

The most important buildings constructed during the decade ending 1901 were the Secretariat offices at Simla and the Chief Court and Jubilee Museum at Lahore. District court buildings have been built at Simla, Amritsar, and Lyallpur, a sessions house at Jhelum, and a residence for the Commissioner at Delhi. Six new jails were constructed and one enlarged; a female penitentiary, nine *tahsil* buildings, and five combined *tahsil* and police stations were built, and police accommodation extended in six Districts. The principal educational buildings erected were: the Government College, Lahore, with a boarding-house; new buildings for the School of Arts, Lahore; school-rooms for boys and girls; a reception bungalow, band-room, and restoration of buildings at the Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanāwar; a new Technical school at Lahore; a combined boarding-house for the Central Training College, Lahore; the normal and central model schools, Lahore; and normal schools at Jullundur and Rāwalpindi. The chief medical buildings at Lahore were the following: the new Medical School; a separate ward for Europeans at the Mayo Hospital; the Lady Aitchison Hospital for Women; the Prince Albert Victor wing attached to the Mayo Hospital; new dissecting rooms in connexion with the Mayo Hospital; an ophthalmic ward in connexion with the Mayo Hospital; and a new lunatic asylum for the Punjab. A church was also built at Dalhousie. Additions in the form of realignments, metalling, or bridging have been made on a large number of roads, and feeder-roads to the different railways have been extensively constructed.

Since 1901 a General Post Office, a University Hall, a boarding-house attached to the Medical School, and a female ward in the Lunatic Asylum have been erected at Lahore, the Sāragarhi memorial and the Victoria Jubilee Hospital at Amritsar, and the Walker Hospital and a new wing to the Foreign Office at Simla. Water-works and drainage works have been carried out at Lyallpur, and extensive improvements made in the Upper Mall at Lahore.

The most important bridges constructed were as follows: on the Kāngra valley road, the Lyall viaduct over the Chakki torrent, twenty-eight spans of  $39\frac{1}{2}$  feet, and the Dheri bridge, of 214 feet span; a bridge over the Jhelum at Kohāla, two spans of 98 feet and one of 142 feet; the Bāngangā bridge in Kāngra, 85 feet span; and the Leh bridge near Rāwalpindi, three spans of 60 feet.

Owing to the construction of the Chenāb Canal, a large

tract of country embracing portions of Jhang and Gujrānwāla Districts, and known as the Chenāb Colony, has been opened up. For the development and proper administration of the colony, roads and buildings have been and are being constructed. Large sums have been spent on unsuccessful attempts to prevent the encroachment of the Indus in DERA GHĀZI KHĀN.

The following large municipal works have been carried out since 1881: water-supply of Lahore city and suburbs, Simla, Rāwalpindi, Delhi, Amritsar, and Ambāla; drainage and sewage works at Lahore, Delhi, Amritsar, Simla, Ludhiāna, and Jullundur.

For thirty-five years, from 1851 to 1886, a military force known as the Punjab Frontier Force was directly under the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. In the latter year it was transferred to the control of the Commander-in-Chief. The troops in the Punjab now all belong to the Northern Command, with the exception of those quartered at Delhi, which belong to the Meerut division of the Eastern Command. The Lieutenant-General Commanding has his head-quarters at Rāwalpindi and Murree; and the Punjab is garrisoned by the Rāwalpindi and Lahore divisions and the independent Derajāt brigade of the Northern Command, and by the Meerut division of the Eastern Command. The military stations in 1904 were: *Rāwalpindi division*—Attock, Campbellpur, Jhelum, several stations in the Murree hills, Rāwalpindi, and Siālkot; *Lahore division*—Ambāla, Amritsar, Bakloh, Dagshai, Dalhousie, Dharmśāla, Ferozepore, Jullundur, Jutogh, Kasauli, Lahore (Fort and Cantonment), Multān, Sabāthu, and Solon; *Derajāt brigade*—Dera Ghāzi Khān; and *Meerut division*—Delhi. All these (except Bakloh, Dharmśāla, Jhelum, Campbellpur, and the stations in Dera Ghāzi Khān District) are garrisoned by British infantry, and all but Campbellpur, Murree, Solon, Dagshai, Sabāthu, Lahore (Fort), Dalhousie, Kasauli, and Jutogh by native infantry. British cavalry are stationed at Rāwalpindi, Siālkot, and Ambāla, and native cavalry at those places and at Lahore Cantonment, Ferozepore, Multān, Jullundur, and Jhelum. British artillery are stationed at all the foregoing, except Jhelum, and at Campbellpur, Jutogh, and Attock. Sappers and miners are stationed at Rāwalpindi, and a military railway company at Siālkot. Transport units are permanently located at the following stations: mule corps and cadres at Rāwalpindi, Hassan Abdāl, Siālkot, Jhelum, Lahore Cantonment, Ferozepore, Jullundur,

and Ambāla ; camel corps at Campbellpur, Rāwalpindi, Jhelum, Shāhpur, Multān, Montgomery, Lyallpur, and Lahore Cantonment. There are arsenals at Ferozepore and Rāwalpindi. The total strength of the British and Native regular army stationed within the Province on June 1, 1904, was as follows : British, 17,277 ; Native, 21,420 ; total, 38,697. There are four volunteer corps, the total strength of which in 1904 was 2,270. Of these, the Punjab Light Horse, raised in 1893, has its head-quarters at Lahore, with detachments at Delhi, Ambāla, Rāwalpindi, Lyallpur, and Pālampur : its strength in 1904 was 186. The 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps has its head-quarters at Lahore, with detachments at Amritsar, Dhāriwāl, Gurdāspur, Rāwalpindi, Murree, Siālkot, Delhi, Karnāl, Ferozepore, and Dharmśāla, and at Srīnagar in Kashmīr : its strength is 701. The Simla Volunteer Rifle Corps has its head-quarters at Simla, with a detachment at Kasauli : its strength is 363. The North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles have their head-quarters at Lahore, with detachments at all important stations. The corps has a strength of 1,267, but many of these are in other Provinces. There are also detachments of the 2nd Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Volunteers and of the East Indian Railway Volunteers, at Sirsa, Ambāla, and Kālka, which have a combined strength of 110.

The Punjab stands first among the Provinces of India in the number of recruits it supplies for the native army, and second to none in the fighting quality of the races recruited. The principal classes recruited in the Province are Sikhs, the recruiting centre for whom is at Jullundur ; Punjābi Muhammadans, Jhelum ; Dogrās, Jullundur ; and Jāts and Hindustāni Muhammadans, Delhi.

The forces maintained by the Native States under the control of the Punjab Government are of two kinds : Imperial Service troops and local troops. Eight of the principal States maintain the former. Thus, the Patiāla contingent consists of a regiment of cavalry and two battalions of infantry ; Jīnd, Nābha, and Kapūrthala each maintain a battalion of infantry, and Bahāwalpur a transport corps with a mounted escort of camelmen, while Farīdkot, Māler Kotla, and Sirmūr furnish a company of sappers apiece. No State in India, except Gwalior and Kashmīr, furnishes a larger contingent than Patiāla. The local troops are of all degrees of strength and efficiency. They range in strength from the regiment of cavalry, two battalions of infantry, and one battery of artillery that Patiāla can put into the field, to the half-dozen soldiers of some of the

Hill States. Even in the largest States they are employed more as armed police than as a military force, while in the smaller States their services are utilized in the collection of revenue, as well as in the maintenance of order and the performance of ceremonial functions.

On the annexation of the Punjab in 1849 a police force was organized in two branches, a military preventive and a civil detective police, the former consisting of 6 regiments of foot and 27 troops of horse. By the beginning of 1860 its strength had risen from 15,000 to 24,700 men, excluding the Peshāwar and Derajāt Levies, and the *thagi*, cantonment, and canal police, the total cost exceeding 46½ lakhs a year. In 1861 the cis-Indus police were reorganized under the Police Act (V of 1861), which was not completely extended to the six frontier Districts till 1889. Revisions in 1862, 1863, and 1869 reduced the cost of the force to 25 lakhs; and in 1863 the Derajāt, Peshāwar, cantonment, *thagi*, and canal police were brought under the general system of the Punjab. The railway police were organized in 1869. The police of the North-West Frontier Province became a separate force on the constitution of that Province in 1901.

The establishment now consists of a single force controlled by an Inspector-General, who is *ex-officio* under-secretary to Government. He is assisted by three Deputy-Inspectors-General, one of whom is in administrative charge of the railway police and the criminal investigation department. Commissioners of Divisions are also Deputy-Inspectors-General *ex-officio*. Each District has a Superintendent, and the larger Districts each have one or more Assistant Superintendents who (with the exception of the officers in charge of two subdivisions) work under the Superintendent at head-quarters. The unit of administration is the *thāna* or police station under a sub-inspector, and outposts and road-posts are established where necessary. Nearly half the force is armed with bored out Martini-Henry carbines, swords, and batons. The remainder are armed with swords and batons only. The sole military police now maintained are in Dera Ghāzi Khān District, which has two forces, each under the command of an Assistant Commissioner: the Border Military Police proper, and a militia raised in 1901 to take the place of the regular troops recently withdrawn. The training of constables is carried out in the Districts in which they are enrolled. Before promotion to head constable, constables go through a course of instruction at the Police Training School, established at

Police and  
jails.  
Police.  
History  
and deve-  
lopment.

Organiza-  
tion.

Armament.

Military  
police.

Training.

Phillaur in 1891. Head constables and sub-inspectors have also to go through a course at this school to qualify for promotion to the higher grades, and all men who receive direct appointments are required to qualify at the school before they are confirmed.

Rural  
police.

The village watchmen or *chaukidars*, who are appointed by the District Magistrate on the recommendation of the village headmen, receive on an average Rs. 3 a month as pay from the village community. They are not as a rule armed, though in some places they carry swords or spears. Their duties are similar to those in other Provinces, but they are regarded as acting under the control of the village headmen, who are jointly

Municipal,  
canton-  
ment,  
ferry, and  
railway  
police.

responsible for reporting crime. In most municipal towns the regular force is supplemented by a body paid from municipal funds. Cantonments have police paid from Provincial funds, and in some Districts there are ferry police. All these bodies are controlled by the District Superintendent. The railway police, who are responsible for the maintenance of law and order over the whole North-Western Railway system, are

Detection.

organized under a Deputy-Inspector-General. There is no separate detective staff. The system of identification by means of finger-prints is employed, and the training school at Phillaur includes a criminal identification bureau. The strength of the regular District police is now one man to 7.8 square miles or to 1,647 persons; the number of village watchmen exceeds 29,600.

Proportion  
of police  
to area and  
popula-  
tion.

Criminal  
tribes and  
punitive  
posts.

Nine tribes have been registered under the Criminal Tribes Act. Of these the most important are the Sānsis, Baurias, and Mahtams; they are usually settled in villages under the charge of a police guard, whose duty it is to see that no registered member of the tribe is absent without leave. The imposition of punitive police posts on villages which have misconducted themselves is not an uncommon feature of the administration.

Jails.  
Adminis-  
tration.

The jail administration is under an Inspector-General, who is an officer of the Indian Medical Service, as are generally the Superintendents of Central and District jails. The post of Superintendent of a District jail is generally held by the Civil Surgeon. Jails in the Punjab consist of Central and District jails. There are no subsidiary jails, but their place is taken by large lock-ups. The greater portion of the prisoners are confined in barracks, to which the cubicle system is being gradually applied. A jail on this system is being built at Lyallpur.

Mortality  
in jails.

The table attached to this article (p. 164) shows how mortality

in jails has decreased since 1881. It must, however, be noted that tuberculous diseases have shown a tendency to increase during recent years. It is hoped that this will be checked by improvements now being made in the ventilation of dormitories, and in the arrangements for cleansing and disinfecting clothing and bedding. It is also intended to build special tuberculous wards in the larger jails; indeed, such accommodation is being provided in two of the Central jails. It will be noticed also that the average cost of prisoners has steadily increased since 1881. The increase is mainly due to higher prices of food-grains and of such articles as woollen and cotton yarns used in the manufacture of clothing and bedding, and also in some measure to expenditure incurred in effecting a general amelioration of the conditions of prison life.

The chief industries carried on in the Central jails are lithographic printing, weaving woollen and cotton fabrics, carpet-making, brick-making, and expressing oil. The greater portion of the out-turn is supplied to Government departments. When opportunity has offered, prisoners have been employed in carrying out large public works: and temporary jails were built at Chenāwan in 1884 and at Mong Rasūl in 1898 in connexion with the excavation of the Chenāb and Jhelum Canals. In District jails the chief industries are paper-making, expressing oil, rope-making, and weaving cotton carpets.

Employment of prisoners.

Until 1903 the Punjab possessed no reformatory, but in that year one was opened at Delhi and placed under the Educational department. Nothing can be said yet with regard to its working.

Boy prisoners' reformatories.

Prior to the constitution of the Punjab in 1849, Government schools existed in the Districts of the Delhi territory which then formed part of the old North-Western Provinces, and in the rest of the Province indigenous schools afforded a foundation for the present educational system. Under the Sikhs, teaching as a profession was almost entirely in the hands of the Muhammadans, who, besides teaching the Korān in the mosques, gave instruction in the Persian classics. On these schools were grafted the earliest Government vernacular schools. Purely Hindu schools were rare, being either colleges in which Brāhman boys learnt Sanskrit and received a half-religious, half-professional training, or elementary schools where sons of Hindu shopkeepers were taught to keep accounts and read and write the traders' scripts. The few Gurmukhī schools that existed were of a purely religious character. The best feature of the indigenous schools was

Government Education.