as possible proceeding to high schools should be removed.

18. The general level of instruction in anglo-vernacular middle schools is at present fairly satisfactory in Government schools, but rather less so in aided schools. Care is taken to ensure that buildings, equipment and staff come up to a required standard. Some of the schools are maintained by Government, some are under private management aided by Government grants and some are maintained by municipalities. Those that are maintained by municipalities are aided by Government under the same terms as schools under private management. Municipalities are not encouraged to open anglo-vernacular middle schools until they have made adequate provision for primary education. District councils are not allowed to maintain anglo-vernacular middle schools as it is considered that their chief duty of providing primary education will take up all their available funds for many years to come.

Table III shows a considerable increase of pupils in anglo-vernacular middle schools during the decennium.

19. Reference is now invited to the note on the Curricula Committee of 1921 which recommended the reduction of the anglo-vernacular middle school course from 4 to 3 years. Government accepted this recommendation but on the advice of the Education Department removed the top class of the anglo-vernacular middle schools to the high school and thus hoped to raise the standard of educational attainments by the employment of teachers better qualified than those in anglo-vernacular middle schools. Public opinion was opposed to this policy. It was said that the poor pupil who could not afford to journey to another place for admission to a high school was being deprived of "higher" education. In the face of public opinion, no other course was possible but to abandon the policy (*vide* note on the High School Board in Part VII of this Memorandum).

## VI.—HIGH SCHOOLS.

20. High schools comprise classes IX, X and XI and prepare pupils for the high school certificate examination which is conducted by a board called the High School Board. The work of the High School Board is discussed in Part VII of this memorandum.

The declared policy of Government is to maintain one Government high school in each district as a model high school. A departure from this policy has recently been made by the opening of a second Government high school in Berar district. Other high schools are under private management and nearly all of these are aided by Government grants of one-third of the approved expenditure. Government grants are sanctioned on approved schemes of expenditure proposed for a period of three years. Triennial schemes are prescribed in order to encourage managers of schools to look ahead and to provide for expansion and a progressive scale of pay for their teachers.

21. High schools are staffed by graduate teachers. In Government high schools nearly all are trained teachers who have undergone a year's training at Spence Training College, Jubbulpore. In aided schools a large number of high school teachers is still untrained.

By high school is usually understood a high school with a middle school attached to it forming one unit under the same head master. A recent tendency has been for Government to open additional sections of high school classes in Government high schools in place of middle school sections which are taken over by a municipality. The underlying idea is that Government is more capable of managing high school classes than are municipalities. One section, however, of each middle school class is always maintained in Government high schools, because it is considered necessary to maintain these as a model.

Table III gives statistics, number enrolled in high schools during the decennium. These are practically stationary. It is interesting to note that the wastage in this stage is far less than in the earlier stages. For example, in 1924-25 there were 1,927 pupils in class IX, whereas in 1926-27 there were 1,391 in class XI, *i.e.*, a wastage of 28 per cent only as against 47 per cent in the same period in middle schools.

## VII.—THE HIGH SCHOOL BOARD.

22. Previous to the year 1922-23 the final examination of the High School course in this province was the Matriculation examination conducted by the University of Allahabad to which the Central Provinces Colleges also were affiliated. Consequent on the report of the Sadler Commission, the reorganization of that University was undertaken, and the area in which it functioned was restricted to the exclusion of this province. Thus arose the necessity for the creation of a provincial University and, in view of the recommendations of the Sadler Commission, of the Central Provinces High School Education Board.

The functions which that Commission recommended that the Board should fulfil were—

1. Prescribing courses.
2. Conducting examinations at the end of the courses and granting certificates.
3. Recognizing institutions for examination purposes.
4. Advising Government with regard to such institutions.
5. Administering Government institutions and grants-in-aid to those under private management.
6. Inspecting these institutions.

The last two functions were strongly opposed in a powerful minority note.

23. The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces in 1920 had expressed to the Government of India a preference for the minority view on the grounds that the majority view point unduly curtailed the powers of the Minister for Education and the Legislative Council for which an Education Standing Committee had already been provided. The United Provinces Bill had been drawn up on the lines of this minority view, but whereas the United Provinces Bill brought Intermediate Collegiate education under the Board, the Central Provinces Bill left this to be dealt with by the University of Nagpur when constituted. The Bill so drafted in consultation with the Minister, was placed before the Standing Committee of the Legislative Council after discussion with certain selected officials and non-officials. Both the High School Education Bill and the Nagpur University Bill were introduced during the September session of the Legislative Council in 1922 and referred to select committees. The former was passed by the Council in 1922 and the latter in 1923.

24. The High School Board was first constituted by a Notification dated the 24th September 1923. It consists of—

2 *ex-officio* members—

(Director of Public Instruction and a Secretary appointed by the local Government).

17 or 18 members nominated by the local Government.

7 Heads of High Schools.

1 Inspector of Schools.

1 Representative of the Training College.

1 Do. Female Education.

1 Do. Engineering.

1 Do. Agriculture.

1 Do. Commerce.

1 Do. Medicine.

1 Do. Local Bodies.

3 Representatives of minority communities.

3 Elected by Legislative Council.

7 Nominated by Nagpur University.

2 Co-opted by the Board.



25. The first meeting of the newly constituted Board was held in November 1923 when a draft set of regulations, prepared by the Director of Public Instruction (*ex-officio* President of the Board) and the Deputy Director of Public Instruction who had been appointed Secretary by the local Government was discussed. Arrangements were made with the United Provinces Board to conduct the High School certificate examination of 1924 on the lines of the Allahabad University Matriculation examination of previous years, on behalf of the Central Provinces Board. The latter body conducted its own examinations from 1925 onwards.

26. Previous to 1925 English had been the only medium of examination but from that year candidates were permitted to employ English, Urdu, Hindi or Marathi in accordance with the recommendations of the Curricula Committee, 1921. This added greatly to the complexity of the problem for all question papers were translated into all these vernaculars. The complaints however against the vernacular renderings were many and bitter. In 1926 the same method was adopted and again complaints were received. The Board then decided to issue only English versions of the questions, leaving candidates free as before to answer in a vernacular; and this policy was adopted in 1927. Though no difficulty appears to have been experienced by candidates in consequence of this arrangement, considerable opposition was raised in the press which erroneously inferred that Government intended to go back on its declared policy of employing the vernacular as the medium of instruction in high schools. The Board again considered the problem in 1927 and in a press note stated that in future History, domestic science, vernacular and classical language papers only would be supplied to a candidate in the language selected by him as his examination medium and that all other papers would be set in English only.

27. The following extracts are taken from the Board's reports:—  
"The results of the examination may be tabulated as follows:—

1925.	
No. of candidates (excluding absentees) ...	1,150
No. of candidates who passed ...	406
Percentage of passes ...	35.3 per cent.
No. who passed in I Division ...	21
	5.4 per cent.
No. who passed in II Division ...	224
	57.3 per cent.
No. who passed in III Division ...	145
	37.2 per cent.

In the examination of 1924, 55 per cent of the candidates passed, 3.33 per cent of the passes being placed in the I Division, 44.83 per cent in the II and 51.83 per cent in the III Division.

The following statement shows the percentages of candidates failing in each subject :—

		Per cent.
English	...	33
Mathematics	...	33
History	...	39
Geography	...	41
Science	...	20
Indian Vernacular	...	8
Classical Language	...	21
Domestic Science	...	<i>Nil.</i>
Drawing	...	14

As this was the first High School Certificate examination in which papers were answered in languages other than English, the analysis should prove of interest :—

Medium of examination.	No. of candidates.	Percentage of passes.
1. English	657	36
2. Marathi	347	33·8
3. Hindi	131	39
4. Urdu	34	23·5

Subject.	Medium of examination.	
	English.	Vernacular.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
English	70 passed	56 passed.
Mathematics I	59 "	59 "
Mathematics II	72 "	74 "
History	58 "	56 "
Geography	50 "	76 "
Chemistry	84 "	88 "
Physics	58 "	76 "
Sanskrit	77 "	76 "

Though it would be undesirable, owing to the number of different factors involved, to draw too hasty conclusions from the above statement, it is clear that the pupil whose medium of instruction is the vernacular has suffered as far as English is concerned and it is curious that in the subjects, namely, History and Sanskrit, in which one would have thought the vernacular medium would have provided the better result, the advantage is slightly in favour of those whose medium is English."

## 1926.

"The result of the examination may be tabulated as follows :--

No. of candidates appeared	...	1,333
No. of candidates passed	...	425
Percentage of passes	...	31·8 per cent.
Passed in Class I	...	16
		3·76 per cent.
Passed in Class II	...	200
		47·06 per cent.
Passed in Class III	...	131
		30·82 per cent.
Number of failures in each subject—		
English	...	504
		37·75 per cent.
Mathematics	...	597
		44·72 per cent.
History	...	375
		28·09 per cent.
Geography	...	365
		27·34 per cent.
Science	...	335
Vernacular	...	121
Classical Language	...	117
Domestic Science	...	<i>Nil.</i>
Drawing	...	80

The percentage of passes in the English medium and the vernacular media of examination works out at the same figure in each case. The results, however, cannot be utilized to arrive at any definite conclusion owing to the highly complicated influences at work. For instance the occurrence of a large batch of candidates from apparently very inefficient schools vitiates the figures. One point which emerges from all the reports on Hindi is the fact that literary Hindi is practically unknown to students in Chhattisgarh, and candidates from that division appear to labour under a considerable disadvantage when compelled to utilize that language as their vernacular."

## 1927.

"The results are tabulated below :—

No. of candidates appeared	...	1,530
No. of candidates passed	...	556 (private candidates 5)
Percentage of passes	...	36·3 per cent.
No. passed in class I	...	9
No. passed in class II	...	229
No. passed in class III	...	236
No. appeared in one subject	...	127
No. of those who passed	...	82

The percentage of passes in each subject is as follows :—

English	...	76 per cent.
Mathematics	...	56 ..
History and Geography	...	70 ..
Science	...	69 ..
Vernacular	...	80 ..
Classical Language	...	80 ..
Drawing	...	75 ..

\*Number of candidates offering—

English Medium	...	520, 35 per cent passed.
Hindi Medium	...	251, 30 ..
Marathi Medium	...	590, 35 ..
Urdu Medium	...	42, 31 passed.

As stated in the reports of the previous years no conclusions can be drawn from these figures regarding the success or otherwise of instruction through the vernacular compared with instruction through English, owing to a variety of factors involved. For each medium there is at least one school in which the results are highly satisfactory and at least one other in which the standard attained is deplorable."

28. The following extracts relating to the work of this Board are taken from the Education Department's annual reports :—

1923-24.

\* \* \* \* \*

"The institution of the Board has provided an opportunity of bringing public opinion to bear in an increased measure on the problems of secondary education. Considerable powers (including the power of recognition of high schools and the prescription of courses of study and text books for high and middle schools) have been vested in the Board and the maintenance of an efficient standard of high school education now lies mainly in its hands. On the proper discharge of its responsibilities, the future not only of higher secondary education but also of University and professional training depends, for standards are determined by the quality of the output of the high schools. From the experience of the past year I have no reason to doubt that the High School Board will endeavour to maintain the high standard of high school education which this province inherited from its long connection with the University of Allahabad. The representatives of the young University of Nagpur and of the commercial and industrial interests can be trusted to ensure, so far as lies in their power, that University and professional education will not suffer from any lowering of the high school standard."

\* Compartmental candidates are omitted.

## 1924-25.

\* \* \* \* \*

"This Board, which came into being last year as a result of the Central Provinces High School Education Act, has functioned throughout the year in a way which shows that the hopes which were entertained regarding the services which such Board would render to the cause of secondary education in the province, are well on their way to fulfilment.

The High School Board has wide powers, which include the recognition of high schools, the prescription of courses of study, text-books and syllabuses and the conduct of the high school certificate examination; and the way in which, assisted by its various committees, it has carried out these duties throughout the year, is a happy augury for the future. All meetings have been well attended. They were characterized throughout by a spirit of cordial co-operation and the heavy agenda of some of the meetings was disposed of in a prompt and efficient manner. One of the ideas underlying the institution of the Board was that it would provide an opportunity for bringing public opinion to bear in an increased measure on the problems of secondary education. This it has done. For example, the transference of the top middle school class to the high school was unpopular with parents and with the public generally and its re-transference to the middle school was to a large extent the result of representations of members of the Board. This re-transference has given general satisfaction.

The expenditure of the Board during the year under review was Rs. 21,796, whilst the income from examination fees was Rs. 19,028, the net cost to Government being only Rs. 2,768."

## 1925-26.

"The year under review was the third year of the Board's existence and it is possible to take stock of the Board's activities and the part it plays in the system of education. Established by legislative enactment with a view to enlisting and organizing the co-operation of the various interests which are concerned with the products of the secondary schools—parents, teachers, the University, the professions, employers of labour,—the Board has applied itself with vigour and enthusiasm to the task of building up sound principles of secondary education. It has framed regulations for the recognition of schools and the conduct of examinations; it has prescribed courses; it has sanctioned text-books; it has discussed and expressed its opinion on various problems which have engaged or are engaging the attention of the Department. Much of the work has been laborious and exacting. The Board has not escaped criticism. Parents whose children have

failed to pass the High School Certificate examination and teachers whose pupils have not had the 'fortune' to foil the examiners have complained of the heaviness of the courses and the high standard of the examination. Such criticisms are inevitable. The Board, however, has set before itself and steadily maintained a high standard of education. As long as it maintains this standard, we may look forward with confidence to the development of secondary education, and the University and professional education which depend upon it, on proper lines."

During 1928 the constitution of the Board has been severely criticized and no less than 5 amending bills are now before the Legislative Council. The common feature in all these bills is a demand that election to the Board shall replace nomination by Government. Thus head masters of high schools and assistant masters of high and middle schools are to elect their own representatives. Further it is proposed that the educationist element be weakened and the non-educationist strengthened. Complaints against the official nature of the Board, as evinced by the fact that the Director of Public Instruction is *ex-officio* chairman, have been voiced in the Council and one bill seeks to give the Board appellate powers against the orders of the Education Department on matters connected with the promotion, transfer and punishment of teachers in Government schools.

#### VIII.—COLLEGES.

29. The number of colleges in the province of university standing is 7, *viz.*, Morris College, Hislop College, Victoria College of Science and the Agricultural College at Nagpur, Robertson College and Spence Training College at Jubbulpore, and King Edward College at Amraoti.

*The Morris College, Nagpur*, was founded in 1885 as a memorial to Sir John Morris who was for nearly 15 years Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. Until 1915 the college was managed by a committee and aided by Government, but in that year the college became a Government institution. The college has over 500 students and a strong staff including 5 members of the Indian Educational Service of whom 3 are Europeans.

*The Hislop College, Nagpur*, originated in the work of the Rev. Stephen Hislop, the first missionary of the Free Church of Scotland to Nagpur. In 1884 the Free Church institution was raised to the status of a college and affiliated to the Calcutta University. In 1905 the college was affiliated to the Allahabad University and in 1923 to the newly established Nagpur University. The college is maintained by the United Free Church of Scotland and is aided by Government.

*The Victoria College of Science* has its origin in the Victoria Technical Institute which was established as a memorial to Queen Victoria. In 1909 it was raised to the status of a college and was affiliated to the Allahabad University and in 1923 to Nagpur University. The college is equipped and maintained by the local Government and new buildings and equipment are now being provided at a large cost. When completed next year it is believed that this college will be second to none of its kind in India.

*Robertson College, Jubbulpore.*—This college has its origin in collegiate classes which were attached to the Government high school, Saugor, in 1860. In 1873 the classes were transferred to Jubbulpore. In 1885 the classes were raised into a fully equipped college. In 1916 new buildings were opened which are situated four miles from the city of Jubbulpore in grounds extending nearly over 200 acres and overlooking a fine lake.

*Spence Training College, Jubbulpore.*—This college is a Government institution for training of teachers for work in anglo-vernacular middle schools and high schools. It was first opened in Nagpur as a training institution under Mr. Spence and in 1902 transferred to Jubbulpore. In 1911 the training institution was converted into a training college with staff for both post-graduate and undergraduate work, and a new building was constructed for it. When Mr. Spence retired in 1922 the Government re-named the college after him in view of his meritorious work in the college since its foundation. The college has two chief departments: (1) post-graduate department which trains graduate teachers for one year for the B. T. degree (formerly called the L. T. degree) of Nagpur University, and (2) the undergraduate department which has a two-year course for teachers who have passed the high school certificate examination. The graduates are intended for work in high schools and the undergraduates for work in anglo-vernacular middle schools.

*The King Edward College, Amraoti,* has its origin in the desire of the people of Berar to perpetuate the memory of King Edward VII. By 1922 approximately rupees two lakhs had been subscribed. Government, however, decided to bear the total cost of construction and equipment of the building and the amount raised by subscriptions was made available for the grant of scholarships. King Edward College is situated in open ground about two miles from the city of Amraoti and has accommodation for 400 students and hostel accommodation for 150 boarders.

*The Agricultural College, Nagpur.*—This college has its origin in the formation in 1888 of an agricultural class giving a two-years' course of education and situated on a government farm in Nagpur. In 1906 the agricultural class was replaced by the Agricultural College

and in the next few years a separate Agricultural Research Institute which included students' laboratories was erected. The course given at the college was at first a three-year course and the college itself conferred a diploma in agriculture. In 1916 the course was changed to one of four years and in 1920 this course was divided into two: (1) a certificate course of two years' duration and (2) a diploma course of four years' duration. The diploma classes of the college were admitted to the privileges of the Nagpur University in 1925 and the University now holds an intermediate examination in agriculture and an examination for the degree of bachelor in agriculture.

#### IX.—THE UNIVERSITY OF NAGPUR.

30. The following extracts from the report of the Education Department may be quoted as summarizing the development of the Nagpur University:—

##### 1917—22.

*"The University scheme.*—As a result of the recommendations of the Central Provinces and Berar University Committee which sat in 1914 and 1915, definite proposals were submitted to the Government of India in 1917 for the establishment of a residential teaching university of the multi-collegiate type at Nagpur. To this Central institution were to be affiliated colleges situated in other parts of the Central Provinces and Berar. A site, 1,100 acres in area, was selected along the Kamptee road at a very short distance from the city and the civil station of Nagpur and approximately four lakhs of rupees were spent on its acquisition between 1918 and 1921. Plans were prepared by the local Consulting Architect to Government for spacious playing fields, university and college buildings, hostels, residential accommodation for the professorial, clerical and menial staffs, for a hospital, dispensary, co-operative store and other buildings. Further action was delayed first on account of the great war and afterwards by the publication of the Calcutta University Commission Report.

Final proposals have now been submitted in the form of a report and a draft University Bill which, with a few minor alterations, was introduced into the local Legislative Council during the September session, 1922. The Bill differs from the 1917 scheme in several important respects and is a compromise between the scheme and the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission and of University legislation subsequent thereto. In the expectation of large monetary grants from Imperial revenues, the 1917 scheme provided for a residential teaching university. The provision of such funds, however, was prevented by the war and more recently by the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms Scheme. Each province has now become



responsible for its own expenditure on university education, and it is realized that for several years to come the Central Provinces will have to be content with a less ambitious and costly type of university than was proposed in 1917. The university site has now therefore been abandoned and the Bill which has now been introduced into the local Legislative Council, provides for a university which at the outset will be of the examining, affiliating type with the colleges as the unit of instruction. The Bill is so framed, however, that the university may subsequently and without further legislation develop into a teaching and residential university by maintaining and managing colleges and hostels of its own or by taking over the management and control of existing colleges and hostels as the need arises and funds permit. Intermediate education will at the outset be under the control of the university and undertaken by the various colleges affiliated thereto. There is nothing in the Bill, however, to prevent the subsequent transfer of intermediate education from the University to the Board of High School Education created by the High School Education Act in November 1922 as a corollary to the University Bill. The Bill provides for a constitution consisting of a Court, an Executive and an Academic Council and a Committee of Reference. The Governor General is to be the visitor and the Governor of the Central Provinces the Chancellor of the University."

### 1922-23.

"The outstanding event of the year was the passage through the Legislative Council of the Nagpur University Bill. This measure was introduced in the Council in the August session when it was referred to a select committee. On the presentation of the select committee's report in November, the Council urged the desirability of further time for consideration and resolved on postponement till January. The necessity of obtaining the sanction of the Government of India to the moving of amendments created a difficulty which involved a further postponement from the January to the March session when the Bill was passed. The Bill, as passed by the Council, received the assent of the Governor General in Council on the 6th June 1923. . . . arrangements are under progress for the creation of the various bodies of the University, and it is anticipated that the University will be in working order by the end of the current year. Meantime arrangements for the conduct of the Intermediate and Degree Examinations of 1924 have been made with the United Provinces Intermediate Education Board and the University of Allahabad to which the colleges of this province have hitherto been affiliated.

The University of Allahabad with which the schools and colleges of the province have had the privilege of association during the last 31 years and which has been such a potent factor in their development,

has set an example of high standard which, it may be anticipated, the younger university will strive to maintain. The university will start its career without a habitation, and the problem of providing it with suitable accommodation will shortly have to be faced”.

#### 1923-24.

“During the current year considerable progress has been made in elaborating the machinery of the University. A considerable number of statutes, ordinances and regulations had been provisionally made by the Vice-Chancellor in the exercise of his extraordinary powers. To revise and consolidate these and to frame new ordinances and regulations the academic and the executive councils appointed committees which prepared drafts covering practically the whole range of university functions under the Act, for the consideration of the two councils. A prospectus for the examinations of 1926 was published in time for the opening of the academic session during the current year.”

#### 1924-25.

“In the year under report the University was able to complete its organization for the discharge of its statutory functions. The statutes, ordinances and regulations were completed and found their place in the first calendar of the University which was issued in November 1924, in which month the University also held its first convocation.”

#### 1925-26.

\* \* \* \* \*

“(ii) The construction of the University office and Law College buildings was further advanced and the construction of a University Library building was begun. These two buildings will be completed in the course of the current year. Towards the former Government made a grant of one lakh and towards the latter, a grant of Rs. 65,000. The estimated cost of the former building is Rs. 2,25,000 and of the latter Rs. 80,000.

\* \* \* \* \*

(iv) The Law classes of Morris College were transferred to the University and constituted a University College of Law. The classes, however, are still being held in Morris College.

(v) The University agreed to establish an Information Bureau for students desiring to proceed abroad for further study and a committee was constituted for this purpose. This bureau will take the place of the Central Provinces and Berar Students' Advisory Committee.

- (vi) Statutes and ordinances necessitated by the creation of the faculty of agriculture and the admission of the Agricultural College to the privileges of the University were passed and the Agricultural College began to function as an affiliated college during the year under report.

\* \* \* \* \*

- (vii) Certain notable benefactions were made:

\* \* \* \* \*

- (x) The University provided an interesting and varied programme of extension lectures among which were lectures from Doctor Sir P. C. Ray, Mr. T. E. Harvey, Doctor K. N. Bhal, Doctor E. Muir and Doctor D. K. Bhandarkar.

- (xi) An interesting development was the establishment of the University Athletic Tournament in which all the affiliated colleges took part."

#### 1926-27.

"Public interest in the University has been shown by subscriptions towards the building fund of the University and by benefactions for the founding of University scholarships and prizes. These, on the whole, have been disappointing and the time has not yet come when the gifts of pious benefactors, to which the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge owe so much, will make the Universities an autonomous body independent of aid from Government. Public interest in the University has been shown also by the keenness with which election to the bodies of the University has been sought, and by frequent comments in the local press, oftener critical than constructive, on the University and its activities, and by an increasing number of resolutions and questions and by the exercising of financial pressure in the local Legislative Council."

31. The officers of the University are—

- (1) the Chancellor (the Governor of the Central Provinces),
- (2) the Vice-Chancellor,
- (3) the Treasurer,
- (4) the Registrar,
- (5) the Deans of Faculties.

The authorities are—

- (1) the Court, which is the supreme governing body and consists of a large number of persons *ex-officio*, nominated and elected,
- (2) the Executive Council, which is the executive body of the University,
- (3) the Academic Council which has authority in academic matters and under which the Faculties and Boards of Studies function.

The University provides a four-year course leading to a degree. At the end of the second year and Intermediate examination has to be passed by students. The idea of Intermediate Colleges put forward by the Sadler University Commission has not found favour in the province.

The University is entitled to confer the following degrees: B.A., B.Sc., M.A., M.Sc. Ph.D., D.Sc., LL.B., LL.M., LL.D., B.Ag., and B.T. (bachelor of teaching, formerly called L. T., licentiate of teaching). No doctorates have as yet been conferred.

32. The examination results of the University are illustrated by the following extracts:—

Examination.	Percentage of passes in					
	1917—22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
M.A. ....	40.3	40	62	81	100	83
M.Sc. ....	88.2	80	100	100	50	90
B.A. ....	33.1	54	41	64	44	47
B.Sc. ....	46.7	44	76	68	72	50
Intermediate ....	47.4	57	51	62	42	54
L.T. ....	...	84	92	100	95	96
L.L.B. ....	...	79	70	58	65	50
	Conducted by Allahabad University.			Conducted by Nagpur University.		

#### X.—SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS.

33. Spence Training College at Jabulpore which trains teachers for work in high schools and anglo-vernacular middle schools has already been described. For the training of teachers for work in vernacular middle schools and in primary schools Government maintains normal schools at convenient centres. They admit after a competitive examination pupils from vernacular middle schools, and they provide a two-year course for primary school teachers with an extra year for those who are selected to be trained as teachers for vernacular middle schools. There are at present many teachers who have been trained at normal schools but who are still unemployed. One reason for this is that it is cheaper for local authorities to employ untrained than trained teachers. The passing of Local Self-Government Acts in 1920 and 1922 gave local bodies the right to appoint their own teachers without reference to Government. Government has been compelled to order the closing of one of its normal schools in order to reduce unemployment among trained teachers. This is remarkable at a time when primary education ought to be expanding by leaps and bounds.

34. The Engineering School at Nagpur trains subordinates for the Public Works Department and for general engineering. The Roberston Medical School trains sub-assistant surgeons for the Medical Department. The Department of Industries maintains a number of industrial schools at Nagpur, Jubbulpore, and elsewhere. The Rajkumar College at Raipur is an institution for the education of sons of Feudatory Chiefs and large landowners. The Agricultural Department besides maintaining the Agricultural College which has already been described, maintains an agricultural middle school at Powerkhera. This school was not at first successful, but after recognition of its course by the Education Department as equivalent to an ordinary anglo-vernacular middle school course for admission to high schools, the school has become very popular. The further development of agricultural education in the province is now under consideration and the report of the Royal Commission on agriculture is awaited, as it is desired to consider their recommendations with regard to agricultural education before embarking on a new policy.

#### XI.—FEMALE EDUCATION.

35. Problems connected with Female Education were fully investigated in 1916 by a mixed committee of officials and non-officials and their report formulated the policy which the Education Department subsequently followed.

The rate of advance has however been slow, as the following figures indicate :—

	1916.	1920.	1927.
Number of vernacular schools ...	333	350	364
Average attendance ...	12,782	15,437	17,236
Number of girls in boys' schools ...	16,035	16,953	16 710
Number of secondary schools ...	8	11	12
Average enrolment ...	218	343	753
Number of girls in boys' secondary schools.	7	13	36
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure by Government on girls' education..	1,62,282	3,09,155	3,57,352

Government has retained responsibility for the education of girls but has encouraged private effort, under a grant-in-aid code, to open both primary and secondary girls' schools.

36. It was felt by the Department that changing social and educational conditions in the province rendered it necessary that the position should be again reviewed and efforts made to introduce a larger policy which might increase the rate of progress; and in a Resolution on the annual report of 1923-24 the local Government reiterated the intention that had been expressed in March 1924, in connection with the report of a committee which had investigated problems dealing with the introduction of Compulsory Primary Education, that a committee should be appointed to report on questions connected with the education of girls.

The matter was delayed as the Ministry had ceased to exist, but there were indications of a change of feeling in the Legislative Council and it was not improbable that the Ministry would be revived and the temporary administration of the transferred subjects by the Governor terminated. These expectations were not fulfilled and the question was revived after the administration of Education had been entrusted to the Hon'ble the Home Member.

37. A committee of 15 members was as a result called into existence in November 1926. It consisted of the Director of Public Instruction, 1 Inspectress of Schools, 1 Assistant Inspectress of Schools, 4 ladies connected with female education, the remainder being nominated from members of the Legislative Council and representatives of local bodies. The terms of reference included the practicability of improving and extending Primary and Secondary education for girls, the possibility of extending co-education in certain stages, the necessity for differentiating courses of instruction for girls proceeding to higher education from those for girls not so intending, and the desirability and practicability of transferring Government Primary and Vernacular schools for girls to local bodies. A questionnaire was issued to the chief educational officers, to all local bodies and a large number of persons connected with girls' and female educational institutions. The Chairmen of local bodies were asked to consult local opinion in order to obtain material for a representative reply. Just over a hundred replies were received but the committee reported that the majority of them, especially from non-officials, were too vague and too general to be of much use. The report adds "We were perhaps a little too ambitious and too optimistic in expecting anything else, for the details of educational administration, though the fact is not always realized by the general public, are essentially a matter for the expert". In all, the committee met 5 times before submitting its report and considered the present condition of female education in the Central Provinces and Berar

in detail before formulating its new proposals. They pointed out that nearly all the womenfolk of the province were still illiterate and that the general apathy towards the important subject of female education was consequent on the present situation being considered as inevitable. The pardah system, early marriage, and the attitude of elder women and of a large number of men, naturally conservative, led to the fear that education would destroy much that they revere in the traditional position of women in Indian society. On the other hand the education of boys was an economic necessity. Again, "Many earnest thinkers who are desirous of increasing the standard of literacy among women shrink from what they regard as westernization and the ultimate breaking down of the old long established and revered order, in the possible ultimate feminist demand for political, and social emancipation. We come therefore to the position so clearly pointed out by the Calcutta University Commission that our men have accepted western education and western political theories for themselves, but fear the acceptance of either by our womenfolk." "The only solution must be a resolute attempt to achieve a real synthesis between the ideas and traditions of the west and the ancient and rooted ideas and traditions of India. An extension and improvement in the education of girls and women of the province along the right lines is a social and political necessity." "The advancement of India is bound up with the education of girls and unless active measures are taken to further their education and a public demand created, the general progress of the country must be impeded."

38. The report of the committee is summarized in 32 resolutions, the chief of which are given below :—

*Resolution No. 3.*—The co-education of boys and girls in schools education vigorous and active propaganda is necessary. We recommend that for this purpose a non-official publicity organization of committees of ladies and gentlemen interested in education be established with its headquarters at Nagpur and subsidiary committees in the district headquarters and smaller municipalities of the province, to work in co-operation with Government and local authorities.

*Resolution No. 3.*—The co-education of boys and girls in schools should not be continued beyond the primary stage and no boys should be admitted to girls' schools at any stage of their education. But in places where there is not sufficient demand for girls' primary education to justify the opening of separate girls' primary schools, the present system of admitting girls to boys' primary schools should be continued both as a valuable means of propaganda to popularize female education and in order to procure the number of girls necessary to justify the opening of separate primary schools for girls

*Resolution No. 10.*—In order to encourage a demand for the secondary and higher education of girls, English may be taught as an optional subject in vernacular middle schools and girls taking English in these schools should be allowed to proceed to anglo-vernacular schools and be admitted to the class for which they are educationally qualified.

*Resolution No. 13.*—No scholarships or stipends should be granted to girls in primary schools to induce them to complete the primary stage of education.

*Resolution No. 14.*—There should be a liberal provision of scholarships for girls to be awarded on the results of the Middle School Scholarship examination, and tenable in Classes V, VI and VII of vernacular middle schools and in Classes V, VI, VII and VIII of anglo-vernacular middle schools.

*Resolution No. 17.*—The training of an adequate number of women teachers should be the special charge of Government. We therefore recommended that Government should continue to maintain its two Normal Schools for women as at present and should be prepared to extend these schools to meet any increased demand which may in the course of time arise for vernacular teachers. Government should continue also to aid normal schools for women which are opened as the result of private enterprise, subject to the usual conditions of recognition.

*Resolution No. 19.*—It is desirable that a woman teacher should, as far as possible, be recruited from, and employed in her own town or village.

*Resolution No. 20.*—It is essential that the pay of women teachers should be sufficient to render them independent.

*Resolution No. 21.*—No separate class or caste schools should be opened by Government or public bodies.

*Resolution No. 22.*—The usual provision should be made to meet the needs of communities differing in language by opening or aiding the opening of schools for separate languages.

*Resolution No. 25.*—The secondary education of girls should continue to be the special charge of Government and of private enterprise assisted by grants-in-aid.

*Resolution No. 26.*—The ultimate aim of educational policy should be to place the vernacular education of girls under the same



management and control as the vernacular education of boys, namely, local authorities and private institutions.

*Resolution No. 27.*—The opening of new vernacular schools for girls should be left to local authorities and to private enterprise assisted by grants-in-aid from Government.

*Resolution No. 30.*—If at the end of five years, Government is satisfied with the progress made by local authorities in opening vernacular schools for girls, we recommend that the whole position should be reviewed and that the following suggestions should then receive consideration:—That in order to enable local authorities to gain further experience and to encourage them to take over girls' vernacular education, Government vernacular schools for girls in district headquarters should be transferred to local authorities on the following conditions:—

- (1) that the municipality in the particular district headquarters agrees to take over the control and management of the school;
- (2) that the municipality is assisted in the control and management of the school by a special statutory committee with a definite proportion of local lady members, the Municipal Act being amended if necessary for the creation of such a committee;
- (3) that adequate safeguards be provided for the protection of women teachers in order to guarantee to the teachers employed by Government at the time of the transfer, such security of tenure, pay, pension, provident fund, promotion and other prospects as they would have enjoyed if the school had not been transferred to the municipality;
- (4) that the final decision on all questions of transfer, promotion and punishment of the existing Government staff shall remain with the Education Department as at present;
- (5) that the municipality shall be given the use of the school buildings, furniture, and equipment conditionally on the municipality maintaining the buildings, furniture and equipment in repair and returning them to Government if at any time they cease to be used for the purposes of a vernacular school for girls.

The report is now under examination by Government and the cost is being estimated.

39. The following table shows the number of schools for Indian girls and the number of pupils, during the last ten years :—

	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Schools ...	355	359	381	379	374
Pupils ...	20,407	20,653	21,658	22,031	22,397

	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
Schools ...	381	369	373	372	375	385
Pupils ...	22,601	22,471	23,655	23,466	24,570	26,194

In addition to the above, there were 18,620 girls reading in boys' schools in 1926-27 against 15,633 in 1921-22, giving an increase of 3.3 per cent as against an increase of 3.6 per cent during the previous quinquennium. Including girls in boys' schools, and excluding boys in girls' schools, the total number of girl pupils increased from 38,075 in 1921-22 to 41,175 in 1926-27. These figures represent an increase of 8.1 per cent as against an increase of 4.1 per cent during the previous quinquennium. The percentage of girl pupils to the total female population increased from .56 per cent in 1921-22 to .62 per cent in 1926-27.

The total expenditure on girls' schools rose by 12.1 per cent from Rs. 4,60,173 to Rs. 5,15,776 as compared with a rise of 102.6 per cent during the preceding quinquennium. The average annual cost for each school rose from Rs. 1,221 to Rs. 1,339, the Government share being Rs. 855 and Rs. 928, respectively. The average annual cost of each pupil fell from Rs. 20-5-9 to Rs. 19-11-0 of which the Government share was Rs. 14-6-8 and Rs. 13-10-3.

40. Of the 15,110 girls reading in boys' schools the majority are in the primary stage. Co-education in this stage flourishes partly owing to the system of paying bonuses to head masters for admitting girls to their schools, and partly to the fact that the instruction in the boys' schools must often be better than that in those girls' schools which are staffed by old men or untrained women. Bonuses are based on average attendance and vary in value according to the class in which the pupils for whom they are given are reading. It is doubtful

whether they are needed in the lower standards which are regarded as *crèches* by the parents. The number of pupils, in the first standard alone, is greater than in the whole of the remaining classes of the primary schools. During the quinquennium the total amount paid annually in bonuses rose from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 4,322. The feeling regarding co-education varies in different parts of the province. In certain districts there is a definite feeling against it, but this feeling is gradually breaking down and the number of girls in boys' schools shows a growing demand for girls' education. One Inspectress remarks that "the people of Chhattisgarh.....are beginning to feel that girls are better in institutions of their own". The other Inspectress states that it is her "experience as an inspecting officer that the general public prefer to send their children to girls' schools to having them read in boys' schools. I have evidence that the girls themselves find a happier, more corporate life in their own schools than in schools for boys". Co-education, therefore, even in those districts in which it is least unpopular, cannot be regarded as more than a preliminary to the opening of separate girls' schools. But until the number of girls in each village is sufficiently large to justify the opening of girls' schools, co-education remains a valuable means of propaganda and an incentive to stimulating interest and creating a large demand for girls' primary education.

41. The following table shows the number of girls' primary schools and pupils during each year of the quinquennium :—

	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
Schools	313	317	314	318	324
Pupils	17,720	18,836	18,236	19,087	19,900

It will be noticed that the number of separate girls' schools has increased slightly and that at the end of the quinquennium the number of girls in these schools exceeded the number reading in boys' schools. The results of the primary examination also show improvement, there being 1,049 successful candidates out of a total of 1,817 in 1926-27 as against 523 out of a total of 937 in 1921-22. The problem, indeed, appears to be to retain the girls in the school until they have passed the two lowest standards. Once they have entered the third class they get interested in their work and desire to stay at school and in many cases the parents acquiesce in their desire.

The following table shows the number of vernacular middle schools and pupils during the quinquennium :—

	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
Schools ..	36	35	36	37	40
Pupils ...	3,650	3,645	3,891	4,146	4,883

During the last five years the number of girls reading in Anglo-Vernacular Middle schools stage has increased from 489 to 677 while the corresponding figures for the High School stage are 74 and 143.

42. The following extract is taken from the Education Departmental Report of 1922-27 :—

*“Staff.—In this Province one of the great difficulties—perhaps the greatest—in female education is to create and maintain an adequate supply of trained and efficient teachers. The field of recruitment, already narrow because of the small number of educated girls, is further restricted by social customs, early marriage and a still prevalent prejudice among the well-to-do educated classes against teaching as a profession for girls. The result is that women teachers, particularly in the primary schools, generally come from the poorer classes. But during the years under review the total number of teachers has increased from 661 (of whom 270 were trained), in 1921-22 to 731 (of whom 364 were trained) in 1926-27. A large percentage of teachers still remain untrained. Many of these are ‘past middle age and past all likelihood of absorbing modern ideas of teaching or benefiting in any way by training’. Their schools suffer accordingly. But with regard to the increasing number of trained teachers both Inspectresses observe that the standard of teaching, of discipline and tone is slowly but steadily rising. Various devices are adopted to protect the women teacher in the villages. If she is married, every endeavour is made to train her husband as a teacher and to provide employment for him in the same village. Wherever possible quarters are provided for unmarried or widowed teachers. More are urgently needed because of the high rents in certain districts and of the unwillingness of villagers to let their spare rooms. As far as possible, unmarried or widowed teachers are employed in their native villages. The total number of sanctioned posts in the Government vernacular cadre for women teachers has increased from 703 to 747.”*

#### XII.—MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.

43. The Muhammadan population forms about 4 per cent of the population of this province. During 1926-27 Muhammadan pupils attending schools formed 9.5 per cent of the school going population.

The following comparative table gives the number and distribution of Muhammadan pupils:—

Class of institution.	Number of Muhammadan pupils in the year						Percentage of increase or decrease in the totals.
	1921-22.			1926-27.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Colleges ...	68	...	68	118	...	118	+42.3
High Schools (High department).	315	...	315	423	1	424	+34.2
Anglo-Vernacular Middle School and Middle department of High Schools.	1,591	4	1,595	2,777	1	2,778	+74.1
Vernacular Middle Schools.	1,080	11	1,091	1,018	22	1,040	-4.7
Primary Schools ...	21,056	4,719	25,775	28,483	3,044	31,527	+22.3
Normal Schools ...	168	1	169	127	1	128	-24.2
Other Special Schools	41	30	71	178	44	222	+212.7
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>24,819</b>	<b>4,765</b>	<b>29,084</b>	<b>33,124</b>	<b>3,113</b>	<b>36,237</b>	<b>24.5</b>

Expressed in percentage the above figures give the following proportions in the various stages of instruction in 1926-27:—

Stage of instruction.	Boys.	Girls.
College stage ...	4	...
High stage ...	1.2	...
Middle stage ...	11.6	8
Primary stage...	86.8	99.2
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

44. There are 5 Muhammadan high schools in the province and of these, 1 is maintained directly by Government. The number of Anglo-Urdu Middle schools is 11 in addition to which there are 4 Anglo-Urdu Middle school departments attached to Anglo-Marathi schools maintained by Government. Berar is the only division in which Government directly maintains Anglo-Urdu schools (1 high, 4 Anglo-Urdu Middle and 4 Anglo-Urdu Middle departments) but liberal grants-in-aid are given to schools maintained by Anjumans. Government has reserved 19 middle and 16 high school scholarships at enhanced rates for Muhammadans who are also eligible for all open scholarships. A special Urdu normal school is maintained by Government at Amraoti in which 90 students are trained at a time as Urdu school teachers.

Of the 582,032 Muhammadans in the province 245,024 are inhabitants of Berar. The large Muhammadan population of Berar is due to the fact that it was long under direct Muhammadan rule and still technically forms part of the Nizam's dominions.

### XIII.—THE EDUCATION OF DEPRESSED AND BACKWARD CLASSES.

45. A list is given below of the principal untouchable classes (1921 census). Owing to the omission of minor castes the number of untouchables is greater than that shown therein. Even without allowing for this the figures show that despite the teaching of social reformers there are no less than 19 per cent of the inhabitants of the province whose touch is pollution to an orthodox caste Hindu :—

Caste.	Strength.
Balahi	... 43,518
Basor	... 44,046
Chamar	... 881,674
Dhobi	... 165,624
Ganda	... 144,585
Katia	... 37,950
Kori	... 38,208
Kumhar	... 121,408
Madgi	... 7,829
Mala	... 6,080
Mang	... 84,239
Mahar	... 1,170,737
Mehtar	... 13,448
Panka	... 206,513
Total	... 2,965,859

In addition to the untouchables the Forest and Hill tribes must be regarded as backward educationally. They number (1921 census) 3,261,657. The most important tribe is that of the Gonds whose total of 2,109,583 comprises two-thirds of the total strength of the group and more than one-eighth of the population of the province. The Gonds who were at one time the dominant race throughout the province have gradually yielded up the open country to Aryan invaders and are chiefly to be found in the plateau districts and in the colder parts of the province.

The criminal tribes have a much smaller number than the depressed classes or the Forest and Hill tribes, but are more backward educationally.

46. The following extract is taken from the Education Departmental Report of 1926-27 :—

“The total number of pupils of all backward classes reading in recognized institutions has arisen by 13.4 per cent from 35,134 in 1921-22 to 39,856 in 1926-27. In addition to the above 821 pupils are reported

to have been reading in unrecognized institutions in 1926-27. These figures include (a) pupils from the depressed classes, *i.e.*, classes with which the idea of pollution is associated; (b) pupils from aboriginal and hill tribes; (c) pupils from criminal tribes. The numbers of each are shown below:—

(The figures exclude those of the Feudatory States.)

Classes.	Total number under instruction.	
	1921-22.	1926-27.
Depressed classes ...	28,919	34,531
Aboriginals or hill tribes ...	5,993	5,157
Criminal tribes ...	222	168
Total ...	35,134	39,856

The educational position of each of these classes is shown under the appropriate headings in the following statement:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
<b>(a) Depressed classes—</b>			
Population (1921 census) ...	1,320,349	1,355,457	2,675,806
Pupils ...	34,002	529	34,531
Percentage ...	2.57	.04	1.294
<b>(b) Aboriginals and hill tribes—</b>			
Population (1921 census) ...	1,238,314	1,299,459	2,537,773
Pupils ...	4,961	196	5,157
Percentage ...	.4	.01	.2
<b>(c) Criminal tribes—</b>			
Population (1921 census) ...	264,403	259,693	524,096
Pupils ...	161	7	168
Percentage ...	6	.003	.03

The following statement shows the number of pupils under each of the appropriate heads in the various stages of instruction :—

	1926-27.			1921-22.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
(a) <i>Depressed classes—</i>						
College stage ...	16	...	16	8	...	8
High stage ...	59	...	59	30	...	30
Anglo-Vernacular middle stage ...	735	...	735	592	9	601
Vernacular middle stage ...	284	3	287			
Primary stage ...	32,602	521	33,123	26,236	1,930	28,098
(b) <i>Aboriginal and hill tribes—</i>						
High stage ...	1	...	1	4	...	4
Anglo-Vernacular middle stage ...	8	...	8	8	...	8
Vernacular middle stage ...	312	...	312	156	1	157
Primary stage ...	4,632	196	4,828	5,627	197	5,824
(c) <i>Criminal tribes—</i>						
Vernacular middle stage ...	19	1	20	13	...	13
Primary stage ...	142	6	148	208	1	209

“Depressed classes pupils do not always obtain admission to the local schools without a struggle. But two tendencies have become increasingly manifest during the quinquennium (1922-27). First, the depressed classes have evinced a growing consciousness of their educational and social disabilities and a growing assertion of claims to social and political recognition. In Chhattisgarh, ‘where some of the School committees discourage the attendance of the depressed class boys in their schools’, the Deputy Inspector reports that ‘the Chamars and Mahars are showing signs of bitterness and resentment against the higher castes and appear to be anxious to improve their social status, but they do not seem to realize the importance of education as a means of their social uplift’. The latter part of his statement finds support in the fact that in Jubbulpore Circle very few girls of the depressed classes ever enter a school and those who do are mostly in the lowest primary class, that few boys, even of those who pass the primary examination, care to proceed further and that, consequently, the middle school scholarships reserved for depressed class boys are rarely, competed for. In Nerbudda Circle, ‘there is no prominent movement amongst the depressed classes,’ elsewhere the consciousness of their disabilities is accompanied by a healthy activity. In the Nagpur and Berar Circles the depressed classes are beginning to manifest a determination to work for their own amelioration and to endeavour to secure recognition of their efforts by grants from Government. In Nagpur Circle, for example, a primary school was started in 1923 by the Central Provinces and Berar Depressed Classes Education Society for the education of Mehtars. In Berar the depressed classes community ‘seem to be making special persevering efforts to establish hostels wherever they can’. And both in the



Nagpur and Berar Circles there has been considerable progress in the education of the depressed classes. In both circles, however, the depressed classes are still too prone to rely almost exclusively on Government aid. The second tendency has been a growing recognition on the part of the more advanced classes of the claims of the depressed classes."

"Two incidents illustrating these tendencies were recorded in the annual report on education in 1923-24. The first tendency is illustrated by an incidence in the village of Bela in the Nagpur district where boys from the depressed classes were required to sit in the verandah of the primary school apart from their fellow pupils. The community bitterly resented this and claimed equality of treatment. On meeting with no response, although there was plenty of accommodation in the main school, they opened a school of their own. Both tendencies are illustrated by a second incident. Competition for admission to the Patwardhan High School, Nagpur, is so great that candidates are selected for admission to class V on the results of the Primary Certificate examination; and candidates for admission to class VIII on the results of the High School Entrance examination. In 1923-24 a representative of the depressed classes in the local Legislative Council moved that 'pupils of the depressed classes should be admitted to the Patwardhan High School irrespective of the number of marks they obtained'. The resolution was carried by a large majority. The same tendency towards a breaking-down of prejudice is reported by the Inspector of Schools, Nagpur, who says that in one of the municipal primary schools at Wardha, 'some Mehtar boys were receiving instruction along with the boys of other castes, without any distinction'. And in Berar the Inspector notes that 'both in vernacular and anglo-vernacular schools one now sees Mahar boys sitting side by side on the same bench with Brahmin children'. The two classes meet in the class room and on the play-ground. 'The distinction with regard to food and drink have, however, not altered very much.' The Mahar community in Berar is reported to be alive to the need for progress and 'to be sparing no effort to arouse both its own people as well as the higher castes to the need for closer co-operation in raising both the social and religious status of the community.' Opposition is, of course, still encountered and prejudice still lingers, but there has been a notable advance towards a more politic regard for the claims of the depressed classes."

"Besides gaining admission to schools maintained by Local Bodies, the depressed classes receive education in Mission schools and in their own schools. Several of these schools have received grants-in-aid from Government. The Depressed Classes Mission Society maintains nine primary schools with 386 pupils. In 1926-27 the total expenditure on these schools was Rs. 5,407. The Chokhamela, Nagpur, maintains one primary school with 36 pupils and spent

Rs. 372 on it in 1926-27. The Young Men's Christian Association, Nagpur, has opened a number of night schools for workers in the Empress Mills, many of whom are members of the depressed classes."

#### XIV.—EUROPEAN EDUCATION.

47. The European and Anglo-Indian population of the Central Provinces and Berar numbers 9,466. Assuming 15 per cent as the proportion which should be in school we get the figure 1,420. The total number of pupils enrolled in European and English Teaching Schools is 2,388. Of these only 1,707 are classed as European and Anglo-Indian. The balance consists chiefly of Goans, Parsis and Indian Christians; but an increasing number of children of well-to-do Hindus and Muhammadans also attend. 764 European pupils are boarders and reside in school hostels. In schools classed as "European", the percentage of non-Europeans may not exceed 25 per cent. "English Teaching Schools" may admit 75 per cent of non-European pupils. There is however no difference whatever in the administration of these schools both being "Reserved" and in the portfolio of the Hon'ble Member for Finance.

48. The educational system consists of a Kindergarten class, classes I—IV which form the Primary schools classes V—VII, the Middle school; and classes VIII and IX the High school. The total courses is thus of 10 years' duration as against 11 years for Indian schools. At the end of the Middle and High School courses a Departmental examination was formerly held for the award of scholarships and a certificate—the High School Certificate—was granted. From 1928 these Departmental examinations have been abolished and the Cambridge Junior and School Certificate examination substituted. The main advantages claimed are that a transfer to another province or transfer to England does not break the continuity of study since European schools in India and many schools in England send up pupils for the Cambridge examinations; and these examinations are more widely recognized and accepted than a departmental provincial examination.

The following figures assist in a comparison of European with Indian schools in the Central Provinces.

European Schools.	Indian Schools.
1. Tuition fees in primary classes, Rs. 25 per annum ...	From nil to annas 12.
2. Tuition fees in secondary schools, Rs. 72-3-0 ...	From Rs. 12 to Rs. 42.
3. Average cost of education per pupil per annum in—	
(a) Primary schools, Rs. 79-5-0 ...	Rs. 10-13-0.
(b) Secondary schools, Rs. 201-5-0	Rs. 58-1-9.

## 4. Cost to Government of—

(a) Above Rs. 20-8-0 ... Rs. 6-4-0.  
 (b) Above Rs. 61-7-0 ... Rs. 28-12-0.

5. Cost to hostel boarder per mensem Rs. 25 ... Rs. 9.

49. The Central Provinces Government does not maintain directly any school for the provision of education for Anglo-Indian and European children. There are, however, 7 High, 10 Middle and 17 Primary schools maintained by the Anglican or Roman Catholic Church or by Indian Railways and aided by the local Government under a grant-in-aid code. The extent of the provision is shown by the following figures, the total number of schools being constant for the period:—

Year.	1916-17.	1921-22.	1926-27.
Number of pupils in attendance at European and English teaching high schools.	68	104	164
Number of pupils in attendance at European and English teaching middle schools.	398	427	468
Number of pupils in attendance at European and English teaching primary schools*	1,130	1,312	1,756
Cost, after deducting fee income, met by Managers.	Rs. 36,260	Rs. 53,113	Rs. 95,131
*Direct expenditure by Government ...	75,631	97,220	74,845

\* (Excluding building grants).

50. In the budget session of the Legislative Council, 1921, several reductions were moved, the chief being Rs. 26,500 which was the whole provision for European orphan and indigence grants; and a lump reduction of Rs. 35,000 under expenditure on European schools. During the debate Government frankly admitted that European schools and pupils had received preferential treatment over Indian schools. The maintenance and building grants to the former were half as against one-third of the approved expenditure of the latter; the rates of scholarship were generally higher; special grants were paid to schools and their hostels for the boarding and education of Anglo-Indian children whom a District Magistrate certified as practically destitute; also for the assistance of children of poor Europeans living in out of the way places.

The principle of allowing privileges to particular classes of Indians, (e.g., Muhammadan and Depressed Class pupils) and to minority communities (e.g., a half expenditure grant to the Bengali school in Nagpur) had long been accepted by Government who could not agree to the immediate withdrawal of privileges from the Anglo-Indian community whose education was classed as a "reserved" subject under the Reforms. If the budget cuts were carried the schools would be financially embarrassed and European education would suffer,

The introduction of the Reforms was however a suitable opportunity of examining the case for preferential treatment to European schools and Government proposed to appoint a committee of Europeans and Indians to consider the whole question of Anglo-Indian educational expenditure. On this promise, the budget was passed.

51. The Governor in Council nominated a committee in June 1921, to consider the differential treatment of European schools in respect of grant-in-aid from Government, and to state what modifications, if any, of these principles or the application thereof, was desirable. Five Indians were nominated and the Inspector of European Schools acted as Secretary. The 5 Indian members were members of Legislative Council and included a Muhammadan. Three of the Europeans were Head Masters of European High schools, another represented the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company's schools, and the fifth was the nominated representative of the Anglo-Indian community in the Legislative Council who was elected Chairman of the committee.

The chief recommendations of the committee were—

- (i) Maintenance grants already assessed for the quinquennium ending March 1925 should not be reduced and the existing grant-in-aid rules should continue in force till that date to allow schools to adjust their finances.
- (ii) After 1925 there should be no difference in the grant-in-aid codes for European and Indian schools. Schools carried on in special circumstances or peculiar difficulties should be generously treated under the code.
- (iii) The Finance Member promised in consultation with the Director of Public Instruction to consider whether economy could be effected by amalgamating certain European schools. The committee agreed, provided no loss of efficiency in European education was involved.

52. The recommendations were all accepted and adopted by the local Government though protests were received from the local branch of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association.

The effect of the reduction of maintenance grants from half to one-third the approved expenditure has been a saving to Government of about Rs. 27,000 per annum. The amount has almost been made good by an increase of fee receipts. To a slight extent the policy has resulted in reducing facilities for European education in Saugor and Kamptee where a High school was reduced to a Middle and a Middle to a Primary school. The number of pupils concerned is however small and expenditure on the maintenance of the higher classes was not justified. Diffusion of effort has long been a characteristic of European education in this province, militating against efficiency; but so long as the Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches maintain separate schools it is impossible to effect any further concentration.

**XV.—THE EFFECT OF THE NON-CO-OPERATION MOVEMENT  
ON EDUCATION.**

53. The number of students who left colleges owing to non-co-operation in 1920-21 was 225 out of a total number enrolled of about 1,250 or about 18 per cent. The number who left Anglo-Vernacular (High and Anglo-Vernacular Middle) schools was about 3,200, *i.e.*, about 15 per cent of the total number enrolled. The total number who left vernacular schools was estimated to be about 3,000 or about 1 per cent of the total enrolment. The last figure is, however, only a rough approximation as it is difficult to get reliable information regarding the cause of absence of boys from vernacular schools.

54. The following is a note written at the time on the "National Schools" which were started to attract pupils away from institutions recognized by Government :—

"So far as my information goes, the following are the particulars of the so-called 'National Schools' which were opened :—

Circle.	Anglo-vernacular schools.		Vernacular schools.	
	No.	Pupils.	No.	Pupils.
Nagpur ...	12	1,860	36	...
Jubbulpore ...	5	600	16	700
Berar ...	16	720	13	440
Nerbudda ...	2	60	20	...
Cbhattisgarh ...	3	300	...	...
Total ...	38	3,540	85	...

As in the case of non-co-operating students, the numbers are by far the greatest in the Nagpur Circle. Most of the boys who left the schools in Nagpur city have joined the 'Tilak Maha Vidyalaya High School' which has about 1,000 pupil and about 20 teachers. The schools at Saoner, Hinganghat and Bhandara are all reported to have over 100 pupils each."

"The staff of these schools consists mainly of pleaders who have suspended or failed to obtain practice or non-co-operating students from colleges and secondary schools. In most of the schools the courses prescribed are much the same as in recognized schools, but lectures on politics and classes in spinning are generally arranged and also, in some places, carpentry. National songs are taught and in some, *e.g.*, the Nagpur Ashram, students have been put through an intensive training for propaganda work. Discipline and organization are

conspicuous by their absence; accommodation and equipment are of the poorest; regular teaching can hardly be said to take place except in very few. None rests on a secure financial foundation; they lead a hand to month existence on funds raised by subscriptions, in some places collected by means of house to house visits by the students. There is a general opinion that the majority will collapse from lack of funds; indeed several have collapsed already. In one so-called Anglo-Vernacular school with two teachers, the Head Master is said to be usually absent, collecting funds, while the assistant who is not even a matriculate remains in charge of the five classes whose curriculum ranges (theoretically) from the lowest English to the matriculation class. The Chhattisgarh Inspector writing of these schools, remarks 'except that they want to inoculate students with big dose of their cult, it is difficult to see what purpose they have in view. The schools under the department need have no fear of being out-classed by schools run by amateurs on unbusinesslike lines and with no definite educational purpose.'

"In fact, the attempts to start and maintain these 'national schools' can only be described as pathetic. All who are interested in the education of the country would probably welcome sincere attempt at the establishment of educational institutions aiming at the production of useful citizens on new lines, independent of Government grants and supplementary to Government and Government-aided institutions, but the success, or rather lack of success, so far achieved holds out no future promise for such independent efforts in this province."

The collapse of the non-co-operation movement involved the collapse of the "National Schools" and the return of pupils to institutions recognized by Government.

#### XVI.—THE CURRICULA COMMITTEE, 1921.

35. In reply to question in the Legislative Council, Government stated that the revision of the Curricula of Primary and Secondary schools was under consideration. It was proposed to publish a communique, inviting criticisms and suggestions on the existing curricula and to appoint a committee to consider the matter. In the following April a Press Note was accordingly issued to the general public, setting out the curricula in force in boys' and girls' schools and suggesting that replies should deal primarily with subjects to be taught and the media of instruction.

A committee of 20 members was nominated by Government on the 5th August 1921 and submitted its report at the end of October that year. It consisted of 5 non-official members of the Legislative Council, 9 officers of the Education Department of whom 3 were Europeans; and 5 non-officials engaged in educational work.

The Director of Public Instruction acted as Secretary and a non-official member of the Legislative Council was elected Chairman. Of the 20 members, 5 were Europeans, 3 Muhammadans and 12 Hindus.

56. Before the first meeting the Director of Public Instruction prepared a memorandum, summarising the opinions (about 100) he had received in response to the Press Note and dealing with the chief points for consideration, under the following heads:—

1. *Nationalization of Curricula.*—None suggested the exclusion of English language or western culture and none proposed the development of Indian classical languages or a form of education of an essentially oriental type. Increased attention to Indian History (which should be compulsory in all schools) and to the lives of great Indians particularly contemporary politicians—was proposed and also the encouragement of Indian vernaculars especially Hindi.

2. *Vocational Training.*—A general and strong desire for vocational courses in ordinary schools was expressed. Only two emphasised the need for a “liberal” education.

3. *Shortening the school courses.*—Almost all considered that the courses should be shortened but few pertinent suggestions regarding ways and means were received.

4. *Medium of instruction in Secondary schools.*—A large majority favoured the use of the vernaculars till the end of the High School course. It was pointed out in the memorandum that the following points needed consideration:—

- (1) The requirements of university and higher education.
- (2) The dearth of vernacular text-books.
- (3) The difficulty teachers experienced in teaching through medium other than that in which they themselves studied.
- (4) The variety of vernaculars found in the same school room.
- (5) The possible consequent deterioration in English.

Against the above were—

- (1) Strain involved by instruction through a foreign language.
- (2) The resulting confusion of thought and cramming.
- (3) Retardation of progress in studies.
- (4) Possible neglect of vernacular culture and divorce of the educated from other classes of the people.
- (5) Teachers should be more competent in their vernacular than in English.

(5) *Primary and Vernacular Middle School Curricula.*—This matter was considered by the Education Department in 1915 when the production of a new set of Vernacular school reading books was dealt with. The aim of the Department was a liberal rather than

a solely utilitarian education. Replies suggested the introduction of a general information course which should enable the department to excluded Geography, Nature Study, Civics, etc., from the curriculum. A desire was widely expressed for the introduction of English into these schools.

6. *Anglo-Vernacular Middle School Curriculum.*—A Departmental committee discussed this subject in 1920 and considered that nothing could be cut from the course, but that further provision of manual training was desirable.

Replies indicated a desire for a more popular and extensive syllabus of Elementary Science and a modification of the Mathematics syllabus.

7. *High School Curriculum.*—The memorandum referred to the recommendations of the Sadler Commission but the replies received had contributed very little to this subject.

8. Separate notes were supplied on—

- (a) The place of English in the school curricula.
- (b) The position of science in the school curricula.
- (c) Religious and moral instruction.
- (d) The bifurcation of school courses.

The recommendations of the committee were formulated in 78 resolutions and these were submitted to Government with the report.

The main recommendations were—

1. History, Geography and Literature should be directed so as to stimulate in pupils a love of thier country and a wish to participate in her advancement.

2. Hindi should be encouraged in Marathi Schools.

3. Provision for religious education and observance in accord with the wishes of parents should be made in all schools under public management.

4. Increased attention should be paid to physical training and elementary "military" drill should be compulsory in all secondary schools.

5. Cultural education should not be sacrificed to utilitarian aims; but all pupils should perform some manual work.

6. There should be a succession of vocational schools to which pupils may be diverted at various rungs of the educational ladder.

7. The medium of instruction in all subjects except English should be the vernacular up to the close of the High School stage. The vernacular employed in a school should be the mother tongue of the majority. If the minority is large, provision for instruction in



their vernacular also should be made. If small, arrangements to acquaint them with the vernacular of the majority should be made at any early date.

8. The change over to vernacular media should be regulated by the supply of teachers and text-books; but Government should take steps to expedite it.

9. Non-Government schools should be free to select their own medium—vernacular or English.

10. The Primary school course should be shortened from 5 to 4 years; the Vernacular Middle school course lengthened from 2 to 3 years and made identical (English being an optional subject) with the Anglo-Vernacular Middle course which should be reduced from 4 to 3 years. The High School course should remain unchanged (3 years). Thus the total course from the beginning of the Primary to the end of the High School course would be spread over 10 years as against 12. No reduction of attainments was proposed.

11. Differentiation between rural and urban schools curricula was not recommended. Teachers with ability to adapt themselves to rural surroundings were necessary.

12. In the High School course, the study of a vernacular should be compulsory.

Other resolutions dealt with subjects to be taught but involved no radical change in the courses then existing and recommended a compartmental system of examination at the conclusion of each stage.

58. In commenting on the report, the Director of Public Instruction stated—

*“National Education.*—Regarding national education I am in general agreement with the committee, whose views will, I believe, commend themselves to those who wish to adapt our courses more closely to the needs of the country. Those who hope by “national” education to inculcate racial hatred and revolutionary doctrines will find no support from the committee.

*“Vocational Training.*—On the leading principles that should govern the relation of vocational to general education, I am in complete agreement with the majority of the committee. I do not think the minority in their notes of dissent have attached nearly enough importance to (a) the need of a far sounder general educational basis than we have at present; (b) the difficulties, mainly financial, that confront those who would combine vocational and general education in the same institutions; and (c) the dangers attending such cheap,

'nasty' and superficial attempts at vocational training as would alone be possible in practically all our general education schools at present.

"The provision of definitely vocational schools into which pupils who are unable or unfit to proceed to higher courses of general study, can be drafted after completion of the various stages of general education, deserves the early attention of the Departments of Industries and Agriculture.

"Our general education schools should aim at progressive adaptation to local needs and should become increasingly 'pre-vocational'. But for every boy there must be a clearly marked stage when he proceeds from a school where the general aim predominates to an institution where such general education as may be given is entirely subsidiary to professional needs. So far, the Agricultural Middle schools have been neither one thing nor the other.

"*Other Recommendations.*—But I am totally opposed to the proposed reduction of a year in the combined Anglo-Vernacular Middle and High course in addition to the accepted reduction of a year in the Primary course. Though the committee proposes no lowering of the general standard of the High School course, I am convinced that such a lowering must at present be the inevitable result of the reduction. That the adoption of the vernacular as medium of instruction will speed up all school work is at present an *a priori* assumption unbacked by any evidence. The effect will in any case be seen only after considerable lapse of time. That school organization and teaching will be improved, and progress thereby accelerated, is at present merely a pious hope. Against all this vague talk we have to set our present matriculation percentages and the statistics regarding ages in the various classes.

"The present movement towards the vernacular represents among the most thoughtful critics a very vague but quite justifiable feeling that western education has not so far produced a 'national culture' in India, rather than a definite conviction that the use of the vernacular is in itself pedagogically necessary. The reasons for the failure so far to acclimatize western education in this country lie deeper than any question of the medium of instruction."

59. The following extracts are taken from the resolution by Government on the report:—

"As regards the vexed question of the medium of instruction in the schools, the committee, while recognizing the value of a thorough training in the English language and realizing the difficulties of a sudden change in the present system, urges the substitution of the Vernacular for English as the medium and hopes thereby to shorten the period of school life without lowering the standards already attained.

“Government is in complete sympathy with the desire of the committee to build up a system of education in which enlightened patriotism shall occupy a prominent place and is prepared to take and support all measures which may lead to that end.

“In view of the committee’s unanimous recommendations Government accept the principle that the vernacular should be the medium of instruction in all subjects except English in the Middle and High courses. At the same time it recognizes that certain practical difficulties beset the introduction of the change in the High School classes. In the Middle School classes, the change will not be so marked since the vernacular is already the medium of instruction, except for English in which English will continue to be the medium, and Mathematics and Geography in which subjects a combination of English and Vernacular is at present employed. In the first place, the difficulty of procuring text-books is considerable. It is impossible to dispense with text-books in the schools. Attempts in this direction in the past have invariably led to teachers dictating to their classes practically the substance of a text-book in each subject. Such a method of teaching involves great waste of time and labour and it is essential that suitable text-books should be prepared. There is the further difficulty of securing teachers competent to teach High School classes in the vernacular. In the province where the main vernaculars are Hindi and Marathi, the number of graduate teachers (*i.e.*, teachers qualified by their academic attainments, to teach in High School classes) capable of giving instruction in Hindi is at present insufficient to meet a demand for instruction in that vernacular in all the classes, and one of the most urgent problems is the means of increasing the supply of such teachers. As regards the supply of Marathi speaking teachers there is at present no difficulty and it is not anticipated that any difficulty will arise. Again the special needs and circumstances of linguistic minorities, *e.g.*, those whose mother tongue is Urdu or Bengali or Gujrathi, have to be taken into consideration. It will obviously be necessary to make special provision for the instruction of such pupils, in the first instance at any rate, inasmuch as they have hitherto pursued their education in the belief that the present system would endure. A sudden change in the medium of instruction would inflict great hardship upon the linguistic minorities. Lastly, consideration must be given to the wishes of such parents as may resent a sudden and compulsory change of system for which due notice has not been given.

“In order to give effect to its policy, it is the intention of Government to make that vernacular which is the mother tongue of the great majority of the pupils, the sole medium of instruction in the middle classes of Government schools and to introduce it, subject to the

modifications noted below, as the medium of instruction in the 10th class (*i.e.*, the lowest High School class) in Government High Schools with effect from the beginning of the next school session, in the 11th class in the following sessions and in the 12th or top class in the session following that; so that in the session beginning in 1925 the vernacular will be the medium of instruction throughout the High School course.

"It will be left to the discretion of the managing authorities of other recognized schools to introduce the change. In view, however, of the practical difficulties arising from the needs of minorities, the shortage of competent teachers and the possibility of some parents wishing to retain the present medium, English may be employed as the medium of instruction in one section of each High School class in Government schools in which two sections of each High School class are maintained, provided that in such schools there is a substantial number of pupils whose mother tongue is not the vernacular chosen as the medium of instruction or whose parents may desire that their sons should be taught through the medium of English in preference to the vernacular, though the vernacular employed may be their mother tongue. In admission to the sections in which English is employed as the medium, preference will be given to pupils whose mother tongue is not used as the vernacular medium; but if the number of such pupils in any Government High School is not sufficient completely to fill one section of each class, pupils, whose mother tongue is the vernacular chosen as the medium of instruction but whose parents desire that they should be taught through the medium of English, may be admitted to the English sections. Government is prepared to adopt the committee's recommendation regarding the length of the Primary school course and the uniformity and length of the Middle course. It is anticipated that the substitution of a four years' for a five years' course will result in a substantial increase in the number of pupils who complete the course and, if not accompanied by a reduction in the present number of teachers, will have the effect of improving the quality of the instruction in the schools. The committee's proposal, however, to reduce the combined Anglo-Vernacular Middle and High School courses by one year, in addition to the reduction of one year in the Primary course, Government is unable to accept.

"*Revision of courses.*—The revision of separate courses of study in accordance with the general recommendations of the Curricula Committee, in so far as they are accepted in this resolution, will be entrusted in the first place to a small committee of experts. Their detailed proposals will be circulated for criticism to such inspecting officers, school authorities and members of the general public as are specially qualified and willing to express an opinion, and the criticism received will be taken into consideration before the courses are sanctioned for the schools."

60. The courses were actually prepared at the Training College, Jubbulpore, and circulated to selected educationalists for criticism. The revised Primary School syllabus was issued in 1922 and adopted from the school year 1923-24. The Middle and High School courses were similarly drawn up and passed after modification by the High School Board in 1924-25 for introduction in schools during 1925-26.

XVII.—THE VOCATIONAL TRAINING COMMITTEE, 1921.

61. One of the recommendations of the Curricula Committee referred to in the preceding part was that schools definitely vocational in aim should be established for pupils who had completed the various stages of a general education. In a resolution on the report of this committee in March 1922 Government stated that the problem of vocational training needs a more detailed investigation by a special committee which should be appointed shortly. In accordance with this promise, the Vocational Training Committee was nominated by the Local Government and consisted of the following:—

- The Director of Public Instruction as Chairman.
- The Principal of the Government College as Secretary.
- The Principal of the Government Science College and Engineering School, Nagpur.
- The Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Nagpur.
- The Director of Agriculture, Central Provinces.
- The Chief Inspector of Boilers, Central Provinces.
- The Inspector of Handicraft Schools, Central Provinces.
- The Chief Engineer of Empress Mills, Nagpur.

Four non-officials who were or had been members of the Legislative Council and who had shown special interest in industrial development in Central Provinces.

62. The terms of reference were—

- (i) To consider the relations between general education and vocational training.
- (ii) To consider how far vocational training is required and what kinds of such training should be provided, with reference to existing facilities for such training and to the present and future industrial development of the Central Provinces and Berar.
- (iii) To submit proposals for the provision of such vocational training as may be considered desirable and necessary.

The committee met in December 1922 and held eight meetings. The report was issued in July 1923 and was considered by Government who published a resolution in May 1924.

63. A notice and questionnaire were first drawn up by the committee and widely circulated in English and in the vernaculars of the province. The following extracts are taken from the report:—

“In our notification we stated that we were anxious to ascertain the views of the general public on the question of vocational training

and that for this purpose we were prepared to examine witnesses who desired to give oral evidence, and to receive written evidence from those who desired to express their views but were unable to present themselves for examination by the committee. Up to the date of our first meeting written notes were received from two members of the general public."

Of these one dealt entirely with commercial training and principally with the teaching of shorthand. Subsequently one more note was received and two officers of the Education Department volunteered oral and written evidence.

"We desire to record our disappointment at the meagreness of the response to our invitation to the members of the general public to express their views on the questions with which we have to deal."

The Committee reviewed the industrial condition of the province in 1922 and pointed out that a population of about 14 millions resided within the provincial area of about 100,000 sq. miles; that 95 per cent of the population was illiterate and that less than 3 per cent attended any educational institution, while only 2 per cent were enrolled in Primary schools.

The enrolment in Secondary schools was only 0.5 per cent of the population while the corresponding figure for colleges was 0.007 of population.

The corresponding figures for 1927-28 are instructive—

	Per cent.
Per cent of population attending educational institutions.	2.86
Per cent of population enrolled in Primary schools	2.09
Per cent of population enrolled in Secondary schools	.69
Per cent of population enrolled in Colleges	.01

The description of the province given in this report is thus substantially true to-day—

"The population of the Central Provinces and Berar is predominantly rural, there being 39,000 villages, each with an average population of approximately 300 persons, as compared with 111 towns containing 5,000 or more inhabitants and only two towns, Nagpur and Jubbulpore, with more than 100,000 inhabitants. The people are still essentially agricultural. Over 11,863,000 persons or 74.2 per cent of the total population, are employed in pasture and agriculture, 47 per cent as cultivators and 27 per cent as farm servants or labourers. Industries including mines support approximately only 1,487,000 persons or 9.3 per cent of the population, commerce 892,000 persons or 5.6 per cent, the professions 1,500,000 or 9.7 per cent of the population.

"It will be clear from what we have stated above, that while industries are developing and have in some cases reached a state of highly efficient organization, for example in the case of the cotton mills at Nagpur, Rajnandgaon and elsewhere and the Gun Carriage Factory at Jubbulpore, the Central Provinces and Berar must be regarded as essentially agricultural, with a population predominantly agricultural and predominantly illiterate. Highly organized industries exist, but these provide their own instruction and prefer it. To this point we shall return later. In the smaller industries there is little scope for specialized instruction, but skilled blacksmiths, fitters, turners, moulders and carpenters are in great demand in all factories and workshops, large and small."

64. The report differentiates between—

- (1) Pre-vocational training, which is a part of general education designed to give a bias which shall prepare a pupil indirectly for a particular occupation. Its object is to keep a pupil in harmony with his environment not to produce a trained workman.
- (2) Vocational training designed to make a pupil efficient in some specific industry, craft, or other occupation.
- (3) Industrial training in which emphasis is laid on the development of skill in handling tools, materials, machines and products.
- (4) Technical education which stresses the acquisition of a knowledge of principles and their applications.

Existing facilities for each of these were reviewed, agricultural and engineering institutions, schools of handicrafts, continuation classes for boys employed in workshops and factories, apprenticeship facilities and scholarships; and the report states—

"It is clear, therefore, that facilities already exist or are proposed for training in organized industries which are already developed or are likely to develop in the immediate future such as engineering, textiles, railways and mining and also for training in such cottage industries as carpentry, blacksmithing and boot-making. The problem before us is to determine how far additional facilities are necessary in view of the present industrial development of the province and the development which is likely to take place in the near future."

"We are impressed with the necessity of adjusting the educational system to industrial and economic requirements but consider that no scheme of vocational training is likely to be successful which is out of relation with existing industrial development. Industries do not spring up at the bidding of academies. The success of the Government Engineering School, Nagpur, is due to the fact that it supplies a real need and that its courses are carefully correlated with

existing and potential engineering requirements. We have therefore tried to gauge the existing needs of the province and the possible lines of future development and have shaped our proposals accordingly. We have avoided all extravagant proposals of which the resulting benefit to the province is problematical or out of all proportion to the expense which would be involved and have tried to make our recommendations as practical as possible."

65. The chief recommendations are summarized below:—

- (1) There should be a wide extension and development of elementary education as a necessary foundation of industrial progress.
- (2) We are in general agreement with the Curricula Committee as regards the place of vocational and pre-vocational training in schools for ordinary education. We diverge from the views of the Curricula Committee in two respects. First we recommend that instruction should not be given in the use of the Charkha in schools for ordinary education. Secondly we recommend that pre-vocational training should be given in Agriculture (including training in simple repairs to farm implements) in rural Middle Schools.
- (3) The present schools of handicrafts should be retained and two schools of a new type, one at Nagpur and the other at Khamgaon, should be established.
- (4) No courses of technical instruction for the training of men of the overseer type, other than those already provided, are required in existing conditions in the province, but steps should be taken by Government to secure, as far as possible, the admission of students of the Central Provinces and Berar to institutions in other provinces which provide technical instruction of standard not available in this province.
- (5) In higher technical training there should be an extension of the present system of awarding state scholarships tenable (a) abroad and (b) in India outside the Central Provinces and Berar. The latter class of scholarships should include scholarships for the higher study of agriculture and medicine.
- (6) As in the case of lower technical training Government should endeavour to secure facilities for Central Provinces and Berar students for higher technical training, including training in medicine and agriculture, in extra-provincial institutions.



- (7) We recommend that pre-vocational courses in commerce should be instituted in the intermediate classes of arts colleges but we recognize that this is a matter in which the university have a determining voice.
- (8) We commend to the owners and managers of factories and mills the scheme of instruction for boy artisans in existence in the Gun Carriage Factory at Jubbulpore.
- (9) The ultimate control of all forms of education should be vested in the Ministry of Education, and schools of handicrafts and agricultural schools, of the new type which we recomemnd, should be placed under the immediate control of the Director of Public Instruction.
- (10) The Inspector of Industrial Schools should be transferred from the Department of Industries to the Department of Public Instruction as an expert adviser to the Director of Public Instruction on Industrial Education.

66. The following extracts are taken from the Government Resolution on the report :—

“The ordinary school time-table does not allow sufficient time to a boy to master a trade, profession, or handicraft, and any attempt to reduce the time allotted to general educational subjects in order to provide adequately for vocational subjects would stultify the primary object of the ordinary school. Moreover, there is no evidence to show that there is a demand on the part of employers for boys who have undergone courses of study in vocational subjects such as the ordinary school could provide without losing its proper character. The true line of development, therefore, so far as schools for general education are concerned, should be for such schools to provide a general education designed to produce men of character, intelligence, knowledge and capacity. Such schools should not be institutions for the production of carpenters or mechanics or farmers. For the production of these, special institutions should be provided.

“With regard to the recommendation of the committee that a course in agriculture should be introduced in ordinary middle schools, Government is prepared to sanction its introduction as a pre-vocational subject as an experiment in one school, and is prepared to incur such expenditure as may be necessary for the purpose.

“It cannot be too often repeated that the creation of Government or private schools cannot itself create industries or industrial employment. “Industries do not spring up at the bidding of academies.”

“Facilities for vocational training must bear some relation to the demand for them. But where facilities are provided there is no doubt that they should be separated from the system of general education and should be organized with a view to meeting a distinct demand.

In regard to the administration of technical and industrial education, the committee recommended that (a) these branches of education (including agricultural education) should be placed under the Minister of Education, (b) all industrial schools should be transferred from the control of the Director of Industries to the control of the Director of Public Instruction, with the object of securing co-operation between the various branches of education. Government is in agreement with the first part of this recommendation. It is desirable that the various branches of education should be surveyed as a whole in relation to the economic and social requirements of the province, and this can only be achieved by bringing them under one undivided control. Government, therefore, proposes to place industrial and technical education as well as general education under the control of one Minister, the Minister for Education. As regards the latter part of the recommendation, Government feels that the requisite co-ordination can be achieved by placing the various branches of education under the control of one Minister. But, in order that he may be assisted in the matter, it will be desirable to provide him with a Consultative Committee consisting of the Director of Industries, the Director of Public Instruction, the Director of Agriculture and two others who will be subsequently nominated. The Minister for Education will be Chairman."

NOTE.—The action of placing the various branches of education under one Minister by Government has not been carried out. Consultative Committees have been nominated by Government as occasion has arisen.

#### XVIII.—THE PHYSICAL AND MILITARY TRAINING COMMITTEE, 1925.

67. In March 1925 the Legislative Council passed a resolution recommending the appointment of a committee to facilitate the formation of rifle clubs to be attached to High Schools and Colleges.

Six months later the local Government appointed a committee to examine and report on—

(1) The nature and extent of the physical training and drill to be given in schools and Colleges and in particular, the suggestions put forward in the course of the debate in the Council on this resolution.

(2) The suitability of the recommendations in the report for the constitution of a University Corps (*vide* Auxiliary and Territorial Forces, Government of India Committee)—

(a) The suitability of the recommendations in that report for the constitution of a provincial unit of the Indian Territorial Force.

(b) The suitability of the recommendations in that report for the formation of urban units of the Indian Territorial Force.

(c) The methods of organization to be adopted in the case of—

(a) A University Corps.

(b) A provincial unit of the Indian Territorial Force.

(c) An urban unit of the Indian Territorial Force.

(d) The appropriateness of the system of Advisory Committees suggested in that report.

The Committee consisted of 14 members, viz.—

The Commissioner, Nagpur division, Nagpur.

The Vice-Chancellor, Nagpur University.

The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Central Provinces.

The Officer Commanding the Nagpur Rifles (I. F. A).

The Head Master of a High School.

The Principal of a College.

Six members of the Legislative Council, nominated by the Local Government.

One Assistant Inspector of Schools.

The Honorary Secretary, B. P. Scouts, Central Provinces Association.

A questionnaire was widely circulated but elicited only a limited number of replies. Ten persons, five of whom were officials, were subsequently examined orally by the committee. Seven days in all were occupied by the committee before the report was prepared. The report was issued in April 1926.

68. The following extracts are taken from this report:—

*“Compulsory Physical Training in Schools.*—The view that boys should go to schools for physical as well as mental training is one that has been widely accepted only in comparatively recent times; and in dealing as we deal in the Central Provinces, with an educationally backward population, we are likely, in emphasizing the importance of physical culture, to be confronted not only with indifference among the boys themselves and apathy on the part of master but with some opposition from those parents who value education mainly as providing their children with a qualification for paid employment. The evidence before us makes it clear that, while there is on paper a reasonably complete curriculum of physical training provided for schools boys, that training in practice is inadequate.

“The present system of drill and bodily exercises would seem to have no value at all for purposes of physical development. In any attempt to improve the present position, the main obstacle to progress will be found in the domestic habits of the people and in the present school time table framed to suit those habits. In most places the great majority of scholars are day-boys and they attend school between 10-30 a.m. or 11 a.m. after a light meal. They remain at work till about 4-30 p.m. or 5 p.m. and may then at the end of the day, be expected to take some sort of active exercise.

“Moreover most of them have started for school after only a light morning meal and have since been without food for five or six hours. Naturally the pleasure they find in their exercise is small. Detention

beyond the ordinary lesson hours is resented and a constant effort is made to evade taking part in the school games or any other form of exercise which keeps them from their homes.

"As a necessary adjunct to the new system of compulsory physical training, suitable arrangements must be made for the periodical medical examination of every school boy. At present the medical inspection is somewhat perfunctory. Boys are ordinarily examined once in twelve months by a doctor of the rank of an Assistant Medical Officer who is responsible, *ex-officio*, for this duty receiving a fee of four annas per boy examined. The system is far from satisfactory.

"*Voluntary Physical Training in Schools.*—We realize the high value both to the physique and to the character of school boys which must attach to the properly directed activities of a well organized Boy Scout Association. We would therefore strongly recommend that Government should, whenever the provincial finances permit, make more generous contributions to this deserving enterprise than it has hitherto been willing to provide.

"*Compulsory Physical Training in Colleges.*—We are certainly of opinion that compulsion in the case of games would be an inappropriate feature of collegiate life. But the evidence before us suggests that some special stimulus to physical culture is really essential to students in this country even after they have left school. The rough statistics which we have collected also suggest that there is a certain physical stagnation, if not deterioration among students of the age of 18 to 22. This compulsory physical training in colleges should, as in the case of schools, be regulated by a physical instructor on the regular staff under the supervision of the provincial Director of Physical Training.

"*General.*—There is one other point which we should like to mention. The rough statistics suggest that the percentage of students in High Schools and Colleges who suffer from defective eyesight is extremely high. It is common knowledge that this evil is accentuated by the conditions under which the boys at school prepare their lessons and students at college read for their examinations.

"*Military Training.*—In the matter of military training we heartily support the general position which has been taken up by the Auxiliary and Territorial Forces Committee. The Report of the committee indicates that the members were inspired with a real anxiety to remove, as far as possible, all racial distinctions in the constitution of the non-regular military forces of this country and to give all classes of the population an opportunity of sharing in the common defence of India. We appreciate the value and importance of the committee's recommendations and have carefully considered how best those recommendations, modified in certain details, can be made applicable to local conditions in this province.

*“Provincial Unit.*—There is practically no tradition of army service among the mass of the population in the Central Provinces proper; and it will be necessary to create such a tradition if progress is to be made in educating the people in their responsibility for the protection of the state against foreign attack and internal disturbance. In August 1917 the total number of combatants from the Central Provinces and Berar enrolled in the Indian army was less than 300.

*“University Training Corps.*—The idea is popular among the students, there is ample material among the staff to assist in initiating the new proposal and the University authorities are strongly in favour of it.

“We would reject the recommendation of the Shea Committee that the University Training Corps have no liability for actual military service. The University Training Corps should be liable for military service of all kinds within the Central Provinces military district. We would prefer to retain the British regimental system for the University Training Corps as at present in spite of the imposition of full military liability within a limited area. We would recommend the adoption of the same system in the case of urban units also.

*“Rifle Clubs.*—Our own idea is that, from the point of view of military training, membership of a rifle club is valueless while, from a military point of view, it will serve but little purpose except in connection with some organized unit, such as a Cadet or University Corps, of whose training rifle practice will in any case form a necessary part.”

The main recommendations of this committee are—

- (i) The service of a first class expert Director of Physical Training should be obtained for five years. He must be recruited in the first instance from America through the Young Men’s Christian Association. After five years his place should be taken by an Indian who will have meanwhile obtained the necessary expert training.
- (ii) One member of the regular school or college staff should be specially trained and paid as a Physical Instructor.
- (iv) There should be a regular medical inspection of every boy or student twice a year, the results of which must be carefully recorded and co-ordinated. Medical treatment in sickness should be prompt and efficient.
- (v) Adequate playing fields should be provided.
- (viii) A well ventilated and properly lighted preparation room should be provided at every school, college or hostel building.

- (xi) Physical training including physical exercises (with drill) and games to be not nominally (as at present) but really compulsory. Exemption only to be allowed under a medical certificate.
- \* \* \* \*
- (xiii) The school day should not be practically continuous, as at present, but should be broken up into morning and afternoon school. Boys will then be able to take a meal in the middle of the day and thus have no excuse for evading games or exercise after lessons in the afternoon. Where the division into morning and afternoon school is not practicable it will still be necessary to have a substantial break in the school time-table to enable boys to take a midday meal. In the hot weather the local school authorities can make their own special arrangements for physical training.
- \* \* \* \*
- (xvi) A certain number of the teachers in each school should be selected rather for proficiency in games and physical exercises than for their scholastic attainments.
- \* \* \* \*
- (xix) Rifle clubs in schools and colleges will be superfluous for members of a Cadet or University Training Corps. For other school boys and students, rifle clubs would be unsuitable except in connection with a provincial rifle association.
- (xx) Cadet Corps on a voluntary basis should be permitted in Indian schools under the aegis of the Indian Territorial Force in the same way as they are permitted in European Schools under the aegis of the Auxiliary Force. They should also receive similar financial assistance.
- (xxi) A Nagpur University Training Corps should be formed at once. Its function should be military as well as educational and the military liability of its members should be a general liability but enforceable only within the limits of the Central Provinces military district. The corps should be raised as an infantry battalion with the addition of special arms at a later stage. The organization should in all respects (pay, treatment and status) be on a footing identical with that of officers of the other non-regular forces of India.
- (xxii) The formation of a provincial unit should be postponed until the University Training Corps or urban units have been successfully established.
- (xxiii) An urban unit should be formed at once. The members should have full liability for general military service but should not be called upon to go outside the Central

Provinces military district in aid of the civil power. The urban unit should be organized, like the University Training Corps on the British Regimental system. The rank and file should be required before enrolment to pass the matriculation examination or to show that they have attained an equivalent standard of education. Educated men from rural areas should be eligible for enrolment in an urban unit.

- (xxiv) Contingents of an urban unit might, to begin with, be raised at Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Amraoti, where a contingent of the University Training Corps will also be formed. Urban contingents might be raised at other centres later.

69. Government has since appointed a Superintendent of Physical Education who has spent some months in studying actual conditions in the province and is now preparing schemes for High and Normal schools. Other branches of work will be taken up in due course. The University Training Corps will shortly be inaugurated. The recommendations regarding school hours, etc., are being adopted wherever schools find it possible to do so.

#### XIX.—THE SCHOOL BOY LEAGUE OF HONOUR AND THE BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT.

70. In 1914, Mr. R. B. Chapman, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Yeotmal, in consultation with the Education Department, initiated the School Boy League of Honour. The aims and methods of the league were practically identical with those of the Boy Scout organization. In 1917, the Legislative Council moved a resolution requesting that intimation be given to Government officers that Government sympathises with the desire to see established an organization similar to the Boy Scout movement. The Baden Powell Scout movement had at that time no organization in the Central Provinces. Government extended its sympathy to the School Boy League of Honour as a means of preparing the way through the training of troop leaders, etc., for the introduction of a Boy Scout movement at a later date. Much valuable work was done by officials and non-officials in the cause. In 1920, General Sir Robert Baden Powell paid a visit to India and in Jubbulpore held a conference of certain officials and non-officials who had shown their interests in the Boy Scout movement. From the date of his visit the Boy Scout movement has shown considerable vitality. In 1922, a Provincial Council was formed and the services of a trained Camp Chief were obtained from the Young Men's Christian Association. Government made a grant of Rs. 14,500 in 1921-22 to meet his salary and expenses. Since that date Government has continued budget provision to reimburse the National

Council of the Young Men's Christian Association, Calcutta, for the pay and travelling allowance of this officer. In 1925, Rs. 20,000 was collected by voluntary subscription and a large camp was held in Mandla at which His Excellency the Governor as Chief Provincial Scout was present. This Association has now a roll of about 6,500 Scouts.

71. *Girl Guides*.—As far back as 1920 the Provincial Commissioner for the Girl Guide Association, Central Provinces, endeavoured to obtain a grant from Government to assist the work of the Association. Several troops of Girl Guides had been started in the schools but the movement was cramped owing to the lack of trained Guiders and financial provision for holding training camps and providing apparatus and equipment.

In 1926-27 the Director of Public Instruction proposed that a grant of Rs. 2,500 should be paid to the provincial Association. This proposal was accepted by the Standing Committee for Education and the grant was included in the budget. During 1927-28 the same contribution was made and this figure is again being provided in the budget of 1928-29.

The grant has enabled the Association to send teachers and others for training as Guiders at camps which have been held in other provinces and to meet this provinces' share of the expenditure on an all-India Camp held in Nagpur, during the month of January 1928 which was attended by nearly 100 Guiders in various stages of training. The Association is endeavouring to send to England during 1928-29 a lady who should be trained to act as a trainer and organizer of the movement in the Central Provinces. If this policy is carried out the indications are that there will be considerable expansion in the near future.

#### XX.—THE INDIAN EDUCATIONAL SERVICE AND THE PROVINCIAL EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

72. The highest educational posts in the province have been reserved for the Indian Educational Service. After these rank the posts in the Provincial Educational Service and below these come the rank and file of the Subordinate Educational Service. The development of the Indian Educational Service and of the Provincial Educational Service may be illustrated from the figures given below.

In July 1908, the Indian Educational Service posts numbered 8 including one inspectress of schools all of which were held by Europeans and the Provincial Educational Service comprised 13 posts. In July 1918, Indian Educational Service posts numbered 20 including two inspectresses of schools all of which were held by Europeans and the Provincial Educational Service posts numbered 44. On the



1st April 1928, Indian Educational Service posts numbered 21 including two inspectresses. Of these, 15 were held by Europeans including two inspectresses and 6 by Indians. Provincial Educational Service posts numbered 72. Of the six Europeans who left the service between 1918 and 1928, two retired on proportionate pension, one to become an assistant master at Eton College and the other to become a lecturer at Lampeter, one retired on superannuation pension, one was invalided and one became a professor in Rangoon University. After 1918 only one European was appointed to the Indian Educational Service, and he left the province almost at once to join the staff of the Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun.

73. Apart from posts on the collegiate side, the chief administrative posts in the province are those of the Director of Public Instruction and the five inspectors of schools. In 1919, an Assistant Director was appointed who subsequently was called Deputy Director. To assist inspectors of schools particularly in respect of vernacular education, assistant inspectors in the Provincial Educational Service were appointed in 1911. All the subordinate inspecting staff consists of deputy inspectors of schools all of whom are in the subordinate educational service. Two or more deputy inspectors are posted to each district and their duties are confined to work connected with vernacular education. The Indian Educational Service is now dying out. All the men now in the service, with one exception, are over 40 years of age. Government is now considering how to build up a new Provincial Service to take its place.

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**TABLES.**

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*Receipts (Education)*

No.	Head of receipts.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19	1919-20.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	<b>A.—UNIVERSITY.</b>				
1	Fees—Government Arts Colleges ...	55,360	63,393	59,288	67,766
2	Fees—Government Professional Colleges.	4,511	8,091	3,234	1,075
	<b>B.—SECONDARY.</b>				
3	Fees—Government Secondary Schools.	1,65,695	1,80,232	1,74,935	1,62,103
	<b>C.—PRIMARY.</b>				
4	Fees—Government Primary Schools	979	2,319	3,767	3,647
	<b>D.—SPECIAL SCHOOLS.</b>				
5	Fees—Government Special Schools	...	182	471	235
	<b>E.—GENERAL.</b>				
6	Contribution* ...	1,369	1,948	2,663	1,175
7	Miscellaneous ...	43,383	30,824	28,245	27,584
8	Recoveries of service payment ...	...	...	...	...
	<b>Total Receipts</b> ...	<b>2,71,297</b>	<b>2,86,989</b>	<b>2,72,603</b>	<b>2,63,585</b>
	<b>Refund</b> ...	...	...	...	503
	<b>Net Total</b> ...	<b>2,71,297</b>	<b>2,86,989</b>	<b>2,72,603</b>	<b>2,63,082</b>

\*Received towards cost

No. I.

Department).

1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
65,527	58,532	62,427	81,090	99,670	92,088	93,866
135	900	1,168	1,515	1,562	2,676	1,646
1,58,814	1,50,978	1,74,761	2,31,294	2,63,036	2,80,206	2,89,565
2,207	2,124	2,138	4,071	3,318	426	1,090
388	316	1,712	660	421	328	1,018
3,175	1,350	1,612	800	944	1,900	1,280
36,204	32,971	33,347	51,168	73,051	76,042	76,667
...	...	737	18,009	33,838	29,389	36,845
2,66,450	2,47,171	2,77,902	3,88,607	4,75,840	4,83,055	5,01,977
239	169	4,389	622	253	239	515
2,66,211	2,47,002	2,73,513	3,87,985	4,75,587	4,82,816	5,01,462

of cantonment schools.

TABLE

Expendi

No.	Minor heads.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	<b>A.—UNIVERSITY.</b>				
1	Government Arts Colleges ...	1,59,746	1,50,610	1,59,634	1,84,725
2	Grants to Non-Government Arts Colleges.	5,292	18,133	15,615	17,115
3	Government Professional Colleges—				
	(a) Victoria College of Science, Nagpur.	29,204	39,385	42,561	43,858
	(b) Engineering Branch of the Victoria College of Science, Nagpur.	41,142	45,457	56,605	71,769
	(c) Spence Training College, Jubulpore.	92,773	1,09,716	1,24,936	1,49,660
3 (a)	Grant to Chiefs' College, Raipur ...	62,360	33,147	34,581	...
4	Grants to Nagpur University ...	...	...	...	...
	<b>B.—SECONDARY.</b>				
5	Government Secondary Schools ...	3,96,105	4,70,541	5,24,467	5,79,704
6	Direct grants to Non-Government Secondary Schools.	1,63,478	1,88,244	2,00,066	1,85,038
7	Grants to Local Bodies for Secondary Schools.	...	...	...	50,000
	<b>C.—PRIMARY.</b>				
8	Government Primary Schools ...	1,28,321	1,58,751	2,02,285	2,21,101
9	Direct grants to Non-Government Primary Schools.	57,018	45,954	38,364	38,218
10	Grants to Local Bodies for Primary Education.	10,92,836	14,22,784	14,60,512	14,62,597
	<b>D.—SPECIAL.</b>				
11	Government Special Schools ...	1,56,844	1,98,321	2,81,573	3,99,720
12	Direct grants to Government Special Schools.	13,664	12,157	13,039	16,132

## No. II.

ture.

1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,13,105	3,10,804	2,63,545	3,58,534	3,92,717	3,68,976	4,30,882
28,267	25,445	22,036	22,827	2,2574	23,457	22,781
78,625	60,365	58,205	67,107	70,351	74,820	83,904
1,04,056	96,306	86,409	85,671	88,165	96,182	1,00,138
1,88,775	2,45,619	2,20,110	2,05,756	1,95,218	1,99,160	1,29,236
37,101	37,743	35,435	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	28,446	30,000	2,10,000	50,000
7,80,756	7,46,963	7,99,487	8,13,070	8,22,290	8,63,270	9,40,799
1,28,298	1,74,010	1,61,442	1,92,361	1,38,934	1,75,965	2,43,797
70,000	68,583	59,787	65,843	99,460	1,18,918	1,81,694
2,56,577	2,81,732	2,89,924	2,82,334	2,83,340	2,93,919	2,98,967
47,954	55,844	58,848	56,232	62,761	79,789	68,586
17,20,143	13,41,003	19,17,106	13,66,883	13,79,378	14,25,800	22,10,170
5,21,433	5,09,341	5,20,208	4,97,299	4,54,130	4,59,220	4,99,806
4,735	15,730	13,987	10,539	12,383	6,238	4,017

TABLE  
Expendi

No	Minor heads..	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	<b>E.—GENERAL.</b>				
13	Direction ... ..	76,520	68,478	67,559	97,933
14	Inspection ... ..	2,68,368	2,55,988	2,96,102	3,25,745
15	Scholarships ... ..	77,281	87,066	87,523	88,043
16	Miscellaneous ... ..	28,215	24,025	37,240	27,951
	<b>Total 31.—Education—Transferred</b> ...	...	...	...	39,59,309
	<b>Amount of reduction by Legislative Council.</b>	...	...	...	...
	<b>Net Total</b> ...	...	...	...	39,59,309
	<b>31.—EDUCATION—RESERVED.</b>				
	<b>B.—SECONDARY.</b>				
17	Direct grants to Non-Government Secondary Schools,	1,38,260	1,20,243	1,07,647	90,408
	<b>C.—PRIMARY.</b>				
18	Direct grants to Non-Government Primary Schools.	...	...	...	9,900
	<b>E.—GENERAL.</b>				
18 (a)	Inspection ... ..	...	...	...	...
19	Scholarships ... ..	6,887	5,186	4,412	13,844
20	Miscellaneous ... ..	...	...	...	...
	<b>Total 31.—Education—Reserved</b> ...	...	...	...	1,14,152
	<b>Amount of reduction by the Legislative Council.</b>	...	...	...	...
	<b>Net Total</b> ...	...	...	...	1,14,152

No. II.

ture—concl'd.

1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,10,310	1,10,002	93,194	95,626	96,842	97,334	1,06,387
4,26,133	4,42,932	4,19,087	4,04,632	4,20,430	4,25,797	4,32,093
1,01,742	95,392	93,551	1,02,336	1,09,055	1,13,894	1,18,433
45,057	62,153	40,368	71,579	76,348	77,846	79,200
49,54,067	46,79,967	51,52,729	...	47,54,376	51,10,585	60,88,886
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49,54,067	46,79,967	51,52,729	...	47,54,376	51,10,585	60,88,886
1,12,791	1,20,324	1,22,276	1,11,520	1,13,288	1,01,328	1,09,483
10,003	11,164	9,636	12,297	15,493	12,011	13,130
5,420	7,143	1,749	...	...	...	...
10,595	12,228	11,898	7,856	8,089	10,335	11,061
...	...	1,658	1,661	1,860	2,804	2,159
1,38,809	1,50,859	1,47,217	1,33,334	1,38,730	1,26,478	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,38,809	1,50,859	1,47,217	1,33,334	1,38,730	1,26,478	...



TABLE

Statement showing the number of schools, scholars and expendi

	1916-17.			1917-18.		
	Schools.	Scholars.	Expendi- ture.	Schools.	Scholars.	Expendi- ture.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.			Rs.
<i>University.</i>						
Colleges ...	7	1,348	2,90,489	7	1,448	3,13,710
<i>High Schools—</i>						
Males ...	43	4,928	3,45,734	43	5,214	3,82,798
Females ...	7	54	16,076	7	66	19,366
<i>Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools—</i>						
Males ...	153	16,158	5,40,429	160	16,054	5,74,836
Females ...	11	398	41,806	13	463	49,529
<i>Vernacular Middle Schools—</i>						
Males ...	218	35,308	2,88,517	232	37,252	3,19,666
Females ...	25	2,143	27,139	32	2,751	32,278
<i>Primary Schools—</i>						
Males ...	3,698	269,452	14,31,206	3,799	269,085	15,30,167
Females ...	316	18,014	1,83,499	310	17,685	1,88,229
<i>Special Schools—</i>						
Males ...	19	1,072	2,14,055	22	1,201	2,37,672
Females ...	6	186	29,540	8	249	46,715
<i>Totals—</i>						
Males ...	4,138	328,266	31,10,430	4,263	330,254	33,58,849
Females ...	365	20,795	2,98,060	370	21,214	3,36,117

## No. III.

*ture thereon for the past eleven years in these Provinces.*

1918-19.			1919-20.		
Schools.	Scholars.	Expenditure.	Schools.	Scholars.	Expenditure.
8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs.			Rs.
7	1,207	3,54,626	7	1,252	4,15,145
44	4,586	4,11,076	43	3,900	3,99,409
7	78	22,086	9	111	32,142
158	15,531	6,37,487	159	16,063	6,74,672
13	480	52,247	13	471	51,646
293	45,508	4,74,112	297	45,708	5,89,419
33	2,961	33,258	35	3,236	48,048
3,841	257,506	18,12,709	3,867	256,667	20,80,701
324	18,207	2,10,244	326	18,409	2,52,211
23	1,415	2,86,992	20	1,649	3,90,081
8	268	57,953	6	243	60,606
4,366	325,753	39,77,002	4,393	325,239	45,49,427
385	21,994	3,80,788	389	22,470	4,44,653

TABLE

Statement showing the number of schools, scholars and expendi

	1920-21.			1921-22.		
	Schools.	Scholars.	Expendi- ture.	Schools.	Scholars.	Expendi- ture.
1	14	15	16	17	18	19
			Rs.			Rs.
University.						
Colleges ...	7	1,037	5,75,939	7	971	5,40,949
High Schools—						
Males ...	43	2,888	4,49,918	43	3,021	4,97,746
Females ...	8	87	40,388	8	95	42,858
Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools—						
Males ...	158	13,973	8,80,432	150	13,487	8,37,520
Females ...	13	492	51,072	15	709	74,619
Vernacular Middle Schools—						
Males ...	310	47,624	6,75,833	317	45,838	7,28,723
Females ...	37	3,461	59,300	38	3,660	66,545
Primary Schools—						
Males ...	3,930	258,500	22,48,427	3,987	242,065	25,11,515
Females ...	321	18,483	2,90,635	326	18,347	3,10,104
Special Schools—						
Males ...	22	1,761	5,15,456	20	1,840	4,75,102
Females ...	8	587	73,100	10	648	86,300
Totals—						
Males ...	4,470	325,783	53,46,005	4,524	307,222	55,91,555
Females ...	387	23,110	5,14,495	397	23,459	5,80,426

No. III.

*ture thereon for the past eleven years in these Provinces—contd.*

1922-23.			1923-24.		
Schools.	Scholars.	Expenditure.	Schools.	Scholars.	Expenditure.
20	21	22	23	24	25
		Rs.			Rs.
7	936	5,30,288	9	1,366	6,52,249
42	3,393	5,17,714	42	3,861	5,42,328
8	140	51,438	7	152	51,079
147	15,491	8,97,609	149	17,204	9,16,616
14	599	83,602	13	647	74,932
324	49,808	7,68,214	334	52,356	7,71,416
36	3,650	67,092	35	3,645	64,169
3,942	236,621	25,43,214	3,956	243,588	26,18,387
320	18,387	3,24,567	324	19,635	3,15,997
40	2,498	5,36,596	40	2,433	4,99,511
9	607	89,545	9	560	80,845
4,502	308,747	57,93,635	4,530	320,808	60,00,507
387	23,383	6,16,244	388	24,639	5,87,022

TABLE

Statement showing the number of schools, scholars and expenditure

1	1924-25.		
	Schools.	Scholars.	Expenditure.
	26	27	28
			Rs.
<i>University.</i>			
Colleges . . . . .	9	1,614	7,04,681
<b>High Schools—</b>			
Males . . . . .	43	4,280	6,13,027
Females . . . . .	7	189	53,155
<b>Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools—</b>			
Males . . . . .	151	19,475	9,85,763
Females . . . . .	13	715	72,772
<b>Vernacular Middle Schools—</b>			
Males . . . . .	323	52,502	7,78,353
Females . . . . .	36	3,891	68,580
<b>Primary Schools—</b>			
Males . . . . .	3,974	246,256	27,00,387
Females . . . . .	321	19,116	3,22,285
<b>Special Schools—</b>			
Males . . . . .	40	2,136	4,59,024
Females . . . . .	10	637	80,588
<b>Totals—</b>			
Males . . . . .	4,540	326,263	62,41,235
Females . . . . .	387	24,548	5,97,380

## No. III.

ture thereon for the past eleven years in these Provinces—concl'd.

1925-26.			1926-27.		
Schools.	Scholars.	Expenditure.	Schools.	Scholars.	Expenditure.
29	30	31	32	33	34
		Rs.			Rs.
9	1,733	7,51,152	9	1,833	8,04,247
45	4,657	6,11,465	49	4,902	6,49,681
7	181	44,614	7	183	45,711
150	21,815	9,69,418	156	23,511	10,20,679
14	781	81,022	14	868	86,705
320	54,705	7,84,543	335	61,402	8,34,812
337	4,146	70,296	40	4,883	76,714
4,096	257,904	26,86,544	4,189	270,072	29,09,144
327	20,068	3,46,698	334	21,027	3,51,596
38	2,190	4,66,246	45	2,351	4,92,151
8	607	82,015	9	591	83,231
4,658	343,004	62,69,368	4,783	364,071	67,10,714
393	25,783	6,24,645	404	27,552	6,43,957

TABLE

*The number of teachers*

	Number of teachers in 1916-17.		
	Trained.	Untrained.	Total.
1	2	3	4
<i>High Schools.</i>			
Government ...	59	102	161
Local Board and Municipal ...	2	21	23
Aided ...	21	105	126
Unaided ...	3	6	9
<i>Middle Schools.</i>			
Government ...	189	173	362
Local Board and Municipal ...	740	795	1,535
Aided ...	74	326	400
Unaided ...	6	74	80
<i>Primary Schools.</i>			
Government ...	220	268	488
Local Board and Municipal ...	2,670	5,129	7,799
Aided ...	120	591	711
Unaided ...	19	389	408
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>4,123</b>	<b>7,979</b>	<b>12,102</b>

## No. IV.

*employed in recognized schools.*

Number of teachers in 1920-21.			Number of teachers in 1921-22.			Number of teachers in 1926-27.		
Train- ed.	Un- trained.	Total.	Train- ed.	Un- trained.	Total.	Train- ed.	Un- trained.	Total.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
131	51	182	162	28	190	203	30	233
9	12	21	8	10	18	14	14	28
37	78	115	48	67	115	58	72	130
5	1	6	3	1	4	...	9	9
259	250	509	318	232	550	442	139	581
1,271	971	2,242	1,352	780	2,132	1,980	887	2,867
99	376	475	115	319	434	142	362	504
3	23	26	6	45	51	17	78	95
221	321	542	237	338	575	329	297	626
2,760	5,810	8,570	2,951	5,615	8,566	4,454	4,553	9,007
161	618	779	141	624	765	199	608	807
.20	275	295	21	366	387	51	356	407
4,976	8,786	13,762	5,362	8,425	13,787	7,889	7,405	15,294



TABLE  
Compulsory Primary

No.	Name of local body,	Area of compulsion.	Date of introduction of compulsion.
1	2	3	4
1	District Council, Amraoti ...	6 villages	1st April 1924
2	Do. Akola ...	5 ,,	1st August 1923
3	Do. do. ...	10 ,,	1st April 1925
4	Do. Raipur ...	2 ,,	1st July 1926
5	Do. do. ...	49 ,,	1st November 1927
6	Do. Bhandara	42 ,,	1st April 1926
7	Do. Sironcha...	Sironcha proper	1st April 1928
8	Do. Bilaspur ...	3 villages	...
9	Do. do ...	32 ,,	...
10	Municipal Committee, Warora ...	Municipal Warora. area.	1st October 1923
11	Do. Buldana ...	Municipal Buldana. area,	1st April 1925
12	Do. Ellichpur City.	Municipal Ellichpur. area,	1st March 1926
13	Do. Balaghat...	Municipal Balaghat. area,	16th June 1927
14	Do. Saugor ...	Municipal Saugor. area,	1st April 1928
15	Do. Raipur ...	Municipal Raipur. area,	1st July 1927
16	Do. Nagpur ...	Circles 6, 7, 8, 9 and 19.	...
17	Do. Yeatmal ...	East Ward of municipal area.	...
18	Do. Amraoti town.	Town municipal area.	...
19	Do. Wardha ...	Municipal Wardha. area,	...
20	Do. Bilaspur ...	Municipal Bilaspur. area,	1st April 1928
21	Do. Jubbulpore	5 wards	...

No. V.  
Education Schemes.

Enrolment before compulsion.	Estimated enrolment under compulsion.	Actual enrolment under compulsion as far as figures are available.	Recurring grant.	Non-recurring grant.
5	6	7	8	9
1,494	2,579	2,014	Rs. 6,199	Rs. 16,797
489	638	706	1,583	2,134
1,265	2,416	1,968	7,567	1,488
300	453	411	864	...
1,053	2,611	...	8,519	...
1,336	3,294	3,439	14,290	24,401
...	...	...	1,677	...
355	1,212	...	2,778	...
...	...	...	3,711	...
410	635	601	990	...
311	399	455	840	...
1,071	2,309	1,893	6,710	...
360	700	548	1,757	4,387
1,318	2,200	...	6,364	...
1,088	1,922	1,569	4,195	15,861
2,987	3,545	...	7,767	...
173	456	...	1,623	...
2,425	3,147	...	5,042	...
812	1,200	...	1,789	...
1,046	1,682	...	2,717	...
1,068	1,395	...	2,208	...

TABLE No. VI.

*Progress of literacy since 1881 (from the Report on the 1921 Census).*

	Literates per mille (all ages 10 and over).					
	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
<b>Central Provinces and Berar—</b>						
Males ... ..	51	64	83	86	103	
Females ... ..	1	1	3	4	8	
<b>Nerbudda Valley—</b>						
Males ... ..	78	91	118	130	153	
Females ... ..	1	3	5	8	14	
<b>Satpura Plateau—</b>						
Males ... ..	29	41	55	70	82	
Females ... ..	...	2	2	3	7	
<b>Maratha Plain—</b>						
Males ... ..	54	72	94	100	127	
Females ... ..	1	1	3	4	9	
<b>Chhattisgarh Plain—</b>						
Males ... ..	19	31	46	49	58	
Females ... ..	1	1	1	2	5	
<b>Chhota Nagpur—</b>						
Males ... ..	}	Not available			}	21
Females ... ..		3				
	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.		
Number of institutions ...	3,129	3,430	3,865	4,906		
Number of pupils ...	161,840	174,091	297,620	350,685		

## NOTES ON STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE 1—RECEIPTS.

The main sources of income are—

- |                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| (1) Tuition fees     | } <i>Vide E—General,</i><br><i>No. 7.—Miscellaneous.</i> |
| (2) Hostel „         |  |
| (3) Games „          |  |
| (4) Examination fees |  |

The decrease in receipts in 1918-19 was the result of the influenza epidemic which affected the numbers enrolled in that and subsequent years. Economic conditions also were unfavourable from 1918-22. At the end of 1920-21 Non-Co-operation became a factor causing an additional decline which continued to operate in 1921-22. Recovery began in 1922-23. In 1923-24 a new college (Amraoti) was opened which accounted for an increase in college receipts. In the same year tuition fees in Secondary schools and Hostel fees also were raised. Hence the increase under the appropriate heads.

In 1925-26 the Law College was transferred to University control. Thus a fee income of about Rs. 15,000 is not shown in these figures.

Receipts under “C—Primary” vary on account of re-classification in accounts.

Receipts under “E—General” in 1924-25 show an increase owing to the introduction of the Central Provinces High School Certificate Examination and abolition of Allahabad University Matriculation in Central Provinces centres.

Total receipts have increased from Rs. 2,71,297 in 1916-17 to Rs. 5,34,000 in 1928-29.

TABLE II—EXPENDITURE.

## A.—UNIVERSITY.

1. *Government Arts Colleges.*—The increase in 1920-21 was due to increases in the pay of Indian Educational Service and in the cadre and pay of Provincial Educational Service officers, on staffs, and equipment of new Amraoti college. Further equipment was provided in 1921-22; 1923 onwards includes maintenance of Amraoti college. 1928-29 estimates are swollen (Rs. 4,50,000) by provision for equipment of the new Science College. From this year the Science College is classed with Arts colleges for budget purposes.

3. (c) *Training College.*—The increase in 1920-21 was due to increased numbers of students under training. 1921-22 increase was due to enhanced stipends and increased provision for High School pupils consequent on the “nationalization” of Hitkarni High School, Jubbulpore. From 1922 onwards the fall is partly due to re-organization consequent on the Retrenchment Committee. From 1926, the fall is due to a re-classification of expenditure.

## B.—SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

(5) *Government—1920-21.*—Increase is due chiefly to the introduction of a new scale of pay to teachers; otherwise the expenditure is enhanced on account of normal expansion, e.g., 4 new High Schools in 1926-27.

(6) and (7) *Grants to Non-Government Secondary Schools.*—In 1920-21 the fall is owing to reduced expenditure consequent on Non-Co-operation. Otherwise the figures show normal increases except that non-recurring building and furniture grants vary from year to year. From 1921—28 about Rs. 5 lakhs have been paid as building grants to these schools.

## D.—SPECIAL.

11. *Government Normal Schools.*—The number of students under training was—

1916-17	... 686	} In 1916 a new scheme of development was initiated and completed in 1921. This provided for 800 trained Vernacular male teachers annually and 6 new Normal Schools. Production was found to be in excess of demand and in 1922 operations were restricted.
1922-23	... 1,636	
1926-27	... 1,289	

31. *Education Reserved (European Schools).*—(Vide note on these schools.)

In 1925-26 maintenance grants were reduced by Rs. 27,000 and this reduction has continued. There has, however, been considerable expenditure in these schools on buildings and furniture since that date and non-recurring grants towards this have marked the reduction in annual recurring grants.

## TABLE III.—SCHOOLS, SCHOLARS AND EXPENDITURE.

In 1918-19 the influenza epidemic occurred.

From 1919—22 there was a period of economic scarcity.

From 1920—22 the effect of Non-Co-operation was experienced.

The years 1916-17 and 1926-27 may be taken as normal and the figures as representing the actual educational development in the province during the period of 10 years.

## COLLEGES.

Students have increased from 1,348 to 1,833 or over 30 per cent. Expenditure has increased from Rs. 2,90,000 to Rs. 8,00,000 or about 170 per cent.

## HIGH SCHOOLS.

(a) *Boys.*—The numbers are practically stationary while expenditure has practically doubled.

(b) *Girls.*—Numbers have risen from 54 to 183 and expenditure has increased in about the same ratio.

## ANGLO-VERNACULAR MIDDLE SCHOOLS.

(a) *Boys.*—This head shows progress, from 16,178 pupils to 23,511. Expenditure has practically doubled.

(b) *Girls.*—An increase from 398 pupils to 868 pupils. Expenditure has risen proportionately.

## VERNACULAR MIDDLE SCHOOLS.

(a) *Boys.*—Schools have increased from 218 to 335 and pupils from 35,000 to 61,000. Expenditure has trebled.

(b) *Girls.*—Schools increased from 25 to 40 and numbers from 2,143 to 4,883. Expenditure has increased threefold.

## PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

(a) *Boys.*—Schools increased from 3,698 to 4,189 and pupils from 269,452 to 270,072. Expenditure has doubled.

(b) *Girls.*—Schools increased from 316 to 334 and pupils from 18,014 to 21,027, *i.e.*, about 15 per cent. Expenditure has doubled.

## SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

These are chiefly Normal Schools. (*Vide* references to these in subsequent notes.)

**VOLUME IV.**

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**Appendices to Volume I.**

## APPENDIX I.

## Statement of the Central Provinces Feudatory States.

[Referred to in paragraph 14.]

Serial No.	Name of State.	Caste of Chief.	Area in square miles.	Population.		Revenue.	Administered by
				Total.	Density per square mile.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Rs.	
1	Bastar	Kshatri Somvanshi Chāndel	13,062	464,407	36	6,98,000	Government owing to the Rani's minority.
2	Chhangbhakar	Kshatri Agnicula Chauhan	906	21,826	24	18,000	Ruling Chief.
3	Chhuikhadan	Bairagi	154	26,122	170	1,17,000	Do.
4	Jashpur	Kshatri Suriavanshi Hara	1,963	154,156	79	2,41,000	Do.
5	Kanker	Kshatri Chhandravanshi	1,431	124,928	87	3,14,000	Government owing to the minority of the Chief.
6	Kawardha	Raj Gond	798	61,783	77	2,39,000	Do. do.
7	Khairagarh	Kshatri Nagbansi	931	124,008	133	5,95,000	Do. do.
8	Korea	Kshatri Agnicula Chauhan	1,631	79,189	49	1,51,000	Ruling Chief.
9	Makrai	Raj Gond	155	12,803	83	1,00,000	Do.
10	Nandgaon	Bairagi	871	147,906	170	9,32,000	Do.
11	Raigarh	Raj Gond	1,486	241,634	163	4,95,000	Ruling Chief with restricted powers.
12	Sakti	Do.	138	41,554	301	94,000	Ruling Chief.
13	Sarangarh	Do.	540	117,781	218	2,85,000	Do.
14	Sirguja	Kshatri Chandravanshi Raksel	6,055	377,679	62	3,10,000	Do.
15	Udaipur	Do. do.	1,055	71,124	67	1,62,000	Government owing to the minority of the Chief.



APPENDIX II.

General Statement of the Legislative Council Electorate.

[Referred to in paragraph 21 and also 53.]

Serial No.	Name of constituency.	Number of members.	Number of voters.				Number of votes polled.			Percentage of votes polled.		
			Originally estimated.	1920.	1923.	1926.	1920.	1923.	1926.	1920.	1923.	1926.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>I.—CENTRAL PROVINCES.</b>												
<i>Non-Muhammadan Urban.</i>												
1	Jubbulpore city ...	1	3,000	2,380	2,342	3,242	824	...	1,806	34·6	...	55
2	Jubbulpore division ...	1	3,500	3,241	4,154	3,901	...	2,058	1,946	...	50	5
3	Chhattisgarh division ...	1	3,000	2,911	3,024	4,224	...	1,848	...	...	61	...
4	Nerbudda division ...	1	6,500	2,629	4,211	4,913	478	2,247	2,932	13·2	53·36	59·68
5	Nagpur city-cum-Kamptee ...	2	5,500	3,845	5,862	7,953	1,345	3,591	9,827	35·0	62	61·8
6	Nagpur division ...	1	5,000	3,849	4,322	4,973	...	...	3,014	...	...	60·6
<i>Non-Muhammadan Rural.</i>												
7	Jubbulpore district, South ...	1	3,000	2,580	2,426	2,497	1,190	1,272	1,190	43·0	52·43	47
8	Jubbulpore district, North ...	1	3,000	2,352	2,365	2,521	1,573	1,456	1,295	67·0	61·56	51
9	Damoh district ...	1	3,000	3,114	3,026	2,978	...	1,946	1,700	...	64·3	57·35
10	Saugor district ...	1	5,500	5,901	6,832	6,999	220	3,092	2,281	3·7	42·25	32·58
11	Seoni district ...	1	3,000	3,532	3,254	3,263	...	2,323	...	...	71·39	...
12	Mandla district ...	1	...	From 1926 only		1,976	...	...	1,207	...	...	61
13	Raipur district, North ...	1	2,500	3,523	3,174	3,195	709	1,899	1,945	20·0	60	61
14	Raipur district, South ...	1	3,500	1,978	1,946	2,050	...	1,353	1,255	...	69·5	61
15	Bilaspur district ...	1	3,000	2,972	3,149	3,022	...	1,621	1,818	...	51	60
16	Drug district ...	1	5,000	5,616	5,383	5,368	...	...	2,428	...	...	45

17	Hoshangabad district ...	1	7,000	6,517	6,695	7,184	...	4,425	4,270	...	66.09	59.4
18	Nimar district ...	1	4,000	3,970	3,780	3,759	1,979	2,276	2,460	49	60	65
19	Narsinghpur district ...	1	4,500	4,106	4,107	4,554	...	2,827	2,083	...	61	45.7
20	Chhindwara district ...	1	3,000	3,707	3,574	3,975	...	2,436	2,622	...	66	66
21	Betul district ...	1	2,500	3,665	3,869	4,031	...	2,171	1,988	...	56	49.32
22	Nagpur district, East ...	1	3,000	3,201	3,050	3,104	449	1,489	1,336	14.0	42	43.0
23	Nagpur district, West ...	1	5,000	5,536	4,547	4,823	...	2,614	2,561	...	57	53.1
24	Wardha tahsil ...	1	2,500	2,408	2,642	3,021	...	1,397	2,141	...	52.8	70.8
25	Wardha district ...	1	2,500	2,408	2,307	2,336	...	...	1,814	...	...	77.6
26	Chanda district ...	1	2,500	2,929	3,578	3,951	...	2,293	2,478	...	64	62.73
27	Bhandara district ...	1	3,500	4,906	5,010	4,848	...	3,365	3,180	...	67	69
28	Balaghat district ... <i>Muhammadan Rural.</i>	1	3,000	2,905	3,019	2,997	...	3,010	1,340	...	44	45
29	Jubbulpore division ...	1	2,000	1,676	2,138	2,417	399	1,341	1,621	23.8	63	67
30	Chhattisgarh division ...	1	1,000	887	1,004	1,363	...	701	999	...	70	73.3
31	Nerbudda division ...	1	2,500	1,823	2,404	3,141	...	1,382	...	...	57.48	...
32	Nagpur division ... <i>Landholders</i>	1	2,000	1,734	2,272	2,758	...	1,046	1,847	...	46	66.9
33	Jubbulpore and Nerbudda divisions ...	1	...	208	206	201	...	110	109	...	53.4	54
34	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh divisions ... <i>University.</i>	1	...	146	151	162	...	106	105	...	70.2	64.8
35	Nagpur University ... <i>Mining.</i>	...	...	...	1,033	556	...	949	508	...	93	91.36
36	Central Provinces and Berar Mining Association ... <i>Commerce and Industry.</i>	1	...	41	30	34	33	25	23	80.5	83.33	68
37	Central Provinces Commerce and Industry ...	1	...	132	177	272	...	127	...	...	71.75	...

General Statement of the Legislative Council—concl'd.

Serial No.	Name of constituency.	Number of members.	Number of voters.				Number of votes polled.			Percentage of votes polled.		
			Originally estimated.	1920.	1923.	1926.	1920.	1923.	1926.	1920.	1923.	1926.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>II.—BERAR.</b>												
<i>Non-Muhammadan Urban.</i>												
1	East Berar Municipal ...	1	5,000	2,830	3,476	4,031	258	2,074	3,013	9.1	59.7	74.7
2	West Berar Municipal...	1	6,000	4,320	4,372	6,426	...	2,388	3,993	...	54.6	62.1
<i>Non-Muhammadan Rural.</i>												
3	Amraoti Central ...	1	2,500	1,973	1,980	1,995	462	869	1,435	22.9	43.9	71.9
4	Amraoti East ...	1	4,500	4,208	3,982	3,943	402	1,781	2,552	9.6	44.7	65
5	Amraoti West ...	1	5,000	3,934	3,631	3,884	595	...	2,810	15.1	...	72.3
6	Akola East ...	1	4,000	3,378	3,270	3,268	...	1,740	2,045	...	53.2	62.5
7	Akola North-West ...	1	3,500	3,215	3,181	3,287	...	1,524	1,777	...	47.9	54
8	Akola South ...	1	3,000	2,343	2,499	2,557	...	1,323	1,603	...	52.9	62.3
9	Buldana Central ...	1	4,000	3,714	4,193	4,920	...	2,777	3,133	...	70	63.67
10	Buldana ( Malkapur and Jalgaon ) ...	1	3,500	2,785	2,957	4,281	316	1,417	3,049	11.3	47.6	71.22
11	Yeotmal East ...	1	3,000	1,794	1,780	1,952	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Yeotmal West ...	1	3,000	2,028	2,207	2,497	301	...	1,872	14.8	...	74.9
<i>Muhammadan Urban.</i>												
13	Berar Municipal ...	1	2,000	1,408	1,493	2,356	...	980	...	...	65.6	...
<i>Muhammadan Rural.</i>												
14	East Berar ...	1	1,000	878	829	968	...	428	714	...	51.6	73.3
15	West Berar ...	1	1,900	857	992	1,209	...	580	809	...	58.5	66.9

APPENDIX III.

Classification of parties in the Legislative Council.

[ Referred to in paragraph 66 ]

Party.	Total membership.	Classification.						Remarks.
		Communal.		Territorial.		Linguistic.		
		Hindus.	Muham- madjans.	Central Provinces.	Berar.	Hindi.	Marathi.	
<i>First Council</i> —Extremists ...	7	7	...	6	1	5	2	*Includes 1 Parsi and 1 Goan. (a) Creed of Home Rule. †Includes one Christian.
Independents ...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	
Moderates ...	32*	24	6	20	12	11	21	
Nationalists (a) ...	3	3	...	1	2	1	2	
No party ...	10	10†	...	8	2	6	4	
<i>Second Council</i> —Swarajists ...	41	40	1	28	13	19	22	(b) Four of these generally supported the Swaraj party and five inclined to the Liberal side.
Independents (b) ...	9	5	4	4	5	3	6	
Liberals ...	4	2	2	4	...	2	2	
<i>Third Council</i> —Nationalists (c) ...	33	33	...	21	12	10	23	(c) This party was formed in the Council and includes—
Swarajists ...	16	16	...	13	3	11	5	
Muhammadans ...	7	...	7	4	3	3	4	
								Responsivists ... 13 Independent Congressmen ... 7 Non-Brahmins ... 3 Independents ... 9 Liberals ... 1 The party includes four nominated members.

APPENDIX IV.  
STATEMENT OF LEGISLATION.

*Government Bills.*

[Referred to in paragraph 85.]

Serial No.	Title.	Object.	Date of introduction.	Result with date.	For			Against			Number and year of Act if passed.	Action taken after rejection.
					Officials.	Nominated.	Elected.	Officials.	Nominated.	Elected.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I of 1921	The Central Provinces Financial Commissioner's Functions Bill.	Provision for the discharge of the functions of the Financial Commissioner.	2nd March 1921.	Passed on 2nd March 1921.			Passed without division				Act I of 1921.	
II of 1921	The Central Provinces Deputy President's Salary Bill.	Provision for the salary of the Deputy President of the Council.	Do. ...	Do. ...			Do.	do.			Act II of 1921.	
III of 1921	The Central Provinces Municipalities Bill.	Better provision for the organization and administration of municipalities.	3rd December 1921.	Passed on 12th September 1922.			Do.	do.			Act II of 1922.	
I of 1922	The Central Provinces Court Fees Bill.	Enhancement of court fees in the province by amendment of the Court Fees Act, 1870.	2nd March 1922.	Passed on 9th January 1923.			Do.	do.			Act I of 1923.	
II of 1922	The Local Authorities Loans (Central Provinces Amendment) Bill.	To obtain power to advance loans to local authorities in temporary financial difficulties, etc.	11th September 1922.	Passed on 11th September 1922.			Do.	do.			Act I of 1922.	
III of 1922	The Nagpur University Bill.	Establishment and incorporation of a University at Nagpur	12th September 1922.	Passed on 9th March 1923.			Do.	do.			Act V of 1923.	
V of 1922	The High School Education Bill.	Establishment of a Board of High School Education.	Do. ...	Passed on 24th November 1922.			Do.	do.			Act III of 1922.	
V of 1922	The Indian Stamp (Central Provinces Amendment) Bill.	Enhancement of stamp fees in the province by amendment of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899.	23rd November 1922.	Passed on 9th January 1923.			Do.	do.			Act II of 1923.	
I of 1923	The Central Provinces Deputy President's Salary (Repealing) Bill.	Repeal of Act II of 1921 ...	8th January 1923.	Passed on 8th January 1923.			Do.	do.			Act III of 1923.	

II of 1923	The Central Provinces Canal Management (Amendment) Bill.	Provision for the construction of water course by Government at cultivators' cost.	5th March 1923.	Passed on 5th March 1923.	Do.	do.	...	Act IV of 1923.				
III of 1923	The Central Provinces Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill	Delegation of powers of higher Revenue Officers.	Do.	Passed on 6th August 1923.	Do.	do.	...	Act VI of 1923.				
IV of 1923	The Central Provinces Tenancy (Amendment) Bill.	Do. do.	Do	Do.	Do.	do.	...	Act VII of 1923.				
V of 1923	The Central Provinces Settlement Bill.	Definition of main principles of land-revenue settlement.	Do.	Lapsed with the dissolution of Council in 1926.			...	...				
VI of 1923	The Central Provinces Laws (Amendment) Bill.	To enable a District Judge to dispose of unclaimed moveable property of a deceased in certain cases.	6th August 1923.	Passed on 6th August 1923.	Passed without division			Act IX of 1923.				
VII of 1923	The Central Provinces Courts (Amendment) Bill.	Abolition of distinction between munsiffs and sub-judges and raising of pecuniary jurisdiction of sub-judges, 2nd class (ex-munsiffs).	Do.	Passed on 14th August 1923.	Do.	do.	...	Act VIII of 1923.				
V of 1924	The Central Provinces Primary Education (Amendment) Bill.	Reduction in minimum difference between ages between which compulsion to be applied.	16th January 1924.	Consideration of the Bill rejected on 4th March 1924.	8	9	6	...	...	7	...	Vide No. I of 1927.
II of 1924	The Central Provinces Madak Smoking Bill.	Limitation of opium smoking	Do.	Reference to Select Committee rejected on 4th March 1924.	Rejected without division			...	Vide No. XX of 1927.			
III of 1924	The Central Provinces Weights and Measures of Capacity Bill,	Uniformity of standards of weights and measures of capacity.	Do.	Reference to Select Committee rejected on 4th March 1924.	Do.	do.	...	Vide No. III of 1927.				
IV of 1924	The Cattle Trespass (Central Provinces Amendment) Bill.	Conferral of power of sale of impounded old and decrepit animals under certain circumstances.	Leave to introduce rejected on 16th January 1924.	Leave to introduce rejected on 16th January 1924.	Do.	do.	...	...				
V of 1924	The Central Provinces Tenancy (Amendment) Bill.	Abolition of the compulsory transfer of decrees for rent of absolute-occupancy holdings to Collector.	4th March 1924.	Consideration rejected on 4th March 1924.	9	9	5	...	...	38	...	Vide No. II of 1926.
I of 1925	The Central Provinces President's Salary Bill.	Provision for the salary of the President of the Council.	4th March 1925.	Passed on 4th March 1925.	Passed without division.			...	Act I of 1925.			

Government Bills—concl'd.

Serial No.	Title.	Object.	Date of introduction.	Result with date.	For			Against			Number and year of Act if passed.	Action taken after rejection.
					Officials.	Nominated.	Elected.	Officials.	Nominated.	Elected.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I of 1926	The Central Provinces Courts (Amendment) Bill.	Increase in the Small Cause jurisdiction of ordinary civil courts.	3rd March 1927.	Motion for circulation passed on 3rd March 1927.			...				Pending Bill.	
II of 1926	The Central Provinces Tenancy (Amendment) Bill.	Abolition of the compulsory transfer of decrees for rent of absolute occupancy holdings to Collector.	Do.	Passed on 16th January 1928.			Passed without division				Act I of 1928.	
III of 1926	The Central Provinces Excise (Amendment) Bill.	Inclusion within the scope of the Act of all cocaine producing plants.	Do.	Passed on 4th March 1927.			Do.	do.			Act I of 1927.	
1926	The Public Gambling (Central Provinces Amendment) Bill.	Prevention of <i>Satta</i> gambling	Do.	Passed on 16th March 1927.			Do.	do.			Act III of 1927.	
I of 1927	The Central Provinces Primary Education (Amendments) Bill.	Reduction in minimum difference between ages between which compulsion to be applied.	Do.	Do.			Do.	do.			Act II of 1927.	
II of 1927	The Central Provinces Village Sanitation and Public Management (Amendment) Bill.	Empowering panchayats to charge fees for use of slaughter-houses and to insist on their use and certain other purposes.	Do.	Passed on 16th January 1928.			Do.	do.			Act IV of 1928.	
III of 1927	The Central Provinces Weights and Measures of Capacity Bill.	Uniformity of standard of weights and measures of capacity.	4th March 1927.	Do.			Do.	do.			Act II of 1928.	
IV of 1927	The Central Provinces Prevention of Adulteration (Amendment) Bill.	Empowering the local Government to regulate the sale of tinned milk.	Do.	Do.			Do.	do.			Act V of 1928.	
V of 1927	The Central Provinces Borstal Bill.	Establishment and regulation of Borstal institutions.	Do.	Passed on 2nd March 1928.			Do.	do.			Act IX of 1928.	
VI of 1927	The Central Provinces Consolidation of Holdings Bill.	Provision for consolidation of agricultural holdings.	16th March 1927.	Passed on 16th January 1928.			Do.	do.			Act VIII of 1928.	

IX of 1927	The Central Provinces Probation of Offenders Bill.	Provision for release on probation of offenders in certain cases and other matters incidental thereto.	4th August 1927.	Reference to Select Committee on the 4th August 1927.	.....	(Further progress held up at the instance of the Government of India.)
X of 1927	The Central Provinces Village Panchayat (Amendment) Bill.	Enlarging the duties and powers of taxation of Panchayats and certain other purposes.	Do. ...	Passed on 17th January 1928.	Passed without division	... Act VII of 1928.
XI of 1927	The Central Provinces Children Bill.	Provision for custody and protection of children and young persons and for custody trial and punishment of youthful offenders.	Do. ...	Passed on 1st March 1928.	Do. do.	... Act X of 1928.
XII of 1927	The Central Provinces Settlement Bill.	Definition of main principles of land-revenue settlement.	Do. ...	Reference to Select Committee on 4th August 1927.	.....	(Pending Bill.)
XIII of 1927	The Central Provinces Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill.	Provision for establishing a compassionate fund and for appeal against orders of dismissal of municipal servants, etc.	Do. ...	Reference to Select Committee on 17th January 1927.	.....	Do.
XIV of 1927	The Central Provinces Local Self-Government (Amendment) Bill.	Minor amendments of the Act	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	Do.
XX of 1927	The Central Provinces Opium Smoking Bill.	Limitation of opium smoking	16th January 1928.	Reference to Select Committee on 16th January 1928.	.....	Do.
XXI of 1927	The Central Provinces Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill.	Amending section 75 of the Act.	Do. ...	Passed on 16th January 1928.	Passed without division	... Act III of 1928.
I of 1928	The Central Provinces Primary Education (Amendment) Bill.	Empowering local Government to compel local bodies to start compulsory education.	Do. ...	Reference to Select Committee on 16th January 1928.	.....	(Pending Bill.)
XIII of 1928	The Central Provinces Municipalities (Amendment) Bill.	Entrusting the management of cattle pounds to municipal committees.	1st March 1928.	Reference to Select Committee on 1st March 1928.	.....	Do.



APPENDIX V.  
STATEMENT OF LEGISLATION.  
*Private Bills.*  
[Referred to in paragraph 91 .]

Serial No.	Title	Object.	Date of introduction.	Result with date.	For			Against			Number and year of Act if passed.	Action taken after rejection.
					Officials.	Nom- inated.	Elected.	Officials.	Nomi- nated	Elected.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I of 1925	The Central Provinces Slaughter of Animals (Amendment) Bill by Mr. K. M. Dharmadhikari.	Widening the definition of a slaughter-house.	7th August 1925.	Withdrawn after introduction on 7th August 1925.			.....				...	
II of 1925	The Central Provinces Municipalities (Amendment) Bill by Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao.	Disqualifying all Magistrates for election, etc., and extension of the disqualifying period of sentence on conviction.	Do. ...	Lapsed with the dissolution of Council in 1926.			.....				...	
III of 1925	The Central Provinces Local Self-Government (Amendment) Bill By Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao.	Extension of the disqualifying period of sentence of conviction	Do. ...	Do. ...			.....				...	
VII of 1927	The Central Provinces Municipalities (Amendment) Bill by Thakur Chedilal.	Exclusion of officials from nomination and allowing selection from persons residing in municipality and also removal of disqualification for election on ground of conviction.	21st March 1927.	Passed on 9th August 1927.			Passed without division				... Act IV of 1927.	
VIII of 1927	The Central Provinces Local Self-Government (Amendment) Bill by Thakur Chedilal.	Removal of disqualification on ground of conviction and other minor purposes.	23rd March 1927.	Passed on 19th January 1928.			Do. do.				... Act VI of 1928.	
XV of 1927	The Central Provinces Municipalities (Amendment) Bill by Mr. S. M. Rahman.	Removal of disqualification for election on ground of conviction.	8th August 1927.	Withdrawn on 1st September 1927.			.....				...	

XVI of 1927	The Central Provinces Municipalities (Amendment) Bill by Mr. M. P. Kolhe.	Abolition of selection ...	Do. ...	Motion for circulation passed on 8th August 1927.	.....	(Pending Bill.)
XVII of 1927.	The Central Provinces Village Panchayat (Amendment) Bill by Rao Bahadur N. K. Kelkar.	Securing direct touch and control by the local Government (Ministry of Local Self-Government) over the panchayats.	Do. ...	Reference to Select Committee on 8th August 1927.	.....	Do.
XVIII of 1927.	The Central Provinces Tenancy (Amendment) Bill by Mr. K. P. Vaidya.	Raising the status of an occupancy tenant on the lines of that of absolute-occupancy tenants and certain other purposes.	Do. ...	Motion for circulation passed on 19th January 1928.	.....	Do.
XIX of 1927	The Central Provinces Slaughter of Animals (Amendment) Bill by Mr. G. C. Singai	Extension of the definition of a slaughter-house.	9th August 1927.	Reference to Select Committee on 9th August 1927.	.....	(Select Committee recommended postponement of the Bill, Pending Bill.)
II of 1928	The Central Provinces Municipalities (Amendment) Bill by Mr. Y. M. Kale.	Giving power of appeal in respect of orders made by municipal committees regarding their servants.	19th January 1928.	Reference to Select Committee on 19th January 1928.	.....	(Pending Bill.)
III of 1928	The Central Provinces Tenancy (Amendment) Bill by Mr. R. W. Fulay.	Allowing certain transfers of occupancy holdings in favour of Co-operative Societies.	Do ..	Motion for circulation passed on 19th January 1928.	.....	Do.
IV of 1928	The Central Provinces Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill by Thakur Chedilal.	Discontinuance of arrest and detention or imprisonment in civil jail of a revenue defaulter.	Do. ...	Do.	.....	Do.
V of 1928	The Central Provinces Village Sanitation and Public Management (Repealing) Bill by Mr. G. C. Singai.	Repeal of the Act in order to stimulate formation of panchayats under the Central Provinces Village Panchayat Act.	Do. ...	Do.	.....	Do.

Private Bills—concl'd.

Serial No.	Title.	Object.	Date of introduction.	Result with date.	For			Against.			Number and year of Act if passed.	Action taken after rejection.
					Officials.	Nominated.	Elected.	Officials.	Nominated.	Elected.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
VI of 1928	The Central Provinces Opium Smoking Prohibition Bill by Mr. G. C. Singai.	Total prohibition of opium smoking.	19th January 1928.	Reference to Select Committee on 19th January 1928.				.....			(Pending Bill.)	
VII of 1928	The High School Education (Amendment) Bill by Mr. B. G. Khaparde.	Revision of the constitution of the High School Education Board.	Do. ...	Motion for circulation passed on 19th January 1928.				.....			Do.	
VIII of 1928	High School Education (Amendment) Bill by Mr. V. V. Kalikar.	Revision of the constitution of the High School Education Board to increase elective element.	Do. ...	Do. ..				.....			Do.	
IX of 1928	The High School Education (Amendment) Bill by Mr. T. J. Kedar.	Revision of constitution of High School Education Board to secure non-official majority and removal of certain other defects.	Do. ...	Do. ...				.....			Do.	
X of 1928	The High School Education (Amendment) Bill by Mr. Y. M. Kale.	Allowing appearance of private students at the Board examination.	Do. ...	Do. ...				.....			Do.	
XI of 1928	The High School Education (Amendment) Bill By Mr. G. D. Charde.	Introducing the principle of election in the constitution of the High School Education Board and giving more representation to local authorities.	Do. ...	Do. ...				.....			Do.	
XII of 1928	The Central Provinces Municipalities (Amendment) Bill by Mr. G. R. Pradhan.	Allowing collection of conservancy tax from owners as well as occupiers.	Do. ...	Do. ...				.....			Do.	

APPENDIX VI.

Statement of Questions disallowed.

[Referred to in paragraph 106.]

Rule under which disallowed.	Reason for disallowance.	Number of questions disallowed in					
		1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	January to March 1928.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Council Rule.</i>							
7	Not primarily the concern of the local Government	...	11	3	43	8	65
8 (1)	Not asking for information or not of public importance	1	49	25	7	8	90
8 (1) (ii)	Affecting relations of His Majesty's Government with any Prince or Chief.	2	...	...	1	...	3
8 (1) (iii)	Relating to matters under adjudication by a Court of Law	...	...	...	1	3	4
9	Regarding controversy with Higher Authorities	...	1	...	1	...	2
10 proviso	Supplementary question infringing any rules	5	5	9	6	2	27
<i>Standing Order.</i>							
11	Not relating to public concern	...	2	1	26	1	30
12 (1)	Bringing in any name or statement to make question intelligible	...	...	4	2	...	6
12 (2)	Responsibility for making a statement	3	6	22	...	...	31
12 (3)	Containing arguments	...	6	4	4	2	16
12 (3)	Containing inferences	5	7	...	1	...	13
12 (3)	Containing defamatory statements	3	20	24	1	1	49
12 (4)	Containing expressions of opinion	1	6	4	9	6	26
12 (5)	Asking as to the character or conduct of any person	...	...	...	1	2	3
12 (6)	Questions of excessive length	1	9	10	1	...	21
13	Abuse of the right of asking questions, etc.	1	5	4	6	5	21
Total		22	127	110	110	38	407
Questions partly disallowed		10	62	29	273	39	413

APPENDIX VII.

[Referred to in paragraph 112].

Statement of Resolutions moved in the Central Provinces Legislative Council.

Serial No.	Date.	Reference to Council debate.		Mover's name.	Summary of recommendation.	With-drawn	Lost.	Passed		Remarks.
		Volume.	Page.					With-out division.	After division.	
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					I.—FIRST COUNCIL 1921—23.					
1	27th January 1921.	I	36—38	Jayavant, R. R. ...	Welcome to His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught.	...	...	1	...	
2	Do. ...	I	38 & 39	Mahajani, R. S. R. V....	Appointment of a committee to enquire into the revenue and expenditure of Berar and Central Provinces, respectively.	1	...	...	...	
3	Do. ...	I	39	Do. ...	Appointment of a committee to revise the curricula of Primary and Secondary schools.	1	...	...	...	
4	Do. ...	I	39	Do. ...	Payment to the working Mahars in Berar.	1	...	...	...	
5	28th January 1921.	I	64—67	Brahma, R. B. K. V. ...	Closure of civil courts in Berar from 1st May to 30th June 1921 on account of scarcity of water.	...	1	...	...	
6	Do. ...	I	68	Sane, J. B. ...	Abolition of Mahar Baluta in Berar.	1	...	...	...	
7	Do. ....	I	68—79	Dravid, N. A. ...	Limiting Minister's salaries to Rs. 2,000 pending passage of budget.	...	...	1	...	
8	Do. ...	I	79	Dixit, M. R. ...	Students' Advisory Committee to collect information about technical and industrial courses in foreign countries.	...	...	1	...	
9	3rd March 1921.	I	124—138	Kulkarni, V. G. ...	Local bodies and dispensary committees be allowed to deposit their balances with co-operative banks.	...	1	...	...	

10	Do.	...	I	132—135	Jaiswal, G. P.	...	Special consideration be given to the districts of Hoshangabad and Narsinghpur in the revised scheme of roads in the province.	1	...	...	...
11	Do.	...	I	135—143	Jaiwant, R. R.	...	Salaries of women and men teachers in Government Vernacular schools be raised by Rs. 5 in each grade.	...	...	...	40 : 19
12	Do.	...	I	141	Mahajani, R. S. R. V.	...	Establishment of a Provincial Research Institute	1	...	...	...
13	Do.	...	I	141—156	Do.	...	Appointment of a committee to determine the proportion which expenditure in Berar should bear to its revenue.	...	...	...	35 : 23
14	4th March 1921		I	171—184	Do.	...	Abolition of the practice of removing the local Government to the hills during summer.	...	1	...	...
15	Do.	...	I	184—187	Dixit, M. R.	...	Increase in the rates of allowances paid to clerks and chaprassies who accompany Government to the hills.	1	...	...	...
16	Do.	...	I	188—199	Jaiswal, G. P.	...	Appointment of a committee to enquire into the administration of Narsinghpur district.	...	1	...	...
17	5th March 1921		I	246 & 247	Kelkar, R. B. N. K.	...	Appointment of a Standing Committee for Sanitation and Medical relief and for the Department of Education.	...	...	1	...
18	15th March 1921		I	320—323	Thakur Ratan Singh	...	Publication of the <i>Central Provinces Gazette</i> in Hindi and Marathi.	1	...	...	...
19	Do.	...	I	323—329	Dixit, M. R.	...	Appointment of a committee to enquire into the revision of the scale and grades of pay of clerks.	...	...	1	...
20	Do.	...	I	330—332	Pachory, B. P.	...	Provision for metalling the old Bombay road connecting Narsinghpur with Jubbulpore.	1	...	...	...
21	16th March 1921		I	364—368	Nandagaoli, K. G.	...	Appointment of a committee to enquire into the problem of the depressed classes.	...	...	1	...
22	Do.	...	I	368—370	Jaiswal, G. P.	...	Establishment of an Ayurvedic school and charitable Ayurvedic dispensaries.	1	...	...	...

*Statement of Resolutions moved in the Central Provinces Legislative Council—contd.*

Serial No.	Date.	Reference to Council debate.		Mover's name.	Summary of recommendation.	With-drawn	Lost.	Passed		Remarks.
		Volume.	Page.					With-out division.	After division.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
					<b>I.—FIRST COUNCIL 1921—23—contd.</b>					
23	16th March 1921	I	370—372	Ratan Singh, Thakur ...	Appointment of a committee for revising and framing rules to define the functions and responsibilities of Government school committees.	...	1	...	...	
24	Do. ...	I	372	Gavai, G. A. ...	Appointment of a committee to enquire into the educational condition of the depressed classes.	1	...	...	...	
25	Do. ...	I	372	Do. ...	Retention of the Mahar Baluta system in Berar.	1	...	...	...	
26	Do. ...	I	376	Jayavant, R. R. ...	Appointment of a committee to consider the question of revising article 70 of the Educational Manual.	1	...	...	...	
27	Do. ...	I	372—375	Ramsahaigir, Mahant ...	Conduct of the proceedings of the Council in Hindi.	1	...	...	...	
28	Do. ...	I	376—379	Do. ...	Discontinuance of the practice of fixing criminal and revenue cases for hearing while out on tour.	1	...	...	...	
29	Do. ...	I	379—382	Mojilal, Seth ...	Payment of the 'adav haq' to kotwars in Nimar district in cash instead of in kind.	...	...	...	32 : 17	
30	Do. ...	I	382—387	Parakh, C. B. ...	Publication of Council proceedings in English, Hindi and Marathi.	...	...	1	...	
31	Do. ...	I	387 & 388	Ramsahaigir, Mahant ...	Disallowance of travelling allowances to those officers whose duty is mainly touring.	1	...	...	...	
32	Do. ...	I	388 & 389	Do. ...	Abolition of the 'Badar' system.	1	...	...	...	

33	Do.	...	I	389—393	Anandi Prasad	...	Appointment of a committee to draft a Bill to amend the Municipal Act.	1	...	...	...
34	Do.	...	I	393	Dravid, N. A.	...	Appointment of a committee to consider the question of housing accommodation.	1	...	...	...
35	Do.	...	I	394	Dixit, M. R.	...	Appointment of a committee to report upon the treatment of political prisoners in jails.	1	...	...	...
36	Do.	...	I	394	Sunderlal Richariya	...	Stopping the slaughter of cows and buffaloes.	1	...	...	...
37	Do.	...	I	395—400	Dixit, M. R.	...	Appointment of a committee to report on retrenchment in the present cost of administration.	1	...	...	...
38	Do.	...	I	400	Sunderlal Richariya	...	Development of the dyeing trade in the Saugor district.	1	...	...	...
39	2nd August 1921		II	206—220	Pachory, B. P.	..	Assignment of a share in the land revenue, excise revenue, and further grants to local bodies.	...	1	...	...
40	Do.	...	II	221—224	Ramsahaigir, Mahant	...	Withdrawal from kotwars of right of levying dues from malguzars in villages where they hold 'muafi' land.	...	1	...	...
41	Do.	...	II	224—242 287—316	Brahma, R. B. K. V.	...	Constitution of a University in Central Provinces.	...	...	1	...
42	3rd August 1921		II	316—332	Pachory, B. P.	...	Relief of malguzars and tenants from the obligation to pay kotwar dues.	...	1	...	...
43	Do.	...	II	328—331	Jaiswal, G. P.	...	Amalgamation of the post of Assistant Director of Public Instruction with that of the Inspector of European Schools and Science.	...	...	...	37:58
44	4th August 1921		II	352 & 353	Dixit, M. R.	...	Abolition of levy of double fees from students who have failed in their examination in Secondary Schools.	1	...	...	...
45	Do.	...	II	353—363	Do.	...	Abolition of distinction between the Indian and Provincial Educational Services.	...	...	1	...



*Statement of Resolutions moved in the Central Provinces Legislative Council—contd.*

Serial No.	Date.	Reference to Council debate.		Mover's name.	Summary of recommendation.	With-drawn.	Lost.	Passed		Remarks.
		Volume.	Page.					With-out division.	After division.	
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					<b>I.—FIRST COUNCIL 1921—23—contd.</b>					
46	4th August 1921 5th August 1921	II	363—373 450	Pande, K. P.	Stoppage of recruitment to all the Imperial Services and recruitment of all such services in India.	...	...	...	...	This resolution was adjourned and never decided.
47	4th August 1921	II	375—378	Mojilal, Seth	Exemption from production of pigs' bones for renewal of licences.	...	1	...	...	
48	Do. ...	II	379—383	Anandi Prasad	Inspection of records by members of Council	...	1	...	...	
49	Do. ...	II	383—390	Brahma, R. B. K. V.	Courts be moved to grant bail more freely in non-bailable cases.	...	...	...	32:17	
50	Do. ...	II	390 & 391	Jaiswal, G. P.	Abolition of the practice of employing only Europeans and Anglo-Indians as stenotypists in certain departments.	...	...	1	...	
51	Do. ... 5th August 1921	II	392—396 423—450	Sheolal, Seth	Discontinuance of sale of liquor	...	...	1	...	
52	Do. ... 6th August 1921	II	450—457 500—509	Dravid, N. A.	Appointment of a committee to suggest definite methods of effecting retrenchment in the cost of the provincial administration.	1	...	...	...	
53	Do. ...	II	509—511	Anandi Prasad	Supply of stationery and service stamps to members of Council.	1	...	...	...	

54	Do.	II	512—514	Khalatkar, R. S. N. T.	Continuance of membership of municipality or local body for not more than six years.	1	...	...	...
55	Do. 13th August 1921	II	515—519 944 & 945	Mahajani, R. S. R. V.	Grants to local bodies, etc., for temperance propaganda.	...	...	1	...
56	6th August 1921	II	519—522	Ramsahaigir, Mahant	The grant of licences for guns not to be subject to the recommendation of Tahsildars and Police only.	...	1	...	...
57	Do.	II	522—537	Dravid, N. A.	Separation of Judicial and Executive functions ...	...	...	1	...
58	Do.	II	537 & 538	Jayavant, R. R.	Removal of the sex disqualification with regard to the franchise.	1	...	...	...
59	Do.	II	538—541	Jaiswal, G. P.	Posts of Headmasters reserved for members of the Indian Educational Service to be given to the Provincial Educational Service.	...	...	1	...
60	Do.	II	542	Parakh, C. B.	Cancellation of all licences for selling liquor within the limits of the Nagpur Municipality.	1	...	...	...
61	Do.	II	542 & 543	Ramsahaigir, Mahant	Relaxation of the rules requiring medical certificates from Government doctors.	1	...	...	...
62	Do.	II	544	Brahma, R. B. K. V.	Popularization of improved agricultural implements.	1	...	...	...
63	Do.	II	544—548	Ramsahaigir, Mahant	Government to take the help and approval of three or four good cultivators to all crop estimates made by Government officials.	...	...	1	...
64	9th August 1921	II	603	Dixit, M. R.	Abolition of posts of Commissioners of Divisions.	...	...	...	28:21
65	10th August 1921	II	680—686	Nandagaoli, K. G.	Nomination by Government to local bodies of members from the depressed classes.	...	...	1	...
66	Do.	II	687—692	Dravid, N. A.	Appointment of lawyers as law professors by rotation.	1	...	...	...
67	Do.	II	693 & 694	Dixit, M. R.	Disapproval of the announcement of the Secretary of State regarding increments in the salaries of the Imperial Services.	...	...	1	...

Statement of Resolutions moved in the Central Provinces Legislative Council—contd.

Serial No.	Date.	Reference to Council debate.		Mover's name.	Summary of recommendation.	Withdrawn	Lost.	Passed		Remarks.
		Volume.	Page.					Without division.	After division.	
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					I.—FIRST COUNCIL 1921—23— <i>contd.</i>					
68	10th August 1921	II	694—699	Anandi Prasad ...	Exemption from taxation of Nazul lands treated as private properties.	...	1	...	...	
69	Do. ...	II	699—704	Jaiswal, G. P. ...	Liberal revision of the Arms Act Rules ...	...	...	1	...	
70	Do. ...	II	704—712	Deshmukh, R. M. ...	Appointment of a committee to enquire into the illegalities practiced by officials to counteract political movements.	1	...	...	...	
71	Do. ...	II	712—714	Sheolal, Seth ...	Appointment of standing committees of darbaris.	...	1	...	...	
72	Do. ...	II	718—723	Anandi Prasad ...	Abolition of High School Entrance and Scholarship examinations.	...	1	...	...	
73	11th August 1921	II	773—776	Mojilal, Seth ...	Provision of sheds for litigants attending Civil and Criminal Courts as far as funds permit.	...	...	1	...	
74	Do. ...	II	776—778	Anandi Prasad ...	Introduction of Mookhtiar's examination ...	...	1	...	...	
75	Do. ...	II	779 & 780	Sheolal, Seth ...	Adoption of the vernacular as the medium of instruction.	1	...	...	...	
76	Do. ... 12th August 1921	II	780—786 816—824	Ratan Singh, Thakur ...	Discontinuance of the export of beef ...	...	...	1	...	

77	Do.	...	II	824—828	Sunderlal Richaria	...	Curtailment of touring of Excise Sub-Inspectors	1	...	...	...
78	Do.	...	II	828—835	Parakh, C. B.	...	Introduction of a Rent Act for urban areas	...	1	...	...
79	Do.	...	II	836	Mahajani, R. S. R. V.	...	Erection of quarters at Nagpur for the accommodation of mofussil members of the Legislative Council.	1	...	...	...
80	Do.	...	II	837	Parakh, C. B.	...	Circulation of the Municipal Bill to municipalities for opinion and suggestions.	1	...	...	...
81	Do.	...	II	837 & 838	Pande, K. P.	...	Representation to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for an all-India round table conference.	...	...	1	...
82	Do.	...	II	838—840	Anandi Prasad	...	Precedence for members of Council at interviews with the Governor.	...	...	1	...
83	Do.	...	II	840—846	Do.	...	Opening of poor asylums in every district	...	1	...	...
84	Do.	...	II	846—848	Do.	...	Kotwars be given the scale of pay of constables	1	...	...	...
85	Do.	...	II	848—856	Mahajani, R. S. R. V.	...	Admission of boys exceeding 20 years in schools...	...	1	...	...
86	15th August 1921	...	II	890—903	Mir Medhi Ali Khan, Nawab.	...	Welcome to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.	...	...	1	...
87	Do.	...	II	903—906	Awasthi, R. P.	...	Repeal of the rules prohibiting pleaders from following other professions.	...	1	...	...
88	Do.	...	II	907—909	Anandi Prasad	...	Exemption of members of the Council from operation of the Arms Act.	...	...	...	30 :
89	Do.	...	II	910 & 911	Sheolal, Seth	...	Appointment of a committee to prepare a scheme for retrenchment in the Police Department.	1	...	...	...
90	Do.	...	II	911 & 912	Dixit, M. R.	...	Discontinuance of the system of reserving scholarships for the sons and dependants of Government servants.	1	...	...	...
91	Do.	...	II	913 & 914	Anandi Prasad	...	Holding a session of the Council at Pachmarhi in summer.	...	1	...	...

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92	13th August 1921	II	914—927	Jaiswal, G. P.	Inquiry into the economic conditions of the peasantry with a view to establish debt conciliation boards.	1	...	...	...	
93	Do. ...	II	927—944	Pachory, B. P.	Preparation of a programme for the expansion of primary education.	...	...	1	...	
94	Do. ...	II	944 & 945	Pande, K. P.	Subsidies to local bodies for eradication of drink evil.	...	...	1	...	
95	28th November 1921.	III	45—50	Mathura Prasad, R. S.	Appointment of district committees to deal with railway grievances.	...	...	...	36:14	
96	Do. ...	III	50—54	Sunderlal Richaria	Extension of limitation for possessory suits by tenants against trespassers.	1	...	...	...	
97	Do. ...	III	55	Sheolal, Seth	Advice of Central Provinces Hindi Literary Conference be taken in constituting Text Book Committee.	...	1	...	...	
98	Do. ...	III	56—59	Mahajani, R. S. R. V.	Recognition of whole service of vernacular teachers as superior for pension.	1	...	...	...	
99	Do. ...	III	59—68	Nandagaoli, K. G.	Use of public wells, etc., by depressed classes	...	1	...	...	
100	29th November 1921.	III	112—117	Khalatkar, R. S. N. T.	Refund of diet money to parties either immediately in court on conclusion of case or by money order.	...	...	1	...	
101	Do. ...	III	117—126	Sunderlal Richaria	Grant of yearly leases of khudkhas lands by malenzars to tenants without fixed rate to	...	1	...	...	

102	Do.	...	III	126	Mathura Prasad, R. S.	Committee to report on the possibility of establishing new industries and manufactures.	1	...	...	...
103	Do.	...	III	127	Sunderlal Richaria	Right to mortgage occupancy holding to malguzars.	1	...	...	...
104	Do.	...	III	127 & 128	Deshpande, P. R.	Construction of waiting rooms at Borkhedi and Tuljapur Railway Stations.	...	...	1	...
105	Do.	...	III	123—134	Mahajani, R. S. R. V.	Appointment of legal practitioners as Judges of Judicial Commissioner's Court.	...	...	1	...
106	Do.	...	III	134—136	Anandi Prasad	Appointment of members of Council on Standing Committees.	...	1	...	...
107	Do.	...	III	137—139	Mahajani, R. S. R. V.	Abolition of distinction between Munsiffs and Subordinate Judges.	1	...	...	...
108	Do.	...	III	139—149	Do.	Increase in dear district allowance to Government servants.	...	1	...	...
109	Do.	...	III	149—153	Mojilal, Seth	Reservation of land by tenants for growing grass.	...	1	...	...
110	30th November 1921.		III	174—176	Mahajani, R. S. R. V.	Appointment of Government Advocate and Public Prosecutors for a fixed period.	...	1	...	...
111	Do.	...	III	177—197	Mohamad Ahmed	Issue of standing orders to treat political prisoners with general civility according to their social position.	...	...	1	...
112	Do.	...	III	197—202	Mahajani, R. S. R. V.	Filling up of the two listed posts on the executive side by officers of the provincial service.	...	...	...	36:17
113	Do.	...	III	202—208	Deshpande, P. R.	Abolition of posts of Assistant Inspectors of Schools.	1	...	...	...
114	Do.	...	III	208—210	Do.	Construction of overbridge at Sindi Railway Station.	1	...	...	...
115	1st December 1921.		III	237—244	Korde, T. S.	Formation of Agricultural Associations	...	...	1	...

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116	1st December 1921.	III	245—251	Nandagaoli, K. G. ...	Nomination of Honorary Magistrates from among the depressed classes.	...	...	1	...	
117	Do. ...	III	251—261	Mathura Prasad, R. S. ...	Introduction of trial by jury system	...	...	1	...	
118	Do. ...	III	261—264	Deshpande, P. R. ...	Revision of the scale of pay of Civil Surgeons appointed from the provincial service.	1	...	...	...	
119	Do. ... 3rd December 1921.	III	264—269 414 & 415	Pachory, B. P. ...	Sending capable Indians to other countries to study the system of education.	1	...	...	...	
120	6th March 1922	I	161—172	Pande, K. P. Mathura Prasad, R. S. ...	Establishment of Technological Institutions	1	...	...	...	
121	Do. ...	I	172—185	Mahajani, R. S. R. V. ...	Amendment of section 13 of Legal Practitioners Act XVIII of 1879.	...	1	...	...	
122	Do. ...	I	185—190	Khalatkar, R. S. N. T. ...	Constitution of Board of Court of Wards	1	...	...	...	
123	Do. ...	I	190—197	Mojilal, Seth ...	Appointment of committee to settle disputes over village <i>abadi</i> .	1	...	...	...	
124	Do. ...	I	197—202	Dixit, M. R. ...	Commencement of meeting of the Legislative Council at 1 p.m.	...	...	1	...	
125	Do. ... 7th March 1922	I	203—208 223—248	Pande, K. P. ...	Stoppage as far as possible of recruitment for Imperial Service posts in the British Isles.	...	...	...	53 : 1	

126	7th March 1922	I	249—271	Mathura Prasad, R. S. ...	Industrial development loan of one crore of rupees.	1	...	...	...
127	Do. 8th March 1922	I	271—273 288—305	Nandagaoli, K. G. ...	Curtailment of salaries of officers of every department.	...	...	...	30 : 28
128	8th March 1922	I	305	Dixit, M. R. ...	Abolition of the post of Sanitary Engineer ...	1	...	...	...
129	Do. ...	I	305	Do. ...	Abolition of the post of Commissioner of Excise...	1	...	...	...
130	Do. ...	I	306—309	Brahma, R. B. K. V. ...	Extension of summer vacation of Courts by 15 days.	1	...	...	...
131	Do. ...	I	308—314	Mojilal, Seth ...	Revision of the scale of pay of Extra-Assistant Commissioners.	1	...	...	...
132	Do. ...	I	315—318	Mir Medhi Ali Khan, Nawab. ...	Provision of a building for the Muhammadan Girls' Primary School at Amraoti Camp.	1	...	...	...
133	Do. ...	I	318	Jaiswal, G. P. ...	Abolition of posts of Superintending Engineers ...	1	...	...	...
134	Do. ...	I	318—320	Mir Mehdi Ali Khan, Nawab. ...	Provision of a suitable building for two Bench Courts at Amraoti.	1	...	...	...
135	Do. ...	I	321	Brahma, R. B. K. V. ...	The undertaking of propaganda work regarding hygiene and sanitation.	1	...	...	...
136	Do. ...	I	321—334	Mahajani, R. S. R. V. ...	Prosecutions under section 41, Indian Factories Act.	...	1	...	...
137	13th September 1922.	II	552—559	Anandi Prasad ...	Sitting of the Council till all the resolutions are discussed.	...	1	...	...
138	Do. ...	II	559—563	Nandagaoli, K. G. ...	Formation of a regiment of the depressed classes	1	...	...	...
139	Do. ...	II	563—565	Deshpande, S. D. ...	Government of India to meet the expenses of the Railway Police.	1	...	...	...
140	Do. ...	II	565—572	Ratansingh, Thakur ...	Record of statements and depositions in courts to be made in vernacular.	...	1	...	...
141	Do. ...	II	572 & 573	Ramsahaigir, Mahant ...	Remission by money order of compensation or costs awarded by courts.	1	...	...	...
142	Do. ...	II	573 & 574	Mohamed Ahmed ...	Grant of facilities to prisoners in jails for religious observances.	...	...	1	...



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143	13th March 1922	II	575—602 613—631	Dravid, N. A.	Appointment of a committee to enquire into the handcuffing of Ravi Shanker Shukul.	...	1	...	...	
144	Do.	II	638—641	Khalatkar, R. S. N. T.	Appointment of a committee to prevent disorderly disposition of charitable endowments.	...	1	...	...	
145	14th September 1922.	II	641—644	Anandi Prasad	Publication of the Council Proceedings in the Gazette.	...	1	...	...	
146	Do.	II	644—649	Mathura Prasad, R. S.	Construction of a bridge over the Kanhan river in the Chhindwara district.	1	...	...	...	
147	Do.	II	649	Pachory, B. P.	Placing of Deputy Inspectors of Schools under District Councils and District Boards.	1	...	...	...	
148	Do.	II	650 & 651	Nandagaoli, K. G.	Prohibition by law of the eating of flesh of dead animals.	...	1	...	...	
149	Do.	II	651 & 652	Khalatkar, R. S. N. T.	Courteous treatment of persons of status in court	...	1	...	...	
150	Do.	II	652—654	Do.	Abolition of some posts of Circle Inspectors of Police.	1	...	...	...	
151	Do.	II	654—658	Kane, D. K.	Establishment of composite Anglo-Vernacular Schools for Hindu and Muhammedan boys	1	...	...	...	

152	Do.	...	II	658	Kulkarni, R. S. V. G. ...	Appointment of a committee to suggest revision of the Berar Cotton and Grain Markets Law.	1	...	...	...
153	Do.	...	II	659	Khalatkar, R. S. N. T.	Regarding a scale of allowance to assessors	1	...	...	...
154	Do.	...	II	660—664	Mathura Prasad, R. S.	Opening of a Medical School at Jubbulpore	...	1	...	...
155	Do.	...	II	664&665	Khalatkar, R. S. N. T.	Provision of sheds or waiting rooms at railway stations.	...	...	1	...
156	25th September 1922.	...	II	667 - 676	Mahajani, R. S. R. V. ...	Removal of discontent among agricultural assistants	...	1	...	...
157	Do.	...	II	676—679	Anandi Prasad	Abolition of lodging fee charged to members of Council when they visit Nagpur on duty.	...	...	...	22:19
158	Do.	...	II	679—684	Sakharam Appa, R. S.	Publication of prevailing market rates of cotton in Berar.	...	1	...	...
159	Do.	...	II	684—688	Sheolal, Seth	Opening of commercial classes at Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Amraoti	1	...	...	...
160	Do.	...	II	688—694	Pasley, W.	Enhancement of civil pensions	...	1	...	...
161	Do.	...	II	694—699	Deshpande, M. G.	Conferral on Mukaddams of powers of appointing, suspending or dismissing kotwars.	...	...	...	24:17
162	Do.	...	II	700—703	Gavai, G. A.	Admission of students of depressed classes into the Patwardhan High School, Nagpur.	...	1	...	...
163	16th September 1922.	...	II	705—709	Kane, D. K.	Subordination of Assistant and Sub-Assistant Surgeons on jail duty to Jail Superintendents and not to Jailors.	...	1	...	...
164	Do.	...	II	709 & 710	Sakharam Appa, R. S.	Supply of copper or properly tinned plates to prisoners.	1	...	...	...
165	Do.	...	II	710	Katre, L. G.	Abolition of the practice of depositing fire arms in Police Stations.	1	...	...	...
166	Do.	...	II	711—713	Sheolal, Seth	Increase of the period of summer vacation in the Judicial Commissioner' Court.	...	1	...	...
167	Do.	...	II	713—715	Jaiswal, G. P.	Better arrangement of passenger trains between Itarsi and Jubbulpore.	1	...	...	...
168	Do.	...	II	715—717	Khalatkar, R. S. N. T.	Addition to the list of public holidays	1	...	...	...

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169	16th September 1922.	II	717&718	Jaiswal, G. P.	Disapproval of the recommendation of the Rasad and Begar Committee to construct more inspection and dak bungalows.	1	...	...	..	
170	Do.	II	719—722	Sheolal, Seth	That translation fees in appeals to Judicial Commissioner's Court should not be levied from the parties.	...	...	...	21:18	
171	Do.	II	722	Deshpande, P. R.	Establishment of a Veterinary Dispensary at Sindi.	1	...	..	...	
172	Do.	II	722—724	Nandagaoli, K. G.	Allotment of money from Excise revenue for free and compulsory Primary Education.	1	...	...	...	
173	Do.	II	724&725	Sakharam Appa, R. S.	Stoppage of the illegal practices of Pardhis in Berar.	1	...	...	...	
174	Do.	II	725&726	Sheolal, Seth	Provision of first and second class carriages in mail and passenger trains.	...	1	...	...	
175	Do.	II	726&727	Khalatkar, R. S. N. T.	Provision of inter class accommodation in all trains.	1	...	...	...	
176	Do.	II	727—729	Kane, D. K.	Reservation of a fourth cost in the cadre of District Superintendents of Police for officers of the Provincial Police Service.	...	1	...	...	
177	Do.	II	729—732	Nandagaoli, K. G.	Appointment of a committee to enquire into the conditions of service of Kotwars.	...	1	...	...	
178	Do.	II	732&733	Mahajani, R. S. R. V....	Application of section 7 of the Bengal Will and Intestacy Regulation to the Central Provinces and Berar.	1	...	...	...	

179	Do.	...	II	734	Khalatkar, R. S. N. T.	Closing of Court work at 5 p.m. punctually	...	1	...	...	...
180	Do.	...	II	735—737	Katre, L. G.	Introduction of a Bill providing for inspection of Boilers by Insurance Companies.	...	1	...	...	...
181	Do.	...	II	738 & 739	Khalatkar, R. S. N. T.	Grant of receipts by lawyers for money paid or deposited by parties.	...	1	...	...	...
182	Do.	...	II	739—742	Ramsahaigir, Mahant	Stoppage of touring of Sub-Divisional Magistrates, Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars, etc.	...	1	...	...	...
183	20th November 1922.	...	III	15—19	Sakharam Appa, R. S.	Legislation to prohibit smoking by boys	...	1	...	...	...
184	Do.	...	III	20—26	Sheolal, Seth	Discontinuance of summer exodus to Pachmarhi..	...	1	...	...	...
185	Do.	...	III	26—31	Ratan Singh, Thakur	Removal of prohibition of grazing by sheep and goats in Government forests.	...	1	...	...	...
186	Do.	...	III	31—35	Anandi Prasad	Release of all political prisoners	...	1	...	...	...
187	Do.	...	III	35—40	Korde, T. S.	Speedy delivery of post in rural areas	...	1	...	...	...
188	21st November 1922.	...	III	98—103	Khalatkar, R. S. N. T.	Holding of district durbars with a view to reduce the miscellaneous work of the Legislative Council.	...	1	...	...	...
189	Do.	...	III	103—117	Deshpande, R. B. M. G.	Disforestation for grazing of all forest within half a mile of occupied land or village site.	...	1	...	...	...
190	Do.	...	III	117—122	Kane, D. K.	Establishment of municipalities at Wun and Digras in Yeotmal district.	...	1	...	...	...
191	Do.	...	III	123 & 124	Mahajani, R. S. R. V.	Construction of a ticket office and a bridge at the Akola station.	...	1	...	...	...
192	Do.	...	III	124—128	Do.	Reference to a committee before publication of any rules proposed to be framed by Government.	...	1	...	...	...
193	Do.	...	III	128 & 129	Khalatkar, R. S. N. T.	Arrangement for treatment of persons bitten by rabid dogs or jackals at Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Akola or Amraoti.	...	1	...	...	...
194	Do.	...	III	130—138	Do.	Facilities for grazing cattle in Government forests.	...	1	...	...	...

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195	12th January 1923.	I	244—265	Pande, K. P.	Financial settlement between Central Provinces and Berar.	...	1	...	...	
196	13th January 1923. 7th March 1923	I II	295—337 98—116	Jaiswal, G. P.	Appointment of an Indian to the post of a Secretary to Government at the earliest opportunity when the next vacancy occurs.	...	...	1	...	
197	Do. ...	II	116—121	Do.	Abolition of at least one post of Superintending Engineer (Irrigation Branch).	...	...	...	34:16	
198	Do. ...	II	121—123	Sunderlal Recharia	Retention of special allowances for clerks of all departments until the Retrenchment Committee's recommendations are brought into effect.	1	...	...	...	
199	Do. ...	II	123—126	Sheolal, Seth	Translation of papers and Bills published in Hindi to be in current language.	...	...	1	...	
200	Do. ...	II	127—131	Khalatkar, R. S. N. T.	Free supply of copies of Council Proceedings and annual reports to editors of newspapers and those who received free copies of <i>Central Provinces Gazette</i> .	1	...	...	...	
201	Do. ...	II	131—136 223—230	Mahajani, R. S. R. V.	Retrenchment in Judicial Department and remuneration of law officers.	...	...	1	...	
202	9th March 1923	II	230—235	Kane, D. K.	Extension of Public Gambling Act to Berar	...	1	...	...	
203	Do. ...	II	236—249	Mohamed Ahmad	Use of Urdu as medium of instruction, grant of scholarship to Urdu scholars and opening of High Schools for Musalman students.	1	...	...	...	

204	Do.	...	II	249 & 250	Khalatkar, R. S. N. T....	Medical School for girls	...	1	...	...	...
205	Do.	...	II	250—252	Nandagaoli, K. G.	Government to give effect to the recommendations contained in paragraphs 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 42, 50, 57, 73, 85, 86, 87 of the Retrenchment Committee's report.	...	...	...	...	...
206	6th August 1923	...	III	46	Katre, L. G.	Provision of a sum of Rs. 7,000 in 1923-24 budget for the department of Agriculture.	...	1	...	...	...
207	Do.	...	III	47 & 48	Dixit, M. R.	Appointment of Standing Counsel for a period of five years only without reappointment.	...	1	...	...	...
208	Do.	...	III	48—50	Jayavant, R. R.	Alteration of qualification for the University constituency of the Legislative Council.	...	1	...	...	...
209	Do.	...	III	50—57	Mathura Prasad, R. S....	Measures of relief for the coal mining industry ...	...	1	...	...	...
210	Do.	...	III	58—62	Jaiswal, G. P.	Abolition of the post of one Superintending Engineer (Buildings and Roads Branch).	...	...	...	...	33 : 14
211	Do.	...	III	63—71	Kulkarni, R. S. V. G ...	Remuneration of Patels and Patwaris be doubled	...	1	...	...	...
212	Do.	...	III	71—78	Korde, T. S.	Remuneration of Patels in Berar be increased so as to be sufficient for their maintenance.	...	1	...	...	...
213	Do.	...	III	78—81	Khalatkar, R. S. N. T....	Appointment of local residents only in Government service.	...	1	...	...	...
214	7th August 1923	...	III	121—207	Sheolal, Seth	Cancellation of Nagpur Deputy Commissioner's order applying section 144, Criminal Procedure Code.	...	...	...	...	31 : 26
215	9th August 1923	...	III	259—266	Jaiswal, G. P.	Withdrawal of pending prosecutions in connection with the flag agitation and of the prohibition of passengers from procuring railway tickets to Nagpur.	...	...	...	...	27 : 23
216	Do.	...	III	266-- 290	Sheolal, Seth	Unconditional release of political prisoners in connection with national flag agitation.	...	...	...	...	31 : 27
217	10th August 1923	...	III	291—293	Kekre, V. B.	Provision of an additional train from Mandla	...	1	...	...	...
218	Do.	...	III	293—297	Anandi Prasad	Increase of pay of police	...	1	...	...	...

The debate on this resolution was adjourned and never revived.

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219	10th August 1923	III	297—300	Kane, D. K.	Transfer of public works to local bodies	...	...	1	...	
220	Do.	III	300—306	Deshpande, R. B. M. G.	Appointment of a committee to ascertain grievances of agriculturists owing to increase in rates of forest materials.	1	...	...	...	
221	Do.	III	307 & 308	Badridas, Seth	Appointment of a committee to enquire into allegations of ill-treatment of flag prisoners.	1	...	...	...	
222	Do.	III	308—311	Anandi Prasad	Payment to members of Legislative Council	1	...	...	...	
223	Do.	III	311—319	Jayavant, R. K.	Association of private medical practitioners in the work of medical relief undertaken by Government.	1	...	...	...	
224	Do.	III	319—326	Sunderdas Damani, Seth	Admission to the Police Training School, Saugor, of residents of the province only.	...	...	...	33 : 24	
225	11th August 1923	III	355—361	Anandi Prasad	Three-fourths of the appointment of Honorary Magistrates to be by election and one-fourth by nomination.	...	1	...	...	
226	Do.	III	361—364	Do.	Discontinuance of grant of mileage allowance to officers on duty travelling in motor cars.	...	1	...	...	
227	Do.	III	364 & 365	Jaiswal, G. P.	Retention of the Seoni-Malwa tahsil	1	...	...	...	
228	Do.	III	365—367	Do.	Retention of the Hoshangabad revenue district	1	...	...	...	

229	Do.	...	III	368	Mahajani, R. B. R. V.,...	Appointment of at least one non-official on commissions for trial of election petitions.	1	...	...	...
230	Do.	..	III	368—391	Korde, T. S.	Indebtedness of agriculturists and measures for their relief.	1	...	...	...
231	Do.	...	III	391—394	Khalatkar, R. S. N. T.	Increase of touring by officials	1	...	...	...
232	Do.	...	III	394—399	Ghulam Mohiuddin Khan.	Extension of holidays for Id-ul-Fitr and Id-uz-Zoha by one and two days, respectively.	...	...	...	24:19
233	Do.	...	III	399—402	Sheolal, Seth	Provision for grant of scholarships for educating aboriginal tribes.	1	...	...	...
234	Do.	...	III	402—405	Anandi Prasad	Exemption of nazul lands from taxation	...	1	...	...
235	13th August 1923		III	407 & 408	Mehdi Ali Khan, Nawab	Increase of the number of Muhammadan gazetted holidays.	...	1	...	...
236	Do.	...	III	408—410	Khalatkar, R. S. N. T.	Application of Mukaddam Rules to villages with population exceeding 500 and of the Village Sanitation Act where exceeding 1,000.	1	...	...	...
237	Do.	...	III	411—418	Jaiswal, G. P.	A.—Abolition of the posts of— (1) Chief Conservator of Forests. (2) One Deputy Inspector-General of Police. (3) Second Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General, Criminal Investigation Department. (4) Second Superintendent, Veterinary Department.  B.—Amalgamation of the posts of Director of Public Health and Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals.  C.—Reduction in the number of Superintending Engineers.	...	1	...	...
238	Do.	...	III	416—420	Mahajani, R. B. R. V....	Appointment of a Joint Finance Secretary	1	...	...	...
239	Do.	...	III	420 & 421	Khalatkar, R. S. N. T.	Nomination of a member of the Provincial Service as a member of Council.	1	...	...	...
240	Do.	...	III	421—423	Nandagaoli, K. G.	Rights of depressed classes to use wells, sarais and ghats built at public expense equally with other classes.	...	...	1	...



Statement of Resolutions moved in the Central Provinces Legislative Council—contd.

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					I.—FIRST COUNCIL 1921—23—concl'd.					
241	13th August 1923.	III	433 & 434	Jaiswal, G. P.	... Fixation of the period of settlement at 30 years ...	1	...	...	...	
242	Do. ...	III	434—440	Anandi Prasad	... Taxation and medical examination of public prostitutes.	1	...	...	...	
243	Do. ...	III	440—442	Kulkarni, R. S. V. G.	... Reduction in the monthly scale of remuneration of Mahars in Berar from Rs. 10 to Rs. 8.	1	...	...	...	
244	14th August 1923.	III	496—499	Mohamed Ahmed	... Appointment of a committee to safeguard interests of butchers.	1	...	...	...	
245	Do. ...	III	499—502	Ganeshdas Kundanlal, R. B.	... Information about births and deaths being given by posts within eight days.	1	...	...	...	
246	Do. ...	III	502—505	Yasin, Syed	... Concessions to Civil Assistant Surgeons who rendered military service during the war.	1	...	...	...	
247	Do ..	III	506	Khalatkar, R. S. N. T.	... Recruitment of local residents and Head Const ables for posts of Sub-Inspectors of Police and their training at the Saugor Training School.	1	...	...	...	
248	Do. ...	III	506—522	Parakh, C. B.	... Increase of pay Sub-Assistant Surgeons	...	1	...	...	

II.—SECOND COUNCIL 1924—26.

1	17th January 1924.	I	45—50	Kekre, V. B.	... Enfranchisement of Mandla district	...	...	...	1	...
2	Do. ...	I	51—54	Korde, T. S.	... Levelling of fair weather roads	...	...	...	1	...
3	Do. ...	I	55—58	Do.	... Reservation of areas for stocking manure and for purposes of nature in all villages.	1	...	...	...	...
4	18th January 1924.	I	70—132	Raghavendra Rao, E.	... Want of confidence in Ministers	...	...	...	...	44 : 24
5	5th March 1924	II	42—48	Gavai, G. A.	... The pay of Kamdar Mahars of Berar be fixed at Rs. 10.	...	1	...	...	...
6	Do. ...	II	48—55	Korde, T. S.	... Purchase of boring machines to relieve water scarcity in Berar and Central Provinces.	...	...	...	...	40 : 13
7	Do. ...	II	55—62	Kane, D. K.	... Appointment of Bench or Honorary Magistrates after approval by local bodies.	1	...	...	...	...
8	Do. ...	II	62—68	Do.	... Reduction of the rate of Mahar and Jaglia cess to not more than one anna in the rupee in the land revenue.	...	...	...	...	37 : 18
9	Do. ...	II	68—75	Pande, K. P.	... Abolition of one of the posts of Conservators of Forests.	...	...	...	1	...
10	Do. ...	II	76—94	Golwalkar, M. K.	... Reservation of one judgeship in the Judicial Commissioner's Court for the Central Provinces Judicial Service.	...	...	...	...	37 : 16
11	Do. 8th March 1924	II	94—98 254—259	Pande, K. P.	... Abolition of the post of Divisional Commissioners.	...	...	...	1	...
12	8th March 1924	II	259—263	Gavai, G. A.	... Preferential admission of depressed class students into the Patwardhan High School.	...	...	...	...	44 : 10
13	10th March 1924	II	296—331	Khare, Dr. N. B.	... Boycott of British Goods	...	...	...	...	40 : 22
14	18th March 1925	I	518—564	Shukla, R. S.	... That Mr. Bourne should not be kept in charge of the executive administration of a district as his administration of the Narsinghpur district has been unsatisfactory.	...	...	...	...	37 : 14
15	Do. ...	I	564—573	Kale, Y. M.	... Issue of instructions to Deputy Commissioners to establish Village Panchayats.	...	...	...	1	...

Statement of Resolutions moved in the Central Provinces Legislative Council—contd.

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					II.—SECOND COUNCIL 1924—26—concl'd.					
16	18th March 1925 19th March 1925	I	574—583 585—618	Chedilal, Thakur	... Inquiry into the mal-administration in the district of Bilaspur.	1	...	...	...	
17	19th March 1925	I	618—621	Khaparde, B. G.	... Amraoti Camp Municipality to be made an elected municipality.	...	...	1	...	
18	Do. ...	I	621—643	Kanitkar, R. A.	... Postponement of revision of settlement in Berar.	...	...	...	38:14	
19	Do. ...	I	644—646	Katangale, S. U.	... Increase in the pay of Kotwars in the Central Provinces.	...	1	...	...	
20	20th March 1925	I	647—658	Moonje, Dr. B. S.	... Appointment of a committee to frame proposals for facilitating the establishment of shooting clubs.	...	...	1	...	
21	Do. ...	I	658—661	Thakur, U. D.	... Establishment of municipalities in all tahsil headquarters and towns of over 5,000.	...	...	1	...	
22	Do. ...	I	664—673	Sane, J. B.	... Opening of High School classes at Basim, Murtizapur, Buldana, Morsi and Wun in Berar.	...	...	1	...	
23	3rd August 1925 8th August 1925	II	173—178 464—514	Standen, Hon'ble Sir B. P.	... Appropriation of nine lakhs remitted by the Government of India out of the provincial contribution.	...	...	1	...	
24	5th August 1925	II	271—283	Choudhry Daulatsingh..	... Reduction in soil units proposed for assessment of rent in Narsinghpur settlement operations.	1	...	...	...	

25	Do.	...	II	284—300	Moonje, Dr. B. S.	...	Constitution of an advisory board to advice on the appointment of Honorary Magistrates.	...	...	...	39 : 21
26	Do.	...	II	300—305	Vaidya, K. P.	...	Increase in the scale of pay of tahsil clerks	...	...	...	37 : 15
27	Do.	...	II	306—308	Mohamed Masud Khan	...	Remuneration of village Kotwars be made	...	...	...	39 : 21
	6th August 1925			358—366			a charge on the provincial revenues.				
28	6th August 1925		II	366—376	Joshi, G. R.	...	Increase in the scale of pay of Assistant Medical Officers.	...	...	1	...
29	Do.	...	II	377	Moonje, Dr. B. S.	...	Use of wells at railway stations by passengers of all castes.	1	...	...	...
30	Do.	...	II	377—380	Mohamed Masud Khan	...	Appointment of Urdu and Persian teachers in Government High Schools.	1	...	...	...
31	Do.	...	II	380—383	Joshi, G. R.	...	Reservation of posts in the Provincial Civil Medical Service for members of the Subordinate Medical Service.	1	...	...	...
32	Do.	...	II	384—388	Kale, Y. M.	...	Increase in grants to local bodies for expenditure on compulsory education.	1	...	...	...
33	Do.	...	II	388—390	Choudhry, Daulatsingh	...	Alteration of dates fixed for payments of rents and land revenue in the Narsinghpur and other districts.	1	...	...	...
34	Do.	...	II	390 & 391	Kale, Y. M.	...	Survey in Berar to ascertain the feasibility of irrigation.	...	...	...	38 : 12
35	Do.	...	II	392—394	Sriram Surajmal, Seth...	...	Creation of factory constituencies in Berar municipalities.	1	...	...	...
36	Do.	...	II	394—396	Moonje, Dr. B. S.	...	Formation of a committee to devise means for encouraging young men of various castes to join the Police Department.	1	...	...	...
III.—THIRD COUNCIL 1927-28.											
1	21st March 1927		II	944—974	Vaidya, K. P.	...	Grant of Rs. 15,000 to the Central Provinces and Berar Mass Education Society towards initial expenditure in working out Mr. Mande's scheme of Mass Education.	...	...	...	32 : 23
2	Do.	...	II	974—981	Do.	...	Maintenance of great southern road from Nagpur to Wardha as a class II-A Road.	1	...	...	...

Statement of Resolutions moved in the Central Provinces Legislative Council—concl'd.

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					III.—THIRD COUNCIL 1927-28—concl'd.					
3	21st March 1927	II	986—988	Khandekar, K. R.	... Eligibility of private candidates to appear at the Primary School Certificate, High School Entrance and High School Board Certificate Examinations.	...	...	1	...	
4	Do. ...	II	998—1005	Pande, K. P.	... Disapproval of the move of Government to a hill station.	...	...	1	...	
5	22nd March 1927	II	1030—1051	Khare, Dr. N. B.	... Establishment of a Medical College	...	...	...	38 : 17	
6	Do ...	II	1051—1066	Charde, G. D.	... Removal of sex disqualification for the Legis- lative Council.	...	...	1	...	
7	Do. ... 23rd March 1927	II	1066—1091 1105—1131	Gole, P. B.	... Constitution of district advisory committees for appointment of honorary magistrates.	...	...	...	32 : 22	
8	23rd March 1927	II	1132	Mehta, D. K.	... Scheme for educating masses in elementary civil and political rights.	1	...	...	...	
9	Do. ...	II	1132—1141	Do.	... Settlement Bill be placed before the Council for consideration.	...	...	...	37 : 15	
10	Do. ...	II	1141—1149	Kolhe, M. P.	... Construction of road from Mohda to Rallegaon as a scarcity measure.	1	...	...	...	
11	Do. ...	II	1149—1157	Do.	... Abolition of Commissioners	...	...	...	35 : 15	
12	Do. ...	II	1158	Khare, Dr. N. B.	... Appointment of a committee to enquire into the grievances of agriculturists with regard to Government irrigation.	1	...	...	...	

13	Do.	...	II	1170-1176	Gokulchand, Singai	...	Stoppage of sale of country liquor in the Damoh district.	...	...	...	20:11
14	11th August 1927		III	566-538	Rohan, K. N.	...	Introduction of weaving and spinning schools	...	1	...	...
15	Do.	...	III	538-544	Patil, N. S.	...	Preservation of 'Annewari' (crop) statements	1	...	...	...
16	Do.	...	III	541-553	Kelkar, R. B. N. K.	...	Amalgamation of the posts of Director of Public Health and Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals.	...	...	1	...
17	Do.	...	III	553-565 625-636	Pathak, U. D.	...	Appointment of a committee to inquire into the working of the Forest Department.	...	...	1	...
18	12th August 1927		III	636-647	Rajurkar, D. D.	...	Suspension of revision survey settlement in Berar.	...	...	1	...
19	Do.	...	III	647-649	Mirza Rahiman Beg, K.B.	...	Translation and publication of Council proceedings in vernacular.	...	1	...	...
20	Do.	...	III	649-657	Choudhry, Daulatsingh	...	Conversion of the Government Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Narsinghpur, into a first class High School.	...	...	1	...
21	20th January 1928.		I	195-236	Brijlal Biyani	...	Want of confidence in the Statutory Commission.	...	...	1	...
22	21st January 1928.		I	262-270	Mirza Rahiman Beg, K. B.	...	Council debates be conducted in Hindi and Urdu.	...	1	...	...
23	Do.	...	I	271-292	Charde, G. D.	...	Remission of sentences in the Arvi Riot case	...	...	...	26:18
24	Do.	...	I	292-313	Pradhan, G. R.	...	Appointment of a committee to enquire into the grievances of government clerks.	...	...	...	25:18
25	23rd January 1928.		I	351-355	Ogle, L. K.	...	Restoration of the original forest tax of six annas per cart-load in Morsi circle.	...	...	...	24:14
26	Do.	...	I	355-373	Patil, N. S.	...	Trial by jury of all Sessions cases	...	...	...	19:17
27	Do.	...	I	375-377	Vaidya, K. P.	...	Appointment of a committee to investigate the working of the grazing rules.	...	...	...	20:18
28	Do.	...	I	378-391	Fulay, R. W.	...	Appointment of a committee of non-officials to investigate the conditions of the working classes in the organized industries.	...	...	...	20:14
29	Do.	...	I	391-400	Pande, K. P.	...	Amalgamation of the cadres of Reserve Inspectors and Circle Inspectors of Police and throwing open of the former to Indians.	...	...	...	21:16
30	24th January 1928.		I	401-419	Chhedilal, Thakur	...	Immediate separation of executive and judicial functions, and provision therefor of nine lakhs of rupees.	...	...	1	...

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement of alterations made in the Standing Orders of the Legislative Council.

[Referred to in paragraph 125.]

Original Standing Orders.	As altered by the Council on				Remarks.
	1st August 1921.	17th March 1923.	17th March 1925.	18th January 1928.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<p>Prefatory Note—</p> <p>In these standing orders, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, the expressions set out below are used as having the following meanings:—</p> <p>“Council” means the Legislative Council of the Central Provinces.</p> <p>“Gazette” means the <i>Central Provinces Gazette</i>.</p> <p>“Notification” means a notification published in the Gazette.</p> <p>“member” means a member of the Legislative Council.</p> <p>“Member of Government” means a member of the Executive Council or a Minister.</p> <p>“member in charge” means a member promoting a Bill or other business.</p> <p>“resolution” means a motion for the purpose of discussing a matter of public interest.</p> <p>“rule” means a rule of the Central Provinces Legislative Council rules.</p> <p>“Standing Order” means a standing order of the Council.</p>				<p>Prefatory Note—</p> <p>In these standing orders, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, the expressions set out below are used as having the following meanings:—</p> <p>“Council” means the Legislative Council of the Central Provinces.</p> <p>“Gazette” means the <i>Central Provinces Gazette</i>.</p> <p>“Notification” means a notification published in the Gazette.</p> <p>“member” means a member of the Legislative Council.</p> <p>“Member of Government” means a member of the Executive Council or a Minister and includes any member to whom such member may delegate any functions assigned to him under these Standing Orders.</p> <p>“member in charge” means a member promoting a Bill or other business.</p> <p>“resolution” means a motion for the purpose of discussing a matter of public interest.</p> <p>“rule” means a rule of the Central Provinces Legislative Council rules.</p> <p>“Standing Order” means a standing order of the Council.</p>	<p>The change is made to bring the definition into line with that in the Legislative Council rules.</p>

“Secretary” means a Secretary to the Legislative Council and includes any person for the time being performing the duties of the Secretary.

2. (1) A session of the Council is terminated by prorogation. The Council is prorogued by the Governor by notification or otherwise.

(2) On the termination of a session all pending notices shall lapse and fresh notice must be given for the next session.

(3) On the termination of a session, Bills which have been introduced shall be carried over to the pending list of business of the next session:

Provided that if the member in charge of a Bill makes no motion in regard to the same during two complete sessions the Bill shall lapse unless the Council on a motion by that member make a special order for the continuance of the Bill.

5. (1) At times when Government business has precedence, the Government may arrange that business in such order as it thinks fit.

2. (1) A session of the Council is terminated by prorogation. The Council is prorogued by the Governor by notification or otherwise.

(2) On the termination of a session all pending notices shall be carried over to the pending list of business of the next session.

(3) \* \* \*

5. (1) At times when Government business has precedence, the Government may arrange that business in such order as it thinks fit.

“Secretary” means a Secretary to the Legislative Council and includes any person for the time being performing the duties of the Secretary.

2. (1) A session of the Council is terminated by prorogation. The Council is prorogued by the Governor by notification or otherwise.

(2) On the termination of a session—

- (a) All pending notices shall lapse, and fresh notice must be given for the next session; and
- (b) Bills which have been introduced shall be carried over to the pending list of business of the next session:

Provided that, if the member in charge of a Bill makes no motion in regard to the same during three complete sessions, the Bill shall lapse, unless the Council on a motion by that member make a special order for the continuance of the Bill.

5. (1) At times when Government business has precedence, the Government may arrange that business in such order as it thinks fit:

Provided that on a requisition signed by at least ten members the President may, after consulting the Government, make such change in the order of Government business as he thinks fit.

The latest amendment restores the original Standing Order as it was found that the amendment of 1923 resulted in important resolutions being swamped by the masses of stale resolutions brought forward from previous sessions.

Assent of the Governor has been refused to the proviso.



Standing Orders of the Legislative Council—contd.

Original Standing Orders.	As altered by the Council on				Remarks.
	1st August 1921.	17th March 1923.	17th March 1925.	18th January 1928.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<p>(2) The relative precedence of notices of Bills and resolutions given by non-official members shall be determined by ballot.</p> <p>(3) Bills introduced by non-official members shall be arranged in such order as to give priority to the Bills most advanced, that is to say, in the following order :—</p> <p>(i) Bills which have reached a stage at which the next motion is a motion that the Bill be passed;</p> <p>(ii) Bills at which the next stage is a motion that the Bill be taken into consideration;</p> <p>(iii) Bills at which the next stage is the presentation of report of the Select Committee.</p> <p>(4) The relative precedence of other non-official Bills which have been introduced but which have not been proceeded with as far as the stages set out above shall be determined by ballot:</p> <p>Provided that any Bills remaining over from the last session shall have priority in the order of the date of their introduction.</p>		<p>(2) The relative precedence of notices of Bills and resolutions given by non-official members shall be determined by ballot in such manner as the President may direct.</p> <p>(3) Bills introduced by non-official members shall be arranged in such order as to give priority to the Bills most advanced, that is to say, in the following order :—</p> <p>(i) Bills which have reached a stage at which the next motion is a motion that the Bill be passed;</p> <p>(ii) Bills at which the next stage is a motion that the Bill be taken into consideration;</p> <p>(iii) Bills at which the next stage is the presentation of report of the Select Committee.</p> <p>(4) The relative precedence of other non-official Bills which have been introduced but which have not been proceeded with as far as the stages set out above shall be determined by ballot:</p> <p>Provided that any Bills remaining over from the last session shall have priority in the order of the date of their introduction.</p>		<p>(2) The relative precedence of notices of Bills and resolutions given by non-official members shall be determined separately by ballot in such manner as the President may direct.</p> <p>(3) Bills introduced by non-official members shall be arranged in such order as to give priority to the Bills most advanced, that is to say, in the following order :—</p> <p>(i) Bills which have reached a stage at which the next motion is a motion that the Bill be passed;</p> <p>(ii) Bills at which the next stage is a motion that the Bill be taken into consideration;</p> <p>(iii) Bills at which the next stage is the presentation of report of the Select Committee.</p> <p>(4) The relative precedence of other non-official Bills which have been introduced but which have not been proceeded with as far as the stages set out above shall be determined by ballot in such manner as the President may direct:</p> <p>Provided that any Bill remaining over from the last session shall have priority in the order of the date of their introduction.</p>	

10. A member who wishes to ask a question shall give fifteen clear days' notice of his intention and shall, together with the notice, submit a copy of the question which he wishes to ask :

Provided that the President with the consent of the member of Government in charge of the Department concerned may allow a question to be entered in the list of questions with shorter notice than fifteen days.

14. Questions, which have been allowed, shall be entered in the list of questions for the day, and shall be called if the time made available for questions permits, in the order in which they stand in the list before any other business is entered upon at the meeting.

16. The President, at the request of a member of Government, may direct that an answer to a question which has been called may be given on the ground of public interest, even though the question is not put, or the member in whose name it stands is absent.

19. The member asking leave must hand to the President a written statement of the matter proposed to be discussed.

10. A member who wishes to ask a question shall give notice of his intention fifteen clear days before the commencement of the session and shall, together with the notice, submit a copy of the question which he wishes to ask :

Provided that the President with the consent of the member of Government in charge of the department concerned may allow a question to be entered in the list of questions with shorter notice than fifteen days.

14. (1) Questions, which have been allowed, shall be entered in the list of questions for the day, and shall be called if the time made available for questions permits, in the order in which they stand in the list before any other business is entered upon at the meeting.

(2) The list for questions and answers for any day shall be made available for the perusal of members one clear day before such list is answered in Council, provided that the President, in his discretion, may allow any question to be answered before it has been so made available.

10. A member who wishes to ask a question shall give fifteen clear days' notice of his intention and shall, together with the notice, submit a copy of the question which he wishes to ask :

Provided that the President with the consent of the member of Government in charge of the department concerned may allow a question to be entered in the list of questions with shorter notice than fifteen days

16. The President at the request of a member \* \* \* may direct that an answer to a question which has been called may be given on the ground of public interest, even though the question is not put, or the member in whose name it stands is absent.

19. The member asking leave must not less than half an hour before the commencement of the sitting of the day hand to the President or Secretary a written statement of the matter proposed to be discussed.

The restoration of the status quo ante makes things easier for members, but harder for the Government.

The Council refused to agree to a proposal of Government to delete 14 (?).

This recent amendment brings Council practice in line with that of the Legislative Assembly.

Standing Orders of the Legislative Council—contd.

Original Standing Orders.	As altered by the Council on				Remarks.
	1st August 1921.	17th March 1923.	17th March 1925.	18th January 1928.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<p>20. (1) If the President is of opinion that the matter proposed to be discussed is in order, he shall read the statement to the Council and ask whether the member has the leave of the Council. If objection is taken, the President shall request those members who support the motion to rise in their places, and if fifteen or more members rise accordingly, the President shall intimate that the motion will be taken at 4 o'clock unless in the meantime the Governor disallows the motion under rule 22 (2). If less than fifteen members rise, the President shall inform the member that he has not the leave of the Council.</p> <p>(2) If before 4 o'clock the President receives from the Governor intimation in writing signed in his own hand, that the Government has disallowed the resolution, the President shall at once inform the Council.</p> <p>21. (1) If the debate on a motion to discuss a matter of urgent public importance is not earlier concluded, it shall automatically terminate at 6 o'clock, and thereafter no question can be put.</p> <p>(2) No speech during the debate shall exceed fifteen minutes in duration.</p>	...	...	...	<p>20. (1) If the President is of opinion that the matter proposed to be discussed is in order, he shall read the statement to the Council and ask whether the member has the leave of the Council. If objection is taken, the President shall request those members who support the motion to rise in their places, and if fifteen or more members rise accordingly, the President shall intimate that the motion will be taken at 4 o'clock unless in the meantime the Governor disallows the motion under rule 22 (2). If less than fifteen members rise, the President shall inform the member that he has not the leave of the Council.</p> <p>(2) Omitted.</p> <p>21. (1) If the debate on a motion to discuss a matter of urgent public importance is not earlier concluded, it shall automatically terminate at 6 o'clock and thereafter no question can be put.</p> <p>(2) No speech during the debate shall, except with the permission of the President, exceed fifteen minutes in duration.</p> <p>Provided that the mover, in opening the debate, may speak for twenty-five minutes.</p>	20. (2) was deleted as being both unnecessary and defective.

26. (1) The matter of every speech must be strictly relevant to the matter before the Council.

(2) A member while speaking must not—

- (i) refer to any matter of fact on which a judicial decision is pending;
- (ii) make a personal charge against a member;
- (iii) use offensive expressions regarding the conduct of the Indian or any local legislature;
- (iv) reflect upon the conduct of His Majesty the King or the Governor General or any Governor, as distinct from the Government of India or any Local Government, or any Court of Justice in the exercise of its judicial functions;
- (v) utter treasonable, seditious or defamatory words; or
- (vi) use his right of speech for the purpose of wilfully and persistently obstructing the business of the Council.

28. A motion must not raise a question substantially identical with one on which the Council has given a decision in the same session.

26. (1) The matter of every speech must be strictly relevant to the matter before the Council.

(2) A member while speaking must not—

- (i) refer to any matter of fact on which a judicial decision is pending;
- (ii) make a personal charge against a member;
- (iii) use offensive expressions regarding the conduct of the Indian or any local legislature;
- (iv) reflect upon the conduct of His Majesty the King or the Governor General or any Governor, as distinct from the Government of India or any Local Government, or any Court of Justice in the exercise of its judicial functions;
- (v) utter treasonable, seditious or defamatory words; or
- (vi) use his right of speech for the purpose of wilfully and persistently obstructing the business of the Council.

(3) No discussion on any point of order shall be allowed except with the consent of the President.

28. (1) A motion must not raise a question substantially identical with one on which the Council has given a decision in the same session.

(2) A motion once moved shall not be withdrawn without the leave of the Council.

(3) No discussion shall be allowed on a motion for leave to withdraw a motion except with the consent of the President.

Standing Orders of the Legislative Council—contd.

Original Standing Orders.	As altered by the Council on				Remarks.
	1st August 1921	17th March 1923.	17th March 1925.	18th January 1927.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<p>29. (1) After the member who moves a motion has spoken, other members may speak to the motion in such order as the President may direct.</p> <p>(2) Except in the exercise of a right of reply or as otherwise provided, no member shall speak more than once to any motion, except with the permission of the President, for the purpose of making a personal explanation, but in that case no debatable matter may be brought forward.</p> <p>(3) A member who has moved a substantive motion may speak again by way of reply, and if the motion is moved by a non-official member, the member of the Government to whose department the matter relates shall have the right of speaking after the mover, whether he has previously spoken in the debate or not.</p> <p>(4) The President may in all cases address the Council before putting a question is to the vote.</p>	<p>29. (1) After the member who moves a motion has spoken, other members may speak to the motion in such order as the President may direct.</p> <p>(2) Except in the exercise of a right of reply or as otherwise provided, no member shall speak more than once to any motion, except with the permission of the President, for the purpose of making a personal explanation, but in that case no debatable matter may be brought forward.</p> <p>(3) A member who has moved a substantive motion may speak again by way of reply, and if the motion is moved by a non-official member, the member of the Government to whose department the matter relates shall have the right of speaking after the mover, whether he has previously spoken in the debate or not.</p> <p>(4) The President may prescribe the order in which amendment shall be moved, and may at any time confine the debate to one amendment.</p>	...	...	<p>29. (1) After the member who moves a motion has spoken, other members may speak to the motion, in such order as the President may direct.</p> <p>(2) Except in the exercise of a right of reply or as otherwise provided, no member shall speak more than once to any motion, except with the permission of the President, for the purpose of making a personal explanation, but in that case no debatable matter may be brought forward.</p> <p>(3) A member who has moved a substantive motion may speak against by way of reply, and if the motion is moved by a non-official member, the member of the Government to whose department the matter relates shall have the right of speaking before the mover replies, whether he has previously spoken in the debate are not. When a member of the Government has exercised the right of speaking conferred by this sub-order no member, other than the mover, may speak after him.</p> <p>(4) The President may prescribe the order in which amendments shall be moved, and may at any time confine the debate to one amendment.</p>	

(5) The President may in all cases address the Council before putting a question to the vote.

31. (1) At any time after a motion on a Bill proposed to be enacted under section 72-E of the Government of India Act has been made, a member may request the President to put the question and, unless it appears to the President that the request is an abuse of the rules of the Council or an infringement of the rights of reasonable debate, the President shall then put the question.

(2) The debate on any other motion shall be closed by the vote of the Council.

31. (1) At any time after a motion on a Bill proposed to be enacted under section 72-E of the Government of India Act has been made, a member may request the President to put the question and, unless it appears to the President that the request is an abuse of the rules of the Council or an infringement of the rights of reasonable debate, the President shall then put the question:

(2) The debate on any other motion shall be closed by the vote of the Council:  
*Provided that such closure shall not affect any right to speak conferred by sub-order (3) of Standing Order 29.*

(5) The President may in all cases address the Council before putting a question to the vote.

31. (1) At any time, after a motion has been made, any member may move 'that the question be now put' and, unless it appears to the President that the motion is an abuse of the rules or these standing orders, or an infringement of the right of reasonable debate, the President shall then put the motion 'that the question be now put'. If this motion is carried, the President shall then put the question, after allowing the mover and the member of the Government to whose department the matter relates to speak in the manner laid down in sub-order (3) of Standing Order 29.

(2) At any time after a motion has been made in respect of a Bill promoted by a member of the Government, that member may request the President to put the question, and, unless it appears to the President that the request is an abuse of the rules or these standing orders, or an infringement of the right of reasonable debate, the President shall then put the question.

(3) Where a motion is made under sub-order (1) or a request is made under sub-order (2) the motion or the question, as the case may be, shall be, put without amendment or debate.

These are only clarifying amendments.

*Standing Orders of the Legislative Council--contd.*

Original Standing Orders.	As altered by the Council on				Remarks.
	1st August 1921.	17th March 1923.	17th March 1925.	18th January 1928.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<p>35. When a Bill is introduced, or on some subsequent occasion, the member in charge may make one of the following motions in regard to his Bill, namely:—</p> <p>(a) that it be taken into consideration by the Council either at once or at some future day to be then mentioned; or</p> <p>(b) that it be referred to a Select Committee composed of such members of the Council as he may specify in his motion; or</p> <p>(c) that it be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon:</p> <p>Provided that no such motion shall be made until after copies of the Bill have been made available for the use of members, and that any member may object to any such motion being made unless copies of the Bill have been so available for seven clear days before the motion is made, and such objection shall prevail unless the President in exercise of his power to suspend <i>this</i> order allows the motion to be made.</p> <p>42. (1) After the presentation of the final report of a Select Committee on a Bill the member in charge may move—</p>	...	...	...	<p>35. When a Bill is introduced, or on some subsequent occasion, the member in charge may make one of the following motions in regard to his Bill, namely:—</p> <p>(a) that it be taken into consideration by the Council either at once or at some future day to be then mentioned; or</p> <p>(b) that it be referred to a Select Committee; or</p> <p>(c) that it be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon:</p> <p><i>Provided that no motion under clause (a) or clause (b) shall be made until after the Bill has been published in the Gazette in English as well as in the recognized vernaculars of the province and copies of the Bill have been made available for use of members for seven clear days before the motion is made, and that any member may object to any such motion being made on any of these grounds, and such objection shall prevail, unless the President, in exercise of his power to suspend this order allows the motion to be made.</i></p> <p>42. (1) After the presentation of the final report of a Select Committee on a Bill the member in charge may move—</p>	

(i) that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee be taken into consideration, but any member may object to its being so taken into consideration if a copy of the report has not been available for the use of members for fifteen clear days, and such objection shall prevail, unless the President, in exercise of his power to suspend this order allows the report to be taken into consideration; or

(ii) that the Bill be re-committed either—

- (a) without limitation, or
- (b) with respect to particular clauses or amendments only, or
- (c) with instructions to the Select Committee to make some particular or additional provision in the Bill.

(2) If the member in charge moves that the Bill be taken into consideration, any member may move as an amendment that the Bill be re-committed.

47. (1) If no amendment be made when a motion that a Bill be taken into consideration has been agreed to by the Council, the Bill may at once be passed.

(i) that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee be taken into consideration, but any member may object to its being so taken into consideration if a copy of the report has not been available for the use of members for fifteen clear days, and such objection shall prevail unless the president, in exercise of his power to suspend this order, allows the report to be taken into consideration; or

(ii) that the Bill be re-committed either—

- (a) without limitation, or
- (b) with respect to particular clauses or amendments only, or
- (c) with instructions to the Select Committee to make some particular or additional provision in the Bill; or

(iii) that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee be circulated or re-circulated for the purpose of obtaining further opinion thereon.

(2) If the member in charge moves that the Bill be taken into consideration, any member may move as an amendment that the Bill be re-committed.

47. (1) If no amendment be made when a motion that a Bill be taken into consideration has been agreed to by the Council, the Bill may at once be passed.



*Standing Orders of the Legislative Council—contd.*

Original Standing Orders.	As altered by the Council on				Remarks.
	1st August 1921.	17th March 1923.	17th March 1925.	18th January 1928.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<p>(2) If any amendment be made, any member may object to the passing of the Bill at the same meeting; and such objection shall prevail, unless the President, in exercise of his power to suspend this order, allows the Bill to pass.</p> <p>(3) Where the objection prevails, the Bill shall be brought forward again at a future meeting; and may then be passed with or without further amendment.</p> <p>48. When a Bill is passed by the Council, the marginal notes thereof shall be revised and completed by the Secretary and a copy submitted under the signature of the President to the Governor for the declaration of his assent under section 81(1) of the Government of India Act.</p>				<p>(2) If any amendment be made, any member may object to the passing of the Bill at the same meeting; and such objection shall prevail, unless the President, in exercise of his power to suspend this order, allows the Bill to pass.</p> <p>(3) Where the objection prevails, the Bill shall be brought forward again at a future meeting.</p> <p>(4) To such a motion no amendment may be moved that is not either formal or consequential upon an amendment made after the Bill was taken into consideration.</p> <p>48. (1) When a Bill is passed by the Council, the Secretary shall, if necessary, renumber the clauses, revise and complete the marginal notes thereof and make such purely formal consequential amendments therein as may be required, and a copy of the Bill shall be submitted to the President, and shall be signed by him.</p> <p>(2) When a Bill as passed in Council has been signed by the President, it shall be submitted to the Governor for his assent, and, if assented to by him, the Act shall be submitted to the Government of India for the assent of the Governor General.</p>	

50. Any Bill respecting which no motion has been made in the Council for two years may, by order of the President, be removed from the list of Bills.

52. (1) Unless the President otherwise directs, not less than ten clear days' notice of a motion for leave to amend the standing orders shall be given and the notice shall be accompanied by a draft of the proposed amendments.

(2) The motion shall be set down for such day as the President may direct.

55. After a draft has been referred to a Select Committee the procedure in regard to Bills similarly committed shall, as far as may be, be followed, with such necessary alterations as to the form of the motions that may be made as the President may direct.

56. A member who wishes to move a resolution shall give fifteen clear days' notice of his resolution, and shall, together with the notice, submit a copy of the resolution which he wishes to move.

56. A member who wishes to move a resolution shall give fifteen clear days' notice of his resolution, and shall, together with the notice, submit a copy of the resolution which he wishes to move:

*Provided that the President, with the consent of the member of Government in charge of the department concerned, may allow a resolution to be entered on the list of business with shorter notice than fifteen days.*

50. Omitted

52. (1) Unless the President otherwise directs, not less than ten clear days' notice of a motion for leave to amend the standing orders shall be given, and the notice shall be accompanied by a draft of the proposed amendments *with or without a statement in brief of the objects and reasons for the same.*

(2) The motion shall be set down for such day as the President may direct.

55. After a draft has been referred to a Select Committee the procedure in regard to Bills similarly committed shall, as far as may be, be followed with such necessary alterations as to the form of the motions that may be made as the President may direct:

*Provided that any member who has obtained the leave of the Council in accordance with Standing Order 53 shall be entitled to be heard by the Select Committee.*

The omission is consequential on the amendments in Standing Order 2.

Standing Orders of the Legislative Council—contd

Original Standing Orders.	As altered by the Council on				Remarks.
	1st August 1921.	17th March 1925.	17th March 1925.	18th January 1928.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<p>64. (1) A member who has moved a resolution or an amendment to a resolution, shall not withdraw the same except by leave of the Council.</p> <p>(2) No discussion shall be permitted on a motion for leave to withdraw except with the permission of the President.</p>	...	...	...	64. (1) and (2) omitted	... The omission is consequential on the amendments in Standing Order 28.
<p>68. (1) When a resolution has been moved in the Council, no resolution or amendment raising substantially the same question shall be moved within one year,</p> <p>(2) When a resolution has been disallowed under the rules, no resolution raising substantially the same question shall be moved during the same session.</p>	<p>68. (1) When a resolution has been moved in the Council, no resolution or amendment raising substantially the same question shall be moved within one year.</p> <p>(2) When two or more members have given notice of resolutions raising substantially the same question, such members may agree among themselves regarding the form in which the resolution shall be moved and the member who shall move it. Failing such agreement, the President shall have power to select the form in which the resolution shall be moved and the member who shall move it.</p> <p>(3) When a resolution has been disallowed under the rules, no resolution raising substantially the same question shall be moved during the same session.</p>	...	...	...	

69. Fourteen clear days shall elapse between the date on which the budget is presented and the date on which the voting of demands for grants commences.

69. Fourteen clear days shall elapse between the date on which the budget is posted to members and the date on which the voting of demands for grants commences.

73. Communications from the Council to the Governor shall be made—

(1) by a formal address, after motion made and carried in the Council.

(2) through the President.

73. (1) Communications from the Council to the Governor shall be made by a formal address through the President, after motion made and carried in the Council.

(2) The President shall read the communication to the Council and ask whether the member making the motion has the leave of the Council. If objection is taken, the President shall request those members who support the motion to rise in their places, and if fifteen or more members rise accordingly, the President shall intimate that the member has the leave of the Council and the motion shall be set down for such day as the President may direct.

Provided that if the address is non-controversial and the Council is unanimously in favour of its presentation, the President may, with permission of the Council, forward it at once.

73. (1) Communications from the Council to the Governor shall be made by a formal address, through the President, after motion made and carried in the Council.

(2) Omitted.

74. When notice is received of a motion to make a communication to the Governor under any provision of the Government of India Act or the rules, or when the President and the member of the Government to whose department a motion relates have consented, under rule 24-A (1), to its being moved otherwise than as a resolution moved in accordance with the rules governing the moving or resolutions, the President shall read the communication to the Council and ask whether the

An attempt was made by Government to secure deletion of this order as being ultra vires and trenching on the Governor's prerogative as laid down in Legislative Council Rule 25.

Standing Orders of the Legislative Council—concl.

Original Standing Orders.	As altered by the Council on				Remarks.
	1st August 1921.	17th March 1923.	17th March 1925.	18th January 1928.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
				<p>member making the motion has the leave of the Council. If objection is taken, the President shall request those members who support the motion to rise in their places and, if fifteen or more members rise accordingly, the President shall intimate that the member has the leave of the Council and the motion shall be taken on such day as the President may direct, unless the Governor disallows the motion under rule 24-A (3).</p> <p>75. (1) The Secretary shall cause to be prepared a full report of the proceedings of the Council at each of its meetings and publish it as soon as practicable.</p> <p>(2) One impression of this printed report shall be submitted to the President for his confirmation and signature, and when signed shall constitute the authentic record of the proceedings of the Council.</p>	

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the number of reductions tabled with results in both Reserved and Transferred Departments.

[Referred to in paragraph 148.]

Year.	Total number of cuts tabled.	Moved.	Withdrawn.	Accepted.	Carried against Government		Lost without a division.	Lost after division.	Reductions involved.	Amount subsequently restored.	Total number of motions withdrawn without being moved.	Total value of demands presented to the Council.		
					Without a division.	After division.						Amount.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1921-22	Reserved ... 70	53	41	1	1	5	2	3	Rs. 2,89,541	Rs. 28,616	17	Rs. 4,80,01,905		
	Transferred ... 64	43	34	...	...	6	...	3	98,000	...	21	1,74,71,520		
1922-23	Reserved ... 104	62	34	...	1	15	4	8	8,22,420	4,52,710	42	3,47,77,400		
	Transferred ... 73	50	11	...	1	6	26	6	2,74,524	800	23	1,77,18,300		
1923-24	Reserved ... 136	93	55	...	2	8	16	12	2,07,200	1,36,100	43	3,12,63,500		
	Transferred ... 65	34	29	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	31	1,67,95,500		
1924-25	Reserved ... 55	} All Demands Nos. 1 to 35 were put to vote and refused by Council					1	7	...	1	2,97,02,693	2,95,80,916	55	2,97,02,693
	Transferred ... 76	without a division.												
1925-26	Reserved ... 36	26	17	...	1	7	...	1	9,38,135	8,14,231	10	3,33,05,470		
	Transferred ... 37	21	9	1	4	6	1	...	2,61,498	...	16	1,90,91,883		
1926-27	Reserved ... 120	4	1	...	...	...	...	3	29,57,500	29,38,096	116	3,33,81,090		
	Transferred ... 129	8	7	...	...	...	1	...	18,77,298	17,77,970	121	2,23,27,274		
1927-28	Reserved ... 189	56	9	...	22	13	8	4	15,46,921	8,17,859	133	3,54,9,743		
	Transferred ... 108	20	4	...	7	2	4	3	37,476	...	88	2,12,1,722		
1928-29	Reserved ... 79	53	17	...	9	16	5	6	9,03,568	8,88,909	26	3,21,23,274		
	Transferred ... 47	30	19	...	1	...	7	3	5,000	...	17	2,35,67,929		
	Total 1,388	553	287	2	49	84	79	52	5,64,74,482	5,27,55,949	835	43,27,52,913		
	Reserved ... 789	347	174	1	36	64	35	37	3,73,67,978	3,56,57,437	442	27,80,15,075		
	Transferred ... 599	206	113	1	13	20	44	15	1,91,06,504	1,70,98,512	393	15,47,37,838		

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing in detail the extent to which the total number of cuts moved were withdrawn, accepted, carried against Government or lost in both the Reserved and Transferred Departments.

[Referred to in paragraph 148.]

Demand No.	Major head.	Head under which reduction is proposed.	Nature of amendment— (a) token, (b) substantive.	Moved.	With- drawn.	Accepted.	Carried against Government.		Moved after guillotine.	(Reserved.)		Remarks.
							Without division.	After division.		Reductions involved.	Amount subsequently restored.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
										Rs.	Rs.	
						1921-22.						
		<i>General Establishment.</i>										
2	Land Revenue.	Pay of one Deputy Commissioner ...	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Pay of Extra-Assistant Commissioners ...	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Travelling allowance ...	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Purchase of tents ...	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Purchase of furniture and instruments ...	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Pay of a Tahsildar ...	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Pay of Naib-Tahsildars ...	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		House-rent and other allowances ...	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Outlay on other improvements ...	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Charges in connection with map correction work in the Chanda district and map attestation work in the Chanda, Drug and Raipur districts.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	36 to 21	...	20,216	16 616	Lost by 16 to 27.
		Survey and Settlement—Office Contingencies.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Salaries of Deputy Director of Land Records.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	34 to 19	...	24,325	12,000	
		Salaries of District Superintendent of Land Records.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Salaries of Assistant Superintendents of Land Records.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Excise ...	Salaries of 2nd Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Excise.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	29 to 27	...	...	...	
		Salaries of District Excise Officers ...	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Forest ...	General Direction—Elephant Establishment, servants and contingencies.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Conservancy and Works—Removal of timber and other produce by Government agency.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost without a division.

		Purchase of Saw Mill for working Allapalli Forest.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	34 to 22	...	1,50,000	...
		Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests ...	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Extra Deputy Conservators ...	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Re-organization of forest Divisions and Circles and to strengthening of cadres.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	37 to 19	...	20,000	...
6	Registration.	District charges—Special allowance ...	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	15.—Miscellaneous Irrigation Expenditure.	Works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Survey and investigation of projects—Hasdeo Project Division.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Survey and investigation of projects—Survey Division.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	16.—Construction of Irrigation Works.	Financed from Famine Insurance Grant—Protective Works Establishment.	(b)	Yes	...	...	Yes	...	...	63,000	...
		Mooramnala Tank, Wainganga Division.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	General Administration.	Legislative Council—Salary of Deputy President.	(b)	Yes	...	Yes	...	...	...	3,000	...
		Council Under Secretaries ...	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. do. ...	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	30 to 25	...	9,000	...
		<i>Secretariat.</i>									
		Assistant Secretary ...	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Oriental Translator ...	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Servants in Secretariat ...	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Furniture in Secretariat ...	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Salary of Inspector-General of Registration.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Local Fund Auditors ...	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Personal Assistant to Commissioner ...	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Commissioners—Temporary Establishment.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Commissioners—Lump reduction ...	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Administration of Justice.	Law Officers—Assistant Legal Remembrancer.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Establishment for 4th Additional Judicial Commissioner.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Subordinate Judges and Munsiffs ...	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Additional establishment in connection with sales of agricultural lands in Berar.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...
		<i>Jails.</i>									
12	Jails and Convict Settlements.	Assistant Jailors and Sub-Assistant Surgeons.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Assistant Surgeons ...	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Police ...	Lump reduction from the total demand—Criminal Investigation Department—	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Salary of Deputy Superintendent ...	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. do. ...	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...

Lost by-27 to 32.

Lost without a division.



APPENDIX X—contd.

Demand No.	Major head.	Head under which reduction is proposed.	Nature of amendment— (a) token, (b) substantive.	Moved.	With- drawn.	Accepted.	Carried against Government.		Moved after guillotine.	(Reserved.)		Remarks.
							Without division.	After division.		Reductions involved.	Amount subsequently restored.	
J	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
										Rs.	Rs.	
13	Police— concl.	Lump reduction from the total provision under Criminal Investigation Department.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		District Executive Force—Deputy Superintendents.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost by 5 to 43..
		House-rent and other allowances ...	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	Education (Reserved).	From the total demand ...	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Do. do. ...	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Payment for European and Anglo-Indian Orphan boys.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		<i>Government Arts Colleges.</i>										
16	Education (Trans- ferred).	Assistant Surgeons ...	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Lump reduction ...	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		House-rent and other allowances ...	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		<i>Government Professional Colleges.</i>										
		Lump reduction under Victoria College of Science, Engineering Branch.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Director of Manual Training ...	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Lady Lecturer in Kindergarten ...	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		<i>Secondary Schools.</i>										
		Lump reduction under the sub-head Government Secondary Schools.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Lump provision for playing fields ...	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		<i>Inspection.</i>										
		Inspectors, Assistants and Deputy Inspectors.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		<i>Miscellaneous.</i>										
		Boy Scout movement ...	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	

		<i>Medical Establishment.</i>									
17	Medical (Transferred).	Lump reduction and reductions under District Medical Officers.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Allowance to Civil Surgeons for Factory Inspection	(a)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Reserve Medical Subordinates	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hospitals and Dispensaries Assistant Surgeons.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Contributions towards the recurring expenditure of the Ranchi Lunatic Asylum.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Grants for quarters for Medical Subordinates—Medical School.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Deputy Superintendent, Robertson Medical School	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	37 to 15	...	...	...
13	Public Health.	Allowance to House Surgeon, Mayo Hospital, for teaching first aid and stretcher drill to students of the Medical School.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost by 1 to 6.
		Deputy Sanitary Commissioner	(b)	Yes	...	...	27 to 26	...	...	...	
		Grant for Public Health purposes	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	
		Grant to Nagpur Municipal Committee for construction of water flushed latrines in the Nagpur City and Civil Station.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	34 to 21	...	...	
		Grants to local bodies for sanitation	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	
		Grants for anti-malarial measures in the Nagpur Civil Station.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	
		Expenses during prevalence of epidemics grants for anti-hookworm campaign.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	
Establishments in connection with Bubonic plague.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...			
		<i>Agriculture.</i>									
19	Agriculture	Salary of an Extra-Assistant Director	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Experimental Farms	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Industries (Reserved).	Lump reduction under Electric Engineer and his staff.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	
21	Industries (Transferred.)	Deputy Director of Industries	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost by 11 to 37.
		Do. do.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	
25	4.—Civil Works in charge of Public Works Officers (Transferred).	All works in Part I of the Public Works Department detailed budget.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Item 4.—Bungalow for the Divisional Forest Officer, Bhandara.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost by 17 to 33.
		Item 5.—Bungalow for the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Jubbulpore.									
		Item 6.—Bungalow for the District Superintendent of Police, Raipur.									
Item 8.—Bungalow for the 1st Agricultural Expert at Nagpur.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...			

APPENDIX X--contd.

Demand No.	Major head.	Head under which reduction is proposed.	Nature of amendment— (a) token, (b) substantive.	Moved.	With- drawn.	Accepted.	Carried against Government.		Moved after guillotine.	(Reserved.)		Remarks.
							Without division.	After division.		Reductions involved.	Amount subsequently restored.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
										Rs.	Rs.	
25	41.—Civil Works in charge of Public Works Officers (Transferred)—concl'd.	<i>Item 46.</i> —Bungalow for an officer at Nagpur. <i>Item 47.</i> —Bungalow for an officer at Nagpur. <i>Item 48.</i> —Bungalow for six bachelor officers. <i>Item 52.</i> —Reserve for minor works assignment to Commissioners of Divisions and Heads of Departments. <i>Item 100.</i> —Reserve for minor works assignment to Commissioners of Divisions. Salary of Assistant Secretary Superintendent, Chief Engineer's Office Peons, Chief Engineer's Office Hill allowance Boiler and temporary staff with Superintending Engineer, First Circle. Salary and duty allowance of Consulting Architect. Temporary office establishment Travelling allowance Provision for 25 Assistant Engineers Provision for new subordinate service	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1921-22—concl'd.												
1	Land Revenue.	Survey and Settlement. Survey Officers and Assistant Settlement Officers and duty allowance. Survey and Settlement parties Survey and Settlement establishment Travelling allowance Special allowance Tour charges Petty construction and repairs Half of the total demand for Survey and Settlement. Salaries of two Deputy Directors of Land Records.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	31 to 26	...	43,770	36,936	
			(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			(b)	Yes	...	...	...	28 to 26	...	1,00,000	79,174	
			(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			(b)	Yes	...	...	...	31 to 28	...	12,750	8,700	

Lost without a division.  
Lost by 16 to 29.

		District Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Land Records.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	31 to 27	...	58,000	58,000	
		Assistant Superintendents of Land Records.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Salaries of Revenue Inspectors	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Special allowance of Kanungo establishment.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Allowances to District and Village Officers—Contingencies	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Remuneration to Mahars	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Excise	Salary of Distillery Expert	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		District Excise Officers' strength to be reduced from 29 to 18.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		District Executive establishment—Purchase of tents	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		District Executive establishment	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	28 to 25	...	...	...	Lost without a division.
4	Forest	General Direction—Contingencies—Purchase of tents.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Lump provision for new works	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle...	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Salaries of Extra-Deputy Conservators	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Lump provision for the revision of pay of Provincial Forest Service.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	25 to 19	...	18,000	...	
		Revision of pay of Subordinate Forest establishments.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	27 to 23	...	20,000	...	
5	Registration	Personal Assistant to Inspector-General of Registration.	(b)	Yes	...	...	Yes	...	...	...	...	
		Inspectors of Registration	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Sub-Registrars	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Irrigation	Total demand—Irrigation charged to revenue.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	33 to 19	...	4,00,000	2,16,000	
		XIII—Working expenses so far as it relates to tanks in Mul Division.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	General Administration.	Total demand for General Administration.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Salaries of Executive Councillors	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Travelling allowance of Executive Councillors.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Salaries of Ministers	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Salaries of Council Under Secretaries	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost without a division.
		Salary of one Under Secretary	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Salary of one Officer on Special Duty	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost by 16 to 29.
		Personal Assistant to Commissioner, Berar.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	24 to 23	...	12,000	4,000	
		Commissioners—Clerks, servants and allowances.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Special allowance	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Entire provision for Commissioners (voted).	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		General establishment—Two Deputy Commissioners.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		General establishment—Deputy Commissioners—Lump reduction.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	23 to 20	...	3,600	3,600	

APPENDIX X—contd.

Demand No.	Major head.	Head under which reduction is proposed.	Nature of amendment— (a) token, (b) substantive.	Moved.	With- drawn.	Accepted.	Carried against Government.		Moved after guillotine.	(Reserved.)		Remarks.
							Without division.	After division.		Reductions involved.	Amount subsequently restored.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
										Rs.	Rs.	
7	General Administration—concl'd.	Salaries of Extra-Assistant Commissioner.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	28 to 17	...	75,000	...	
		General establishment—Travelling allowance.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost by 23 to 30.
		General establishment—Contract contingencies—Service postage, etc.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Six posts of Naib-Tahsildars	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Administration of Justice.	Retaining fees to Public Prosecutors and Pleaders' fees paid by Sessions Judges.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost by 23 to 29.
		Salaries of Subordinate Judges and Munsiffs.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	Jails and Convict Settlements.	Total demand under Jails	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	31 to 21	...	15,000	...	
10	Police	Half the amount of demand for Criminal Investigation Department.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	28 to 24	...	20,000	11,000	
		District Executive Force—19 District Superintendents of Police.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		21 posts of Deputy Superintendents	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost by 13 to 24.
		7 posts of Deputy Superintendents	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost without a division.
		Executive subordinates	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost by 15 to 30.
		Police Training School—Establishment.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Lump reduction under Railway Police	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Railway Police—Executive subordinates	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Education (Reserved).	Lump reduction from the total demand...	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Building grants to European Schools	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Payments for European and Anglo-Indian Orphans.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost by 14 to 29.
		Inspector of European Schools—Establishment.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	Education (Transferred).	Grants to Chief's College, Raipur	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Salary of Lady Lecturer in Kindergarten	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Direct grants to non-Government Secondary Schools for buildings.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	

		Salaries of Superintendents, Training Schools.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Salaries of Inspectors, Inspectresses and Assistants.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Grants for encouragement of literature ...	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		General—Miscellaneous charges in connection with Boy Scout movement.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	Medical	Salaries of District Medical Officers ...	(a)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	Public Health.	Director of Public Health—Entire establishment.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	Yes	...	...	Lost without a division.
		Lump reduction under allowances ...	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	Yes	...	...	Do.
		Lump reduction under Contingencies ...	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	Yes	...	...	Do.
		Superintendent, Central Provinces Vaccine Institute.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	Yes	...	...	Do.
		Grants for maintenance of Nagpur and Wardha drainage works.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	Yes	...	...	Do.
		Epidemics—Grants for anti-hookworm campaign.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	Yes	...	...	Do.
16	Agriculture	Total Lump deduction ...	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	26 to 22	Yes	...	...	Do.
		Direction—Extra-Assistant Directors ...	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	Yes	...	...	Do.
		Superintendents and Overseers of Botanical and Public Gardens.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	Yes	...	...	Do.
		Salaries of Deputy Superintendents of Veterinary Department.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	Yes	...	...	Do.
		Reduction of posts of Veterinary Inspectors and Assistants.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	Yes	...	...	Do.
		Nine posts of Veterinary Inspectors ...	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	Yes	...	...	Do.
		Co-operative Credit—Total voted expenditure.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	Yes	...	...	Lost by 18 to 21.
		Co-operative Credit—Assistant Registrar	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	27 to 20	Yes	...	...	
19	Miscellaneous Departments (Reserved).	Inspector of Factories—Total Provision	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	28 to 20	Yes	32,800	32,800	
		Steam Boilers—Salary of Junior Inspector of steam boilers.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	27 to 20	Yes	4,000	...	
22	Civil Works (Reserved)	Half the expenditure of the total demand.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	25 to 22	Yes	7,50	2,500	
23	Civil Works (Transferred).	Total demand to be curtailed by half the amount.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	Yes	...	...	Lost without a division
		Lump reduction in the total provision ...	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	Yes	...	...	Lost by 16 to 28.
		Constructing five Mohwa godowns in the Distillery.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	25 to 21	Yes	...	...	
		Constructing a bar room and certain alterations in the Civil Court house at Amraoti.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	Yes	...	...	Lost without a division.
		Remodelling the existing Civil Court house at Akola.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	Yes	...	...	Lost by 17 to 30.
		Minor works assignment to the Judicial Commissioner.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	Yes	...	...	Lost without a division.
		Minor works assignment to the Inspector-General of Prisons.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	Yes	...	...	Do

APPENDIX X—contd.

Demand No.	Major head.	Head under which reduction is proposed.	Nature of amendment— (a) token, (b) substantive.	Moved.	With- drawn.	Accepted.	Carried against Government.		Moved after guillotine.	(Reserved.)		Remarks.
							Without division.	After division.		Reductions involved.	Amount subsequently restored.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
										Rs.	Rs.	
23	Civil Works (Transferred— concl'd.	Constructing quarters for the additional staff for the city police at Nagpur.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	Yes	...	...	Lost without a division.
		Constructing quarters for extra Armed force and Sawars attached to the Police lines at Jubbulpore.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	Yes	...	...	Do.
		Bungalow for Assistant District Superintendent of Police at Ellichpur.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	29 to 16	Yes	...	...	...
		Minor works assignment to the Inspector-General of Police.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	Yes	...	...	Lost without a division.
		Constructing the King Edward Arts College at Amraoti.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	Yes	...	...	Do.
		Constructing a building for the Manual Training Centre.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	Yes	...	...	Do.
		Bungalow for the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Jubbulpore.	(b)	Yes	...	...	Yes	...	Yes	...	...	...
		Minor works assignment to the Director of Industries.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	Yes	...	...	Lost without a division.
		Minor works assignment to the Sanitary Engineer.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	Yes	...	...	Lost by 16 to 23.
		Minor works assignment to the Chief Engineer.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	Yes	...	...	Lost without a division.
		Akola-Hingoli Road ...	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	Yes	...	...	Do.
		Lump reduction in the total provision for repairs.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	Yes	...	...	Lost by 21 to 26. /
		Establishment of the Superintending Engineers	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	Yes	...	...	Lost by 20 to 28.
25	Stationery and Printing (Reserved).	Lump reduction ...	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	Yes	...	...	Lost without a division.
		Stationery supplied from Central Stores	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	Yes	...	...	Do.
1	Land Revenue.	Survey and Settlement—Settlement and Assistant Settlement Officers and duty allowance.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Duty allowance to the Settlement Officer	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Survey and Settlement—Travelling allowance.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Survey and Settlement—Office contingencies.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost without a division.

	Survey and Settlement—Lump reduction.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost by 14 to 33.
	Do. do. ...	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost by 25 to 26.
	Land Records—Superintendence—Officer on Special Duty.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	There were four similar other motions put to vote and lost by 23 to 28.
	Salary of Deputy Director of Land Records.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Salary of Patwari Establishment—District Superintendents.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	30 to 18	...	6,000	6,000	Lost without a division.
	District Superintendents—Lump reduction.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Reduction of the posts of Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
	Patwari Establishment—Inspectors ...	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost by 5 to 34. Three more similar motions were lost as follows:— Lost by 16 to 30. 23 to 27. 20 to 28.
	Allowances to district and village officers—Patels and Patwaris.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Allowances to district and village officers—Deshmukhs and Deshpandias.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Allowances to district and village officers—Jaglia Establishment in Be'ar.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Allowances to district and village officers—Lump reduction.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost without a division.
	Lump reduction in the total demand—Land Revenue.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	33 to 20	...	19,000	...	
2	Excise ... District Excise Officers ...	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost without a division.
	Excise Inspectors ...	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	District Executive Establishment—Purchase of tents.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	District Executive Establishment—Contract contingencies—Rewards by district authorities.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Stamps ... Superintendence—District Establishment—Clerks.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Superintendence—Grain compensation allowance.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Superintendence—Dear district allowance.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Allowances to Treasurers for sale of stamps.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Forests ... General Direction—Travelling allowance of officers.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	General Direction—Total voted provision.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	27 to 23	...	25,800	25,800	
	Conservancy and Works—II—Timber, etc., removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Purchase of cattle	(b)	Yes	...	...	Yes	...	...	7,000	...	
	Conservancy and Works—VIII—Organization, improvement, etc., other works.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	



APPENDIX X—contd.

Demand No.	Major head.	Head under which reduction is proposed.	Nature of amendment— (a) token, (b) substantive.	Moved.	With- drawn.	Accepted.	Carried against Government.		Moved after guillotine.	(Reserved.)		Remarks.
							Without division.	After division.		Reduction involved.	Amount subsequently restored.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
										Rs.	Rs.	
						1923-24—contd.						
4	For ests— concl.	Deputy Conservator of Northern Circle...	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost without a division.
		Extra-Assistant Conservators	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
		Allowances—Honoraria	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost by 23 to 26.
		Total allowances	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	29 to 18	...	10,000	10,000	
5	Registration	District charges—Sub-Registrars	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		District charges—Lump reduction	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Irrigation ...	Chief Engineer's establishment	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Superintending Engineer's establishment	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		XIII—(2) Unproductive establishment	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Lump reduction under Irrigation	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost without a division
7	General Adminis- tration.	Staff and household of his Excellency's servants.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Salaries of Ministers	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Legislative Council Under Secretaries	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Civil Secretariat—Financial Assistant Secretary.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Civil Secretariat—Publicity Officer	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Civil Secretariat—Officer on Special duty.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Civil Secretariat—Allowances— Honoraria.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Civil Secretariat—Contingencies (Miscel- laneous Charges—Audited).	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Commissioner's establishment	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost without a division.
		General establishment—Deputy Com- missioners.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Extra-Assistant Commissioners—General establishment.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost without a division.
		Superintendents and Clerks	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
		General establishment—Traveling Allowance.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		General establi sh m e n t—Total allowances	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost without a division.
		General establishment—Purchase of tents.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
		General establishment—Other contract contingencies.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Naib-Tahsildars	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost by 6 to 33.
		Sub-Divisional establishment—Total allowances.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost without a division.

	Discretionary grants by Governor ...	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Discretionary grants by Commissioners ...	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lump reduction from the total demand for General Administration.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	31 to 14	...	...	20,000	...	...	...
Administration of Justice.	Retaining fees to Public Prosecutors ...	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Deputy Registrar and duty allowance ...	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Judicial Commissioner's establishment—Clerks and Translators.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	29 to 21	...	...	10,000	...	...	...
	Judicial allowance to District and Sessions Judges.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Civil and Sessions Courts—Sub-Judges and Munsiffs.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost without a division.
	Reduction in pay of Judicial Civil Service.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lump reduction under Courts of Small Causes.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Criminal Courts—Diet-money and travelling expenses of witnesses.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lump reduction from the total demand for Administration of Justice.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost by 15 to 30.
9 Jails, etc. ...	Jail Manufactures—Lump reduction ...	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lump reduction from the total demand...	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Police ...	Superintennence—Deputy and Assistant to the Inspector-General.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assistant to Deputy Inspector-General of Criminal Investigation Department.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lump reduction ...	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Executive Force Assistant Superintendents.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost by 19 to 25.
	22 posts of Deputy Superintendents of Police.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost by 11 to 27.
	Reduction of 6 posts of Deputy Superintendents.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	26 to 21	...	...	36,000	36,000	...	...
	Executive Subordinates—Constabulary and Mounted Police.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Inspectors of Police ...	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Allowances—Honoraria ...	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	28 to 22	...	...	68,400	58,300	...	...
	Travelling allowance (reduction of Rs. 5,000).	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	Yes	...	5,000	...	...	...
	Grain compensation allowance ...	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hospital charges ...	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Clothing, kit and accoutrements ...	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost by 25 to 26
	Purchase of Arms and Ordnance stores...	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special rewards ...	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Purchase of tents ...	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous charges ...	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost by 4 to 27.	
Contract contingencies—Rewards for good shooting.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost without a division.	
Reduction in the expenses of Police Force.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	
Railway Police—Deputy Superintendents and duty allowance.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Whole of Railway Police ...	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Lump reduction from the total demand...	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

APPENDIX X—contd.

Demand No.	Major head.	Head under which reduction is proposed.	Nature of amendment— (a) token, (b) substantive.	Moved.	With- drawn.	Accepted.	Carried against Government.		Moved after guillotine.	(Reserved.)		Remarks.	
							Without division.	After division.		Reductions involved.	Amount subsequently restored.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
						1923-24—concl'd.				Rs.	Rs.		
12	Education— Reserved.	Payments for European and Anglo- Indian Orphan boys.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost without a division.	
13	Education (Trans- ferred).	Grants to Chief's College, Raipur ...	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Training College, Jubbulpore—Lady Lecturer in Kindergarten.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Grants to local bodies for primary educa- tion—Lump provision—Improvement of depressed classes hostel charges.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost without a division.
		Grants to local bodies for primary educa- tion—Rewards to Head Masters.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		General Direction—Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Inspection—Inspectors, Inspectresses and Assistants.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Inspection—Deputy Inspectors ...	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost without a division.
		Inspection—Allowances—T r a v e l l i n g allowance.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Advisory Committee for Indian students in England.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Miscellaneous ...	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...		
14	Medical ...	Allowances to Civil Surgeons for examin- ing factory boys.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Reserved Medical Subordinates ...	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Grants to hospital and dispensaries ...	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...		
15	Public Health.	Director of Public Health—Total voted provision.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Establishment in connection with Bu- bonic plague—Sub-Assistant Surgeons.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...		
15	Agriculture	Extra-Assistant Directors of Agriculture Direction—Travelling allowance ...	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost without a division.	
		Agricultural Experiments—Contingencies —Agricultural Experiments and imple- ments.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Horticultural garden—Contingent charges of the garden.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Veterinary Inspectors ...	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Co-operative Credit—Purchase of tents...	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...		

		Co-operative Credit—Lump reduction ...	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost without a division.
		Lump reduction from the total demand under Agriculture.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18	Industries (Transferred).	Leather Expert	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Provision for Research Laboratory at Akola.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19	Miscellaneous Departments (Reserved).	Chief Inspector of Factories	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost without a division.
		Junior Inspector of Factories	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Chief Inspector of steam boilers	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Junior Inspector of boilers	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost by 1 to 36.
22	Civil Works (Transferred).	Amraoti District Court-house	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Minor works assignments to the Commissioners, Berar, Nagpur, Nerbudda and Chhattisgarh Divisions.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Lump reduction from the total demand...	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23	Pensions (Reserved).	Lump reduction	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

1924-25.

All the Demands for grants Nos. 1 to 35 for the year 1924-25 were put to vote and refused by the Legislative Council without a division.

1925-26.													
1	Land Revenue.	Outlay on Improvements	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Survey and Settlements—Charges in connection with Town Surveys in Berar.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Revision of settlement of Melghat taluq	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Revision of settlements of Balapur and Jalgaon taluqs.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	39 to 22	...	...	75,190	74,190	
		Survey and Settlement Parties—Honoraria	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		District Superintendents of Land Records	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	36 to 21	...	...	74,755	73,755	
		Introduction of single boundary mark system in Berar.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	36 to 24	...	...	19,404	...	
		Patwari establishment—Pay of Inspectors	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Excise	District Excise Officers	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	35 to 24	...	...	...	...	
3	Stamps	Dear district allowance	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Forests	Appointment of seven Extra-Assistant Conservators.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Lump reduction under forests	(a)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	General Administration (Reserved).	Travelling allowances of members of Council.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	36 to 23	...	...	500	...	
		Civil Secretariat—Special pay of Secretaries and Under Secretaries.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost by 7 to 24.
		Total Commissioners—Voted	(b)	Yes	...	...	Yes	...	...	...	1,66,000	1,65,000	
		Extra-Assistant Commissioners	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		General establishment—Travelling allowance.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

APPENDIX X—contd.

Demand No.	Major head.	Head under which reduction is proposed.	Nature of amendment— (a) token, (b) substantive.	Moved.	With- drawn.	Accepted.	Carried against Government.		Moved af er guillotine.	(Reserved.)		Remarks.
							Without division.	After division.		Reduction involved.	Amount subsequently restored.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
										Rs.	Rs.	
7	General Administration (Reserved) —concl'd.	Jaglias and Mahars Lump reduction	(b) (b)	Yes Yes	... Yes	... ...	... ...	24 to 23 ...	... ...	4,02,300 ...	4,02,300 ...	
8	General Administration (Transferred).	Pay of Ministers and Travelling allowance.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	37 to 28	...	...	...	
9	Administration of Justice.	Judicial allowance to District and Sessions Judges. Lump reduction Judicial establishment—Courts of Honorary Magistrate.	(b) (a) (b)	Yes Yes Yes	Yes Yes ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... 34 to 21	... ... ...	... ... 99,986	... ... 98,986	
11	Police	Lump reduction from the total demand under Police. Superintendent of Railway Police	(b) (b)	Yes Yes	... Yes	... ...	... ...	32 to 21 ...	... ...	1,00,000 ...	... ...	
13	Education (Reserved).	Payment for European and Anglo-Indian orphan boys. Lump reduction under Direct grants to Non-Government Secondary Schools. Lump reduction under Direct grants to Non-Government Primary Schools.	(b) (b) (b)	Yes Yes Yes	Yes Yes Yes	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	
14	Education (Transferred).	Personal Assistant to Director of Public Instruction. Grant to Y. M. C. A. Hostel for Indian students in England.	(b) (b)	Yes Yes	Yes Yes	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	

16	Public Health.	Health Publicity establishment ...	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Grants to local bodies for sanitation—	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Grant to Jubbulpore Municipal Committee for drainage scheme.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Grants to local bodies for plague expenditure (rat extermination).	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Agriculture	Lay out of the District Offices compound	(b)	Yes	...	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Station garden establishment at headquarters of districts.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost by 17 to 22
		Lump reduction unde. Co-operative Credit.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Civil Works— Transferred.	Bungalow for Forest Divisional Officer	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	31 to 23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Quarters for Nimar Forest Divisional Officers.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	28 to 22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Quarters for Extra-Assistant Commissioner at Akola.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	32 to 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Quarters for Extra-Assistant Commissioner at Khandwa.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bungalow for the Sub-Judge at Daryapur	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bungalow for the 2nd class Sub-Judge at Daryapur.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Quarters for the Sub-Judge at Narsinghpur.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bungalow for the Civil Surgeon at Bilaspur.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	32 to 22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Public Health Research Institute ...	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Quarters for Public Works Department Sub-Divisional Officer at Ellichpur.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Investigation of water-supply projects ...	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1926-27.																				
1	Land Revenue.	Total demand under Land Revenue ...	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,13,500	26,91,096	...	...	...	Lost by 21 to 39.
2	Excise ...	District Excise Officers ...	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rewards by District authorities ...	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Special rewards ...	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total demand under Excise ...	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost by 25 to 29.
3	Stamps ...	Total demand under Stamps ...	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,44,000	2,44,000	...	...	...	Lost by the Hon'ble President's casting vote, voting being equal, 27 against 27.
4	Forest ...	Establishments—Extra-Assistant Conservators of Forests.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lump reduction from the total demand under Forests.	(a)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost by 9 to 21.
15	Medical ...	Robertson Medical School—Scholarships	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Agriculture	Public Exhibition and Fairs ..	(a)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Civil Works— Transferred.	Bungalows for three Extra-Assistant Commissioners at Nagpur.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Communications—Murtizapur to Khandesh border—(a) Murtizapur to Akola and (b) Dabki to Gaigaon.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX X—contd.

Demand No.	Major head.	Head under which reduction is proposed.	Nature of amendment— (a) token, (b) substantive.	Moved.	With- drawn.	Accepted.	Carried against Government.		Moved after guillotine.	(Reserved.)		Remarks.	
							Without division.	After division.		Reductions involved.	Amount subsequently restored.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1	Land Revenue.	Management of Government estates— Outlay on improvements.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.	Rs.	Lost by the Hon'ble the President's casting vote, voting being equal, 23 against 23.
		Revision of Survey and Settlement in Jalgaon, Balapur, Akola, Chikhli and Akot taluqs.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	38 to 19	...	55,327	55,327	
		Revision of Survey and Settlement in Melghat.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	Yes	...	...	67,692	67,692	
		Revision of Survey operations in Jubbul- pore.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	Yes	...	...	1,08,024	38,804	
		Revision of Survey operations in Mandla	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	Yes	...	...	77,336	22,454	
		Revision of Survey operations in Raipur	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	Yes	...	...	1,86,618	1,86,618	
		Revision of Survey operations in Bilaspur Khalsa.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	Yes	...	...	1,27,788	40,904	
		Revision of Survey operations in Bilas- pur Zamindari.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	Yes	...	...	92,305	35,204	
		Revision of Survey operations in Nar- singhpur.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	Yes	...	...	150	150	
		Map correction preparatory to Settle- ment in Wardha district.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	Yes	...	...	22,063	7,498	
		Detailed Survey and Settlement of Nazul areas in Berar.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	Yes	...	...	1,18,469	1,18,469	
		Revision of leases of Izara villages in Akola and Yeotmal districts.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	Yes	...	...	34,058	34,058	
		Map correction preparatory to Settle- ment in Drug district.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	Yes	...	...	31,437	12,950	
		Traverse Survey of Nazul areas in Berar	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	Yes	...	...	29,872	29,872	
Total Survey and Settlement Land Records—Lump reduction	(a) (b)	Yes Yes	...	...	...	...	...	39 to 17	...	1	...	Lost without a division.	
2	Excise	Distillery Expert	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost by 18 to 40.
		Rewards by district authorities	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost without a division.
		Cost of Opium, Ganja and other drugs	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost without a division.
4	Forests	General direction	(b)	Yes	...	...	Yes	...	...	19,250	19,250		
		Lump reduction	(a)	Yes	...	...	...	...	39 to 18	...	100	...	
		Conservancy and works—Timber and other produce removed from the Forest by Government Agency.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	Yes	...	...	62,017	...	
		Establishment—Pay of Officers	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Pay of establishment (Medical)	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Countersigned contingencies	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	38 to 18	...	25,000	...		

5	Registration—	Superintendence ...	(a)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Lump reduction ...	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Irrigation works.	XIII.—Irrigation works charged to revenue—Working expenses.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Other revenue expenditure financed from Famine Insurance Grant—A.—Irrigation works.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	37 to 20	...	1,90,000	...	
		Superintending Engineers ...	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	General Administration (Reserved).	Total A. Heads of Provinces ...	(a)	Yes	...	...	...	34 to 18	...	1	...	
		Legislative Council—Travelling allowance	(a)	Yes	...	...	Yes	...	...	20,000	...	
		Civil Secretariat—Travelling allowance...	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost by 19 to 31.
		Do. do. ...	(a)	Yes	...	...	...	21 to 19	...	1	...	
		Commissioners ...	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	23 to 21	...	1,42,699	1,42,699	
		Do. ...	(a)	Yes	...	...	Yes	...	...	1	...	
		District Establishment—Lump reduction	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	34 to 19	...	28,800	...	Lost without a division.
		Revision of pay of Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Deputy Commissioners' Offices.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		General Establishment—Travelling allowance.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	35 to 19	...	25,000	...	
		General Establishment—Lump reduction	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost without a division.
8	General Administration (Transferred).	Sub-Divisional Establishment—Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars—Appointment of an Additional Tahsildar at Dharni.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost without a division.
		Jaghis and Mahars in Berar ...	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost by 15 to 20.
		Discretionary grants by Commissioners...	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost without a division.
		General Administration—Lump reduction.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do,
		Do. do. ...	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	33 to 13	...	1,000	...	
		Ministers ...	(b)	Yes	...	...	Yes	...	...	...	...	
		Do. ...	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost by 46 to 16 (2 motions for reduction of Rs. 98,996). (2 motions lost by 18 to 41 at Rs. 48,000.)
9	Administration of Justice.	Law officers—Pleaders' fees paid by Sessions Judges and Deputy Commissioners.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost without a division.
		Legal Remembrancer—Hill allowance ...	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Law officers—Lump reduction ...	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Courts of Honorary Magistrates ...	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Lump reduction under Criminal Courts.	(b)	Yes	...	...	Yes	...	...	100	...	
Lump reduction from the total demand under Administration of Justice.	(b)	Yes	...	...	Yes	...	...	15,000	...			
10	Jails, etc.	Replacement of convict warders by paid men.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost by 19 to 37.
		Jails—Appointment of wholetime Superintendent of Akola Jail.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost without a division.



APPENDIX X—contd.

Demand No.	Major head.	Head under which reduction is proposed.	Nature of amendment (a) token, (b) substantive.	Moved.	Withdrawn.	Accepted.	Carried against Government.		Moved after guillotine.	(Reserved.)		Remarks.
							Without division.	After division.		Reductions involved.	Amount subsequently restored.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
										Rs.	Rs.	
					1927-28—concl'd.							
11	Police ...	Criminal Investigation Department (Deputy Superintendent of Police). Training School, Saugor	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	35 to 17	...	5,910	5,910	
		Total Police—Lump reduction	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	...	
13	Education (Reserved).	Grants to European Schools—Maintenance of schools. Lump reduction	(b) (a)	Yes Yes	Yes ...	...	... Yes	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
14	Education (Transferred).	Grant to the University for the Library... Grants to Nagpur University General Direction - Personal Assistant to Director of Public Instruction. General—Miscellaneous—Contribution to High School Education Board. Lump reduction under 31— Education	(b) (b) (b) (a) (b)	Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes	Yes ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... Yes Yes	... 31 to 23 ... ... Yes	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	
17	Agriculture	Station Garden Establishment at headquarters of districts.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	Yes	...	...	
19	Industries (Transferred).	Leather Expert	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	Yes	...	...	Lost without a division.
21	Civil Works (Reserved).	Improvements to the Government houses at Nagpur and Pachmarhi.	(b)	Yes	...	...	Yes	...	Yes	20,000	...	
22	Civil Works (Transferred).	Rest-houses for members of Legislative Council. New works—Buildings—Lump reduction Superintending Engineer—Establishment 41. - Civil Works—Lump reduction	(a) (b) (b) (b)	Yes Yes Yes Yes	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	Yes ... Yes Yes	... ... ... ...	Yes Yes Yes Yes	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	Lost by 21 to 23

27	Miscellaneous (Transferred).	Grants-in-aid to Municipalities and other local bodies, etc.—Grant to the Municipal Committee, Jalgaon.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	Yes	...	...	Lost without a division.
28	Expenditure in England.	Lump reduction	(b)	Yes	...	...	Yes	Yes	1,000	...	
34	Loans and Advances.	Do.	(a)	Yes	...	...	Yes	Yes	1	...	
1928-29.											
1	Land Revenue.	Management of Government Estates	(a)	Yes	...	...	...	...	30,500	30,500	Lost by 22 to 23.
		Revision of Survey and Settlement in Jalgaon, Balapur, Akola, Chikhli and Akot taluqs.	(b)	Yes	...	...	Yes	...	...	...	
		Revision of Survey operations in Mandla district.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	29 to 16	88,800	88,800	
		Revision of Survey operations in Raipur district.	(b)	Yes	...	...	Yes	...	1,69,000	1,69,000	
		Revision of Survey operations in Bilaspur Khalsa.	(b)	Yes	...	...	Yes	...	1,34,300	1,34,300	
		Revision of Survey operation in Bilaspur Zamindari.	(b)	Yes	...	...	Yes	...	93,400	93,400	
		Settlement in Drug district	(b)	Yes	...	...	Yes	...	62,900	62,900	
		Detailed Survey and Settlement of Nazul areas in Akola district.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	25 to 19	9,351	...	
		Detailed Survey and Settlement of Nazul areas in Buldana district.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost by 23 to 25.
		Detailed Survey and Settlement of Nazul areas in Yeotmal district.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost without a division.
		Survey and Settlement—Town Survey	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost by 21 to 25.
		Survey and Settlement—Lump reduction	(a)	Yes	...	...	...	29 to 16	1	...	
		Patwari Establishment—District Superintendents.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	
		Patwari Establishment—Lump reduction	(a)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	
		Land Records—Lump reduction	(a)	Yes	...	...	...	30 to 19	1	...	
2	Excise	Superintendence—Lump reduction	(a)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	
		District Executive Establishment—Travelling allowance.	(b)	Yes	...	...	Yes	...	...	...	
		Total Excise—Lump reduction	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Forest	General Direction—Pay of Establishment (Permanent).	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	
		General direction—Lump reduction	(a)	Yes	...	...	...	25 to 23	100	...	
		Lump reduction under the demand Forest.	(a)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	
		Conservancy and Works—Allotment for Minor works—Buildings.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	
		Organization, Improvement and extension of forests.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	
		Conservancy and works	(a)	Yes	...	...	...	29 to 21	1	...	

APPENDIX X—concl'd.

Demand No.	Major head.	Head under which reduction is proposed.	Nature of amendment (a) token, (b) substantive.	Moved.	With-drawn.	Accepted.	Carried against Government.		Moved after guillotine.	(Reserved.)		Remarks.
							Without division.	After division.		Reductions involved.	Amount subsequently restored.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
						1928-29—concl'd.				Rs.	Rs.	
5	Registration	Lump reduction under total demand ...	(a)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Irrigation works charged to Revenue.	15-A (2).—Works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept. Lump reduction from the total demand.	(b) (a)	Yes Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost by 3 to 24. Lost without a division.
7	General Administration—(Reserved).	Lump reduction under Staff and Household of His Excellency. Legislative Council—Travelling allowance. Civil Secretariat—Officer on Special Duty. Civil Secretariat—Staff Commissioner—Pay of establishment ... Do. Voted Extra-Assistant Commissioners District establishment—Lump reduction Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars Discretionary grants by Commissioners... Lump reduction from the total demand under General Administration.	(b) (a) (b) (a) (b) (a) (a) (a) (a) (b) (a)	Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes	Yes ...	...	...	17 to 11 29 to 18	...	1 1 36,000 1,01,650	...	Lost by 19 to 24. Lost without a division.
8	General Administration—(Transferred).	Pay of Ministers	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost by 9 to 43.
9	Administration of Justice.	Mofussil Establishment—Government Advocate. Mofussil Establishment—Pleaders' fees ... (Public Prosecutors)—Lump reduction ... Additional Judicial Commissioner Three temporary Subordinate Judges Civil and Sessions Courts Subordinate Judges Civil and Sessions Courts Courts of Honorary Magistrates	(b) (a) (a) (b) (b) (b) (a) (b) (b)	Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes	...	...	...	25 to 19 ... { 32 to 17 34 to 16 27 to 23 ... 25 to 24 ... 27 to 18	...	100 500 1 1 36,000 3,600 85,000	...	Lost without a division Lost by 18 to 25. Lost without a division.

10	Jails	Jail manufactures—Special pay to Deputy Superintendent of Factories, Jubbulpore, for performing the duties of Textile Inspector for Jail Industries.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lump reduction under Jails	(a)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Police	Criminal Investigation Department (token cut of Re. 1).	(a)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Deputy Superintendents	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pay of Deputy Superintendents of Police and Recruitment from Subordinate Service.	(a)	Yes	...	...	...	27 to 16	...	...	1	...	...
		Constabulary	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Special Armed Police Force	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	25 to 20	...	...	51,359	...	51,359
13	Education (Reserved).	Payments for European and Anglo-Indian orphan boys.	(a)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Grants to Schools for Volunteer Cadets	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Education (Transferred).	Government Arts Colleges—Furniture and apparatus.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Government Arts Colleges—Lump Reduction.	(a)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Government Professional Colleges—Superintendent, Physical Training.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Training College, Jubbulpore	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Grant to Nagpur University for purchase of books for Library.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Government Secondary Schools—Post of Arabic Teacher.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Government Primary Schools—Remuneration to Medical Officers for Inspection of Schools.	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost without a division.
		Government Primary Schools	(a)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Grants to local bodies for Compulsory Primary Education.	(a)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Government Special Schools	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost without a division.
		General Direction	(a)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
15	Medical	Medical Establishment	(a)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mental Hospital, Nagpur—Matrons and Attendants.	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lump reduction under Mental Hospital	(a)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lump reduction under total medical	(a)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost without a division.
16	Public Health.	Public Health Establishment—Pay of Establishment (permanent).	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost by II to 29.
		Health School	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost without a division.
		Public Health Establishment	(a)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Public Health Laboratories	(b)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lump reduction under Public Health	(a)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost without a division.
17	Agriculture	Total Station gardens	(b)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Direction	(a)	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Veterinary charges	(a)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Co-operative credit	(a)	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost without a division.

## APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the details of the reductions made by the Council under the reserved demands and the amount subsequently certified by His Excellency the Governor.

[Referred to in paragraph 155.]

Demand No.	Major head.	Head under which reduction is proposed.	Reserved.	
			Reductions involved.	Amount subsequently certified by His Excellency.
			Rs.	Rs.
		<b>1921-22.</b>		
2	Land Revenue	Charges in connection with map correction work in the Chanda district and map attestation work in the Chanda, Drug and Raipur districts.	20,216	16,616
		Salaries of Deputy Director of Land Records.	24,325	12,000
		Total ...	44,541	28,616
5	Forest	Purchase of Saw mill for working Allapalli Forest.	1,50,000	...
		Reorganization of forest divisions and circles and for strengthening of cadres.	20,000	...
		Total ...	1,70,000	...
9	16—Construction of Irrigation works.	Financed from Famine Insurance grant—Protective Works—Establishment.	63,000	...
10	General Administration.	Legislative Council—Salary of Deputy President.	3,000	...
		Council under Secretaries	9,000	...
		Total ...	12,000	...
		Total for 1921-22 ...	2,89,541	28,616
		<b>1922-23.</b>		
1	Land Revenue	Survey officers and Assistant Settlement officers and duty allowance.	43,770	36,936
		Survey and Settlement—Establishment.	1,00,000	7,174
		Salaries of Deputy Director of Land Records.	12,750	8,700
		District Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Land Records.	58,000	58,000
		Total ...	2,14,520	1,82,810
4	Forest	Lump provision for the revision of pay of Provincial Forest Service.	18,000	...
		Revision of pay of Subordinate Forest Establishment.	20,000	...
		Total ...	38,000	...
6	Irrigation	Total Demand—Irrigation charged to Revenue.	4,00,000	2,16,000

Statement showing the details of the reductions made by the Council under the reserved demands and the amount subsequently certified by His Excellency the Governor—contd.

Demand No.	Major head.	Head under which reduction is proposed.	Reserved.	
			Reductions involved.	Amount subsequently certified by His Excellency.
			Rs.	Rs.
		<b>1922-23—concl'd.</b>		
7	General Administration.	Personal Assistant to Commissioner, Berar.	12,000	4,000
		General Establishment—Deputy Commissioners—Lump reduction.	3,600	3,600
		Salaries of Extra-Assistant Commissioners.	75,000	...
		Total ...	90,600	7,600
9	Jails and Convict settlements.	Total Demand under Jails ...	15,000	...
10	Police ...	Half the amount of Demand for Criminal Investigation Department.	20,000	11,000
17	Miscellaneous Departments.	Inspector of Factories ...	32,800	32,800
		Salary of Junior Inspector of Steam Boilers.	4,000	...
		Total ...	36,800	32,800
22	Civil Works ...	Lump reduction of half the total demand.	7,500	2,500
		Total for 1922-23 ...	8,27,420	4,52,710
		<b>1923-24.</b>		
1	Land Revenue	Patwari Establishment—District Superintendents.	6,000	6,000
		Lump reduction in the total demand.	19,000	...
		Total ...	25,000	6,000
4	Forest ...	General Direction—Total voted provincial.	25,800	25,800
		Conservancy and works—Purchase of cattle.	7,000	...
		Establishments—Total allowances	10,000	10,000
		Total ...	42,800	35,800
7	General Administration.	Lump reduction from the total demand.	20,000	...
8	Administration of Justice.	Judicial Commissioner's Establishment—Clerks and Translators.	10,000	...
10	Police ...	Reduction of 6 posts of Deputy Superintendents.	36,000	36,000
		Inspectors of Police ...	68,400	58,300
		Travelling allowance ...	5,000	...
		Total ...	1,09,400	94,300
		Total for 1923-24 ...	2,07,200	1,36,100

Statement showing the details of the reductions made by the Council under the reserved demands and the amount subsequently certified by His Excellency the Governor—contd.

Demand No.	Major head.	Head under which reduction is proposed.	Reserved.	
			Reductions involved.	Amount subsequently certified by His Excellency.
		<b>1924-25.</b>	Rs.	Rs.
		Total amount of Demands for Reserved Departments.	2,97,02,693	2,95,80,916
		<b>1925-26.</b>		
1	Land Revenue	Revision of Settlements of Balapur and Jalgaon taluqs.	75,190	74,190
		District Superintendents of Land Records.	74,755	73,755
		Introduction of single boundary mark system in Berar.	19,404	...
		Total ...	1,69,349	1,47,945
7	General Administration.	Travelling allowance of members of Council.	500	...
		Total Commissioners—Voted ...	1,66,000	1,65,000
		Jaglias and Mahars—Lump reduction.	4,02,300	4,02,300
		Total ...	5,68,800	5,67,300
9	Administration of Justice.	Judicial Establishment—Courts of Honorary Magistrates.	99,986	98,986
11	Police ...	Lump reduction from the total demand under Police.	1,00,000	...
		Total for 1925-26 ...	9,38,135	8,14,231
		<b>1926-27.</b>		
1	Land Revenue	Total Demand under Land Revenue.	27,13,500	26,94,096
3	Stamps ...	Total Demand under Stamps ...	2,44,000	2,44,000
		Total for 1926-27 ...	29,57,500	29,38,096
		<b>1927-28.</b>		
1	Land Revenue	Revision of Survey and Settlement in Jalgaon, Balapur, etc.	55,327	55,327
		Revision of Survey operations in Melghat.	67,692	67,692
		Revision of Survey operations in Jubbulpore.	1,08,024	38,804

Statement showing the details of the reductions made by the Council under the reserved demands and the amount subsequently certified by His Excellency the Governor—contd.

Demand No.	Major head.	Head under which reduction is proposed.	Reserved.	
			Reductions involved.	Amount subsequently certified by His Excellency.
			Rs.	Rs.
		<i>1927-28—contd.</i>		
1	Land Revenue— <i>concl'd.</i>	Revision of Survey operations in Mandla.	77,336	22,454
		Revision of Survey operations in Raipur.	1,96,618	1,86,618
		Revision of Survey operations in Bilaspur Khalsa.	1,27,788	40,904
		Revision of Survey operations in Bilaspur Zamindari.	92,305	35,204
		Revision of Survey operations in Narsinghpur.	150	150
		Revision of Survey operations in Wardha.	22,063	7,498
		Detailed Survey and Settlement of Nazul areas in Berar.	1,18,469	1,18,469
		Revision of leases of Izara villages in Akola and Yeotmal districts.	34,068	34,068
		Map correction preparatory to settlement in Drug district.	31,437	12,950
		Traverse Survey of Nazul areas in Berar.	29,872	29,872
		Total Survey and Settlement ...	1	..
		Total ...	9,51,140	6,50,000
4	Forest ...	General Direction ...	19,260	19,250
		Conservancy and works—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government Agency.	62,017	...
		Establishment—Countersigned Contingencies.	25,000	...
		Total ...	1,06,267	19,250
6	Irrigation ...	Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Famine Insurance grant.	1,90,000	...
7	General Administration.	Total—A. Heads of Provinces ...	1	...
		Legislative Council—Travelling allowance.	20,000	...
		Civil Secretariat—Travelling allowance.	1	...
		Commissioners ...	1,42,699	1,42,699
		Commissioners—Lump reduction.	1	...
		District Establishment—Lump reduction.	28,800	...
		General Establishment—Travelling allowance.	25,000	...
		General Administration—Lump reduction.	1,000	...
		Total ...	2,17,502	1,42,699



Statement showing the details of the reductions made by the Council under the reserved demands and the amount subsequently certified by His Excellency the Governor—contd.

Demand No.	Major head.	Head under which reduction is proposed.	Reserved.	
			Reductions involved.	Amount subsequently certified by His Excellency.
			Rs.	Rs.
		<b>1927-28—concl'd.</b>		
9	Administration of Justice.	Lump reduction under Criminal Courts.	100	...
		Lump reduction from the total demand under Administration of Justice.	15,000	...
		Total ...	15,100	...
11	Police	Criminal Investigation Department—Deputy Superintendents of Police.	5,910	5,910
		Total Police—Lump reduction ...	40,000	...
		Total ...	45,910	5,910
13	Education (Reserved).	Lump reduction ...	1	...
21	Civil Works (Reserved).	Improvements to the Government houses at Nagpur and Pachmarhi.	20,000	...
28	Expenditure in England.	Lump reduction ...	1,000	...
34	Loans and advances by Provincial Governments.	Do. ...	1	...
		Total for 1927-28 ...	15,46,921	8,17,859
		<b>1928-29.</b>		
1	Land Revenue	Revision of Survey and Settlement in Jalgaon, Balapur, Akola, Chikhli and Akot taluqs.	30,500	30,500
		Revision of Survey operations in Mandla district.	88,800	88,800
		Revision of Survey operations in Raipur district.	1,69,000	1,69,000
		Revision of Survey operations in Bilaspur Khalsa.	1,34,300	1,34,300
		Revision of Survey operations in Bilaspur Zamindari.	93,400	93,400
		Revision of Survey operations in Drug district.	62,900	62,900
		Detailed Survey and Settlement of Nazul areas in Akola district.	9,351	...
		Lump reduction under Survey and Settlement.	1	...
		Land Records—Lump reduction...	1	...
		Total ...	5,88,253	5,78,900

Statement showing the details of the reductions made by the Council under the reserved demands and the amount subsequently certified by His Excellency the Governor—concl'd.

Demand No.	Major head.	Head under which reduction is proposed.	Reserved.	
			Reductions involved.	Amount subsequently certified by His Excellency.
			Rs.	Rs.
		<b>1928-29—concl'd.</b>		
4	Forest	General Direction—Lump reduction.	100	...
		Conservancy and works—Lump reduction.	1	...
		Total	101	...
7	General Administration.	Legislative Council—Travelling allowance.	1	...
		Civil Secretariat—Staff	1	...
		Commissioners—Voted	1,37,650	1,37,650
		General Administration—Lump reduction.	1,000	...
		Total	1,38,652	1,37,650
9	Administration of Justice.	Mofussil Establishment—Government Advocate.	100	...
		Mofussil Establishment—Pleaders' fees.	500	...
		Law officers—Lump reduction	2	...
		Additional Judicial Commissioner	36,000	36,000
		Civil and Sessions Courts	3,600	...
		Courts of Honorary Magistrates...	85,000	85,000
		Total	1,25,202	1,21,000
11	Police	District Executive Force—Pay of Deputy Superintendents of Police and recruitments from Subordinate Service.	1	...
		Special Armed Police Force	51,359	51,359
		Total	51,360	51,359
		Total for 1928-29	9,03,568	8,88,909

## APPENDIX XII.

*Copies of Certificates and Resolutions issued since 1921 explaining the circumstances under which budget cuts were restored by His Excellency the Governor.*

[Referred to in paragraph 155.]

**Certificate under section 72-D (2), proviso (a) of the Government of India Act.**

Under the Budget head "5-C—Land Revenue—Survey and Settlement", the following items of new expenditure were included (items Nos. 4, 5, and 6, Part VI, of the Budget) :—

- (4) Charges in connection with map correction work in the Chanda district—Rs. 19,266.
- (5) Charges in connection with attestation work in the Chanda district—Rs. 36,790.
- (6) Charges in connection with attestation work in the Drug and Raipur districts—Rs. 40,207.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 17th March last, on the motion of Rao Bahadur Bramha, the amount of the demand was reduced by the sum of Rs. 20,216 representing the pay of the following establishment included in the above items :—

- (4) An Assistant Settlement Officer and an Assistant Settlement Superintendent with their clerical and menial establishment.
- (5) A Settlement Officer and an Assistant Settlement Officer with clerical and menial establishment.
- (6) An Assistant Settlement Officer with his clerical and menial establishment.

This reduction was made on the ground that this new superior establishment was not required for the supervision of these operations, and should be supplied from the existing Settlement staff. It was not explained fully that, whilst the operations are new, this superior staff would be transferred from the Settlement staff employed on other operations.

2. The map correction and attestation proceedings are a necessary preliminary to the revision of the land revenue settlements of the Garchiroli and Sironcha tahsils in the Chanda district (mainly zamindaris) and of the zamindari are as of the Raipur and Drug districts. The term of the existing settlements is about to expire, and postponement of the revision of the rents and revenue will deprive the proprietors and the public revenues of the increment in rents and revenue that may equitably be imposed under the Land Revenue Act. It is, therefore, necessary to proceed with these operations. The question has again been examined, and it is found that the establishment provided is not larger than is required except in the case of the Chanda map correction, for which an Assistant Settlement Officer is not required.

His Excellency the Governor, therefore, certifies that out of the sum of Rs. 20,216 deducted from the estimate by the Legislative Council, the expenditure of Rs. 16,616 is necessary for the discharge of his responsibility for the administration of the Settlement Department.

H. C. GOWAN,

*Financial Secretary to Government,*

*Central Provinces.*

NAGPUR :

*The 14th May 1921.*

**Certificate under Section 72-D (2), proviso (a), of the Government of India Act.**

Under the Budget head No. 5 (d) "Land Revenue—Land Records" was included a sum of Rs. 24,325 on account of the salary of five Deputy Directors of Land Records. At the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 17th March last, on the motion of Mr. G. P. Jaiswal, the Council reduced the demand by this amount on the ground that this superior staff was not required for the supervision of the preparation of the annual land records. This matter has now again been examined.

2. Four of these posts were created in 1917, with the object of securing that the land records, especially the village maps, should be maintained during the currency of a settlement in the accurate condition in which the Settlement Officer leaves them. The fifth post was created in 1920, to provide an officer for the supervision of the surveys of *nazul* land in large towns. The four Deputy Directors of Land Records in charge of land-record work have raised the standard of accuracy of land records and have proved useful as an agency to train the Tahsildars placed on land-record duty from time to time. When these officers were appointed, it was hoped that their control would enable Government to dispense with the employment of a special staff for map correction prior to revision of settlement but it cannot be said with certainty that this object will be attained. In none of the settlements commenced since the appointment of these officers has it been possible to dispense with the preliminary map correction proceedings.

On a reconsideration of these circumstances and in deference to the vote of the Legislative Council, His Excellency the Governor accepts the reduction in principle, but must retain a part of the sum reduced for reasons set forth below.

3. It is necessary to retain one of the Deputy Directors of Land Records as an Assistant to the Director of Land Records to aid him in the training of Tahsildars appointed for the first time as Superintendent of Land Records and in the inspection of land-record work. This officer will take the place of the Assistant Settlement Commissioner, an appointment which has not been filled for the past few years and for which provision is not made in the current year's budget. In addition, it will be necessary to retain the Deputy Director employed on *nazul* surveys. Moreover, it is necessary to retain the services of a trained surveyor to succeed to the post of Survey Officer which will shortly become vacant by the retirement of the present incumbent, because the Local Government has been informed by the Government of India that it will not in future be possible for them to depute an officer from the Survey Department to fill this post. The remaining three posts of Deputy Director will be abolished, but it will take some little time to arrange for their absorption in other appointments or retirement. It is estimated that a sum of Rs. 12,000 will be required to cover the expenditure of the current year in accordance with the above revision. His Excellency the Governor, therefore, certifies that, out of the sum of Rs. 24,325 deducted by the Legislative Council from the estimate, a sum of Rs. 12,000 is necessary for the discharge of his responsibility for the administration of the Land Records Department.

H. C. GOWAN,

*Financial Secretary to Government,  
Central Provinces.*

NAGPUR :

*The 14th May 1921.*

Resolution from the Government of the Central Provinces, Finance Department, Budget, No 922-X, dated Nagpur, the 30th May 1922.

The revised estimate for 1921-22, as presented to the Legislative Council in March, provided for a total of Rs. 659·98 lakhs revenue and receipts, including an opening balance of Rs. 51·03 lakhs and Rs. 656·29 lakhs expenditure and disbursements, leaving a small closing balance of Rs. 369 lakhs. The actuals since received show receipts Rs. 650·91 lakhs and expenditure Rs. 652·67 lakhs, the year closing with a minus balance of Rs. 1·76 lakhs. The actuals fell short of estimating mainly under the heads Land Revenue and Excise; under the former the deficit amounted to Rs. 10·95 lakhs and under the latter to about Rs. 3 lakhs, mainly representing arrears. It is anticipated that the major portion of arrears under both these heads will be recovered in the current year.

2. For the year 1922-23, receipts were estimated at Rs. 650·61 lakhs, including an opening balance of Rs. 3·69 lakhs and expenditure at Rs. 635·93 lakhs, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 14·68 lakhs. But, as explained by the Hon'ble the Finance Member in his budget speech, these figures include the Famine Insurance Fund which may not be utilized for general purposes; excluding this from consideration, the closing balance in March 1923 is estimated at Rs. 12·33 lakhs. To this has to be added the reduction in the opening balance as disclosed by the actuals for 1921-22, viz., Rs. 5·45 lakhs: the total deficit therefore amounts to Rs. 17·78 lakhs.

3. The reductions in the budget voted by the Legislative Council amount in all to Rs. 10,96,944. His Excellency the Governor has carefully considered these reductions, and with reference to his powers under section 72-D of the Government of India Act has passed the following orders thereon:—

I.—DEMAND NO. 1—LAND REVENUE (*Reserved*).

Item.	Amount of reduction by the Legislative Council.  Rs.
Salaries of Settlement and Assistant Settlement Officers and Duty Allowances.	43,770
Survey and Settlement Establishments—Lump reduction.	1,00,000
Salaries of 2 Deputy Directors of Land Records ...	12,750
Salaries of Superintendent of Land Records and Assistant Superintendent of Land Records.	58,000

The sum of Rs. 43,770 represents the excess of the estimate for 1922-23 over the revised estimate for 1921-22. The establishment provided is that which appeared necessary for supervision of the settlement operations in the Chanda and Raipur districts, and of the nazul settlements to be taken up in various towns during the course of the year. The number of Assistant Settlement Officers exceeds that employed in the preceding year by 3 only; but, whereas a number of Assistant Settlement Officers in the preceding year were employed for 3 or 4 months only, it was expected that all would be employed for 12 months in 1922-23. The staff required has now been carefully re-examined in the light of the latest information regarding progress of work, and it is found that the staff of Assistant Settlement Officers provided for West-Chanda can be reduced by 2, providing a saving of Rs. 6,834. The remainder of the staff provided for the settlement of land revenue is necessary for the efficient control and punctual completion of the programme of operations in the remaining two settlements in East-Chanda and Raipur and no further reduction is possible. The suggestion made by some members who supported the reduction, that the control of the settlement operations could be undertaken in addition to their duties by the ordinary district staff, is not feasible in the case of these settlements.

In the nazul settlements a small saving of Rs. 4,000 can be effected; in one town the operations have progressed more rapidly than was expected and in another the commencement of operations can be postponed. Under the head Establishment, a reduction of Rs. 16,826 can be effected by the reduction in West-Chanda of the staff of Additional Revenue Inspectors and Readers attached to the Assistant Settlement Officers whose posts it has been decided to abolish as stated above. The acceptance in full of the reductions made by the Council would render it impossible to carry on the settlement operations, and would deprive provincial revenues of the much-needed increment in revenue which the revision of settlement will bring in.

Of the two posts of Deputy Directors of Land Records, one was retained last year under the certificate of His Excellency the Governor as a reserve to fill the post of Survey officer when it falls vacant. After further consideration and a careful examination of the progress of the traverse survey, both in cultivated and in nazul areas, the Local Government believes that after two more years, during which the services of the present Survey officer will be available, the traverse survey work of the province will be so reduced in volumes as to render it possible to carry on the remaining operations by the aid of temporary agency engaged from time to time as required. Three months' notice has accordingly been served on the officer concerned with effect from 27th March 1922 under Article 436 of the Civil Service Regulations. A sum of approximately Rs. 1,800 will be required, however, on account of the pay of this officer from 1st March to 27th March and for the gratuity in lieu of notice which is due under the Civil Service Regulations. As regards the second post of Deputy Director of Land Records, this officer is required to fill the post of Assistant to the Commissioner of Settlements for which no provision has been made in the budget: his duties involve the inspection of land record work in the field, the instruction of the Land Records staff and the control of forms and survey implements, a matter in which close supervision is essential to keep down expenditure. In this respect the post is, from a financial point of view, economical to Government, because by proper inspection of local stocks, by transfer of stocks from one district to another and similar supervision in detail, much waste has been prevented. The officer is also required as an expert and technical adviser and supervisor of Superintendents of Land Records, who, when selected from the grade of Tahsildar for land record work, almost invariably require training during the early years of their service. It is not therefore intended to abolish this post, and a sum of Rs. 8,700 must in consequence be provided, representing the pay of one Deputy Director of Land Records for 12 months and of one Deputy Director of Land Records for 4 months.

The lump sum reduction of Rs. 58,000 represents the pay of half the staff of Superintendents of Land Records and Assistant Superintendents of Land Records for the year, and Government is unable to agree to this wholesale abolition of half the district supervising staff. The work of Tahsildars and Sub-Divisional Officers is increasing, and their control of land record work becomes proportionately weaker: on the other hand, the public is always demanding better control of the field staff and a higher standard of accuracy in the records. Unless the superior supervising staff is maintained at full strength, it will be impossible even to maintain the existing standard. The control by a single officer of the Land Record staff of more than one district, as suggested by some members of the Legislative Council who supported this reduction, is a physical impossibility, and would lead to serious deterioration in the accuracy of records on which security of tenure and the smooth administration of the Tenancy Act in large measure depends. The present staff is not more than is necessary for the proper supervision of Patwaris and Revenue Inspectors, and it is not possible to accept any part of this reduction.

For the reason given above His Excellency the Governor has certified, under section 72-D (2) (a) of the Government of India Act, that out of the reduction of Rs. 2,14,520 voted by the Council in Demand No. 1—Land

Revenue (Reserved), the expenditure of a sum of Rs. 1,82,810 is essential to the discharge of his responsibility for Land Revenue administration.

## II.—DEMAND NO. 2—EXCISE (*Transferred*).

Item.	Amount of reduction by the Legislative Council. Rs.
District Executive establishment ...	25,000

This reduction has been accepted by Government.

## III.—DEMAND NO. 4—FOREST (*Reserved*).

Item.	Amount of reduction by the Legislative Council. Rs.
Lump provision for the revision of pay of the Provincial Forest Service.	18,000
Lump provision for the revision of the pay of the Subordinate Forest Service.	20,000

These reductions voted by the Legislative Council have been accepted by Government.

## IV.—DEMAND NO. 5—REGISTRATION (*Transferred*)

Item.	Amount of reduction by the Legislative Council. Rs.
Salary of a Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Registration.	5,000

This reduction has been accepted by Government, and no Personal Assistant will be appointed.

## V.—DEMAND NO. 6—IRRIGATION CHARGED TO REVENUE (*Reserved*).

Item.	Amount of reduction by the Legislative Council. Rs.
Lump reduction from the total demand ...	4,00,000

This reduction was voted on two grounds :—

- (1) That the charges on account of establishment were excessive ;
- (2) As a protest against the charging of interest by the Government of India on capital expenditure on unproductive irrigation works before the introduction of the Reforms.

It was explained in the debate on the motion that if further examination of the financial position after the end of the year 1922-23, which was at the time in progress, showed that the appropriation for irrigation works must be largely reduced, it would be possible to reduce expenditure by restricting investigation of new projects and by amalgamating divisions. It is now clear that future expenditure must be considerably reduced in order to balance the budget, and it is proposed to close two of the three project divisions from the end of September next. The decision to restrict new construction will lighten the work of the Kanhan and Mul divisions in which no new works are likely to be taken up and they have been amalgamated. Further, it was considered whether expenditure on any works in progress could be stopped without risk of loss owing to deterioration of work done or postponement of a return from water-rates on money already spent. The only work in which these conditions present themselves is the Chanda nala tank in the Banda tahsil of Saugor. The appropriation included in the budget for that work has accordingly been out.

The interest included in the budget head under which the reduction of Rs. 4 lakhs is proposed is not on account of the capital cost of protective works constructed before the 1st of April 1921, but represents the interest due on account of the cost of productive works since that date. So far, therefore, as the motion rested on the alleged inequity of the charge of interest on protective works, it was based on a misunderstanding. It may be mentioned that the Local Government urged before the Meston Committee that this charge should not be made, and the matter was discussed at the recent Financial Conference at Simla. While it was admitted that the propriety of the charge as between the Central Provinces Government and the Central Government was debatable, it was pointed out that it was a charge contemplated by the Meston Financial Settlement and that any relief accorded to the Central Provinces or to other provinces similarly situated would increase the deficit of the Government of India, and would involve the addition of a corresponding burden to other provinces; it was therefore decided not to press the matter until the provinces had been relieved of their contributions to the Central Government. It is not therefore possible to reduce the interest charges.

His Excellency the Governor accordingly has certified, under section 72-D (2) (a), Government of India Act, that out of the reduction of Rs. 4 lakhs voted by the Legislative Council in Demand No. 6—Irrigation charged to Revenue (Reserved), the expenditure of Rs. 2,16,000 is essential to the discharge of his responsibility for the Irrigation Department.

#### VI.—DEMAND NO. 7—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION (*Reserved*).

Item.	Amount of reduction by the Legislative Council. Rs.
Salary of a Personal Assistant to Commissioner, Berar	12,000
Lump reduction from salaries of Deputy Commissioners (Voted).	3,600
Salaries of Extra-Assistant Commissioners	... 75,000

Government has accepted the reduction of the post of Personal Assistant to Commissioner, Berar, subject to the provision of Rs. 4,000 for the pay of this officer during the months March to June, during which time his retention is necessary to deal with certain important questions. Of the three Deputy Commissioners, whose pay is shown as voted, one holds his post permanently on promotion from the Provincial Civil Service, while the remaining two posts represent the probable officiating promotions of Extra-Assistant Commissioner in the course of the year. The rates of pay of these posts have been fixed by the Secretary of State, and Government is not therefore prepared to accept the reduction.

As regards the reduction in the amount of provision for salaries of Extra-Assistant Commissioners, it is impossible to determine without further careful examination how far it is possible to decrease the number of posts without loss of administrative efficiency. Government has, however, decided provisionally to accept the reduction and, if necessary, to present a supplementary demand under this head at the August session of Council.

His Excellency the Governor has accordingly certified that out of the reduction of Rs. 90,600 voted by the Legislative Council in the Demand No. 7—General Administration (Reserved), the expenditure of a sum of Rs. 7,600 is essential to the discharge of his responsibility for the General Administration Department.

#### VII.—DEMAND NO. 9—JAILS AND CONVICT SETTLEMENTS (*Reserved*).

Item.	Amount of reduction by the Legislative Council. Rs.
Lump reduction from the total demand	... 15,000

This reduction has been accepted by Government.



VIII.—DEMAND NO. 10—POLICE (*Reserved*).

Item.	Amount of reduction by the Legislative Council.
	Rs.
Lump reduction from the demand for the Criminal Investigation Department.	20,000

The Indian Police Commission of 1902-03 recommended that there should be constituted in each province a Criminal Investigation Department for the purpose of collecting and distributing information regarding organized crime and to assist in the investigation of crimes when they are of such a special character as to render this assistance necessary. The grounds for this recommendation have lost none of their force since 1902-03, and His Excellency the Governor is satisfied that the retention of the department is essential in the interest of good administration. In deference to the vote of the Legislative Council, however, the strength of the staff has again been examined, and it has been found possible to make reductions which will give a saving of Rs. 9,000 per annum. His Excellency the Governor is satisfied that further economies cannot be made without seriously impairing the efficiency of the department, and he has accordingly certified, under section 72-D (2) (a), Government of India Act, that out of the reduction of Rs. 20,000 voted by the Legislative Council in the Demand No. 10—Police (*Reserved*), the expenditure of a sum of Rs. 11,000 is essential to the discharge of his responsibility for the Police Department.

IX.—DEMAND NO. 16—AGRICULTURE (*Transferred*).

Item.	Amount of reduction by the Legislative Council.
	Rs.
Lump reduction from the demand	... 2,00,000
Salary of Assistant Registrar	... 9,600
Purchase of tents	... 8,624

With the exception of a sum of Rs. 800 representing the Assistant Registrar's pay for March, Government has accepted the whole of this reduction and to give effect thereto has issued the following orders:—

- (1) the Assistant Registrar has been reverted to the ordinary line as Extra-Assistant Commissioner;
- (2) the purchase of tents will not be undertaken in the current year;
- (3) no new development will be undertaken in the Agriculture Department with the exception of the scheme for the subsidy of certified bulls (Rs. 5,000);
- (4) one post of Extra-Assistant Director, which is now vacant, will not be filled during the year.

X.—DEMAND NO. 19—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS (*Reserved*).

Item.	Amount of reduction by the Legislative Council.
	Rs.
Total demand for Inspector of Factories	... 32,800
Salary of Junior Inspector of Steam Boilers	... 4,000

The estimate includes provision for the pay of the Chief Inspector of Factories and two Assistants, office and menial establishment, travelling allowance and contingencies. The inspection of factories is a statutory obligation which the Local Government is compelled to meet both under the existing Factories Act and under the new Act which will come into force on 1st July 1922. The effect of the latter Act will be to increase largely the number of factories to be inspected. The appointment of a Chief Inspector, whose post already exists under another name, is therefore essential, while the extension of the Act to a larger number of factories makes

it necessary that further assistance should be given to that officer. In addition, by its signature to the Peace Treaty and by its adherence to the League of Nations, the Government of India have undertaken further responsibilities for the welfare of factory operatives which the Local Government is bound to honour. As regards the provision of Rs. 4,000 for the salary of a Junior Inspector of Steam Boilers, it is not yet certain when the new Steam Boilers Act will come into force; the Local Government is, therefore, prepared to accept this reduction for the present and to present a supplementary demand to Council, when the new Act comes into force.

Accordingly, His Excellency the Governor has certified, under section 72-D (2) (a), Government of India Act, that out of the reduction voted by the Legislative Council of Rs. 36,800 in Demand No. 19—Miscellaneous Departments (Reserved), the expenditure of a sum of Rs. 32,800 is essential to the discharge of his responsibilities for the Miscellaneous Departments (Reserved).

#### XI.—DEMAND NO. 22—CIVIL WORKS (*Reserved*).

Item.	Amount of reduction by the Legislative Council. Rs.
Lump reduction of half the total demand	... 7,500

This provision is made for the maintenance and repair and construction of Government House Buildings. Rs. 10,000 have been provided for maintenance and repair and Rs. 5,000 for new works. His Excellency the Governor agrees that no new works should be constructed this year; as regards maintenance and repair, on the basis of actual expenditure in the past, it will not be possible to maintain the buildings at a less expenditure than Rs. 10,000. Accordingly, His Excellency the Governor has certified, under section 72-D (2) (a), Government of India Act, that out of the reduction of Rs. 7,500 voted by the Legislative Council in Demand No. 22—Civil Works (Reserved), the expenditure of Rs. 2,500 is essential for the discharge of his responsibility for the Department of Civil Works (Reserved).

#### XII.—DEMAND NO. 23—CIVIL WORKS (*Transferred*).

Item.	Amount of reduction by the Legislative Council. Rs.
Construction of 5 mahua godowns	... 6,300
Construction of a bungalow for the Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Ellichpur.	10,000
Construction of a bungalow for the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Jubbulpore.	10,000

These reductions have been accepted by Government.

5. The net result of the Legislative Council's decisions, as modified by His Excellency, is to decrease expenditure by Rs. 6,43,434, thus reducing the deficit of Rs. 17.78 lakhs indicated in paragraph 2 above to Rs. 11.35 lakhs. This figure will be still further reduced by the inclusion in the estimates for 1922-23 of certain figures of revenue which could not be included at the time those estimates were framed.

6. As a result of the Conference of Finance Members recently held at Simla, it was decided that the revenue derived from unclaimed deposits under certain heads which had been centralized, should be restored to the provinces; the estimated income from this source is approximately Rs. 1 lakh annually. It was also decided that the assignment for Railway Police (Rs. 1,24,000) should continue to be made to the provinces until the expiry of the present contracts with the companies; this with the arrear assignment for 1921-22 gives an additional Rs. 2.48 lakhs.

7. It is further estimated that the recent increase in process fees will bring in approximately Rs. 1 lakh annually. It may also be anticipated that the Land Revenue arrears (Rs. 10·95 lakhs) remaining outstanding at the end of the year 1921-22 will be collected in the current year, while it is also expected that approximately Rs. 1½ lakhs of arrears in the Excise Department will be collected. A *pro forma* credit of Rs. 30,000 for the sale of plant from the Tandula to the Kharung Irrigation project must also be taken into account. An additional revenue of Rs. 17·23 lakhs is thus estimated, converting the deficit balance of Rs. 11·35 lakhs (paragraph 5) into a positive balance of Rs. 5·88 lakhs.

8. Although it is thus estimated that the year will close with a small balance, it must not be forgotten that the estimates contain certain abnormal items of revenue. The land revenue estimates for the current year include a sum of Rs. 34·17 lakhs on account of suspended arrears, while a further sum of Rs. 10·95 lakhs arrears at the end of 1921-22 have now been included. The Excise revenue is estimated at a high figure, but the progressive realization of the temperance policy of Government makes it unsafe to rely on this source of revenue to the same extent in future years. The true financial position is thus obscured, and it is necessary to explain that the normal revenue of the province is much below its normal expenditure. Even in the current year, notwithstanding the large unusual items of revenue in the budget, the deficit on revenue account including the latest adjustments, is Rs. 19·57 lakhs. This deficit as well as the deficit opening balance of Rs. 1·76 lakhs is being met out of our recoveries of Provincial loans; it is estimated to recover under this head the unusual amount of Rs. 59·02 lakhs, out of which it is proposed to repay Rs. 31·81 lakhs to the Government of India, leaving a balance of Rs. 27·21 lakhs. In future years it will be impossible to utilize the loan account to cover any deficit which may occur, since at the end of 1922-23 the balance of debt payable by instalments to the Government of India will be Rs. 91·77 lakhs against a balance credit in the Provincial Loan account of Rs. 84·94 lakhs. The normal financial position as estimated by the Hon'ble the Finance Member in his budget speech is improved to the extent of Rs. 2·24 lakhs only on account of the adjustments specified in paragraphs 5 and 6 above.

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Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be communicated to all Heads of Departments and Commissioners of Divisions, to all Departments of the Secretariat and the Accountant General, and that it be published in the *Central Provinces Gazette*.

A. E. MATHIAS,

*Financial Secretary to Government,*

*Central Provinces.*

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#### CERTIFICATE

Demand No. 1—Land Revenue (Reserved).

For the reasons stated in paragraph 4 of Resolution No. 922-X, dated the 30th May 1922, His Excellency the Governor certifies, under section 72-D (2) (a), Government of India Act, that out of the reduction of Rs. 2,14,520 voted by the Legislative Council in Demand No. 1—Land Revenue (Reserved), the expenditure of a sum of Rs. 1,82,810 is essential for the discharge of his responsibility for the Land Revenue Administration.

By order,

A. E. MATHIAS,

*Financial Secretary to Government,*

*Central Provinces.*

## CERTIFICATE.

## Demand No. 6—Irrigation charged to Revenue (Reserved).

For the reasons stated in paragraph 4 of Resolution No. 922-X, dated the 30th May 1922, His Excellency the Governor certifies, under section 72-D (2) (a), Government of India Act, that out of the reduction of Rs. 4 lakhs voted by the Legislative Council in Demand No. 6—Irrigation charged to Revenue (Reserved), the expenditure of a sum of Rs. 2,16,000 is essential for the discharge of his responsibility for the Irrigation Department.

By order,

A. E. MATHIAS,

*Financial Secretary to Government,  
Central Provinces.*

## CERTIFICATE.

## Demand No. 7—General Administration (Reserved).

For the reasons stated in paragraph 4 of Resolution No. 922-X, dated the 30th May 1922, His Excellency the Governor certifies, under section 72-D (2) (a), Government of India Act, that out of the reduction of Rs. 90,600 voted by the Legislative Council in Demand No. 7—General Administration (Reserved), the expenditure of a sum of Rs. 7,600 is essential for the discharge of his responsibility for the General Administration Department.

By order,

A. E. MATHIAS,

*Financial Secretary to Government,  
Central Provinces.*

## CERTIFICATE.

## Demand No. 10—Police (Reserved).

For the reasons stated in paragraph 4 of Resolution No. 922-X, dated the 30th May 1922, His Excellency the Governor certifies under section 72-D (2) (a), Government of India Act, that out of the reduction of Rs. 20,000 voted by the Legislative Council in Demand No. 10—Police (Reserved), the expenditure of a sum of Rs. 11,000 is essential for the discharge of his responsibility for the Police Department.

By order,

A. E. MATHIAS,

*Financial Secretary to Government,  
Central Provinces.*

## CERTIFICATE.

## Demand No. 19—Miscellaneous Departments (Reserved).

For the reasons stated in paragraph 4 of Resolution No. 922-X, dated the 30th May 1922, His Excellency the Governor certifies, under section 72-D (2) (a), Government of India Act, that out of the reduction of Rs. 36,800 voted by the Legislative Council in Demand No. 19—Miscellaneous Departments (Reserved), the expenditure of a sum of Rs. 32,800 is essential for the discharge of his responsibility for the Miscellaneous Departments (Reserved).

By order,

A. E. MATHIAS,

*Financial Secretary to Government,  
Central Provinces.*

## CERTIFICATE.

## Demand No. 22—Civil Works (Reserved).

For the reasons stated in paragraph 4 of Resolution No. 922-X, dated the 30th May 1922, His Excellency the Governor certifies, under section 72-D (2) (a), Government of India Act, that out of the reduction of Rs. 7,500 voted by the Legislative Council in Demand No. 22—Civil Works (Reserved), the expenditure of a sum of Rs. 2,500 is essential for the discharge of his responsibility for the Department of Civil Works (Reserved).

By order,

A. E. MATHIAS,

*Financial Secretary to Government,*

*Central Provinces.*

Resolution of the Government of the Central Provinces, Finance Department, Budget, No. 896-X, dated Nagpur, the 31st March 1923.

The budget estimate for the year 1923-24 as presented to the Legislative Council on the 5th March 1923 provided for a revenue of Rs. 5,35.64 lakhs and an expenditure of Rs. 5,50.77 lakhs, thus showing a deficit of Rs. 15.13 lakhs. Under debt-heads, however, the receipts were estimated at Rs. 1,07.43 lakhs and disbursements at Rs. 50.04 lakhs, showing a surplus of Rs. 57.39 lakhs. Thus the net result of the estimated transactions, under both revenue and debt-head sections of the estimate, is a credit balance of Rs. 42.26 lakhs, which, together with the opening balance of Rs. 78.01 lakhs, produces a closing balance of Rs. 1,20.27 lakhs, of which Rs. 69.85 lakhs is in the Famine Insurance Fund. The latter may not be utilized for general purposes and therefore the real closing balance is estimated at Rs. 50.42 lakhs.

2. The total demand for grants moved in Council was Rs. 4,80.59 lakhs, out of which the Legislative Council voted reductions amounting in all to Rs. 2,07,200. His Excellency the Governor has carefully considered these reductions, and with reference to his power under section 72-D of the Government of India Act, has passed the following orders thereon:—

## 3. I.—DEMAND NO. 1—LAND REVENUE (RESERVED).

Item.	Amount of reduction by the Legislative Council. Rs.
Land Records—Patwaris Establishment—Salaries of District Superintendent.	6,000
Lump reduction ... ..	19,000
Total ... ..	25,000

The object of the reduction of Rs. 6,000 was to secure a trial in one district of the system recommended by the Retrenchment Committee, namely, supervision by the Tahsildar of the land records work in his tahsil. The Retrenchment Committee, however, recommended this arrangement only if the Tahsildar's magisterial duties were entrusted to a separate sub-magistrate, and, in order to test the feasibility of the arrangement, it would be necessary to appoint sub-magistrates in all the tahsils of one district. The net result would be an increase and not a reduction of expenditure. The proposal cannot be accepted and the present arrangement for the supervision of Land Records must continue.

The lump reduction of Rs. 19,000 has been accepted by Government and will be taken against the head "5-D—Land Revenue—Allowances to District and Village Officers—Patels and Patwaris".

His Excellency the Governor has accordingly certified, under section 72-D (2) (a) of the Government of India Act, that, out of the reduction of Rs. 25,000 voted by the Council in Demand No. 1—Land Revenue (Reserved), the expenditure of a sum of Rs. 6,000 is essential to the discharge of his responsibility for Land Revenue Administration.

## II.—DEMAND NO. 4.—FOREST (RESERVED).

Item.	Amount of reduction by the Legislative Council. Rs.
General Direction—Total voted provision	25,800
A.—Conservancy and Works—VI.—Live-stock, Stores, etc., Purchase of cattle	7,000
B.—Establishment—Allowances	10,000
Total	42,800

The reduction of the whole voted provision under "General Direction" was made in order to show the desire of the majority of the Legislative Council for the abolition of the post of Chief Conservator of Forests; but, as the Local Government has not the power to abolish the post of Chief Conservator of Forests, the establishment must be maintained.

The reduction of Rs. 7,000, which represents provision for the purchase of elephants, has been accepted by Government.

The object of the reduction of Rs. 10,000 under the head "Establishment—Allowances" was to secure the abolition of fixed travelling allowances of Conservators and special pay for Working Plan and Lac Research Officers. None of the expenditure on these subjects is met from this head, except the special pay to subordinate establishments. The travelling allowance for Conservators is provided for against the head "Travelling allowance of Conservators" under "Travelling allowance", while the special pay to the superior staff is provided against the head "Deputation and other allowances" on page 33 of the budget and, so far as officers of the all-India Forest Service are concerned, the item is non-votable. The Local Government agrees to abolish fixed travelling allowance for Conservators in favour of travelling allowance under the ordinary rules, but this will not reduce expenditure. The motion to abolish the allowance for Working Plan Officers and for the Lac Research Officers was in support of the Retrenchment Committee's proposals that these allowances should not be granted when officers are wholly employed on these duties. The Committee did not recommend this so long as officers were performing these duties in addition to their ordinary work. The Lac Research Officers and some of the Working Plan Officers will be thus employed.

His Excellency the Governor has accordingly certified that, out of the reduction of Rs. 42,800 voted by the Legislative Council in Demand No. 4—Forest (Reserved), the expenditure of a sum of Rs. 35,800 is essential to the discharge of his responsibility for the Forest Department.

## III.—DEMAND NO. 7—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION (RESERVED).

Item.	Amount of reduction by the Legislative Council. Rs.
Lump reduction	20,000

This reduction has been accepted by Government and will be made in the budget by increasing the estimate of probable savings under the following heads :—

	Additional saving. Rs
C.—Secretariat and Headquarters Establishment—Civil	5,000
Secretariat.	12,500
E.—District Administration	2,500
F.—Miscellaneous	

## IV.—DEMAND No. 8.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE (RESERVED).

Item	Amount of reduction by the Legislative Council. Rs.
Judicial Commissioner's Establishment—Clerks and Trans- lators.	10,000

The reduction has been accepted by Government.

## V.—DEMAND No. 10—POLICE (RESERVED).

Item.	Amount of reduction by the Legislative Council Rs.
District Executive Force—Salaries—Deputy Superintend- ents.	36,000
District Executive Force—Police Force—Inspectors ...	68,400
District Executive Force—Police Force—Travelling allowance.	5,000
	1,09,400

The cut of Rs. 36,000 was made with the object of reducing the number of Deputy Superintendents from 22 to 16. There are altogether 25 Assistants' charges of which usually 8 are manned by Assistant Superintendents and the remainder by Deputy Superintendents, but, owing to the deficiency in the number of Assistant Superintendents, only one is available for holding a charge and it is necessary during the ensuing year to employ at least 22 Deputy Superintendents on district duty. It is not the intention of the Local Government to increase the permanent cadre of 18 Deputy Superintendents for the present, but owing to the shortage in the ranks of the all-India services, it has been necessary to appoint four temporary Deputy Superintendents. The number provided for in the budget is the minimum with which the department can be carried on efficiently.

Out of the provision for 128 Inspectors, the Council made a reduction of Rs. 68,400 representing provision for 25 posts. This class of officers is necessary for efficient Police administration and it is considered impossible to effect so large a reduction. In deference to the vote of the Legislative Council, however, the strength of the staff has been carefully examined, and it has been found possible to make a reduction of 4 posts which will give a saving of Rs. 10,100. His Excellency the Governor is satisfied that further economies cannot be made without seriously impairing the efficiency of the department.

The reduction of Rs. 5,000 under "Travelling allowance" has been accepted by Government.

For the reasons given above, His Excellency the Governor has certified that, out of the reduction of Rs. 1,09,400 voted by the Legislative Council in the Demand No. 10—Police (Reserved), the expenditure of a sum of Rs. 94,300 is essential to the discharge of his responsibility for the Police Department.

4. The net result of the Legislative Council's decisions, as modified by His Excellency, is to decrease expenditure by Rs. 71,100. Adding to this a reduction of Rs. 10,334 on account of a Munsiffi at Pusad, which was included in the budget but not moved in Council, the total reduction amounts to Rs. 81,434, the effect of which is to increase the real closing balance of Rs. 50.42 lakhs to Rs. 51.23 lakhs.

Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be communicated to all Heads of Departments and Commissioners of Divisions ; to all Departments of the Secretariat and to the Accountant General ; and that it be published in the *Central Provinces Gazette*.

A. McDONALD,

Financial Secretary to Government,  
Central Provinces.

## CERTIFICATE.

## Demand No. 1.—Land Revenue (Reserved).

For the reasons stated in paragraph 3 of Resolution No. 896-X, dated the 31st March 1923, His Excellency the Governor certifies, under section 72-D (2) (a), Government of India Act, that, out of the reduction of Rs. 25,000 voted by the Legislative Council in Demand No. 1—Land Revenue (Reserved), the expenditure of a sum of Rs. 6,000 is essential to the discharge of his responsibility for Land Revenue Administration.

By order,

A. McDONALD,

*Financial Secretary to Government,  
Central Provinces.*

## CERTIFICATE.

## Demand No. 4.—Forest (Reserved).

For the reasons stated in paragraph 3 of Resolution No. 896-X, dated the 31st March 1923, His Excellency the Governor certifies, under section 72-D (2) (a), Government of India Act, that, out of the reduction of Rs. 42,800 voted by the Legislative Council in Demand No. 4—Forest (Reserved), the expenditure of a sum of Rs. 35,800 is essential to the discharge of his responsibility for the Forest Department.

By order,

A. McDONALD,

*Financial Secretary to Government,  
Central Provinces.*

## CERTIFICATE.

## Demand No. 10.—Police (Reserved).

For the reasons stated in paragraph 3 of Resolution No. 896-X, dated the 31st March 1923, His Excellency the Governor certifies, under section 72-D (2) (a), Government of India Act, that, out of the reduction of Rs. 1,09,400 voted by the Legislative Council in Demand No. 10—Police (Reserved), the expenditure of a sum of Rs. 94,300 is essential to the discharge of his responsibility for the Police Department.

By order,

A. McDONALD,

*Financial Secretary to Government,  
Central Provinces.*

Resolution of the Government of the Central Provinces, Finance Department, Budget, No. 1259-X, dated Nagpur, the 20th March 1924.

In accordance with the provisions of section 72-D of the Government of India Act a statement of the estimated expenditure and revenue of the province for the year 1924-25 was laid before the Legislative Council at the March session. The Local Government's proposals for the appropriation of provincial revenue and other moneys, so far as they referred to votable expenditure, were submitted to the vote of the Legislative Council in the form of demands for grants, but the Council, by a majority refused its assent to all demands in both the transferred and the reserved departments, with the exception of a sum of Rs. 2 which was voted for the salaries of the Ministers.

2. In this unprecedented position His Excellency the Governor has to consider the action that should be taken by him. He has two alternatives before him, either to accept the vote of the Council or to exercise his



statutory powers under the Government of India Act to authorize expenditure not voted by the Council. If the first alternative were adopted and full effect were given to the Council's decision, the departments of Government would be wrecked, and the whole of the provincial and subordinate services, as well as ministerial and menial staff, would be dismissed; the police would be disbanded; law courts would be closed; Government colleges and schools would be shut, and grants-in-aid to local bodies for primary education would be stopped, the education of the youth of the country being thus brought to a standstill; hospitals and dispensaries would be closed, leaving no facilities for the medical relief of the sick; all provision for dealing with epidemic disease and for vaccination would cease; all public works in progress would be stopped and roads and buildings would no longer be kept in repair; loans for land improvement would cease; grants to local bodies would not be given, and they would be unable to continue their most important work. In short, Government would almost totally cease to function. In the interests of the province, therefore, the Governor considers it necessary to exercise the powers conferred on him by the Government of India Act to provide such funds as may be indispensable for carrying on the essential functions of a civilized government and saving the existing administration from wreckage.

3. The powers of the Governor to authorize expenditure to which the Council has not assented are defined in provisos (a) and (b) to section 72-D (2) of the Government of India Act. The first proviso, which relates exclusively to reserved subjects, permits of a demand refused by the Council being restored if the Governor considers the expenditure provided for by the demand essential for the discharge of his responsibilities for the reserved subject concerned. Proviso (b), which covers both transferred and reserved subjects, empowers the Governor to authorize, in case of emergency, such expenditure as he may think necessary for the safety or tranquillity of the province or for the carrying on of any department. This emergency has arisen from the refusal of the Legislative Council to vote any demands. The power conferred with reference to expenditure on transferred subjects is thus more restricted than that conferred in regard to reserved subjects. In the former case an emergency must have arisen rendering the authorization of expenditure necessary for carrying on of a department, in the latter all expenditure may be restored which is essential for carrying on the ordinary administration. In authorizing expenditure His Excellency has observed the following principles. In the reserved subjects the budget provision has for some years, owing to financial stringency, been curtailed to a minimum, and His Excellency has therefore certified the votable expenditure in these subjects with the exception of some items which can be postponed without serious detriment to the administration or loss to the provincial revenues.

In the transferred departments, on the other hand, His Excellency has been able only to authorize expenditure on the scale necessary for the carrying on of each department. Certain items which are classed as "new expenditure" but which are really commitments of the Government in accordance with past practice, such, for instance, as grants to local bodies for general purposes, have been authorized, but other new expenditure proposed in the budget for schemes of development cannot be authorized, and these schemes must be postponed till funds are voted for them by the Council. Such projects include the construction of several new roads and bridges in Berar, new educational buildings, the improvement of water-supply including boring operations, the District Health Officers' Scheme, the improvement of hospitals, the appointment of an industrial chemist, experiments for the improvement of sugarcane and so forth. The postponement of these schemes must inevitably have the regrettable effect of arresting the development of the province, and the action of the Legislative Council necessarily falls most heavily on the transferred subjects, where development is most required. Again His Excellency the Governor is advised that he has no legal power to authorize the payment of reasonable salaries to Ministers. The result of the refusal to vote salaries for the Minister is, therefore, that the office of Minister cannot be filled, and His Excellency

has been obliged to take over temporarily the administration of the transferred subjects, the province being thus deprived of the most important advance towards self-government made by the Government of India Act.

4. Following these principles, His Excellency the Governor has exercised his statutory powers to authorize expenditure to the extent shown in the appendix. The budget as introduced, excluding capital and debt heads, provided for an estimated revenue of Rs. 5,31,81,000 and an estimated expenditure of Rs. 5,29,36,000, thus giving a surplus of Rs. 2,45,000. Including the amounts now authorized, the provincial expenditure will be reduced to Rs. 5,21,09,257. The expenditure not chargeable to revenue will be reduced from Rs. 74,56,000 to Rs. 69,31,000.

5. As a result of the action taken by His Excellency the Governor in consequence of the refusal of the Legislative Council to vote any demands, the principal items omitted from the budget are as follows :—

A.—RESERVED SUBJECTS.

	Rs.
<i>Forests—</i>	
Purchase of 5 elephants ... ..	22,500
Purchase of 2 hay presses ... ..	6,000
Improvement of clerks' pay ... ..	5,500
Construction of new roads ... ..	75,000
<i>Education (European Schools)—</i>	
Grant to Christ Church Boys' School, Jubbulpore, for Science equipment.	4,000
<i>Miscellaneous Departments—</i>	
Preparation of an index figure of the cost of living ...	6,000

B.—TRANSFERRED SUBJECTS.

<i>General Administration—</i>	
Salaries and travelling allowance of Ministers ...	74,998
<i>Education—</i>	
Equipment for the Engineering School ...	5,000
Conversion of twenty lower division posts to upper division in the Subordinate Educational Service.	4,000
Extension of female education ... ..	4,311
Grants to local bodies for compulsory primary education	10,000
Contribution to the Victoria Technical School, Bombay, for the training of twelve Central Provinces students.	2,400
<i>Medical—</i>	
Health propaganda work in Berar ... ..	2,403
Grant to the Muir Memorial Hospital, Nagpur, for buildings.	5,000
Provision for the treatment of venereal diseases ...	2,000
Grants for dispensary buildings ... ..	2,500
Grants for quarters for Medical Subordinates ...	14,000
<i>Public Health—</i>	
Grant to the District Council, Amraoti, towards the Health Officers' Scheme.	10,000
Improvement of water-supply in the rural areas ...	10,000
<i>Agriculture—</i>	
Provision for sugarcane experiments ... ..	15,000
New plant and agricultural implements for demonstration purposes.	10,000
Oil engine and pumps for Damoh farm ... ..	3,500
<i>Industries—</i>	
Appointment of an Industrial Chemist and staff ...	15,000
<i>Civil Works—</i>	
Quarters for the Sub-divisional Officer, Public Works Department, Ellichpur.	8,900
Additions and alterations to the District Court-house at Wardha	20,000

	Rs.
New building for the Anglo-Vernacular School hostel at Morsi.	20,000
New building for the Anglo-Vernacular School, Mungeli	17,500
Additions and alterations to the High School building, Balaghat.	11,000
Additions and alterations to the Model High School hostel, Jubbulpore.	30,000
Hostel for the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Murtizapur.	20,000
New building for the Anglo-Vernacular School, Murtizapur.	20,000
Extension of the Akola High School hostel ...	18,000
Raising in class of the Digras-Pusad road ...	40,000
Improvement of the ghat on Malkapur-Buldana road	20,000
Causeway over the Adan river on the Darwha-Yeotmal road.	15,000
Submerged bridge over the Chenakoli river on the Darwha-Digras road.	15,000
Construction of a bridge on the Ellichpur-Anjangaon road.	20,000
Submerged bridge on the Yeotmal-Wun road ...	20,000
Grant to District Council, Amraoti, for raising in class of the road from Warud to Wardha.	30,000
Grant to the District Council, Amraoti, for construction of the Pohora-Chandur Railway road.	18,000
Reserve for unforeseen major works, reduced from Rs. 72,000 to Rs. 50,000.	22,000
Investigation of water-supply projects ...	10,000
Boring operations in Amraoti district for water-supply ...	13,000
New tools and plant reduced from Rs. 88,000 to Rs. 50,000.	38,000
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>	
Grant to Jalgaon Municipal Committee ...	4,000
Reserve for transferred departments ...	1,50,000
<i>Loans and Advances by the Provincial Government—</i>	
Provision for a loan to the Nagpur Municipal Committee.	4,50,000

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be communicated to all Heads of Departments and Commissioners of Divisions, to all Departments of the Secretariat and to the Accountant General; and that it be published in the *Central Provinces Gazette*.

A. E. MATHIAS,  
Financial Secretary to Government,  
Central Provinces.

## APPENDIX.

[Referred to in paragraph 4 on page 99.]

Number of demand.	Service or Administration to which the demand relates.	Amount of demand as presented to the Council.	Amount as now certified or authorized.	Expenditure not certified or authorized.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>A.—Reserved Subjects.</i>				
1	Land Revenue	24,62,400	24,62,400	...
3	Stamps	2,45,000	2,45,000	...
4	Forests	30,33,300	29,99,300	34,000
6	Irrigation	13,66,000	13,66,000	...
7	General Administration	57,74,500	57,74,500	...
9	Administration of Justice	26,96,650	26,96,650	...
10	Jails and Convict Settlements	9,20,000	9,20,000	...
11	Police	52,81,500	52,81,500	...
13	Education	1,55,000	1,48,223	6,777
18	Industries	29,000	29,000	...
20	Miscellaneous Departments	1,14,343	1,08,343	6,000
21	Civil Works	30,000	30,000	...
23	Pensions	17,72,000	17,72,000	...
24	Stationery and Printing	5,59,700	5,59,700	...
26	Miscellaneous	2,61,000	2,61,000	...
28	Miscellaneous Adjustments	23,000	23,000	...
29	Expenditure in England	3,15,100	3,15,100	...
30	Capital outlay on Forest works	2,00,000	1,25,000	75,000
31	Productive Irrigation works	3,15,000	3,15,000	...
32	Famine Insurance Fund	4,55,000	4,55,000	...
33	Loans and advances	3,18,000	3,18,000	...
34	Repayment of Loans	6,05,000	6,05,000	...
35	Refunds of revenue	71,200	71,200	...
	Total	2,97,02,693	2,95,80,916	1,21,777
<i>B.—Transferred Subjects.</i>				
2	Excise	7,47,000	7,47,000	...
5	Registration	2,57,200	2,57,200	...
8	General Administration	75,000	2	74,998
12	Scientific Departments	13,000	13,000	...
14	Education	46,76,700	46,46,597	30,103
15	Medical	10,99,400	10,72,297	27,103
16	Public Health	2,49,200	2,79,200	20,000
17	Agriculture	12,69,300	12,38,438	30,862
19	Industries	2,36,300	2,19,800	16,500
22	Civil Works	64,32,310	60,05,910	4,26,400
25	Stationery and Printing	15,000	15,000	...
27	Miscellaneous	8,83,000	7,29,000	1,54,000
29	Expenditure in England	79,900	79,900	...
33	Loans and advances. (Loans to local bodies).	4,50,000	...	4,50,000
34	Refunds of revenue	16,400	16,400	...
	Total	1,65,49,710	1,53,19,744	12,29,966
	GRAND TOTAL	1,62,52,403	4,49,00,660	13,51,743

Resolution of the Government of the Central Provinces, Finance Department, Budget, No. 1451-X,  
dated Nagpur, the 2nd May 1925.

In the March session of 1925 demands totalling Rs. 5,23,97,353 were presented to the Legislative Council. These demands were met subject to reductions amounting in all to Rs. 12,02,633. Some of these reductions related to particular items considered in themselves unnecessary. Others were made, not so much with a view to effecting economies, as to indicate to the Government that the Council desired a change of policy. In many legislative bodies it has been found convenient, when reductions of the latter kind are made, to reduce only a token sum and not the whole grant, and it would have saved His Excellency the Governor from having to exercise his powers under section 72-D of the Government of India Act if that procedure had been followed by his Legislative Council. As it is, he has been obliged to certify certain items in order to keep going the machinery of the administration. In such cases, however, out of deference to the views of the Legislative Council he has certified the demands, less a token sum, so as to leave on record the fact that his Government has taken note of the opinion given, and as an assurance that the matter will be looked into further. The actual reductions made and the action taken by His Excellency the Governor under each demand head are set out below :—

## 2. I.—DEMAND NO. 1—LAND REVENUE (RESERVED).

Item.	Amount of reduction by the Legislative Council.
	Rs.
Revision of settlement in the Balapur and Jalgaon taluqs.	75,190
District Superintendents of Land Records ...	74,755
Appointment of additional temporary staff for the introduction of the single boundary mark system in Berar.	19,404
Total ...	1,69,349

The only way in which to give effect to the reduction of Rs. 75,190 on account of the revision of settlement in the Balapur and Jalgaon taluqs would be to give up the resettlement of these areas entirely. Such a course would be unfair to the rest of the province unless the exemption given were made universal. The issues raised are those of provincial and not local importance, and cannot be settled off-hand. In the meantime the staff engaged cannot be disbanded with due regard to economy. Similarly the only way in which to reduce Rs. 74,755 on account of District Superintendents of Land Records would be to dismiss at a few days' notice and without compensation the existing staff of District Superintendents and to change without proper investigation the whole system of supervising land records. His Excellency the Governor is not prepared to do this. He has, therefore, decided to certify both sums as essential to the discharge of his responsibility for the Land Revenue Administration, less Rs. 1,000 in each case. He has left these two token reductions as an acknowledgment that his Government notes the views of the Legislative Council on the broad issues of policy, and will re-examine the position. No such practical difficulty arises over the reduction of Rs. 19,404 on account of the appointment of additional temporary staff for the introduction of the single boundary mark system in Berar and His Excellency has decided not to certify in this case.

## II.—DEMAND NO. 2—EXCISE (TRANSFERRED).

Item.	Amount of reduction by the Legislative Council.
	Rs.
Lump reduction under Excise Officers ...	3,000

His Excellency the Governor has passed no order regarding this amount. The reduction will be given effect to by reducing one post of District Excise Officer.

### III.—DEMAND No. 7—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION (RESERVED).

Item.	Amount of reduction by the Legislative Council.
	Rs.
Travelling allowance of Members ...	500
Total provision for Commissioner— <i>Voted</i> ...	1,66,000
Lump reduction under Allowance to District and Village officers—Allowances to Jaglias and Mahars.	4,02,300
Total ...	5,68,800

His Excellency the Governor has passed no order with respect to the first of these items. The reductions of Rs. 1,66,000 under "Commissioners—Voted" is on account of the establishments, etc., of Commissioners, and not on account of their salaries. The reduction from the establishment's demand was made so as to get over the difficulty that the salaries of Commissioners are not subject to the vote of the Council and to give expression to the view that Commissioners should be abolished. So long as Commissioners are retained they must have their establishments, etc. His Excellency the Governor has, therefore, decided to certify the demand, less a token sum of Rs. 1,000 to mark the protest of the Legislative Council in the matter.

The reduction of Rs. 4,02,300 in the allowances of Jaglias and Mahars was proposed; partly with a view to greater economy, but mainly in order to persuade the Government to reduce the cess levied for the pay of Jaglias and Mahars to 12 pies in the rupee of land revenue, and to make up the difference from general revenues. The reduction made in this case differs from certain others in that it was not a reduction of the whole amount. Sufficient money has been voted to enable the administration under this head to be carried on for several months. Accordingly His Excellency the Governor has decided to make no order pending a further examination of the matter by his government.

### IV.—DEMAND No. 8—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION (TRANSFERRED).

Item.	Amount of reduction by the Legislative Council.
	Rs.
Salaries and Travelling Allowance of Ministers...	98,998

His Excellency the Governor has passed no order regarding this amount. No Ministers have been appointed.

### V.—DEMAND No. 9—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE (RESERVED).

Item.	Amount of reduction by the Legislative Council.
	Rs.
Total Judicial Establishment ...	99,986

The reduction made is on account of the whole demand for the establishment, etc., of the Courts of Honorary Magistrates. So long as there are Honorary Magistrates their Courts must be properly staffed and equipped. His Excellency the Governor, therefore, has certified an expenditure of a sum of Rs. 98,986 as essential to the discharge of his responsibility for the Judicial Administration. This is equivalent to the whole amount less a token sum of Rs. 1,000, which has been left as an indication that the Government will examine carefully the complaint made that unsuitable persons are sometimes appointed as Honorary Magistrates.

## VI.—DEMAND No. 11—POLICE (RESERVED).

Item.	Amount of reduction by the Legislative Council.
	Rs.
Lump reduction under District Executive Force ...	1,00,000

The main reason put forward for the lump reduction of Rs. 1,00,000 under the head "District Executive Force" was that further economies should be made. In this case, as in that of the Jaglias and Mahars, the reduction made is not of the whole grant and sufficient money has been voted to carry on the administration for several months. His Excellency the Governor, therefore, has decided to make no order until his government has had time to re-examine the position.

## VII.—DEMAND No. 17—AGRICULTURE (TRANSFERRED).

Item.	Amount of reduction by the Legislative Council.
	Rs.
Provision for the lay out of District Office and District Court compounds.	2,500

His Excellency the Governor has made no order in this case. The reduction is being effected.

## IX.—DEMAND No. 22—CIVIL WORKS (TRANSFERRED).

Item	Amount of reduction by the Legislative Council.
	Rs.
(1) Bungalow for Forest Divisional Officer, Yeotmal ...	15,000
(2) Bungalow for Forest Divisional Officer, Khandwa ...	20,000
(3) Bungalow for Extra-Assistant Commissioner at Akola.	10,000
(4) Bungalow for the Sub-Judge at Daryapur ...	12,000
(5) Bungalow for the second class Sub-Judge at Narsinghpur.	10,000
(6) Bungalow for the Civil Surgeon at Bilaspur ...	30,000
(7) Public Health Research Institute at Nagpur ...	50,000
(8) Bungalow for Public Works Department Sub-Divisional Officer at Ellichpur.	13,000
Total ...	1,60,000

His Excellency the Governor has passed no orders with regard to these items. The reductions are being made.

3. The net result of these orders is that His Excellency the Governor has certified sums totalling Rs. 4,11,931, has postponed orders with regard to sums totalling Rs. 5,02,300 pending further investigation by his government of the issues raised, and has allowed the decisions as regards sums totalling Rs. 2,88,402 to take their course.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be communicated to all Heads of Departments and Commissioners of Divisions, to all Departments of the Secretariat and to the Accountant General, Central Provinces, and that it be published in the *Central Provinces Gazette*.

H. C. GOWAN,

*Financial Secretary to Government,  
Central Provinces.*

CERTIFICATE UNDER SECTION 72-D (2), PROVISIO (a),  
OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT.

Demand No. 1.—Land Revenue (Reserved).

In pursuance of the power conferred by section 72-D (2), proviso (a), of the Government of India Act, I certify that out of the reduction of Rs. 1,69,349 voted by the Legislative Council in Demand No. 1—Land Revenue (Reserved), the expenditure of a sum of Rs. 1,47,945 is essential to the discharge of my responsibility for the Land Revenue Administration.

NAGPUR :  
The 13th April 1925.

MONTAGU BUTLER,  
Governor,  
Central Provinces.

CERTIFICATE UNDER SECTION 72-D (2), PROVISIO (a),  
OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT.

Demand No. 7.—General Administration (Reserved).

In pursuance of the power conferred by section 72-D (2), proviso (a), of the Government of India Act, I certify that out of the reduction of Rs. 5,68,800 voted by the Legislative Council in Demand No. 7—General Administration (Reserved), the expenditure of a sum of Rs. 1,65,000 is essential to the discharge of my responsibility for General Administration.

NAGPUR :  
The 13th April 1925.

MONTAGU BUTLER,  
Governor,  
Central Provinces.

CERTIFICATE UNDER SECTION 72-D (2), PROVISIO (a),  
OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT.

Demand No. 9.—Administration of Justice (Reserved).

In pursuance of the power conferred by section 72-D (2), proviso (a), of the Government of India Act, I certify that out of the reduction of Rs. 99,986 voted by the Legislative Council in Demand No. 9.—Administration of Justice (Reserved), the expenditure of a sum of Rs. 98,986 is essential to the discharge of my responsibility for the Judicial Administration.

NAGPUR :  
The 13th April 1925.

MONTAGU BUTLER,  
Governor,  
Central Provinces.

CERTIFICATE UNDER SECTION 72-D (2), PROVISIO (a),  
OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT.

Demand No. 7.—General Administration (Reserved).

In pursuance of the power conferred by section 72-D (2), proviso (a), of the Government of India Act, I certify that the expenditure of the sum of Rs. 4,02,300 which was included in Demand No. 7—General Administration for allowance to district and village officers—Jaglias and Mahars—and the reduction of which was voted by the Legislative Council in March 1925, is essential to the discharge of my responsibility for General Administration.

NAGPUR :  
The 11th August 1925.

MONTAGU BUTLER,  
Governor,  
Central Provinces.



Resolution of the Government of the Central Provinces, Finance Department, Budget, No. 931-X, dated Nagpur, the 19th March 1926.

In accordance with the provision of section 72-D of the Government of India Act, a statement of the estimated revenue and expenditure of the province for the year 1926-27 was laid before the Legislative Council at the March Session. On the 9th March the Government's proposals for the appropriation of revenues and other moneys, so far as they referred to votable expenditure, were submitted to the vote of the Council in the form of demands for grants. By a majority the Council rejected the whole demand under the following heads :—

Demand No.	Head.	Amount.
		Rs.
1	5—Land Revenue (Reserved)	27,13,500
2	6—Excise (Transferred)	17,78,300

By the casting vote of the President of the Council the following demand was also rejected entirely :—

Demand No.	Head.	Amount.
		Rs.
3	7—Stamps (Reserved)	2,44,000

2. The revenue under the three heads " Land Revenue ", " Excise " and " Stamps " constitutes four-fifths of the total revenue of the province. If supplies are not forthcoming under these heads, it is certain that the greater portion of the Provincial revenue will remain uncollected, and it will become impossible to carry out the other services for which supplies have been voted. Moreover excise control will disappear, and a severe blow will be struck at the temperance policy which the Government with the assent hitherto of the Legislative Council has been pursuing. Further without provision for stamps the life blood of all business, commercial and legal, throughout the province will be drained dry. Government have considered whether they cannot again submit the demands to the Council, as suggested by the Hon'ble the President in the case of that for Stamps, but this course is barred during the present session by Standing Order No. 28 which lays down that a motion must not raise a question substantially identical with one on which the Council has given a decision in the same session. It would not be practicable to wait for supplies until the next session even if there was a certainty that they would be granted. A situation calling for the exercise by His Excellency the Governor of his reserve powers under section 72-D (2) of the Government of India Act has thus arisen.

3. His Excellency the Governor regrets that he should again be compelled to bring into powers which he would have preferred not to use. He has carefully considered the items of expenditure falling under the three heads in dispute and in particular the items of new expenditure. In the case of the two reserved subjects, namely, Land Revenue and Stamps, he has decided to certify as essential to the discharge of his responsibility for the subjects the expenditure provided for by both demands with the exception of one item, namely :—

Land Revenue.	Amount.	
	Rs.	
Item No. 12 of new expenditure ...	19,404	... Appointment of additional temporary staff for the introduction of the single boundary mark system in Berar.

In the case of Excise he has decided that an emergency has arisen and has authorized as necessary for carrying on the department the expenditure provided for in the budget with the exception of one item of new

expenditure, namely, Rs. 330 for the conversion of the two posts of Excise Inspectors into District Excise Officers' posts.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be communicated to all Heads of Departments and Commissioners of Divisions, to all Departments of the Secretariat and to the Accountant General; and that it be published in the *Central Provinces Gazette*.

*Financial Secretary to Government,  
Central Provinces.*

CERTIFICATE UNDER SECTION 72-D (2), PROVISIO (a),  
OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT.

Demand No. 1.—Land Revenue (Reserved).

In accordance with the power conferred by section 72-D (2), proviso (a), of the Government of India Act, I certify that out of the total demand for land revenue which was rejected by the Legislative Council in March 1926, the expenditure of Rs. 26,94,096 is essential to the discharge of my responsibility for the Land Revenue Administration.

MONTAGU BUTLER,

NAGPUR :  
The 19th March 1926.

*Governor,  
Central Provinces.*

ORDER OF AUTHORIZATION UNDER SECTION 72-D (2),  
PROVISIO (b), OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT.

Demand No. 2.—Excise (Transferred).

A demand for the grant of a sum of Rs. 17,78,300 under the head "Excise" was submitted on March 9th, 1926, to the vote of the Legislative Council, but the Legislative Council refused its assent thereto. There being no provision for carrying on the Excise Department after March 31st, 1926, an emergency has arisen. In my opinion an expenditure of Rs. 17,77,970 is necessary for carrying on the Excise Department. Therefore in pursuance of the power conferred on me by section 72-D (2), proviso (b), of the Government of India Act, I authorize the expenditure of the above stated amount of Rs. 17,77,970 under the head "Excise".

MONTAGU BUTLER,

NAGPUR :  
The 19th March 1926.

*Governor,  
Central Provinces.*

CERTIFICATE UNDER SECTION 72-D (2), PROVISIO (a),  
OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT.

Demand No. 3.—Stamps (Reserved).

In accordance with the power conferred by section 72-D (2), proviso (a), of the Government of India Act, I certify that the expenditure of the whole sum, namely, Rs. 2,44,000, for which in March 1926, a demand under this head was presented to the Legislative Council and rejected, is essential to the discharge of my responsibility for the administration of Stamps.

MONTAGU BUTLER,

NAGPUR :  
The 19th March 1926.

*Governor,  
Central Provinces.*

In accordance with the provision of section 72-D of the Government of India Act, a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the province for the year 1927-28 was laid before the Legislative Council at the March Session. On the 8th March and subsequent days the Government's proposals for the appropriation of revenue and other moneys so far as they related to votable expenditure were submitted to the vote of the Council in the form of demands for grants. The Council made reductions amounting in all to Rs. 15,84,397 under various heads. Many of these reductions covered whole units of appropriation, and were made, not on the merits, but to indicate the views of the Council on questions of policy. In these cases the same result could have been achieved by carrying a token cut. Moreover several of the reductions were made under the closure system as applied in the Council without Government getting an opportunity to explain the position. In the circumstances His Excellency the Governor has had no choice but to bring into play his special powers to the extent set out in the following paragraphs.

2. The reduction of most importance was one of Rs. 9,51,139 out of the total demand of Rs. 29,42,700 under the head I-5—Land Revenue—Reserved. This sum included the whole of the votable provision, less Rs. 65,406, made under item No. 5-B—Land Revenue—Survey and Settlement. A few speakers in the Council wished to put a stop to all future enhancements of land revenue. The general trend of opinion, however, was that periodical resettlements were necessary, but that they should be undertaken only after Government had introduced a settlement bill, and the reductions made were in the form of a protest against what was alleged to be the difference of Government in this matter. It was pointed out by the Government speakers that the Central Provinces Government had actually introduced a bill in March 1923 and had abandoned it reluctantly only because the late Council had made it clear that it would agree to no Government legislation of any kind. Government had also put through the Berar Land Revenue Code and was now awaiting the orders of the Government of India on the principles contained in it. Directly they were received Government would take up afresh the question of legislation for the Central Provinces. It is not necessary for the purposes of this resolution to say nothing further on this point. Had a token cut been carried His Excellency the Governor would not have intervened in the matter. As it is the action of the Council, if allowed to pass, would result in throwing out of employment 445 Government servants, permanent or temporary, liability for whose pay for the month of March had already in part been incurred when the Council voted. Moreover the liability of Government would not be limited to this amount, as in no case could effect be given to the Council's decision without the lapse of at least a few weeks. The position is aggravated by the fact that over 100 members of the staff are entitled to three months' notice of termination of their services. It is also obvious that, if the trained settlement staff were disbanded, it would be difficult to assemble it again later on, and in any case there would be extra expense. In the circumstances His Excellency the Governor has decided that the proper course for him to pursue is to certify as essential to the discharge of his responsibility a sum sufficient to carry through the settlements which are in full swing, and to keep alive the machinery for those which are in their initial stages. He is advised that Rs. 6,50,000 will suffice for this purpose and has certified accordingly.

3. The Council also made a reduction of Rs. 1,06,267 under the head 8—Forest—Reserved. In this amount was included a sum of Rs. 19,250 on account of the pay and allowances of the whole of the establishment of the Chief Conservator of Forests. It was not contended that there was anything wrong with the provision made on its merits, nor was the position that the money had in part been earned met. The reduction was intended as an indication of the Council's opinion that the services of the Chief Conservator of Forests should be dispensed with. Here again His Excellency

the Governor is of opinion that a token cut would have sufficed. Much was made of the fact that the Retrenchment Committee of 1921-22 reported that the post of the Chief Conservator of Forests might be reduced. Then his functions were more those of an advisory officer. Now he has become the administrative head of his department, whilst the department itself has developed its commercial activities. *Prima facie* there is no reason why the forest department should be able to carry on without a head when other departments require one. In any case, so long as the Chief Conservator exists and the Local Government has no power to abolish his post off hand, he must have his establishment, and His Excellency the Governor has no choice but to certify the provision made for it.

4. Under the head 22—General Administration—Reserved the Council made a reduction of Rs. 2,17,502. Of this amount Rs. 1,42,699 was on account of the establishment, etc., of Commissioners. Here again the object of the Council was to record its opinion that Commissioners should be abolished, which could equally well have been done, and indeed was done, by a token cut of one rupee, which will not be interfered with. It has been decided by the Secretary of State that Commissioners as a class should be retained and Government is bound by this decision. So long as there are Commissioners they will need their offices. His Excellency the Governor has decided therefore to certify the whole of the amount reduced as essential to the discharge of his responsibility for the subject.

5. Under the head 26—Police—Reserved—A reduction of Rs. 5,910 has been made on account of the pay of a Deputy Superintendent of Police attached to the Criminal Investigation Department. The Criminal Investigation Department was purned down to a minimum by the Retrenchment Committee of 1921-22, and that Committee found that the post of Deputy Superintendent was necessary. Since then work has increased. His Excellency the Governor is satisfied that the post is necessary and has decided to certify the amount needed for it.

6. The remaining reductions made were either in the nature of token cuts, which will be considered by Government in due course, and need not be referred to in this resolution, or sums with respect to which His Excellency has decided that action is not necessary at the present juncture. It will always be open to Government to approach the Council afresh with supplementary demands if and when they are considered necessary. The upshot of the orders passed is that out of a total sum of Rs. 15,84,397 refused by the Council His Excellency the Governor has certified amounts totalling Rs. 8,17,859 as essential to the discharge of his responsibility.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the resolution be communicated to all Heads of Departments and Commissioners of Divisions, to all Departments of the Secretariat and to the Accountant General; and that it be published in the *Central Provinces Gazette*.

H. C. GOWAN,

*Financial Secretary to Government,  
Central Provinces.*

CERTIFICATE UNDER SECTION 72-D (2), PROVISO (a),  
OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT.

Demand No. 1.—Land Revenue (Reserved).

In accordance with the powers conferred by section 72-D (2), proviso (a), of the Government India Act, I certify that out of the reduction of Rs. 9,51,140 voted by the Legislative Council in Demand No. 1.—Land Revenue (Reserved), the expenditure of a sum of Rs. 6,50,000 is essential to the discharge of my responsibility for the Land Revenue Administration.

MONTAGU BUTLER,  
*Governor,  
Central Provinces.*

NAGPUR :  
*The 24th March 1927.*

CERTIFICATE UNDER SECTION 72-D (2), PROVISIO (a),  
OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT.

Demand No. 4.—Forest (Reserved).

In accordance with the powers conferred by section 72-D (2), proviso (a), of the Government of India Act, I certify that out of the reduction of Rs. 1,06,267 voted by the Legislative Council in Demand No. 4.—Forest (Reserved), the expenditure of a sum of Rs. 19,250 is essential to the discharge of my responsibility for the Administration of the Forest Department.

MONTAGU BUTLER,

NAGPUR :

Governor,

The 24th March 1927.

Central Provinces.

CERTIFICATE UNDER SECTION 72-D (2), PROVISIO (a),  
OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT.

Demand No. 7.—General Administration (Reserved).

In accordance with the powers conferred by section 72-D (2), proviso (a), of the Government of India Act, I certify that out of the reduction of Rs. 2,17,502 voted by the Legislative Council in Demand No. 7.—General Administration (Reserved), the expenditure of a sum of Rs. 1,42,699 is essential to the discharge of my responsibility for the General Administration.

MONTAGU BUTLER,

NAGPUR :

Governor,

The 24th March 1927.

Central Provinces.

CERTIFICATE UNDER SECTION 72-D (2), PROVISIO (a),  
OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT.

Demand No. 11.—Police (Reserved).

In accordance with the powers conferred by section 72-D (2), proviso (a), of the Government of India Act, I certify that out of the reduction of Rs. 45,910 voted by the Legislative Council in Demand No. 11.—Police (Reserved), the expenditure of a sum of Rs. 5,910 is essential to the discharge of my responsibility for the administration of the Police Department.

MONTAGU BUTLER,

NAGPUR :

Governor,

The 24th March 1927.

Central Provinces.

Resolution of the Government of the Central Provinces, Finance Department, Budget, No. 782-B-X,  
dated Nagpur, the 16th March 1928.

In accordance with the provisions of section 72-D of the Government of India Act a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the province for the year 1925-29 was laid before the Legislative Council at the March Session. On the 8th March and subsequent days the Government's proposals for the appropriation of revenue and other moneys so far as they related to votable expenditure were submitted to the vote of the Council in the form of demands for grants.

2. Under the head "I-5—Land Revenue—Reserved" the Council made reduction amounting to Rs. 5,88,253 out of the total demand (voted) of Rs. 29,44,600. Of the sum reduced, Rs. 5,78,900 were in respect of the provisions under Detailed Account No. 5-B.—Land Revenue—Survey and Settlement for survey and settlement operations in the Akot taluq and in Mandla, Raipur, Bilaspur Khalsa, Bilaspur Zamindaris and Drug district. Under the item "Town Survey" a motion to omit a grant of Rs. 9,351 for the detailed survey and settlement of the nazul areas in the Balapur town of the Akola district was also carried.

If the reductions made by the Council were brought into effect, the result would be to arrest the settlement operations already nearing completion or in full swing in the Akot taluq of Berar and in Mandla, Raipur, Bilaspur Khalsa and Bilaspur Zamindaris. Also the undertaking of re-settlement operations in Drug would not be possible. In the latter district map correction operations preparatory to resettlement commenced from July last; enquiries into conditions prevailing are in progress, and, so far as they have been made, reveal a position similar to that existing in Raipur and Bilaspur districts justifying resettlement.

In similar circumstances, as set forth in paragraph 2 of Finance Department Resolution No. 911-B-X, dated the 24th March 1927, and in Resolution No. 2114-B-X, dated the 17th August 1927, the demands reduced last year by the Council under the head "Survey and Settlement" were certified by the Governor. The argument in favour of last year's restoration apply with equal weight this year. The Governor has, therefore, decided to certify the sum of Rs. 5,78,900 as essential to the discharge of his responsibilities for the Land Revenue Administration. As regards the omission of the grant of Rs. 9,351 for the survey-settlement of Balapur town, the Governor does not propose to take any action.

3. Under the head "22—General Administration—Reserved" the Council made a reduction of Rs. 1,38,652. Of this amount, Rs. 1,37,650 was on account of the establishment, etc., of Commissioners. A similar reduction was made by the Council last year with the object of recording its opinion that Commissionerships should be abolished, which could equally well have been done by a token cut. Government has already announced in its Finance Department's Resolution of 24th March 1927 the decision of the Secretary of State that Commissioners as a class should be retained, and it is bound by this decision. So long as there are Commissioners they will need their offices. The Governor has decided therefore to certify the sum of Rs. 1,37,650 as essential to the discharge of his responsibility for the subject.

4. The demand under the head "24—Administration of Justice—Reserved" was Rs. 29,20,856. The amount voted by the Council was Rs. 27,95,654, which was Rs. 1,25,202 less than the total demand. If the token cuts, among which is included the sum of Rs. 3,600 reduced on account of the pay of Sub-Judges, are omitted, the items rejected by the Council were Rs. 36,000 on account of the pay of one Additional Judicial Commissioner and Rs. 85,000 on account of the Courts of the Honorary Magistrates. The first item was rejected in order to emphasise the claims of the Provincial Judicial Service to an appointment in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner. This could equally well have been done by means of a token cut. The statistics show an overwhelming necessity for the retention of a fifth Additional Judicial Commissioner and the Governor is satisfied that the post is necessary. He has therefore decided to certify the amount needed for it. The second item was rejected without discussion. So long as there are Honorary Magistrates, their courts must be properly staffed and equipped. The Governor has therefore certified an expenditure of a sum of Rs. 1,21,000 as essential to the discharge of his responsibility in the Judicial Department.

5. Under the head "26—Police—Reserved" the provision of Rs. 51,359, which was made on account of the increase in the special Reserved Force, has been reduced by the Legislative Council. It has been impressed upon Government for a number of years that the strength of this Force is dangerously low, but hitherto, in difference to the wishes of the Council, and with the need for economy in view, Government has refused to sanction an increase. The events of the past year have shown that the strengthening of the Force can no longer be postponed safely, and the Governor has accordingly certified the whole of the amount reduced, as essential to the discharge of his responsibility for the subject.

6. The Council also made several token cuts. Each of these will be considered by Government on its merits and orders passed in due course.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the resolution be communicated to all Heads of Departments and Commissioners of Divisions, to all Departments of the Secretariat and to the Accountant General; and that it be published in the *Central Provinces Gazette*.

B. N. DE.,  
Financial Secretary to Government,  
Central Provinces.

CERTIFICATE UNDER SECTION 72-D (2), PROVISO (a),  
OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT.

Demand No. 1.—Land Revenue (Reserved).

In accordance with the powers conferred by section 72-D (2), proviso (a), of the Government of India Act, I certify that out of the reduction of Rs. 5,88,253 voted by the Legislative Council in Demand No. 1—Land Revenue (Reserved), the expenditure of a sum of Rs. 5,78,900 is essential to the discharge of my responsibility for the Land Revenue Administration.

NAGPUR :  
The 16th March 1928.

MONTAGU BUTLER,  
Governor,  
Central Provinces.

CERTIFICATE UNDER SECTION 72-D (2), PROVISO (a),  
OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT.

Demand No. 7.—General Administration (Reserved).

In accordance with the power conferred by section 72-D (2), proviso (a), of the Government of India Act, I certify that out of the reduction of Rs. 1,38,652 voted by the Legislative Council in Demand No. 7.—General Administration (Reserved), the expenditure of a sum of Rs. 1,37,650 is essential to the discharge of my responsibility for the General Administration.

NAGPUR :  
The 16th March 1928.

MONTAGU BUTLER,  
Governor,  
Central Provinces.

CERTIFICATE UNDER SECTION 72-D (2), PROVISO (a),  
OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT.

Demand No. 9.—Administration of Justice (Reserved).

In accordance with the power conferred by section 72-D (2), proviso (a), of the Government of India Act, I certify that out of the reduction of Rs. 1,25,202 voted by the Legislative Council in Demand No. 9—Administration of Justice (Reserved), the expenditure of a sum of Rs. 1,12,000 is essential to the discharge of my responsibility for the Administration of Justice.

NAGPUR :  
The 16th March 1928.

MONTAGU BUTLER,  
Governor,  
Central Provinces.

CERTIFICATE UNDER SECTION 72-D (2), PROVISO (a),  
OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT.

Demand No. 11.—Police (Reserved).

In accordance with the power conferred by section 72-D (2), proviso (a), of the Government of India Act, I certify that out of the reduction of Rs. 51,360 voted by the Legislative Council in Demand No. 11.—Police (Reserved), the expenditure of a sum of Rs. 51,359 is essential to the discharge of my responsibility for the Police Administration.

NAGPUR :  
The 16th March 1928.

MONTAGU BUTLER,  
Governor,  
Central Provinces.

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APPENDIX XIII.

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APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the motions made to reduce items in the demands for the several grants.

[Referred to in paragraph 173.]

Major head.	1921-22.		1922-23.		1923-24.		1924-25.		1925-26.		1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.	
	No. of cuts tabled.	No. of cuts passed.	No. of cuts tabled.	No. of cuts passed.	No. of cuts tabled.	No. of cuts passed.	No. of cuts tabled.	No. of cuts passed.	No. of cuts tabled.	No. of cuts passed.	No. of cuts tabled.	No. of cuts passed.	No. of cuts tabled.	No. of cuts passed.	No. of cuts tabled.	No. of cuts passed.
<i>Reserved.</i>																
Land Revenue ...	21	2	21	4	27	2	...	...	8	3	18	...	62	14	17	9
Stamps ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Forest ...	11	2	13	2	18	3	...	...	2	3	11	...	11	4	11	2
Irrigation ...	5	1	6	2	6	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	6	1	3	...
General Administration.	14	1	25	3	25	1	...	...	12	1	24	...	40	8	16	5
Administration of Justice.	5	...	8	...	11	1	...	...	3	...	9	...	8	2	13	7
Jails and Convict Settlements.	2	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	3	...	3	...
Police ...	7	...	10	1	30	3	...	...	4	...	19	...	15	2	10	2
Education ...	3	...	9	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	16	1	6	...
Industries ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Departments.	1	...	3	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Civil Works ...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...
Famine Relief ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Superannuation allowances.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
Stationery and Printing.	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	4	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	...	...
Miscellaneous adjustments.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditure in England.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Loans and Advances.	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
Capital Outlay on Stationery and Printing.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...

Capital Account of Irrigation.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	3	...	...	...
Commuted value of pensions.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Famine Insurance fund.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Depreciation fund.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Loans and advances.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Refunds of Revenue.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total Reserved ...	70	6	104	16	136	10	55	...	36	8	120	...	189	35	79	25
<i>Transferred.</i>																
Excise	4	1	9	1	8	...	...	...	1	1	6	...	7	...	9	1
Registration	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	4	...	4	...
General Administration.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	1	2	...
Scientific Departments.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	16	...	15	...	13	...	...	...	7	...	23	...	27	4	15	...
Medical	14	1	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	4	...
Public Health	8	2	6	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	...	6	...
Agriculture	3	...	12	3	14	...	...	...	10	...	18	...	11	...	6	...
Industries	2	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Departments.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Civil Works	16	2	23	3	15	...	...	...	13	8	70	...	40	4	1	...
Stationery and Printing.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Total Transferred	64	6	73	7	65	...	76	...	37	10	129	...	108	9	47	1
Grand Total ...	134	12	177	23	201	10	131	...	73	18	249	...	297	44	126	26

## APPENDIX XIV.

## Statement of Resolutions for retrenchment moved in the Legislative Council since 1921.

[Referred to in paragraph 183.]

Serial No.	By whom and when moved.	Text of the Resolutions.	Amount involved.	Remarks.
1	Mr. N. A. Dravid... 28-1-21.	This Council recommends to Government that, pending the vote of the Council during the passage of the budget, the salaries paid to Ministers should not exceed Rs. 2,000 per mensem against the Statutory allowance of Rs. 4,000 per mensem.	Rs. 48,000 per annum.	Carried.
2	Mr. M. R. Dixit ... 16-3-21.	That this Council recommends to the Government that a mixed committee of three non-officials and two officials be appointed to report on retrenchment in the present cost of Administration, which has already become expensive by the additional employment of officers due to the Reforms under the Government of India Act, 1919.	...	Withdrawn.
3	Mr. G. P. Jaiswal... 3-8-21.	This Council requests the Governor in Council to recommend to the Governor General in Council that the post of Assistant Director of Public Instruction be combined with that of the Inspector of European Schools and Science with a view to cause economy.	...	Carried.
4	Mr. N. A. Dravid... 5-8-21.	This Council recommends to the Government that a committee consisting mainly of some senior experienced officials and one or two non-officials of this Council should be appointed to explore and suggest definite methods of effecting a retrenchment of, say 10 to 15 per cent in the total cost of provincial administration, supposing such a reduction were peremptorily to be ordered immediately in view of the financial exigencies of the present situation.	...	Withdrawn.
5	Mr. M. R. Dixit ...	This Council views with alarm the announcement made by the Right Hon'ble Mr. Montague in the House of Commons regarding the proposed increment in the salaries of the Imperial Services following so soon after the already handsome increases now in force and expresses its conviction that the province is unable to bear any extra taxation, in view of the succession	...	Carried.

Statement of Resolutions for retrenchment moved in the Legislative Council since 1921—contd.

Serial No.	By whom and when moved.	Text of the Resolutions.	Amount involved.	Remarks.
			Rs.	
	Mr. M. R. Dixit— <i>concl'd.</i>	of deficit budgets, and recommends to the Government to convey this resolution to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India and His Excellency the Viceroy.		
6	Seth Sheolal 13-8-21.	... This Council recommends to the Government that since the expenditure of the Police Department has enormously increased, a committee be appointed to prepare a scheme for its reduction.	...	Withdrawn.
7	Mr. P. R. Deshpande 30-11-21.	... This Council recommends the Government to abolish the posts of Assistant Inspectors of Schools with a view to cause economy.	...	Withdrawn.
8	Mr. K. G. Nandagaoli. 7-3-22.	... This Council requests the Governor in Council to inform the Secretary of State through the Governor General in Council that from the 1st April 1922, officers of every department drawing more than Rs. 200 and up to Rs. 400 should not be given more than Rs. 200 and officers of every department drawing Rs. 400 or more should not be given more than half of their present pay.	...	Carried.
9	Mr. M. R. Dixit 8-3-22.	... This Council recommends to Government that the post of the Sanitary Engineer be abolished.	...	Withdrawn.
10	Do.	... Resolution recommending the abolition of the post of the Commissioner of Excise.	...	Withdrawn.
11	G. P. Jaiswal 8-3-22.	... This Council recommends to Government that early steps be taken to abolish the posts of:— (a) Superintending Engineers, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branches.	...	Withdrawn.
12	9-3-22	... Resolution regarding the appointment of a Retrenchment Committee.	...	...
13	S. D. Deshpande 13-9-22.	... This Council recommends to the Government to urge upon the Government of India to meet the expenses of Railway Police and to relieve the Provincial Government of the charges.	...	Withdrawn.

*Statement of Resolutions for retrenchment moved in the Legislative Council since 1921—contd.*

Serial No.	By whom and when moved.	Text of the Resolutions.	Amount involved.	Remarks.
			Rs.	
14	Rao Sahib N. T. Khalatkar. 14-9-22.	This Council recommends to Government that with a view to cause economy in expenditure as also to facilitate work, 75 posts of Circle Inspectors of Police (those in tahsils) should be abolished.	...	Withdrawn.
15	Mr. M. R. Dixit 20-11-22.	It is extremely desirable to take steps to carry out the unanimous recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee as far as lies within the jurisdiction of the Local Government.	...	
16	Mr. P. Jaiswal 7-3-23.	This Council recommends to Government that early steps be taken to abolish the post of at least one Superintending Engineer (Irrigation Branch).	...	Carried.
17	Rao Sahib R. V. Mahajani. 7-3-23.	This Council recommends to Government to give immediate effect to the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee contained in paragraphs 80, 81 and 87 of this report regarding the retrenchment to be effected in the Judicial Department and the remuneration of Law officers respectively.	...	Carried.
18	Mr. K. G. Nandagaoli. 9-3-23.	This Council requests the Government to take (early) steps for giving effect to the recommendations made by the Central Provinces Retrenchment Committee with effect from April 1923 regarding following reductions as stated in sections and paragraphs given below :— Paragraphs Nos. 35 to 38, 40, 42, 50, 57, 73, and 85—87.	Debate adjourned and not moved.	...
19	Mr. G. P. Jaiswal 6-8-23.	This Council recommends to Government that early steps be taken to abolish the post of at least one Superintending Engineer (Buildings and Roads Branch) and that the vacancy created on the retirement of the present Superintending Engineer, 2nd Circle, be not filled till the decision of such a recommendation.	...	Carried.
20	13-8-23	This Council strongly recommends to Government to take immediate steps for the abolition or amalgamation of the following posts as recommended already by the	...	Last.

Statement of Resolutions for retrenchment moved in the Legislative Council since 1921—contd.

Serial No.	By whom and when moved.	Text of the Resolutions.	Amount involved,	Remarks.
20	13-8-23—concl'd.	<p>Retrenchment Committee in their report:—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) abolition of the post of Chief Conservator of Forests;</li> <li>(ii) abolition of the post of one Ranger Deputy Inspector-General of Police;</li> <li>(iii) abolition of the post of Second Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General in the Criminal Investigation Department;</li> <li>(iv) amalgamation of the post of Director of Public Health with that of Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals;</li> <li>(v) abolition of the post of Second Superintendent in the Veterinary Department;</li> <li>(vi) reduction in the number of Superintending Engineers in both the branches of the Public Works Department.</li> </ul>	Rs.	
21	Rao Sahib V. G. Kulkarni.	<p>In view of the improved condition with respect to Jowar price which is prevailing during the last year, this Council strongly recommends to the Government that immediate steps should be taken to reduce the present monthly scale of the remuneration which is now paid to the working mahars in Berar from Rs. 10 to Rs. 8.</p>	...	Withdrawn.
22	Mr. D. K. Kane ... 5-3-24.	<p>This Council recommends to Government—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) that the mahar and jaglia cess newly levied in Berar should never exceed the rate of 12 pies in a rupee of land revenue throughout the whole of Berar;</li> <li>(ii) that the name of the cess should be "the mahar cess" instead of the present name of "the mahar and jaglia cess" which is now given to it.</li> </ul>	...	Carried.
23	Mr. K. P. Pande ... 5-3-24.	<p>This Council recommends to the Government that the proposed amalgamation of the three offices of the Conservators of Forests and that of the Chief Conservator of Forests and the location of the combined</p>	...	Carried.

*Statement of Resolutions for retrenchment moved in the Legislative Council since 1921—concl'd.*

Serial No.	By whom and when moved.	Text of the Resolutions.	Amount involved.	Remarks.
			Rs.	
23	Mr. K. P. Pande —concl'd.	offices thus amalgamated at Nagpur as recommended by the Retrenchment Committee be not given effect to, but instead, without removing the Conservators' offices to Nagpur, one of the post of Conservators be abolished and the Chief Conservator be placed in charge of the office thus vacated.		
24	Mr. K. P. Pande ... 5-3-24.	This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that steps be taken to abolish the posts of Divisional Commissioners during the present financial year.	...	Carried.
25	Mr. M. P. Kolhe ... 23-3-27.	This Council recommends to the Government to take proper steps to abolish the posts of Divisional Commissioners in this province.	...	Withdrawn.
26	Rao Bahadur N. K. Kelkar. 11-8-27.	This Council recommends to the Government that the appointments of the Director of Public Health and the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals be combined into a single appointment.	...	Carried.

## APPENDIX XV.

Statement of Resolutions containing proposals for expenditure moved in the  
Legislative Council since 1921.

[Referred to in paragraph 183.]

Serial No.	By whom and when moved.	Text of the Resolutions.	Amount involved.	Remarks.
1	Rao Sahib R. V. Mahajani. 27-1-21.	This Council recommends to the Government that orders may be issued to pay from the public revenues to the working mahars in Berar the amounts equivalent to the price of the unrecovered Baluta according to the prevailing market rate of <i>juari</i> by debiting the same against the respective occupants as suspended land revenue to be recovered next year.	Rs. No estimate of cost can be worked out.	Withdrawn.
2	Mr. R. R. Jayavant 3-3-21.	This Council recommends to the Government that the scale of salaries of women teachers in the vernacular schools for girls and the man teachers of the primary grades in the Government Vernacular Schools for boys be increased by at least Rs. 5 in each grade.	...	Carried.
3	Mr. M. R. Dixit ... 4-3-21.	This Council recommends to the Government that the rules governing the grant of travelling allowances and hill allowances to the clerks and chaprassies who are taken to Pachmarhi be revised, and that the following be included in the main in these rules:— (I) Clerks receiving salary of Rs. 100 per month and below:— (A) Travelling allowance— (i) By rail, double fair for self and single fair for family (not exceeding four); (ii) by road, mileage according to Civil Service Regulations for self and cost of hire of one cart for family. (B) Hill allowance— 50 per cent of salary subject to a maximum of Rs 40. (II) Clerks receiving salary above Rs. 100 a month. (A) Travelling allowance— (i) by rail, double fair for self and single fair for family (not exceeding four); (ii) by road, mileage according to Civil Service Regulations for self and cost of hire of one cart for family. (B) Hill allowance— 40 per cent of salary subject to a maximum of Rs. 60.	...	Withdrawn.



*Statement of Resolutions containing proposals for expenditure moved in the  
Legislative Council since 1921—contd.*

Serial No.	By whom and when moved.	Text of the Resolutions.	Amount involved.	Remarks.
3	Mr. M. R. Dixit— <i>concl'd.</i>	(III) Chaprassies— (A) Travelling allowance— (i) by rail, single fair for self and fair for family members (not exceeding three). (ii) by road, cost of hire of one cart. (B) Hill allowance— Annas 4 a day.	Rs. ...	Withdrawn.
4	Mr. M. R. Dixit ... 15-3-21 .	This Council recommends to the Government that a Committee consisting of officials and representatives of Clerks be appointed to enquire into and submit its recommendations to the Government on the following points :— (a) revision of the scale and grades of pay, (b) sufficiency of the staff of various offices.	...	Carried.
5	Mr. G. P. Jaiswal... 16-3-21.	This Council recommends to Government that steps be early taken to establish— (a) Ayurvedic School, either at Jubbulpore or at Nagpur; and (b) Charitable Ayurvedic Dispensaries at Chhattisgrth Centres in the rural areas of the province.	...	Withdrawn.
6	Mr. B. P. Pachory 2-8-21.	This Council recommends to the Government that having regard to the inadequacy of the resources at the disposal of the local bodies in the Central Provinces and Berar for the efficient performance of their duties, a two annas share of the land revenue and a two anna share of the excise revenue be assigned to them and these assignments of revenue be supplemented by further grants from time to time.	...	Lost.
7	Mr. Anandi Prasad 6-8-21.	This Council recommends to the Government that stationery and postage stamps should be provided to Councillors for the sake of correspondence in official matters.	...	Withdrawn.
8	Rao Sahib R. V. Mahajani. 6-8-21.	This Council recommends to the Government that subsidies be given to the local bodies or recognized temperance associations for carrying on temperance propaganda with a view to eradicate drink evil.	...	Carried.

Statement of Resolutions containing proposals for expenditure moved in the  
Legislative Council since 1921—contd.

Serial No.	By whom and when moved.	Text of the Resolutions.	Amount involved.	Remarks.
9	Rao Sahib R. V. Mahajani. 12-8-21.	This Council recommends to the Government that steps be taken immediately to erect quarters at Nagpur at as low a cost as possible, for the use of the mofussil members of the Legislative Council during their stay at Nagpur for Council work.	Rs. ...	Withdrawn.
10	Mr. Anandi Prasad 12-8-21.	This Council recommends to the Government that the pay of Kotwars in the Central Provinces and Berar may be paid according to the scale of pay of a Police Constable to exact good work from them.	...	Withdrawn.
11	Rao Sahib R. V. Mahajani. 28-11-21.	This Council recommends to Government that they be pleased to represent to the Government of India the necessity of ruling that in the case of teachers in vernacular schools their whole service as teachers be recognized as superior for purposes of pension even if it be on a salary of less than Rs. 12.	...	Withdrawn.
12	Rao Sahib R. V. Mahajani. 29-11-21.	With a view to allay the feeling of discontent amongst Government servants as a result of great hardship caused by the high prices of necessaries of life prevailing in Berar and in the dear district of Central Provinces this Council recommends to Government that a dear districts allowance be granted to all Government servants in the Subordinate and Ministerial Service serving in those parts of the province in accordance with the following scales :— Rs. 15 for all Government servants in "superior" service getting less than Rs. 60 per mensem; Rs. 25 for those whose pay ranges from Rs. 60 to Rs. 150 per mensem; Rs. 35 for those whose pay ranges from Rs. 150 to Rs. 300 per mensem.	...	Lost.
13	Mr. P. R. Deshpande. 1-12-21.	This Council recommends that in order to bring the scale of pay of the Civil Surgeons selected from the Provincial Service men on a par with that paid in other provinces :— (i) the maximum be raised to Rs. 900 instead of Rs. 800 as at present,	...	Withdrawn.

*Statement of Resolutions containing proposals for expenditure moved in the  
Legislative Council since 1921—contd.*

Serial No.	By whom and when moved.	Text of the Resolutions.	Amount involved.	Remarks.
			Rs.	
	Mr. P. R. Deshpande—concl'd.	(ii) the annual increment be raised to Rs. 50 from Rs. 25 of the present time; and (iii) the selection grade should carry a salary of Rs. 1,000 at once instead of the present one of Rs. 830 rising to Rs. 1,000 in four years.	...	Withdrawn.
14	Seth Mojilal 8-3-22.	This Council recommends to Government that the pay of the Extra-Assistant Commissioners in this province be so fixed as to make it identical with that sanctioned for Madras.	...	Withdrawn.
15	Nawab Mir Mehdi Ali Khan. 13-9-22.	This Council recommends to Government— (a) that parties to whom compensation of costs have been awarded should not be obliged to attend Courts or the treasury, but their amount should be sent to them by money order; (b) that if any party getting an award of compensation or costs does not receive notice of appeal from the Deputy Commissioner within two months from the date of the judgment, the party must get the amount awarded to him by money order.	...	Withdrawn.
16	Rao Sahib N. T. Khalatkar. 14-9-22.	This Council recommends to Government that assessors in the Sessions Court should be given five rupees a day as allowance for this attendance, and, in case they come from outside the station, they should also be given second class railway fare or second class mileage allowance.	...	Withdrawn.
17	Mr. Anandi Prasad 15-9-22.	This Council recommends to Government that no lodging fee be charged from Councillors when they visit Nagpur on duty.	...	Carried.
18	Mr. W. Pasley 15-9-22.	This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that he may be pleased to consider favourably the claims of civil pensioners for an enhancement of pensions, and that he will be pleased to appoint a Committee from the members of this House to enquire into and report to what extent enhancement should be given to pensions drawn by Civil pensioners,	...	Lost.

Statement of Resolutions containing proposals for expenditure moved in the  
Legislative Council since 1921—contd.

Serial No.	By whom and when moved.	Text of the Resolutions.	Amount involved.	Remarks.
	Mr. W. Pasley— <i>concl'd.</i>	especially the class drawing an annual pension from Rs. 540 to Rs. 3,600 per annum.	Rs. ...	Lost.
19	Seth Sheolal 16-9-22.	This Council recommends to Government that the translation fees charged for vernacular papers in appeals filed in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner should not be levied from the parties.	...	Carried.
20	Mr. K. G. Nandagaoli. 16-9-22.	This Council recommends to Government that the amount remaining after deducting the expenditure from the income of the Excise Department should be utilized in imparting free and compulsory primary education.	...	Withdrawn.
21	Mr. S. Richhariya... 7-3-23.	This Council recommends to Government that the special allowance of clerks of all Departments be not reduced or stopped till the Retrenchment Committee's recommendations are well considered by the Council and brought into effect.	...	Withdrawn.
22	Rao Sahib V. G. Kulkarni. 6-8-23.	In view of the pressing duties of various kinds entrusted to the patels and patwaris in Berar and also considering the prevailing cost required for the necessaries of life, especially for maintaining their dignity in the village as village officers, this Council recommends to the Government that immediate steps should be taken to double the present rate of their annual remuneration.	...	Withdrawn.
23	T. S. Korde 6-8-23.	This Council recommends to Government that the remuneration of patels in Berar should be increased so as to be sufficient at least for their maintenance.	...	Withdrawn.
24	Mr. Anandi Prasad 10-8-23.	The recommendations of the Council to Government are that the pay of the Central Provinces and Berar Police may be increased to produce contentment in the department as follows:— Constables from Rs. 30 to Rs. 45. Head Constables from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75; Sub-Inspector from Rs. 100 to 250; Circle and Reserve Inspectors from Rs. 300 to Rs. 500.	...	Lost.

*Statement of Resolutions containing proposals for expenditure moved in the  
Legislative Council since 1921—contd.*

Serial No.	By whom and when moved.	Text of the Resolutions.	Amount involved.	Remarks.
25	Mr. Anandi Prasad 10-8-23.	This Council recommends to Government that those members of the Legislative Council who can afford to work gratis should work gratis for the cause of the country but those who cannot should get Rs. 100 a month plus travelling allowance which they would forfeit if they fail to attend the Council sitting without a reasonable cause.	Rs. ...	Withdrawn.
26	Rao Bahadur R. V. Mahajani. 13-8-23.	This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor to appoint at an early date a joint Financial Secretary for this province as contemplated by Devolution Rule 36 (b).	...	Withdrawn.
27	Mr. C. B. Parakh ... 14-8-23.	This Council recommends to the Government (the Hon'ble member in charge of Medical Department) that the pay of the Sub-Assistant Surgeons in the Central Provinces and Berar should be brought in a line with the pay received by the members of the same service in Madras, Bengal, United Provinces or Assam.	...	Lost.
28	Mr. G. A. Gawai .. 5-3-24.	This Council recommends to Government that the pay of Kamdar, mahars of Berar should be fixed at a minimum of Rs. 10 per mensem and it should be increased to a maximum of Rs. 12 per mensem if prices rise.	...	Lost.
29	Mr. T. S. Korde ... 5-3-24.	In view of the great water scarcity in Berar and a few districts of the Central Provinces, owing to the uncertain, untimely and deficient rainfall for many a past year in our provinces, this Council recommends to Government that some boring machines be immediately purchased and supplied for the use of the general public.	...	Carried.
30	Mr. S. N. Katangale 19-3-25.	This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council— (a) that the pay of the kotwal in the Central Provinces be fixed and brought on the same scale as the pay of the kotwal in Berar: (b) that if it is not feasible to introduce this system in the whole of the Central Provinces at least a beginning should be made by giving effect to it in the Nagpur Division.	...	Lost.

*Statement of Resolutions containing proposals for expenditure moved in the  
Legislative Council since 1921.—concl'd.*

Serial No.	By whom and when moved.	Text of the Resolutions.	Amount involved.	Remarks.
31	Mr. K. P. Vaidya ... 5-8-25.	This Council recommends to Government that the scale of pay of tahsil clerks be immediately brought in line with that of the Deputy Commissioner's office clerks and that they should be placed on combined list for pay and promotion.	Rs. ...	Carried.
32	Md. Masud Khan ... 5-8-25.	This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the remuneration of village Kotwars in Central Provinces be made charge on the provincial revenues and the present liability on the Agricultural classes be removed.	...	Carried.
33	Mr. G. R. Joshi ... 6-8-25.	This Council recommends to the Government that the pay of Assistant Medical Officers (Subordinate Medical Service) in this province should be raised to Rs. 75—200 so as to correspond with the pay drawn by the members of the said service in certain other provinces.	... ..	Lost.
34	Mr. Y. M. Kale ... 6-8-25.	This Council recommends to Government that the rule of one-half grant should be further liberalized by raising it to two-thirds of the increased expenditure of local bodies on compulsory education.	... ..	Withdrawn.
35	Thakur Chhedilal ... 24-1-28.	This Council recommends to the Governor in Council to take immediate steps to have the Judicial function of the Government separated from the Executive functions and in order to bring about complete separation of these functions it may provide a sum of 9 lakhs of rupees.	... ..	Carried.

## APPENDIX XVI.

*Statement showing the distribution of divisible Revenue and Expenditure between the Central Provinces and Berar.*

[Referred to in paragraph 195.]

(Figures are in thousands of rupees.)

Years.	Central Provinces.	Berar.	Total.	Percentage of total revenue as between Central Provinces and Berar.
REVENUE.				
1923-24	2,66,45	1,83,04	4,49,49	C. P. 59% Berar 51%
1924-25	2,63,65	1,80,91	4,44,56	„ 59% „ 41%
1925-26	2,74,23	2,02,63	4,76,86	„ 57% „ 43%
1926-27	2,82,16	1,90,53	4,72,69	„ 59% „ 41%
1927-28	2,78,89	1,77,96	4,56,85	„ 61% „ 39%
1928-29	2,74,20	1,67,83	4,42,03	„ 62% „ 38%
EXPENDITURE.				
1923-24	90,95	33,92	1,24,87	C. P. 72% Berar 28%
1924-25	92,35	38,46	1,30,81	„ 70% „ 30%
1925-26	96,72	39,74	1,36,46	„ 70% „ 30%
1926-27	1,08,97	66,50	1,75,47	„ 62% „ 38%
1927-28	1,00,59	61,23	1,61,82	„ 62% „ 38%
1928-29	1,12,84	69,15	1,82,00	„ 62% „ 38%

## APPENDIX XVII.

[Referred to in paragraph 241.]

Copy of letter No. C-719-1790-IV, dated the 26th May 1926, from the Chief Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, General Administration Department, to all Commissioners of Divisions, and all Deputy Commissioners, Central Provinces and Berar.

SUBJECT.—*Hindu-Muslim dispute at Akola.*

I am directed to forward a copy of my letter No. 598-1790-IV, dated the 25th March 1926, which embodies the orders of Government passed on the subject of the playing of music in Akola by Hindu processions when passing before mosques.

I am to say that these orders were framed to meet a definite situation which had arisen in Akola and have reference to the conditions obtaining in that place. They enunciate, however, certain general principles which will be useful in guiding the action of local officers in the event of similar disputes arising; but in applying these principles the circumstances of each case, with reference to local sentiment and practice, must be taken into consideration.

Copy of letter No. 598-1790-IV, dated Nagpur, the 25th March 1926, from the Chief Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Commissioner, Berar.

SUBJECT.—*Hindu-Muslim dispute at Akola.*

I am directed to address you on the subject of the dispute between the Hindus and Muhammadans at Akola, and to request that a copy of this letter, which need not be treated as confidential, be given to the leaders of the two deputations which waited on the Governor in Council on the subject.

2. Since 1924 differences have arisen in Akola city between the two communities over the claims of Hindu procession to play music when passing mosques. On the occasion of the Ganpati procession in September of that year acute friction occurred and the district authorities issued orders forbidding music for that occasion within certain prescribed limits, but recorded that the orders were not to be regarded as a precedent. It was hoped that the dispute would be settled by agreement before the next year, but the negotiations failed. At the Ganpati festival of 1925, there was again a clear danger of violence, and in August, the District Superintendent of Police issued an order under section 30 of the Police Act requiring all persons desiring to take out their Ganpati processions to apply for a licence. On the 30th of August, on such an application being made, the District Superintendent of Police required music to be stopped for a certain distance near each mosque on the proposed road. The Hindus regarded this order as an encroachment on their rights and did not take out the Ganpati procession in question.

3. The Muhammadans had pressed their views on the subject of music to the extent of including among musical instruments *tipri*, i.e., plain wooden sticks which are struck together. The district authorities, when faced with the question, decided that the use of *tipri* was permissible and on the 28th of September, the District Magistrate issued an order under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code directing the Muhammadans not to interfere with processions which used these *tipri* on the following day. This order was challenged by a Muhammadan in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, but the Additional Judicial Commissioner rejected the application for revision and declined to fetter the discretion of the District Magistrate in any way. On the 24th October, the procession using *tipri* took place under strong police protection.

4. Meanwhile the Hindus by means of Satyagraha went daily through the form of defying the local authorities in regard to playing of music, while a mutual boycott was practised by the Hindus and Muhammadans. The district authorities tried to keep the situation in hand by special police arrangements and by issuing orders under the Police Act and Criminal Procedure Code; but on the 26th of October the growing ill-feeling resulted in riots, in which several people were hurt. Intense public anxiety then prevailed for some days, but gradually subsided. Other occasions of dispute arose from time to time, but any fresh outbreak of violence was successfully prevented. Meanwhile the orders forbidding music near mosques remained in force.



5. On the 17th of September 1925, the Hindu Sabha at Akola sent a memorial to the local Government asking that the police orders prohibiting music should be superseded and that the Hindus should receive full protection when conducting their annual Ganpati processions with the appropriate observances past mosques. On the 9th of November, an elected deputation of Muhammadans presented a memorial to the effect that no orders should be issued which would tend to destroy the ancient custom of stopping music before mosques. On the same day, the Governor in Council received deputations from both the communities. As a result of the discussion it seemed possible that the dispute might be settled by mutual agreement, and under instructions from Government attempts were made by the district authorities to secure this result, but the negotiations again failed. On the 14th of March 1926, the Governor in Council again received the two deputations. The Hindus put in a short additional statement and both parties presented their cases. It was finally ascertained that the parties could not come to an agreement among themselves on the points at issue, while a proposal for a reference of the particular dispute in question to arbitration failed. It remained, therefore, for Government to decide whether the orders passed by the local authorities for the preservation of law and order were based on a correct decision on the conflicting views of the two parties, or whether they required any modification in the light of the case now formally placed before Government by the leaders on each side.

6. The case for the Hindus, as stated in their memorial, was that in the public worship of Ganpati, the Hindu processions, while passing recognized public mosques, had always been accustomed to play soft music, and that they limited themselves to soft, instead of loud, music in deference to the religious feelings of the Muhammadans, rather than owing to the validity of any custom or usage. They claimed that in law the worshippers in a mosque cannot compel processionists to intermit their music. They asserted that at the Ganpati festival of 1925 the district authorities had received timely intimation of the Hindus' claim and it was their duty to secure the passage of the procession without molestation, not to suppress the rights of the Hindus.

7. The case stated in the Muhammadans' memorial was that Ganpati processions were unknown in Berar till about 1907, and were not accompanied by music till about 1923. Their present form, and their popularity among Hindus, were largely due to a feeling of hostility to Muhammadans. Other Hindu processions used to have little or no music, and music was not regarded as essential to them. The stopping of music before mosques was an old established custom throughout Berar, and even in territories which had never been under Muhammadan rule. Music is *haram*. Its deliberate performance before mosques not only interrupts prayers, but interferes with the canons of Islam. The memorial urged that, even if the Hindus had a civil right, it could not override that confirmation of religious usage which was stated in Queen Victoria's Proclamation of 1858; or the clear commandments of Islamic faith; or the treaty by which the administration of Berar was handed over to the British Government; that treaty requiring respect for such privileges as had been conferred on the people by the Rulers of Hyderabad from time to time.

8. The negotiations which the district authorities conducted at Akola revealed other difficulties, not mentioned in the memorials, which tended to prevent settlement by consent. The parties wanted to provide for other processions and other mosques, besides those originally in question. They raised a special point about persons who live in houses close to mosques. The Hindus maintained that such persons needed to have music directly outside their houses on certain occasions, that this right had never been disputed, and ought not to be affirmed. The Muhammadans denied both the existence and the feasibility of such a custom. The Muhammadans defined their claims in regard to the space over which music should be stopped; asking that it should be limited to a point beyond a radius of 40 paces, *i e.*, about 33 yards, from the premises of a mosque.

9. The local Government considers that in the case of disputes of this kind, while a settlement by consent may well be expected to cover the whole field of contention, a decision imposed on conflicting parties by an external authority for executive purposes, though based on general principles, should be limited to the points which definitely require orders. It proposes, therefore, to set out briefly the principles which should govern any decision in disputes of this nature and to show generally the application of these principles to the particular case under consideration.

10. In matters of religion Government maintains an attitude of strict neutrality, but while sympathising with the natural desire of each party to perform their religious obligations without interference or annoyance. Government must, where the demands of religion come in conflict with civil right, aim primarily at upholding the common rights of the individual. The complicated circumstances under which the thoroughfares are used by the public, and especially by processions, may give rise to occasions on which the common right has temporarily to be superseded by the use of the emergency powers of the local authorities. But such emergencies do not imply any permanent denial of individual rights. The rights of the individual, when

using a public street, are described in various judicial rulings and in the Privy Council ruling reported in Indian Law Report 47, Allahabad, page 155. In a general way no civil restriction on the use of a thoroughfare arises from the existence beside it of any place of worship. Government has considered the contention of the Muhammadans that in Berar they are in the enjoyment of special rights involving a limitation of the religious customs of their Hindu fellow citizens, and that previous usage is in their favour, Berar having been for a long time under Muhammadan administration. Government cannot uphold this contention until its validity has been established by judicial authority. Ordinarily no person has a right to obstruct others when making lawful use of a public street, and alleged customs which are contrary to the principles of religious impartiality, maintained by Government, cannot be admitted until they are legally established. At the same time Government recognizes that Muhammadans should have the opportunity to perform their religious observances so far as possible undisturbed. For example, in the case of certain mosques, especially those of an old established character, it may be reasonable and right that there should be restrictions on the playing of music by other communities, whether in respect of hour, proximity or volume. Such restrictions which may vary according to the circumstances of time and place must, however, be limited to securing on the part of the public and individuals as much consideration as should be given by men of sense and good feeling without unreasonable sacrifice to a party whose religious susceptibilities would otherwise be unduly offended.

11. Government recognizes that orders issued to meet an emergency are not necessarily intended as a permanent solution of the situation, while its present instructions are themselves subject to such more final pronouncement on the respective claims of the parties as may be obtained from the judicial courts by consent or by legislation. The orders passed by the local authorities regarding the Ganpati procession of 1925 were effective for the purpose for which they were issued, and Government sees no reason to question their propriety. But the situation has now altered, and it is possible to consider it in a calmer atmosphere. Government has no intention of usurping the functions of the local authorities by formulating instructions on matters of detail. It considers that arrangements should be made to allow the Ganpati processions to pass to their destination without being compelled to break off their music—beyond what may be considered necessary to give effect to the principles already stated. Orders issued with these objects and based on the principles enunciated will receive Government support.

12. Government deeply regrets that the uncompromising attitude of the parties has rendered impossible a settlement of this dispute by mutual agreement. It recognizes that the definition of the attitude of the executive in regard to disputes of this nature, which has now been given contains no permanent solution of the conflict of views which underlies the situation, and that such a solution can only be arrived at either by the substitution for the present attitude of antagonism of a spirit of conciliation and good will, or by such a reference to the courts of law or such legislation as shall definitely and finally determine the specific rights of each party in respect of the claims which they represent. Government appeals to both parties to sink their animosities and to work together for the common good.

13. In conclusion, I am to say that Government has appreciated greatly all the efforts made by yourself and Mr. Brown, the Deputy Commissioner, and Messrs. White, Armstrong and Rachpal Singh, respectively, as Deputy Inspector-General and District Superintendent of Police, to effect an amicable settlement of this troublesome case, and I am to ask that Mr. Brown may be informed accordingly. A copy of this letter is being sent to Inspector-General of Police for the information of the three police officers.

## APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement showing the Revenue and receipts of the Government of the Central Provinces from the year 1921-22 to 1926-27 and estimates for 1927-28 and 1928-29.

[Referred to in paragraph 253.]

Major head of revenue.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27	1927-28. (Revised).	1928-29. (Budget).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
II.—Taxes on Income ...	9,68,367	1,48,790	3,41,858	2,30,522	1,35,687	2,17,893	1,04,000	1,62,000
V.—Land Revenue ...	2,64,92,414	2,55,44,664	2,38,43,949	2,25,72,027	2,21,38,010	2,32,87,682	2,45,55,000	2,38,20,000
VI.—Excise ...	1,04,90,212	1,25,74,984	1,30,73,000	1,50,43,703	1,56,57,415	1,35,45,189	1,25,60,000	1,30,07,000
VII.—Stamps ...	50,21,563	58,25,252	67,27,651	68,34,340	71,05,191	61,45,040	65,47,000	66,46,000
VIII.—Forest ...	41,33,693	47,06,979	51,04,930	52,32,632	49,87,409	53,21,376	63,50,000	57,95,000
IX.—Registration ...	6,44,252	6,82,849	6,61,817	6,78,535	6,66,047	6,47,515	6,51,000	6,68,000
XIII.—Irrigation Works for which capital accounts are kept.	—3,75,622	62,925	27,639	—34,244	—41,989	32,518	—1,62,000	—82,000
XIV.—Irrigation Works for which no capital accounts are kept.	94,025	1,22,139	1,35,163	1,24,993	1,34,199	1,59,458	1,56,000	1,64,000
XVI.—Interest ...	3,96,318	8,19,478	5,14,111	3,30,303	2,72,125	2,48,685	3,68,000	2,92,000
XVII.—Administration of Justice...	3,65,509	4,67,922	5,05,438	5,66,959	6,52,554	5,94,102	6,50,000	4,92,000
XVIII.—Jails and Convict Settlements.	2,26,616	2,10,677	2,43,617	2,87,959	3,26,396	3,72,591	3,83,000	3,82,000
XIX.—Police ...	24,784	3,32,287	1,64,971	1,87,820	1,06,943	63,449	64,000	2,05,000
XXI.—Education ...	2,47,002	2,73,513	3,87,985	4,75,587	4,82,816	5,01,462	5,37,000	5,34,000
XXII.—Medical ...	13,591	76,584	1,30,870	1,04,282	70,133	56,119	59,000	65,000
XXIII.—Public Health ...	63,440	51,270	1,19,220	61,178	95,176	67,542	67,000	61,000
XXIV.—Agriculture ...	2,47,038	2,74,293	2,85,395	3,29,515	2,71,524	2,80,171	3,04,000	3,66,000
XXV.—Industries ...	32,697	33,451	27,448	19,897	13,966	16,540	52,000	44,000
XXVI.—Miscellaneous Departments	28,500	30,829	34,019	68,637	65,027	63,438	68,000	67,000
XXX.—Civil Works ...	4,02,736	4,06,362	4,62,209	4,47,291	4,76,216	5,10,444	5,40,000	5,10,000
XXXII.—Transfers from Famine Insurance Fund.	3,235	...	...	...	...	...	14,72,000	11,81,000
XXXIII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation.	4,58,104	4,89,205	5,64,877	5,30,761	2,80,027	2,01,744	1,26,000	1,28,000
XXXIV.—Stationery and Printing ...	74,053	72,810	74,166	47,542	72,327	76,393	81,000	77,000
XXXV.—Miscellaneous ...	2,76,453	5,77,992	4,60,674	6,18,682	6,02,900	4,89,288	3,84,000	4,23,000
XXXIX-A.—Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments.	...	...	24,323	32,246	2,23,835	7,419	27,000	...
XL.—Extraordinary receipts ...	...	...	...	...	45,195	45,212	48,000	53,000
<b>Total Provincial Revenue</b> ...	<b>5,03,28,980</b>	<b>5,37,85,255</b>	<b>5,39,15,330</b>	<b>5,47,91,167</b>	<b>5,48,39,134</b>	<b>5,29,50,970</b>	<b>5,46,91,000</b>	<b>5,53,65,000</b>
<i>Debt Heads.</i>								
Famine Insurance Fund ...	3,235	35,35,211	45,61,970	44,30,806	42,36,447	46,05,795	29,59,000	15,96,000
Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt.	...	...	1,28,635	2,21,256	3,13,232	3,06,100	3,42,000	4,05,000
Sinking Fund for Loans granted to Local Bodies.	2,685	290	...	296	307	318	500	400
Depreciation Fund for Government Presses.	...	...	...	...	28,974	33,143	33,500	35,000
Depreciation Fund for Forest Tramway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	59,000	...
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments.	36,54,719	57,28,164	33,02,870	22,80,715	11,98,104	7,32,133	10,87,000	7,45,600
Advances from Provincial Loans Funds and Government of India.	47,22,500	29,25,000	30,70,000	26,50,000	13,00,000	32,00,000	81,51,000	31,56,000
Government Account ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71,000	...
<b>Total Deposits and Advances</b> ...	<b>83,83,139</b>	<b>1,21,88,665</b>	<b>1,10,63,475</b>	<b>95,83,073</b>	<b>70,77,064</b>	<b>88,77,489</b>	<b>1,27,03,000</b>	<b>59,38,000</b>
<b>Total Revenue and Receipts</b> ..	<b>5,87,12,119</b>	<b>6,59,73,920</b>	<b>6,49,78,805</b>	<b>6,43,74,240</b>	<b>6,19,16,198</b>	<b>6,18,28,459</b>	<b>6,73,94,000</b>	<b>6,13,03,000</b>
Opening Balance... { Ordinary ...	51,02,683	33,409	46,98,589	1,00,16,334	1,31,12,666	77,86,859	10,000	47,30,000
{ Famine Insur- ance Fund.	...	...	30,63,715	72,27,283	1,13,62,066	1,51,48,740	1,87,40,000	1,79,02,000
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> ...	<b>6,38,14,802</b>	<b>6,60,07,329</b>	<b>7,27,41,109</b>	<b>8,16,17,857</b>	<b>8,63,90,930</b>	<b>8,47,64,058</b>	<b>8,61,44,000</b>	<b>8,39,35,000</b>

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**APPENDIX XIX.**

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## Statement showing the Expenditure and disbursements of the Government of the Central Provinces

[Referred to in

Major head of expenditure.	1921-22.		
	Non-voted	Voted	Total.
	1	2	3
			4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Reserved Heads.</i>			
2—Taxes on Income...	51,170	...	51,170
5—Land Revenue ...	45,974	37,42,203	37,87,177
7—Stamps ...	...	1,52,760	1,52,760
8 & 8-A—Forest ...	2,71,693	25,13,297	27,84,990
14—Interest on works for which Capital Accounts are kept ...	15,08,681	1,67,247	16,75,928
15—Other revenue expenditure financed from ordinary revenue.	73,561	3,75,005	4,48,566
15 (i) Other revenue expenditure financed from Famine Insurance Grants.	...	...	...
16—Construction of Irrigation Works, etc.—			
(A) Financed from Famine Insurance Grant ...	35,565	7,37,049	7,72,614
(B) Financed from ordinary revenue ...	51,264	10,58,251	11,09,515
19—Interest on ordinary Debt ...	3,95,338	...	3,95,338
21—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt ...	...	...	...
22—General Administration—Reserved ...	13,23,128	37,16,759	50,39,887
24—Administration of Justice ...	4,77,541	26,73,697	31,51,238
25—Jails and Convict Settlements ...	56,987	10,30,831	10,87,818
26—Police ...	5,33,846	52,66,197	58,00,043
31—Education—Reserved ...	2,828	1,48,031	1,50,859
35—Industries—Reserved ...	1,326	15,356	16,682
37—Miscellaneous Departments ...	...	51,134	51,134
41—Civil Works ...	...	21,333	21,333
43—Famine Relief and Insurance—			
(A) Famine Relief ...	...	39,56,621	39,56,621
(B) Transfers to Famine Insurance Fund ...	...	...	...
45—Superannuation allowances and pensions ...	1,70,952	14,97,170	16,68,122
46—Stationery and Printing ...	...	6,31,250	6,31,250
47—Miscellaneous ...	5,954	1,40,840	1,46,794
51—Contributions ...	31,03,300	...	31,03,300
51-A—Miscellaneous Adjustments ...	...	37,801	37,801
<b>Total Provincial Expenditure (Reserved)</b> ...	<b>81,08,108</b>	<b>2,79,32,832</b>	<b>3,60,40,940</b>
<i>Transferred Heads.</i>			
6—Excise ...	31,413	7,52,832	7,84,245
9—Registration ...	...	2,53,661	2,53,661
22—General Administration—Transferred ...	...	...	...
30—Scientific Departments ...	...	11,725	11,725
31—Education ...	3,29,991	44,17,759	47,47,750
32—Medical ...	2,68,603	10,72,649	13,41,252
33—Public Health ...	36,188	4,37,153	4,73,341
34—Agriculture ...	1,66,867	12,56,189	14,23,056
35—Industries ...	29,666	2,17,651	2,47,317
37—Miscellaneous Departments ...	...	11,424	11,424
41—Civil Works ...	2,35,830	62,89,006	65,24,836
46—Stationery and Printing ...	...	16,674	16,674
47—Miscellaneous ...	...	8,05,154	8,05,154
52—Extraordinary charges ...	...	...	...
<b>Total Transferred</b> ...	<b>10,98,558</b>	<b>1,55,41,877</b>	<b>1,66,40,435</b>
<b>Total Reserved</b> ...	<b>81,08,108</b>	<b>2,79,32,832</b>	<b>3,60,40,940</b>
<b>Grand Total of both Reserved and Transferred Heads</b> ...	<b>92,06,666</b>	<b>4,34,74,709</b>	<b>5,26,81,375</b>
<b>Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)</b> ...	...	...	<b>—23,52,395</b>

## XIX.

from the year 1921-22 to 1926-27 and estimates for 1927-28 and 1928-29.

paragraph 253.]

1922-23.			1923-24.			1924-25.		
No n-voted.	Voted.	Total.	Non-voted.	Voted.	Total.	Non-voted.	Voted.	Total.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
45,341	44,29,017	44,74,358	63,394	45,65,687	46,29,081	87,139	23,05,293	23,92,432
...	1,64,333	1,64,333	...	2,46,570	2,46,570	...	2,52,616	2,52,616
3,01,075	27,80,797	30,81,872	2,83,359	27,91,323	30,74,682	3,54,238	29,00,137	32,54,375
14,47	3,25,180	17,72,572	14,68,025	4,87,157	19,55,182	21,59,043	...	21,59,043
1,392	1,72,626	1,88,176	41,738	1,42,406	1,84,144	18,036	2,06,243	2,24,279
5,550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19,463	2,16,063	2,35,526	16,830	2,11,504	2,28,334	22,886	2,20,736	2,43,622
75,881	10,82,933	11,58,814	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,19,561	...	4,19,561	2,19,917	...	2,19,917	20,193	...	20,193
...	...	...	1,28,333	...	1,28,333	2,21,256	...	2,21,256
13,12,050	37,09,861	50,21,911	12,61,135	35,74,864	48,35,999	14,22,022	54,21,457	68,43,479
4,61,275	27,01,217	31,62,492	4,56,318	26,20,747	30,77,065	4,55,432	26,68,020	31,23,452
66,391	8,76,886	9,43,277	47,795	9,25,304	9,73,099	57,182	8,86,045	9,43,227
5,54,822	51,86,136	57,40,958	5,53,836	51,90,455	57,44,291	6,30,041	52,11,372	58,41,413
...	1,47,217	1,47,217	...	1,33,334	1,33,334	...	1,38,730	1,38,730
10,471	10,018	20,489	11,057	9,413	20,470	...	26,980	26,980
...	61,485	61,485	...	76,765	76,765	11,657	97,856	1,09,513
...	13,940	13,940	...	18,287	18,287	1,368	39,269	40,637
...	37,517	37,517	...	11,922	11,922	...	90	90
32,94,143	...	32,94,143	40,46,553	...	40,46,553	57,83,916	...	37,83,916
1,00,022	17,19,819	18,19,841	1,64,553	21,14,586	22,79,139	3,28,548	21,52,803	24,81,351
...	6,26,954	6,20,954	...	5,85,807	5,85,807	...	4,59,240	4,59,240
5,227	98,535	1,03,762	...	77,687	77,687	...	94,739	94,739
22,00,000	...	22,00,000	22,00,000	...	22,00,000	22,00,000	...	22,00,000
39,398	12,321	51,719	...	3,592	3,592	...	56,857	56,957
1,03,68,062	2,43,66,855	3,47,34,917	1,09,62,843	2,37,87,410	3,47,50,253	1,17,72,957	2,31,38,583	3,49,11,540
32,705	6,87,039	7,19,744	32,635	9,18,064	9,50,699	31,852	7,14,691	7,46,543
...	2,64,501	2,64,501	2,861	2,43,907	2,46,768	5,821	2,28,959	2,34,780
...	10,890	10,890	...	12,005	12,005	...	12,826	12,826
3,27,484	49,33,060	52,60,544	3,15,757	44,78,920	47,94,677	3,51,334	44,73,071	48,24,405
2,66,175	11,83,215	14,49,390	2,49,465	11,52,063	14,01,528	2,21,498	10,19,191	12,40,689
28,800	3,30,020	3,58,830	27,853	2,23,787	2,51,640	31,441	2,46,470	2,77,911
2,03,464	11,32,753	13,36,217	2,24,098	12,10,447	14,34,545	2,60,458	11,91,216	14,51,674
27,286	5,81,830	6,09,116	29,320	2,14,133	2,43,453	25,871	1,76,181	2,02,052
...	11,443	11,443	...	11,500	11,500	...	...	...
2,23,114	61,27,073	63,50,187	1,86,988	66,24,593	68,11,581	1,89,810	62,50,433	64,40,243
...	13,789	13,789	...	13,465	13,465	...	13,150	13,150
...	89,554	89,554	...	7,23,797	7,23,797	...	7,26,699	7,26,699
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11,09,028	1,53,65,177	1,64,74,205	10,68,977	1,58,26,681	1,68,95,658	11,18,085	1,50,52,887	1,61,70,972
1,03,68,062	2,43,66,855	3,47,34,917	1,09,62,843	2,37,87,410	3,47,50,253	1,17,72,957	2,31,38,583	3,49,11,540
1,14,77,090	3,97,32,032	5,12,09,122	1,20,31,820	3,96,14,091	5,16,45,911	1,28,91,042	3,81,91,470	5,10,82,512
...	...	+25,76,133	...	...	+22,69,419	...	...	+37,08,655

## Statement showing the Expenditure and disbursements of the Government of the Central Provinces

[Referred to in

Major head of expenditure.	1925-26.		
	Non-voted.	Voted.	Total.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Reserved Heads.</i>			
2—Taxes on Income ...	...	...	...
5—Land Revenue ...	91,368	24,24,339	25,15,707
7—Stamps ...	...	2,12,885	2,12,885
8 & 8-A—Forest ...	4,04,409	33,02,932	37,04,341
14—Interest on works for which Capital Accounts are kept ...	...	22,34,029	22,34,029
15—Other Revenue expenditure financed from ordinary Revenue.	17,144	1,83,813	2,00,957
15 (i) Other revenue expenditure financed from Famine Insurance Grants.	10,111	93,098	1,03,209
16—Construction of Irrigation Works, etc.—			
(A) Financed from Famine Insurance Grant	18,864	1,98,534	2,17,398
(B) Financed from ordinary revenue	...	...	...
19—Interest on ordinary Debt ...	—1,58,410	...	—1,58,410
21—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt ...	3,13,232	...	3,13,232
22—General Administration—Reserved ...	14,05,728	54,94,411	69,00,139
24—Administration of Justice ...	5,03,333	27,51,426	32,54,759
25—Jails and Convict Settlements ...	49,547	8,99,589	9,49,136
26—Police ...	6,59,130	51,68,547	58,27,677
31—Education—Reserved ...	...	1,26,478	1,26,478
35—Industries—Reserved ...	...	27,798	27,798
37—Miscellaneous Departments ...	12,257	1,23,597	1,35,854
41—Civil Works ...	1,353	31,284	32,637
43—Famine Relief and Insurance—			
(A) Famine Relief	...	2,24,297	2,24,297
(B) Transfers to Famine Insurance Fund	33,52,227	...	33,52,227
45—Superannuation allowances and pensions	6,14,112	21,81,811	27,95,923
46—Stationery and Printing ...	...	5,41,228	5,41,228
47—Miscellaneous ...	...	97,256	97,256
51—Contributions ...	13,00,000	...	13,00,000
51-A—Miscellaneous Adjustments ...	...	25,018	25,018
<b>Total Provincial Expenditure (Reserved)</b> ...	<b>85,91,405</b>	<b>2,63,42,370</b>	<b>3,49,33,775</b>
<i>Transferred Heads.</i>			
6—Excise ...	28,458	20,74,934	21,03,392
9—Registration ...	5,451	2,10,629	2,16,080
22—General Administration—Transferred ...	...	...	...
30—Scientific Departments ...	...	12,096	12,096
31—Education ...	3,61,548	48,59,581	52,21,129
32—Medical ...	2,32,829	11,74,857	14,07,686
33—Public Health ...	41,765	4,21,840	4,63,605
34—Agriculture ...	2,28,258	13,38,007	15,66,355
35—Industries ...	23,762	2,31,122	2,54,884
37—Miscellaneous Departments ...	...	...	...
41—Civil Works ...	2,71,377	73,47,535	76,18,912
46—Stationery and Printing ...	...	14,953	14,953
47—Miscellaneous ...	...	7,50,818	7,50,818
52—Extraordinary charges ...	...	23,408	23,408
<b>Total Transferred</b> ...	<b>11,93,448</b>	<b>1,84,59,870</b>	<b>1,96,53,318</b>
<b>Total Reserved</b> ..	<b>85,91,405</b>	<b>2,63,42,370</b>	<b>3,49,33,775</b>
<b>Grand Total of both Reserved and Transferred Heads</b> ...	<b>97,84,853</b>	<b>4,48,02,240</b>	<b>5,45,87,093</b>
Surplus (+) or Deficit (—) ...	...	...	+ 2,52,041

## XIX.

from the year 1921-22 to 1926-27 and estimates for 1927-28 and 1928-29—contd.

paragraph 253.]

1926-27.			1927-28 (Revised).			1928-29 (Budget).		
Non-voted.	Voted.	Total.	Non-voted.	Voted.	Total.	Non-voted.	Voted.	Total.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,06,275	25,89,138	26,95,413	1,31,270	28,51,800	29,83,070	1,40,700	29,40,547	30,81,247
...	1,88,861	1,88,861	...	1,91,000	1,91,000	...	1,69,000	1,69,000
4,17,421	35,84,357	40,01,778	4,91,797	36,23,739	41,15,536	6,62,867	36,79,699	43,42,566
...	23,86,482	23,86,482	...	25,43,000	25,43,000	26,87,000	...	26,87,000
16,027	1,58,385	1,74,385	36,000	2,78,000	3,14,000	42,000	3,68,000	4,10,000
20,677	1,65,146	1,85,823	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,803	1,21,585	1,32,388	8,000	76,000	84,000	14,000	1,31,000	1,45,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
-2,82,828	...	-2,82,828	-3,57,000	...	-3,57,000	-2,38,000	...	-2,38,000
3,06,100	...	3,06,100	3,42,000	...	3,42,000	4,05,000	...	4,05,000
13,67,885	55,29,400	68,97,285	13,23,605	56,45,794	69,69,399	13,29,850	56,64,154	69,94,004
4,57,031	28,12,205	32,69,236	4,52,399	28,82,100	33,34,499	4,28,500	29,47,988	33,76,488
66,952	9,64,001	9,70,963	63,914	9,20,180	9,84,094	77,843	9,47,370	10,25,213
6,56,862	53,64,266	60,21,128	7,01,572	53,86,246	60,88,218	6,84,400	55,68,566	62,52,966
...	1,36,034	1,36,034	...	1,33,000	1,33,000	...	1,55,500	1,55,500
...	78,032	28,032	...	28,000	28,000	...	27,000	27,000
12,857	1,13,772	1,26,629	21,334	1,20,503	1,41,837	33,957	97,043	1,31,000
3,721	1,03,958	1,07,679	3,000	62,000	65,000	2,000	56,000	58,000
...	24,879	24,879	...	71,000	71,000	...	62,000	62,000
35,26,596	...	35,26,596	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,85,337	19,16,149	26,01,486	5,10,474	15,40,565	20,51,039	5,98,500	16,81,500	22,80,000
...	6,05,799	6,05,799	...	5,86,393	5,86,393	...	6,23,000	6,23,000
54,875	1,00,627	1,55,502	...	73,486	73,486	...	98,466	98,466
22,00,000	...	22,00,000	...	...	...	14,33,000	...	14,33,000
...	48,788	48,788	...	...	...	...	...	...
96,26,601	2,68,81,837	3,65,08,438	37,28,765	2,70,12,806	3,07,41,571	83,01,617	2,52,16,333	3,35,17,950
21,575	17,67,919	17,89,494	34,651	14,96,300	15,30,951	35,800	13,30,000	13,65,800
5,075	2,11,805	2,16,880	5,800	2,19,200	2,25,000	5,870	2,19,130	2,25,000
...	8,056	8,056	...	75,000	75,000	...	96,000	96,000
...	12,967	12,967	...	15,000	15,000	...	28,000	28,000
3,73,568	57,39,503	61,13,071	3,60,522	50,51,121	54,11,643	3,58,511	64,37,389	67,95,900
2,11,988	13,97,221	16,09,209	2,20,145	13,28,707	15,48,852	2,10,441	16,20,799	18,31,240
43,826	4,10,719	4,54,545	38,688	3,49,140	3,87,828	31,833	6,64,340	6,96,173
2,54,639	14,63,549	17,18,188	2,12,456	17,22,400	19,34,856	2,27,778	17,42,222	19,70,000
31,806	2,26,582	2,58,388	18,873	2,32,085	2,50,958	12,259	2,78,741	2,91,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,89,430	98,60,169	1,01,49,595	3,66,341	1,06,25,000	1,09,91,341	3,59,167	1,02,40,167	1,05,99,334
...	16,003	16,033	...	18,000	18,000	...	20,000	20,000
40,508	7,82,375	8,22,883	...	8,00,000	8,00,000	...	7,71,000	7,71,000
...	9,105	9,105	...	...	...	...	...	...
12,72,415	2,19,05,973	2,31,78,388	12,57,476	2,19,31,953	2,31,89,429	12,41,659	2,34,47,788	2,45,89,447
96,26,601	2,68,81,837	3,65,08,438	37,28,765	2,70,12,806	3,07,41,571	83,01,617	2,52,16,333	3,35,17,950
1,08,99,016	4,87,87,810	5,96,86,826	49,86,241	4,89,44,759	5,39,31,000	95,43,276	4,86,64,121	5,82,07,397
...	...	-67,35,856	...	...	-7,60,000	...	...	-28,42,397



## APPENDIX XIX—concl'd.

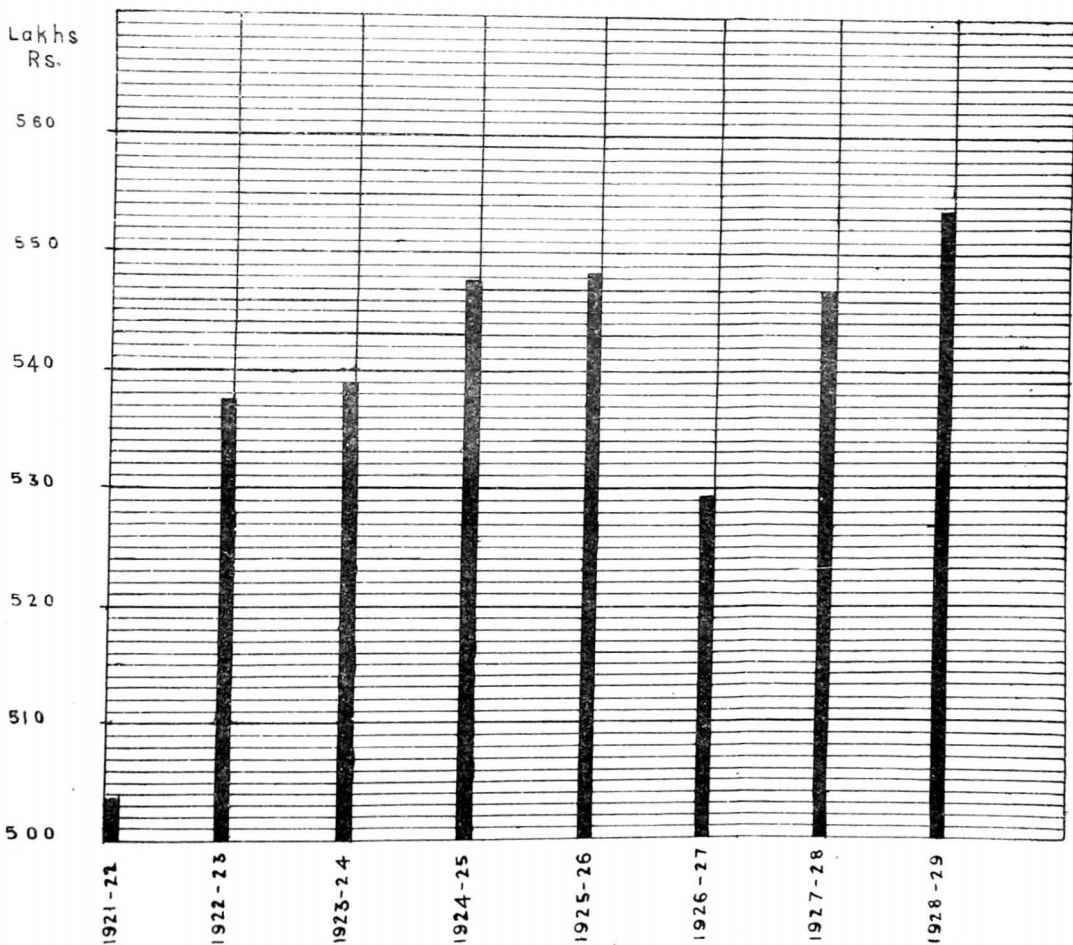
Major head of disbursements.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28 (Revised).	1928-29 (Budget).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Total Provincial Expenditure.	5,26,81,375	5,12,09,122	5,16,45,911	5,10,82,512	5,45,87,093	5,96,86,826	5,39,31,000	5,82,07,397	
<i>Capital Account.</i>									
52-A.—Forest Capital Outlay.	...	95,129	1,15,482	1,25,584	11,18,472	7,53,935	1,68,000	80,000	
55.—Construction of Irrigation Works.	15,50,080	17,40,000	23,11,979	25,55,532	27,10,387	25,74,109	26,46,000	22,56,000	
60-A.—Capital Outlay on Stationery and Printing.	...	...	1,60,821	...	...	...	...	...	
60-B.—Com m u t e d value of Pensions.	...	...	...	...	...	4,71,733	7,88,000	8,00,000	
Total Capital Outlay.	15,50,080	18,35,129	25,88,282	26,81,116	38,28,859	37,99,777	35,02,000	31,36,000	
<i>Debt Heads.</i>									
Deposits and Advances.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
P.—Famine Insurance Fund.	3,235	4,71,496	3,98,402	2,96,023	4,49,773	10,15,131	37,97,000	23,31,000	
Depreciation Fund for Government Presses.	...	...	...	...	17,547	18,615	19,000	20,000	
R.—Loans and Advances by Provincial Government.	90,84,647	4,69,722	2,74,508	2,40,653	20,83,903	6,88,708	10,07,000	5,84,000	
S.—Advances from Provincial Loans Fund and Government of India.	4,62,056	42,59,556	5,90,389	28,42,821	24,88,156	8,05,439	11,56,000	9,87,000	
Total Deposits and Advances.	95,49,938	52,00,774	12,63,299	33,79,497	50,39,379	25,27,893	59,79,000	39,22,000	
Total Expenditure and Disbursements.	6,37,81,393	5,82,45,025	5,54,97,492	5,71,43,125	6,34,55,331	6,60,14,496	6,35,12,000	6,52,65,397	
Closing Balance	Ordinary	33,409	46,98,589	1,00,16,334	1,31,12,666	77,86,859	10,158	47,30,000	15,02,603
	Famine Insurance Fund.	...	30,63,715	72,27,283	1,13,62,065	1,51,48,740	1,87,39,404	1,79,02,000	1,71,67,000
GRAND TOTAL	6,38,14,802	6,60,07,329	7,27,41,109	8,16,17,857	8,63,90,930	8,47,64,058	8,61,44,000	8,39,35,000	

## APPENDIX XX

( Referred to in paragraph 253 )

Diagram showing the  
Total Provincial Revenue  
of the C.P. Govt.

From 1921-22 to 1928-29

Scale { Minor Division represents Rs.1 lakh.  
Major " " " Rs.10 lakhs.

## APPENDIX XXI

(Referred to in paragraph 253)

Diagram showing the Expenditure

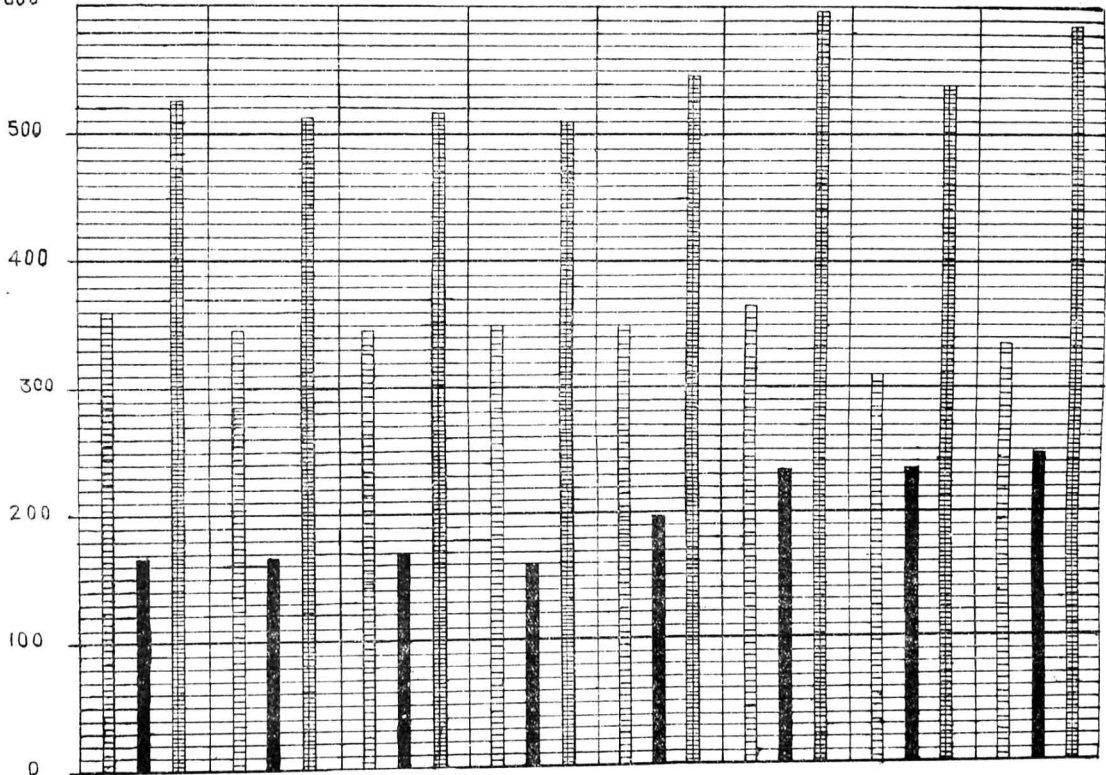
(Reserved and Transferred)

Chargeable to Revenue

From 1921-22 to 1928-29

Scale { Minor Division represents Rs. 10 lakhs.  
Major " " " Rs. 100 lakhs.

Lakhs  
Rs.  
600



### REFERENCES.

- (a) Provl. Expenditure, Reserved, shown thus
- (b) Do Do Transferred Do Do
- Total of (a) & (b) shown thus

# APPENDIX XXII

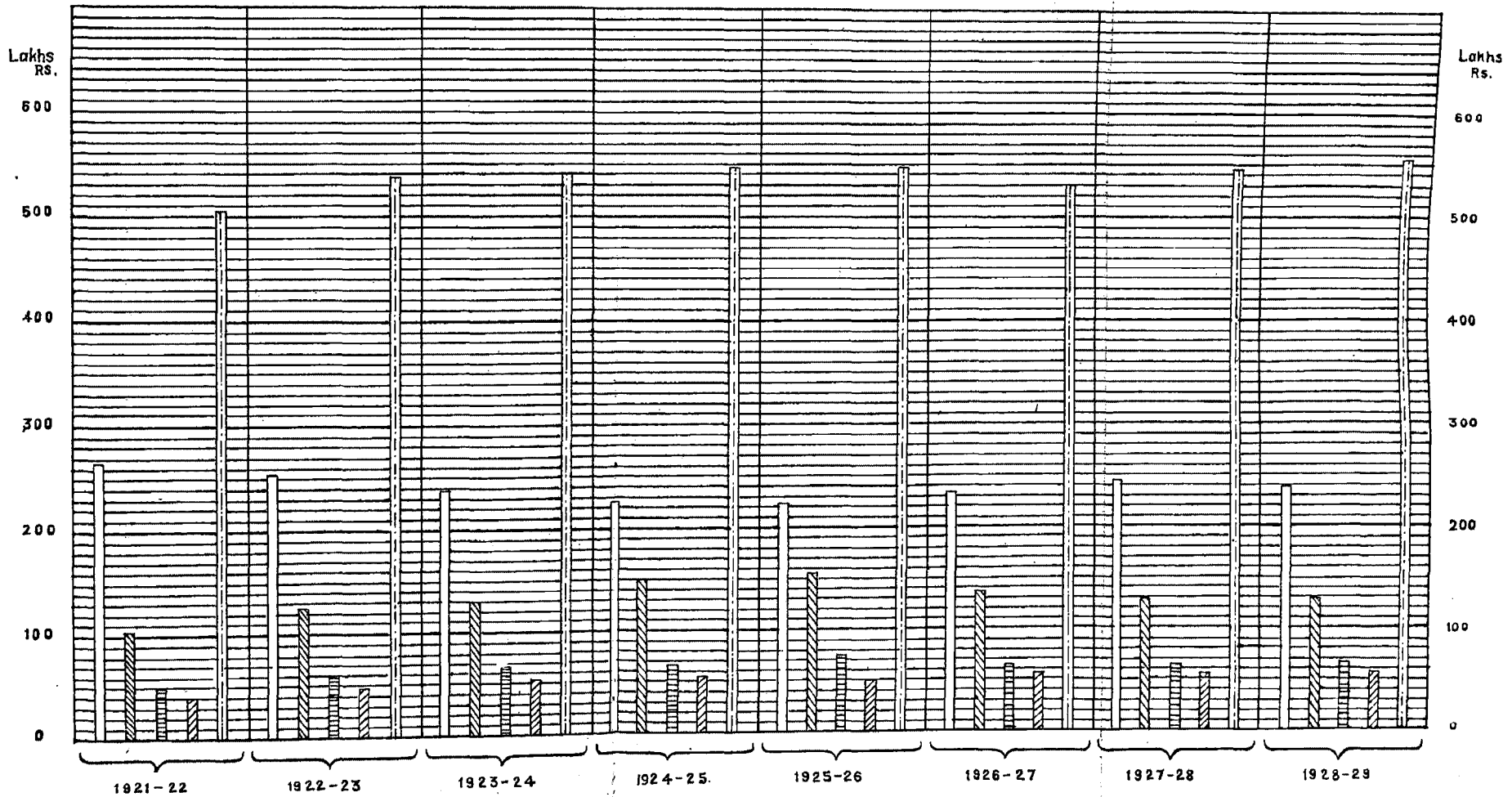
(Referred to in paragraph 253)

Diagram showing the Provincial  
Revenue of the C. P. Govt.

From Land Revenue, Excise, Stamps & Forests.

From 1921-22 to 1928-29

Scale { Minor division represents Rs. 10 lakhs.  
Major division    "        "        Rs. 100 lakhs.



## REFERENCES

- Land Rev: Department...
- Excise        "        "
- Stamps       "        "
- Forest        "        "

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APPENDIX XXV.

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APPENDIX XXV.

Statement showing the growth of revenue during the eight years from 1921-22 to 1928-29.

[Referred to in paragraph 253.]

Head of account.	Accounts.						Variations from 1921-22 to 1926-27 Increase (+) Decrease (-).	Revised Estimate for 1927-28.	Budget Estimate for 1928-29.	Variations from 1921-22 to 1928-29 Increase (+) Decrease (-).
	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue ...	2,64,92,414	2,55,44,664	2,38,43,949	2,25,72,027	2,21,38,010	2,32,87,682	-32,04,732	2,45,55,000	2,38,20,000	-26,72,414
Excise ...	1,04,90,212	1,25,74,984	1,30,73,000	1,50,43,703	1,56,57,415	1,35,45,189	+ 30,54,977	1,25,60,000	1,30,07,000	+ 25,16,788
Stamps ...	50,21,563	58,25,252	67,27,651	68,34,340	71,05,191	61,45,040	+ 11,23,477	65,47,000	66,46,000	+ 16,24,437
Forest ...	41,33,693	47,06,979	51,04,930	52,32,632	49,87,409	53,21,376	+ 11,87,683	53,50,000	57,95,000	+ 16,61,307
Registration ...	6,44,252	6,82,849	6,61,817	6,78,535	6,66,047	6,47,515	+ 3,263	6,51,000	6,68,000	+ 23,748
Other heads ...	35,46,846	44,50,527	45,03,983	44,29,930	42,85,062	40,04,168	+ 4,57,322	50,28,000	54,29,000	+ 18,82,154
Total ...	5,03,28,980	5,37,85,255	5,39,15,330	5,47,91,167	5,48,39,134	5,29,50,970	+ 26,21,990	5,46,91,000	5,53,65,000	+ 50,36,020

## APPENDIX XXVI.

Statement showing the growth of expenditure during the eight years from 1921-22 to 1928-29.

[Referred to in paragraph 253.]

(The figures are in thousands of rupees.)

Class of Expenditure.	Accounts.						Variations from 1921-22 to 1926-27. Increase (+) Decrease (-).	Revised Estimate, 1927-28.	Budget Estimate, 1928-29.	Variations from 1921-22 to 1928-29. Increase (+) Decrease (-).
	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(1) Pay of Officers ...	82,02	82,20	79,62	81,84	82,79	82,12	+ 10	83,70	83,22	+ 1,20
(2) Pay of Establishment ...	1,34,23	1,41,83	1,46,34	1,38,27	1,39,87	1,43,94	+ 9,71	1,47,56	1,52,53	+18,30
(3) Travelling allowance ...	20,54	18,36	18,71	20,00	22,69	25,49	+ 4,95	25,12	25,65	+ 5,11
(4) Allowances excluding Travelling allowance.	35,74	34,61	25,97	33,36	35,29	36,73	+ 99	37,31	38,47	+ 2,73
(5) Contingencies ...	49,30	46,21	51,85	45,84	47,32	49,69	+ 39	53,20	60,61	+11,31
(6) Grants-in-aid—										
(a) Education ...	18,52	24,05	19,31	18,90	22,32	29,86	+11,34	22,28	30,37	+11,85
(b) Medical ...	1,76	2,83	3,00	3,09	4,00	5,68	+3,92	4,78	6,50	+4,74
(c) Public Health ...	2,22	78	49	45	2,27	2,07	- 15	1,62	3,52	+1,30
(d) Roads and Bridges ...	6,91	9,62	7,17	8,25	11,03	17,12	+10,21	17,26	18,07	+11,16
(e) Miscellaneous ...	7,97	84	7,17	7,16	7,45	7,69	- 28	7,98	7,66	- 31
(f) Other heads ...	21	32	27	21	27	39	+ 18	34	56	+ 35
(7) Works—										
(a) Irrigation ...	30,49	26,55	21,79	24,15	26,35	27,26	-3,23	28,35	24,94	-5,55
(b) Civil Works ...	43,21	40,19	48,06	43,38	52,46	72,39	+29,18	79,37	74,50	+31,29
(c) Forest ...	8,39	10,72	10,25	10,80	13,95	16,27	+7,88	16,81	18,53	+10,14
(d) Agriculture ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(8) Debt Services—										
(a) Interest ...	3,95	4,20	2,20	20	-1,58	-2,83	-6,78	-3,57	-2,38	-6,33
(b) Repayment of loans ...	...	...	1,28	2,21	3,13	3,06	+3,06	3,42	4,05	+4,05
(9) Pensions ...	16,68	18,20	22,79	24,81	27,96	26,01	+9,33	20,51	22,80	+6,12
(10) Other items ...	65,13	50,83	50,32	48,09	48,51	54,07	-11,06	-6,49	12,61	-52,52
(11) Recoveries taken as deduction from charges.	-46	-25	-16	-18	-21	-14	+32	-24	-14	+32
Total ...	5,26,81	5,12,09	5,16,46	5,10,83	5,45,87	5,96,87	+70,06	5,39,31	5,82,07	+55,26

## APPENDIX XXVII.

Statement showing the progressive utilization of the annual assignments of the Famine Insurance Fund and of the balances thereof from the 1st April 1921 to 31st March 1929.

[Referred to in paragraph 262.]

Details.	1921-22 to 1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28 (Revised Estimate).	1928-29 (Budget Estimate).
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Opening balance	...	72,27,282	1,13,62,066	1,51,48,740	1,87,39,404	1,79,01,404
2. Annual assignment for Famine Insurance	1,41,78,000	47,26,000	47,26,000	47,26,000	...	...
3. Deduct—Expenditure from the Famine Insurance assignment on—						
(a) Protective Irrigation Works (15—(1) Other Revenue Expenditure).	4,63,861	2,43,622	1,03,209	1,85,823	...	...
(b) Other Protective Irrigation Works—(16.—Construction of Irrigation Works).	19,31,428	...	2,17,398	1,32,388	...	...
(c) 19.—Interest on debt incurred on Protective Irrigation Works.	3,18,456	4,80,606	5,22,769	5,50,214	...	...
(d) 21.—Reduction or Avoidance of debt for Protective Irrigation Works.	1,20,735	2,17,766	3,06,100	3,06,100	...	...
(e) 43-A.—Famine Relief	40,02,825	90	2,24,297	24,879	...	...
4. Unexpended balance of the assignment transferred to the Famine Insurance Fund (43-B.—Transfers to Famine Insurance Fund).	73,40,695	37,89,916	33,52,227	35,26,596	...	...
Other additions to the Famine Insurance Fund.						
5. Recoveries of famine expenditure	85,704	4,957	1,397	10,623	10,000	34,000
6. Interest on balances of the fund	1,40,524	3,41,121	5,05,665	5,51,085	6,67,000	6,39,300
7. Repayment of principal of taccavi loans	5,03,867	2,73,166	3,43,634	4,74,584	21,40,000	8,48,700
8. Interest on taccavi loans	29,625	27,646	33,524	42,907	1,42,000	74,000
9. Total receipts (including opening balance and unexpended balance of the assignment transferred).	81,00,415	1,16,58,088	1,55,98,513	1,97,54,535	2,16,93,404	1,94,97,404
Withdrawals from the fund.						
10. For Irrigation Works (16-A)	...	...	...	...	84,000	1,45,000
11. For Famine Expenditure (43-A)	3,235	...	...	...	71,000	62,000
12. For repayment of loans taken for Irrigation Works (21.—Reduction, etc.).	...	...	...	...	3,42,000	4,05,000
13. For interest on loans for Irrigation Works (19.—Interest, etc.).	...	...	...	...	6,75,000	8,69,000
14. For the grant of taccavi loans	8,69,898	2,96,022	4,49,773	10,15,131	26,25,000	8,50,000
15. Closing balance	72,27,282	1,13,62,066	1,51,48,704	1,87,39,404	1,79,01,404	1,71,66,404



APPENDIX XXVIII.

Statement showing the transactions under the head Loans and advances by Provincial Government from the year 1921-22 to 1928-29.

[Referred to in paragraph 263.]

(The figures are in thousands of rupees.)

Details.	Open- ing balance on 1st April 1921.	Advances made.								Total ad- vances includ- ing opening balance.	Recoveries effected.								Balance on 31st March 1929.	
		Accounts.						Revised Estimate 1927-28.	Budget Estimate 1928-29.		Accounts						Revised Estimate 1927-28.	Budget Estimate 1928-29.		Total recover- ies.
		1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.				1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
<b>CLASS I.—Advances to cultiva- tors—</b>																				
1. Under the Land Improvement Loans Act.	39,09	8,84	1,44	1,66	1,83	2,13	3,17	7,50	3,50	69,16	5,09	12,03	11,64	8,48	5,65	4,21	4,71	4,27	56,08	13,08
2. Under the Agricul- turists' Loans Act.	21,48	60,53	6,33	4,08	2,96	4,47	10,16	26,2	8,50	1,44,76	24,98	38,86	17,20	8,90	4,71	4,92	21,50	8,49	1,29,56	15,20
3. Under the Co-opera- tive Societies Act.	...	11,72	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,12	4,06	3,85	2,87	1,07	32	-5	...	...	12,12	...
4. Advances to Aided Works.	58	...	3	...	-33	...	...	...	...	28	7	14	7	...	...	...	...	...	28	...
5. Forest taccavi advan- ces.	...	86	92	94	9	1,17	1,16	1,23	1,34	8,52	...	1,04	1,02	92	91	1,02	1,43	1,41	7,75	77
<b>CLASS III.—Loans to Land- holders and notabilities—</b>	1,20	...	...	...	...	13,00	...	...	...	14,20	1	14	61	7	...	10	2,90	20	4,03	10,17
<b>CLASS IV.—Loans to Mofussil Municipalities—</b>	27,25	1,90	29	5	...	4,55	2,55	1,29	1,00	38,88	1,62	2,10	1,59	2,08	1,64	1,87	1,68	1,57	14,15	24,73
Loans to district and other local funds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...
<b>CLASS V.—Miscellaneous Loans and Advances—</b>																				
Advances to Weavers ...	2,10	7,00	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,12	72	76	1,43	4,02	2,19	...	...	...	9,12	...
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>91,70</b>	<b>90,85</b>	<b>9,41</b>	<b>6,73</b>	<b>5,36</b>	<b>25,34</b>	<b>17,04</b>	<b>36,32</b>	<b>14,34</b>	<b>2,97,09</b>	<b>36,55</b>	<b>58,92</b>	<b>36,43</b>	<b>25,54</b>	<b>15,42</b>	<b>12,07</b>	<b>32,27</b>	<b>15,94</b>	<b>2,33,14</b>	<b>63,95</b>
<i>Deduct—Transactions relating to Famine Insurance Fund.</i>	...	...	-4,71	-3,99	-2,95	-4,50	-10,15	-26,25	-8,50	61,06	...	-1,64	-3,40	-2,73	-3,44	-4,75	-21,40	-8,49	45,85	15,21
<b>Net total ...</b>	<b>91,70</b>	<b>96,85</b>	<b>4,70</b>	<b>2,74</b>	<b>2,40</b>	<b>20,84</b>	<b>6,89</b>	<b>10,07</b>	<b>5,84</b>	<b>2,36,03</b>	<b>36,55</b>	<b>57,28</b>	<b>33,03</b>	<b>22,81</b>	<b>11,98</b>	<b>7,32</b>	<b>10,87</b>	<b>7,45</b>	<b>1,87,29</b>	<b>48,74</b>

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APPENDIX XXIX.

Statement showing the advances taken by the Central Provinces Government from the Provincial Loans Fund of the Government of India and the repayments made from 1921-22 to 1928-29.

[Referred to in paragraph 264.]

(The figures are in thousands of rupees.)

Particulars of Advances.	Advances taken from the Government of India and the Provincial Loans Fund.									Repayments made				Balance on 31st March 1929.
	Accounts.						Revised Estimate 1927-28.	Budget Estimate 1928-29.	Total receipts.	From 1921-22 to 1926-27.	Revised Estimate 1927-28.	Budget Estimate 1928-29.	Total repayments.	
	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. Balance of the Provincial Loan Account on 31st March 1921, treated as an advance, vide Devolution Rule 23.	92,41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92,41	62,68	4,62	4,62	71,92	20,49
2. Advances for Co-operative Societies ...	11,73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,73	11,73	...	...	11,73	...
3. Advances for Irrigation Capital expenditure.	15,50	23,00	26,83	26,50	...	25,00	42,35	22,56	1,81,74	9,58	3,42	405	17,05	1,64,69
4. Advances for Forest Capital expenditure.	...	...	2,12	...	13,00	4,00	4,81	...	23,93	2,49	52	69	3,70	20,23
5. Advances for Capital outlay on Stationery and Printing.	...	...	1,75	...	...	...	...	...	1,75	1,75	...	...	1,75	...
6. Advances for Provincial Loans and Advances.	20,00	...	...	...	...	...	34,35	1,00	55,35	20,00	...	51	20,51	34,84
7. Advances to cover the Provincial overdraft.	...	...	...	...	...	3,00	...	...	3,00	...	3,00	...	3,00	...
8. Advances for payment of commuted value of pensions.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,00	8,00	...	...	...	...	8,00
Total ...	47,23	23,00	30,20	26,50	13,00	32,00	81,51	31,56	2,85,50	45,55	6,94	5,25	57,74	2,27,76
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,39,64	23,00	30,70	26,50	13,00	32,00	81,51	31,56	3,77,91	1,08,23	11,56	9,87	1,29,66	2,48,25