CHAPTER-III
PUBLIC UTILITY BUILDINGS

The interest of the rulers of Kapurthala state was not limited to the construction of the palaces and rest houses for their own convenience but they also showed a great interest in the buildings of civic and public purposes. In such category, a large number of buildings were constructed for various uses, are standing in the state territory.

The magnificent building of State kachehri and famous Darbar Hall is situated in the middle of the present city of Kapurthala, where the present district courts are located. The great monument had two eastern and western wings separated with the grand Darbar Hall in the middle. The scheme and design for the construction of the whole building was prepared by the state engineer Dallimore. He had just completed the foundation of one wing of the building which was intended to accommodate all public offices and brought it up to the plinth level, when he died on 4th June 1879. The work of construction was suspended for some time, because Dallimore had left no detailed working plans of his design for the building. For the purpose the public works secretary of Punjab Government was consulted to prepare the required plan at Lahore to restart the work.1 C.S.Rundle, a retired officer of irrigation department, who was also employed for several years at Patiala, as an executive engineer on the Sirhind Canal was appointed.2 Under his supervision the masonry work of the east wing of the large building was completed in the year 1883 and the foundation of the west wing was put in massive concrete.3

The foundation of grand Darbar Hall was put in about four feet above the ground in the year 1884. The work of west wing was carried out simultaneously. It was ready for occupation before the end of year 1886. For the construction work of central Darbar Hall it was deemed prudent to lessen as much as possible the weight on the lofty central tower walls. The dome alone if constructed of brick work would have been about 347 tons in weight. To lessen this great weight on the tower, it had been decided to construct the dome of metal, which would be in weight about 40 tons only,

thus lessening the weight on the wall by over 300 tons. The additional cost of a metal
dome over one brick work was under Rs. 10,000.4

The scheme of construction was that the monument built on a high plinth was
a grand hall with galleries over which the towers were constructed to receive the
domes. The central building was of famous Darbar Hall, facing north entered through
a verandah. It was opened with a three door entry with the wide cusped arched central
door with slightly smaller doors on its sides. Over the central door arch, an open
window was kept while on the sides the windows were kept blind. This splendid
portion was octagonal in design of 38’.0” x 38’.0” in the centre, which led to the
central hall. It was separated into three parts with two side galleries, which measured
96’.0” x 15’.0” of double storey leaving the central hall 40’.6” x 97’.0”. The walls of
the hall reached above the roof of the galleries. For the side galleries beautiful pillars
were built on massive platforms than that of the other buildings of the state. The
decorations of lotus leaflet designs with cusped shafts and beautifully designed
capitals were the same as on the floor level. Above the first floor again these pillars
were arranged. Towards the south side it was shaped round and turrets were built for
the small domes. The outside doors opened on the platform again with steps. The
central hall in this side again had been given the shape outside the galleries as it had
on the front side. In the centre, a door of small size was opened on the plinth.5

The hall was plastered and ornamental designs were carved in the interior,
under the ceiling of the hall, around the arches, the terraced roofs of the galleries and
on the pillars thus giving not only a grand but lively pleasing look. The floor below
was schemed as *pucca* floor in the centre and planked floors for the galleries. The roof
over the hall was constructed of twelve stout wrought iron trusses and covered with
corrugated galvanized iron, over tongues and grooved teak wood planks was attached
to the underside of the “T” iron tie rods of trusses. The roofs of the galleries were kept
lower than the central one for adjusting the ventilators for air and light in the hall.
Wooden doors, windows and ventilators with glasses were fixed.6

Encircling the Darbar Hall on the east and west sides leaving space in
between, the two attached double storey buildings had been constructed for the

1887-88, Civil and Military Gazette Press, Lahore, 1888, pp.41-42.
5. Plan of the Darbar Hall by P.W.D. Kapurthala, Archaeological site.
judicial purposes and public offices. The eastern and western wings were facing towards east and the west respectively. Built with the same scheme both of these were constructed on the high platforms faced with beautifully arched verandahs having porticos on the fronts. Four rooms facing towards the outside verandahs with attached four rooms facing on the other side towards Darbar Hall on each storey were built for different purposes. Four square turrets of 10’.0” side had staircases on each side which led to the roof of the buildings. Round shaped wooden ventilators with fixed glasses had been kept. The staircase turrets had beautiful small cupolas over them.\(^7\)

The exterior face work of the buildings also gave impressive look with the beautiful designs of its pillars, above the encircling parapet with balustrades. Decoration on the whole exterior was done entirely by daily labour. It secured great excellence of workmanship, but was done very slowly.\(^8\)

On all the corners the turrets had been kept high which were covered with small domes. The central octagonal tower of the Darbar Hall over the entrance received the principal dome which had to be converted from masonry to iron to reduce the weight though the small turrets around had the domes in brickwork. For the rain-water iron rain water pipes with cast iron gutters were fixed here. The surrounding wall, which might be graceful, now has only the remains of it and at many places, it is renovated. One of the gates towards east side still shows its originality that it was made with octagonal pillars setting in the wall by giving round shape to the wall. Again two pillars with domes were constructed with which the gate was attached. Projection of brickwork was made everywhere to protect the internal side from Sun and rain as well as for beautification. The interior of the hall must have been painted as Rundle wrote during the year 1887-88 that it was due but now only polish on the wooden planks remained and all other paints have been destroyed with white-wash. The entrance steps on front and rear with side steps were built on all the entrances. A sum of Rs. 20,000 for a surrounding wall, out-offices and an ornamental garden was kept aside. At that time, the building was the largest and perhaps the best of modern buildings in the Punjab.\(^9\)

\(^7\). Plan of Court Complex by P.W.D., Kapurthala and Archaeological Site of the Court Complex.


\(^9\). Report on the Administration of Kapurthala State, 1887-88, pp.41, 42.
This state building had been erected by its own P.W.D. with the cost of about Rs. five lac. Marchioness of Dufferin, who visited Kapurthala from 4th to 8th November 1887, went to these offices of new building on 8th November during her visit. She saw all the clerks at work. The building was new and it was very European looking, but the officials did not care for tables and prefer sitting on floor to do their business. In her words, ‘one feels they would probably be happier and more comfortable in an old fashioned den than in these lofty and bare apartments’. She appreciated by saying that they worked as hard as those, who sat on chairs and had more of the paraphernalia of the scribe about them. In the record office all the papers were kept on shelves. They were wrapped in various clothes, the four corners of which were tied together, and they were then piled up to the ceiling. Each bundle had a ticket on it which showed to which village it referred and any paper wanted could be produced directly. Thus the building of durbar hall was completed in the year 1889.

A very useful institution established by His Highness for the benefit of the judicial courts and the Bar, each member of which pays a nominal subscription of Rs. 3 per annum, was Jagatjit Law Library. Books of reference, such as the Indian Law Reports of Punjab Records in English and Urdu and the Punjab Gazetteers were supplied. The state paid the cost of the establishment and made a contribution to the purchase of books. The incharge of library was the judge of the court.

On 7th April 1913, Louis Dane C.I.E., C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, accompanied by his staff visited Kapurthala. In the Civil and Military Gazette, it was reported. He inspected the Darbar Hall, noting with particular interest the portrait gallery of European and Indian officials who had in the past been connected with the state. It included Lieutenant–Governors of Punjab and Burma, viz. Mackworth Young, Charles Rivaz, Fredrick Fryer and Denzil Ibbetson (in addition to Lepel Guiffin and Fredrick Cunnigham). All those were at one time or other superintendents of the state during His Highness’s minority. Colonel G.C.Napier and Colonel C.E.Massey were other English officers during the minority of the Maharaja. Amongst the state councilors were Diwan Mathra Das, Diwan Bhagwan

10. District Gazetteer Kapurthala, 1904, p.35.
Dass, Diwan Aziz Baksh, Sirdar Bhagat Singh, Gulab Singh, Nabi Baksh, Hari Chand and Dhuma Mal.\textsuperscript{14}

After Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, from Lord Hardinge down to the Marquis of Linlithgow, every succeeding Viceroy visited Kapurthala and almost everyone was taken to this famous Darbar Hall, where the principal officials of the state and the princes of royal family were to be present to welcome the guests.\textsuperscript{15} A bronze statue of the Maharaja is installed in front of the Darbar Hall garden.\textsuperscript{16} Everything happened in this Darbar Hall was the glory of the gone days. Now this great hall has been declared unsafe and only one part of the gallery is used by the district officials. The adjoining buildings have also been declared unsafe. For the district court a new building has been planned to be constructed at another site and it may be discarded at the mercy of nature.

For administrative purposes, the Kapurthala state was divided into five tehsils, namely those of Kapurthala, Sultanpur, Dhillwan, Phagwara and Bholath. The last mentioned tehsil included the niabat of Bhunga. Each tehsil was under the charge of a tehsildar who was entrusted with executive and small judicial powers, revenue, civil and criminal. For the smooth working separate buildings were provided to the staff relating to it. At present the buildings of only two tehsils are standing, with most of their parts renovated. A few rooms of the tehsil of Sultanpur Lodhi show its presence. The architecture of these buildings could have been judged from the remaining structures.\textsuperscript{17}

The tahsil complex of Kapurthala, was located near the bus stand of the city. No foundation stone regarding the building is seen here. Uniquely different from the other buildings, the complex was approached through a vast pointed arched gateway with a large wooden gate set in the flanking octagon turrets. On both of the sides of the gate, two small rooms were built. The space had been kept and again the same arch was made. Two small cells were built with double storey in between the pillars of these arches. A staircase had been set towards the entrance on both sides. These

\textsuperscript{14} Golden Jubilee 1927 by an Official, P.11.
\textsuperscript{15} Life Sketch of Maharaja Jagatjit Singh by an Official, p.13-14.
\textsuperscript{16} Archaeological site of the Court Complex.
\textsuperscript{17} District Gazetteer Kapurthala, 1904, p.35.
cells had big iron lock-ups, may be meant for the prisoners as the tehsildars had the judicial powers. This gateway led to the vast open courtyard.\textsuperscript{18}

Around all the sides of the courtyard a single storey tehsil building was built. The central building was an independent set comprising a central hall pierced with two small rooms, where at present on one side the tehsildar and on the other side naib-tehsildar sit. In front of this whole set semi-circular arched verandah has been built. This building was given a circular shape in the centre along with the verandah, the same such as in the Kamra garden guest house. A staircase towards one of its sides reached to its roof. Leaving space around both of its sides, ten rooms on each side facing with arched verandahs were built for various purposes. Four rooms were also built around gateway on one side keeping the staircase in between. Same provision might have been done on the other side but now these are renovated and some of these have been demolished. A few of these rooms are closed due to their unsafe condition. Vaulted roofs were covering the whole building, through the central set of rooms show that there was slanting roof. Small sized bricks are seen at the gateway but the standard size bricks also seen in the construction of the inside buildings. Pointed arches were made on the entrance gate but the semi-circular arches were provided for the inside construction. The whole building was constructed with lime and kankar paste for joining the bricks and plastering it. The building was simple in construction but built for the convenience of the public not only shows its utility but also the farsightedness of the ruler.\textsuperscript{19}

The building of Tehsil at Sultanpur was built and occupied in the year 1884. The main building was constructed with the expenditure of Rs.4,488.\textsuperscript{20} At present a single lane of rooms, built on 2’.9” high platform, for the offices exists. These are used by the police station, Sultanpur, though the rooms are not in a good condition. The complex was located inside the gateway of old Mughal Sarai. The architecture of the remaining building is same as that of the tehsil building in Kapurthala city. There were ten rooms with one door and one window opening to the verandah, resting on the arched pillars. The platform of the pillar was comparatively high that of 1’.9”. The distance between the pillars was kept 6’.0”. Curved roof with iron girders had been built. Standard sized bricks were used with kankar and chunam. The floors are

\textsuperscript{18} Plan of the tehsil building by P.W.D., Kapurthala.
\textsuperscript{19} Archaeological Site visited in December, 2009.
\textsuperscript{20} Report on the Administration of Kapurthala State, 1884-85, p.32.
renovated now.\textsuperscript{21} The quarters for the officers and menials at this tehsil was built with the cost of Rs.8388 but these are extinct now.\textsuperscript{22}

The building of the Tehsil complex Phagwara is better preserved than the other tehsil complexes of Kapurthala and Sultanpur. It is situated on the Banga road opposite to the old Jagatjit Hospital, Phagwara. It was reached through a vast gateway built in a double storey. The gateway was erected with two ogee arches in one of which the wooden gate was fixed surrounded with the side wall which was flanked with the round shaped turrets on its corners. Leaving the courtyard in the centre the rooms were built on all the sides. On the entrance there were lock-ups on both the sides. Opposite to the entrance there were three rooms. The central bigger room had two platforms for the magistrates. This room was given round shape on its front side in the centre as it was given at the tehsil complex of Kapurthala. Leaving the space for verandah in between the row of four rooms was built on both the sides. In one side there was a small set of stairs to reach the roof but the stairs are closed now. The stairs were also provided through the turrets. At present the building is in the possession of Punjab Police Department. One side round shaped turret is used by the Jail Authorities of Punjab after renovations. The other side turret has only traces as it has been demolished. The upper storey of the gateway has also caved in and its debris is still lying on the roof. It was covered with the wooden roof.\textsuperscript{23}

Founded as a mark of silver jubilee celebration, an attractive building of Jubilee Memorial Hall is located in between the new college and school buildings. “Jubilee is of very ancient Hebrew origin meaning ‘a ram’s horn.’ From that it came to mean the sound made upon that horn, and hence the rejoicing which occasioned its use. So when we speak of rejoicing on an occasion we mean something very special and a very real uplift of heart.”\textsuperscript{24} On the completion of his twenty-five years rule, Maharaja Jagatjit Singh laid the foundation stone of this Jubilee Memorial Hall on 5\textsuperscript{th} March 1916, to be built with the monetary gift, presented to him on that occasion as a token of their loyalty by the state officials, the balance of funds required being provided by the state. Although Jagatjit Singh succeeded his father Kharak Singh as a

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{21} \textit{Archaeological Site} visited in September, 2009.
\item \textsuperscript{22} \textit{Report on the Administration of Kapurthala State, 1885-86}, p.34.
\item \textsuperscript{23} \textit{Archaeological site visited in March, 2010}.
\item \textsuperscript{24} \textit{Report on the Administration of Kapurthala State, 1937-38}, Jagatjit Press, Kapurthala, 1939, p. 9.
\end{itemize}
mere child of five, and thirty-eight years had passed in 1916, but he counted his silver Jubilee from the time when he assumed the charge of administration of the state in November 1890. It was on that occasion that James Lyall, the then lieutenant Governor of Punjab, in the name of the suzerain power, declared him invested with full ruling authority. The Maharaja had the natural desire to celebrate the occasion but due to the on-going World War-1, he performed a thanks giving service of stately Sikh ritual at State Gurudwara and by laying down the foundation stone of the Jubilee Hall. In his speech at that time he declared that the proposed Hall, besides providing a definite habitation for public meetings and other kindred objects, would serve as an examination hall, and educational purposes as it was to be situated between the new college and new high school, a want of which had been keenly felt ever since the collegiate classes were shifted to the new building. The services of state engineer Lala Kanshi Ram might have been taken for its construction.

The fascinating building was standing on a platform, approached with a fleet of steps, facing towards north. A verandah, with arches standing on pillars, was provided on its front by setting place for entrance towards outside kept for the staircase. Entrance to the hall was given with a finely carved wooden door in the centre while two slightly small doors were also kept on its sides. A square royal entrance with arches on all sides led to the hall. This portion was covered with a flat roof decorated with carved wooden ceiling. It was finely painted with brown colour. The hall was divided into three parts with central part measuring 60’.0’ x 40’.0’.

Separated with arched pillars supporting the galleries on all of its sides, 10’.0’ wide space on each side was left. The galleries had masonry support in between the pillars. In the back side at the end, there were two turrets around the hall, one of which had the stairs to go to the galleries. Two more small rooms were built in the outside of encircling rooms. Doors on all the four sides, opposite to each other were provided. Windows with the same scheme were provided by keeping in mind that these should not face the pillars so that the air and light could reach the hall easily. Above the roof of the galleries, the ventilators were provided to pass the sunrays in the hall.

Semi-circular arches were used over the doors, windows and the pillars in the hall. Carved wooden door with fixed glasses were fitted. Over the wooden door

wooden grills were fitted for fixing the glass. Fine moulded floral and geometrical designs were made inside the hall on the pillars and on the walls under the ceiling. The hall in the centre had original ceiling through it, now, not in a very good condition, though the galleries on both floors and all the rooms have curved roofs.

A foundation stone on the entrance of the hall is inscribed as follow.

This foundation stone of Jagatjit Jubilee Hall was laid
by his highness Maharaja Jagatjit Singh Bahadur
G.E.S.I. on the auspicious occasion of his silver Jubilee
on 6th March 1916.

It was a symmetrical building with two side towers of staircases and one tower was put on the central entrance of the hall. The central one went higher than the others and all were covered with equal sized domes crowned with finials. There were big holes on each side of towers under the dome allowing air to descend. The roof of the side tower was encircled with lattice type railing of terracotta and the front of the central one had the projected terrace with iron railing. The lattice type railing supported with balusters, which were built on the same distance, enclosed the whole roof. A gable further accentuated the central axis, which break forward beneath the tower. Over the entrance JAGATJIT JUBILEE HALL had been engraved in capital letters. A beautiful decoration with cut bricks had been done under the projections in the walls that gave an appealing look.27

It took three years to complete the construction of this hall. His Excellency the Viceroy Lord Chelmsford performed the opening ceremony on 16th February 1919 at 11.00 A.M. on Sunday. The Maharaja announced his intention on its opening ceremony that the hall would also provide the place for the state assembly.28 The Viceroy appreciated the fine building and the purpose to which the Maharaja dedicated it and finally opened this hall. The hall survives unaltered though it has

28. Report on the Administration Of Kapurthala State, 1918-19, The pioneer Press, Allahabad, 1922, p. 10. The Maharaja delivered the following speech. The hall, "is designed to house the public assembly of the State. On the occasion of the celebration of the jubilee of my rule in 1916, I announce to my intention to create an institution that would provide a medium for a closer association of my people with the administration. Accordingly, the assembly, partly elected and partly nominated came into being shortly afterwards and has been in session on three occasions".
been declared unsafe by P.W.D. Still it is serving as an impressive space as the examination hall for the college.  

The building of Jagatjit Town Hall is now known as Bhagat Singh Hall with a park called “Gandhi Park” in front of it. It is located on Phagwara–Ludhiana highway near Phagwara Bus Stand. The building of this hall and the public park was constructed during the rule of Maharaja Jagatjit Singh with a special grant of Rs. 25,000 sanctioned by the municipality of Phagwara out of its own budget. The work of construction was taken in hand and carried out by P.W.D. in the year 1920 and was completed in 1921. The Maharaja himself opened the building during his official tour to Phagwara. An inscription on granite was fixed on the right side of its front wall that read as follow:

‘Jagatjit Town Hall Phagwara opened by His Highness Maharaja Jagatjit Singh Bahadur G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. on 25th January 1921 designed and constructed by Sardar Kaushi Ram Puri State Engineer.’

The building had a portico in front of it, built on arched pillars open to all sides. It was approached to the front multifold arched verandah. The row of pillars was intercepted from the center by setting the pillars towards outside. Beautiful façade and small kiosks above gave attractive look to the building. Over the façade on a masonry design Jagatjit Town Hall was written with plaster moulding.

Leaving verandah on the front and back side on all the four corners, small turrets were built. In two sides the stairs were built to go to the upper floor, while, on other three sides the rooms were used. The entrance to the hall was through wooden door set. It had originally two rooms on each side leaving the central hall in the middle. For the working of municipal committee, some alterations have been made with wooden and glass partition in the central hall without harming the original structure. The doors of rooms were opened in the old central hall and also towards outside. Windows and ventilators were provided to the rooms for sufficient air and light. The outside openings had wooden projections over them but now only a few can be seen. The roof of the central hall was kept higher which was slanting and covered

31. *Inscription* fixed at Jagatjit Town Hall, Phagwara.
with tin sheets, now it is renovated with new ceiling, though the roof of the rooms and verandahs were vaulted set with the iron girders and had flat surface over it. The beautiful decorative designs covered the façade with a blank gable. Small domes were built all around in the parapet, which had leaf designs for it. On the front side the second story elevation had been given on the flanking wings. The roof of square turrets was converted to octagon and then shaped to round where big shallow domes were constructed. These domes were decorated with the tiles. All the doors, windows and ventilators had carved floral designs and glass was fitted with circular arched designs over the frame of the door. The standard sized bricks were used with the mortar of lime and kankar for its construction. The building is in a good condition with new colour painted on it.\(^{32}\)

The Jail had been located in the old mud fort outside the town which was reported to be well elevated and surrounded by high mud walls. Later on, it was noticed and reported by Colonel Massey that it consisted of ill ventilated mud sheds. The enforcement of proper sanitary arrangements were of difficult matter and escape was so easy that the inmates were only deterred from breaking jail by the knowledge of certain recapture when they reach their home.\(^{33}\) During the year 1911-12, a police guard of forty men was employed in watching over thirty inmates to avoid the escape. So, though the ancient building had been fulfilling the purpose, the old age was beginning to tell and the modern jail was a crying want. Thus the construction of new masonry building was planned and completed by demolishing the structure year by year\(^{34}\)

The Jail building was surrounded by a high mud wall constructed according to the Punjab Jail manual rules of the time. The entrance was towards the east with a gate and deohri. Inside in the centre of the building there were five barracks with two cells built for convicts. It had five wards and fourteen cells built on the southern side for the under trials and political prisoners. In addition to these, seven solitary cells were built for prisoners who were to be kept separately. To the north, there were two workshops, a dispensary and a female ward. Hindu and Muhammadan kitchens were

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also set on this side. A guard room was built on the southern side of the main gate. The Jail convicts were employed for both intra mural and extra mural.  

A building of Military Headquarters lying in a dilapidated condition is situated on Kanjli road in Kapurthala. Locally known as the Bhoot Bungalow, the building had eastern and western entrances built with same design of fine elevations. It was encircled with an ornamental wall but no foundation stone is found about the construction of the building but its material firstly the size of the brick shows that it did not go beyond up to Fateh Singh Ahluwalia’s time and on the other hand the brick joint and plaster with kankar and lime was of Maharaja Jagatjit Singh’s earlier period, as in the later period the cement began to be used. A fine wood used for ceilings of the roof also shows that it was built during the nineteenth century.  

The building was two storeys high constructed on a raised platform, having underground chambers, with the third storey as an elevation on which wooden hanging posts were also prepared. Now it is opened in the eastern side, that still has a simple arch, which is about to vanish. This entrance led to the platform that was approached by a flight of seven steps. On all the corners of this platform four round shaped underground buildings were built but now these are filled with debris. Above the ground level, there were windows opening towards the ground. Two of the chambers might have been attached to each other but now it could not found so. The open courtyard surrounded the whole upper building with the flight of steps kept in the centre of all the sides. The main entrance to the hall was through a high elevated beautifully designed arch over which the elevations reached up to the triple storey. There was the main wooden door entrance with beautiful designs that led to a marvelous hall. It is now used as the store of records of the Home Guard Police Department, who has taken a portion of this building on rent from its present owner. It is said to have been donated by the Maharaja to one of his ahalkar.  

35. *Report on the Administration of Kapurthala State, 1942-43*, pp.57-58, *Ibid, 1943-44*, p.61, *Ibid, 1945-46*, p.71. Labour like gardening, carpentry and in the Jail workshop, where chief manufacturers were durries, carpets, munj matting, prisoner’s clothing, dusters, towels, caning of chairs, making chicks and niwars for the state departments and even for the palaces. labour like gardening, carpentry and in the Jail workshop, where chief manufacturers were durries, carpets, munj matting, prisoner’s clothing, dusters, towels, caning of chairs, making chicks and niwars for the state departments and even for the palaces.  


37. *Site Plan of the Military Headquarter.*  

38. *The employees of the Home Guard Police Department has told about it.*
The hall had a beautiful ceiling of polished wood that is still in a good condition. The adjoining hall was slightly smaller but is in a good condition. It was more finely maintained and used by the Home Guard officers. Wooden shafts were supporting the roof and the wooden girders were put on the roof of these halls. The beautiful light design on the polished wood had increased its grace. The western side of these rooms opened in the central chamber divided in three parts. One attached chamber was set open, on the other side there was the staircase that led to the top floor and the central chamber had an iron gate from where the stairs led to the underground chamber. The weapons of Home Guard Police Department are kept in this store which is not opened for public. It might be possible that this underground chamber was attached with the encircling chamber through the tunnel. On both sides these halls were encircled with the unequal rooms. The upper storey had all unequal rooms built above. The wooden roofs of these rooms were almost giving way as the building is not used by anyone. Some of the roofs are renovated but most of these are still in original condition. Upper storey had not been built above the central hall. The fire places with chimneys in two of these rooms show that these might be used for the kitchens. Some of this unequal site also shows the signs of bath rooms. Interestingly all the rooms had ceiling of wood. It is seen that on the wooden ceiling, a sheet of iron or some other such metal was spread but there is no rust found on these sheets. The lime and kankar was spread on these sheets and then floored with bricks to make the surface smooth. Semi-circular arches were used in outside verandahs. The roofs of ground floor and unequal rooms were curved without any ceiling. The plaster was very fine, but in most of the parts of outside walls it has given way. For elevation, high hanging wooden jhroika was made and on the front side a wooden post that was to save the building from thundering and lightening was also made.

The administration of all military branches might have been run from this building and the weapons might be stored here. The guards might have the vigilance from the encircling round shaped chambers for the protection. Much of its construction matches to the construction time of Jagatjit Club or Villa Kothi but the

40. The Employees of the Home Guard Police.
foundation or erection dates of Jagatjit Club is also not found. Only it is said that on
the roof of the club the year 1893 was written.42

A small and graceful but discarded building of the Post Office Kapurthala
describes about the postal system of the state. For a long time an old postal system of
dak-runners was maintained for carrying official letters and packages within the state.
The arrangement proved to be very expensive and outdated with the increase of work.
Therefore the Maharaja abolished this system in 1909-10 and the imperial service was
substituted in its place.43 Feeling dissatisfied with the situation and the building of the
post office, the Maharaja decided to have a better class building constructed on the
Mall, facing the Elysee Palace. With the approval of the Maharaja and the postal
authorities the project was put into execution during the year 1912-13.44 It was a
spacious building enclosed with a verandah on all the four sides and the partitions had
been built according to the need of accommodation. With the more load of work
additional verandah was added here in the year 1924-25.45

The Kapurthala state has been one of the pioneer princely states in the Punjab
region which witnessed the development of state controlled education on modern
lines. As early as in 1856, Randhir School was founded at Kapurthala by Raja
Randhir Singh, who himself was a good English scholar and was interested in the
promotion of education in the state.46 Earlier the indigenous system of education
prevailed in the state according to which education was primarily in the hand of
religious priests. The Pandas in the Pathshalas, the Maulvis in the mosques or
maktebas and the Granthis in the Dharamshalas or Gurudwaras imparted religious
instructions, private schools for teaching landa or native system of keeping accounts
to the sons of shopkeepers, also existed in several towns or villages.47 Women
received some sort of education which helped them in their religious and other duties.
In the Sikh families they were taught Gurmukhi and Hindu women were taught Hindi
and Sanskrit but there were no special schools for them.48

42. Archaeological sites of Jagatjit Club and Military Headquarter.
43. Report on the Administration of Kapurthala State, 1911-12, p.94.
44. Report on the Administration of Kapurthala State, 1912-13, p.69
45. Report on the Administration of Kapurthala State, 1924-25, Civil and Military Gazette Press,
Lahore, 1926, p.32.
46. Bhagat Singh, History of Sikh Misals, p.86.
47. Anju Arora, Princely States, p.261.
A comprehensive scheme of modern education was laid down with the Wood’s Dispatch in 1854 in British India. In pursuance of this scheme three universities were established at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras in 1857. Department of education was set up in each province under a director. There was a rapid expansion of primary and high school education all over the country in the succeeding years. The Kapurthala chiefship did not lag behind the other princely states and provinces of British India in introduction of modern system of education.\(^{49}\) The Randhir School was founded in the state headquarter in 1856. The oriental training classes for Sanskrit up to \textit{Shastri} level were started here. The teaching up to the Entrance standard was introduced by the American Mission in 1864 and the state made a grant for the maintenance of the school.\(^{50}\) The arrangement for teaching Urdu, Persian, Sanskrit and English languages besides other subjects were made in this school. It had become really flourishing institution and assumed a high place amongst the seminaries in the Punjab. It attracted pupils also from the neighbouring British districts who came here for the sake of superior educational advantages.\(^{51}\)

Maharaja Jagatjit Singh, who had received education on western lines from Indian and European tutors, evinced a keen personal interest in the development of education in the state. With a view to encourage higher education among state subjects, Randhir School, which was a high school till 1896, was raised to the level of an intermediate Arts College. It was recognized by Panjab University in 1906. The Oriental Department of the college was affiliated to the university for \textit{Prajna Visharad, Shastri, Budhimani} and \textit{Vidwan} examinations. Natural science classes were added in 1920 for F.Sc. The subjects to which the college was affiliated were English, Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics, Biology, History, Philosophy, Economics, Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic, French, Hindi, Urdu and Punjabi.\(^{52}\)

In 1870, the erection of the building for the college was announced by Raja Kharak Singh in the memory of its founder Raja Randhir Singh. It was constructed in 1875 and named after Randhir Singh. With the starting of new classes in Randhir College, the pressure of accommodation increased in the building, which was a

\(^{49}\) \textit{Ibid}, p.261.

\(^{50}\) \textit{District Gazetteer Kapurthala, 1984}, p.257.


\(^{52}\) \textit{The Calendar of Panjab University, 1945-46}, p.110.
handsome one in the middle of the city. Mr. Langhorn who was in dual charge of principal Randhir College and D.P.I. deplored the rising pressure of accommodation. He drew the attention of Maharaja Jagatjit Singh for it. In responding to this, the Maharaja announced his intention to commemorate the memorable year of the visit of his most gracious majesty the King Emperor and his consort to Delhi to hold a Darbar by erecting new school at Phagwara and Sultanpur and either a new school or college at Kapurthala.53

This Delhi Darbar was held on December, 1911, where the king Emperor George V and Queen Mary were present and the transfer of capital from Calcutta to Delhi was announced.54 For the Maharaja himself, the Darbar had a special significance because His Highness was to receive the honour of grand commander of the stars of India from the hands of the emperor himself and grant him the hereditary title of Maharajah all this by virtue of his loyalty to the Raj and for contributing to the stability and prosperity of Kapurthala. With the Maharaja’s announcement, the new building for the college was planned for which the state engineer Lala Kanshi Ram was employed.55

Facing towards north, the college building was divided into two blocks. One of it is now called ‘U’ block and other houses science classes, now known as chemistry block. The building of the ‘U’ block had central portion towards north with eastern and western wings corresponding to each other. The northern wing had the doors opened in the verandah set on both sides. The central chamber of this wing was made octagonal and the same shape was given to the verandah by setting it forward from the centre. It had three door entrances towards north side but now two of its doors have been closed with temporary wooden arrangements. Opposite to these doors, on the other side, one door and two windows were built to make the room ventilated. On its northern wall two marble inscriptions in Urdu and English are found about its opening that reads:-

54. Delhi, History And Places of Interest, Publication Division, Government of India, New Delhi, 2006, p.67.
This central room was flanked by rooms on its sides. One side had single room though on other side two rooms were built. Its front verandahs had the room built on its corners. As stated by Haribudh Singh Bawa, an old student of the college up to the years 1948-49, this block was used for official purpose. One side room in the verandah was given to the principal’s office. The central one was left for the staff room.\textsuperscript{57}

The encircling eastern and western wings were built for the classrooms. The eastern side was divided in the eight rooms though the western side had four rooms set in it. In the middle of this wing a fleet of stairs reached up to the roof. Both side rooms opened in the verandah which was facing the central courtyard. The verandahs were of the same width as of the northern wing. The length of eastern and western wings was also the same. The courtyard till the date has big trees of \textit{Pipal, Jamun, Mangoes} grown here for shade and environment. On a few meters distance a block housing science classes were built, where the same verandah flanking with side wings was facing the six rooms. The arrangement of labs and gas etc shows about its very existence for F.Sc. classes that were started in the college in the year 1906. These were renovated a few years back.\textsuperscript{58}

All the rooms had the cupboards set in their walls. Many of these still exist in a good condition, but are not used. In these cupboards, library books were kept, which were transferred to the Jubilee Hall later on.\textsuperscript{59} Now a separate building for the library is in existence. The rooms were inter-attached with the doors, now many of these doors have been closed either temporarily with wooden strips or permanently with bricks. The curved roofs with flat surface covered the whole building. The roofs of the verandahs were set lower to arrange the ventilators near the roof of the rooms. All the class rooms had the doors in one side in the verandah, though on the opposite side windows were provided. The standard size bricks were used with mortar of lime and
kankar and the walls of the interior of the rooms were plastered with it. The building of the college is still in good condition as at many parts the renovation work had been done and the roofs are changed. Some of its parts are still declared unsafe by P.W.D. and are found in original. 

This new college building, situated on a fine site on the old cavalry parade ground, was completed in 1912. It was formally opened for the college by Louis Dane, Lieutenant Governor of Punjab on his farewell visit to Kapurthala. A marble tablet was fixed to commemorate the inauguration of it. A water supply and a Delaitte patrol gas apparatus was installed to ensure a good supply of gas to college laboratories.

Due to the consistence zealous interest taken by the Maharaja, education continued to make great strides in the state in the following years. The philosophy classes, as an alternate to history, were started in the college in 1912. The French language was added to the curriculum in October 1916 at the instance of the Maharaja who had a good knowledge of French and had “great fascination for this foreign language”. The college began to be ranked as one of the top colleges in the Punjab. It was ranked fifth in the province among college sending up more than twenty examiners and seventh among all the twenty one colleges of Punjab during the year 1919-20. The university inspection committee, which visited the college in 1925, made a complementary report about the college that ‘it is the best intermediate college in the province’. In 1935, evening classes in photography, shorthand and type writing were started and many students availed themselves to the facilities offered. The experiment of co-education was started in 1943 in this college. The number of girl students rose from 12 in 1944-45 to 21 in 1945-46.

Extensive playgrounds near the college benefited the students for their sports activities. The college sent the teams regularly to the university tournaments in games

60. Visit to the Archaeological Site of Randhir College.
61. Report on the Administration of Kapurthala State, 1912-13, p.53. On 7th March, 1912, accompanied by his staff, Sir Louis Dane visited this new building which continued to be named the same because Maharaja Jagatjit Singh wanted it to be known on his illustrious grand-father’s name who had started this institution and this building as the extension of the same. The lieutenant Governor was introduced to the Principal Langhorn and the other teachers. He then fixed into the college wall, a marble tablet commemorating the formal inauguration of the new building after which a tour of the rooms was made.
63. Anju Arora, Princely States, p.264.
like cricket, tennis, hockey and football. The new games namely boxing, basketball
and baseball were introduced in college in 1931. In 1929 for the first time the football
team of the college won the intermediate colleges’ university tournament, defeating
Government College, Ludhiana and D.A.V. College, Hoshiarpur. In 1940, the college
teams won championship in tennis and came out runner up in athletics. In 1942 the
basketball and hockey teams won the championships.\textsuperscript{65} The college Gymnasium was
started during the year 1883-84 was completely rebuilt and reequipped by Maharaja
Jagatjit Singh. It was known as one of the best in the province as per the Panjab
University Calendar of 1945.\textsuperscript{66}

The boarding house with accommodation of 30 students, rooms for the
headmaster, a library and a reading room was built near the Randhir School with the
cost of Rs. 7471 during the year 1883-84. It was extended and provided
accommodation to 80 boarders with modern amenities. It was constructed with a
central courtyard and rooms all around it. Medical attendance was made free and
medicines were supplied free. Common dining was encouraged and even opportunity
was provided for developing the social life of the students. The building of this
boarding house was taken over and razed to grounds by Punjab Urban Development
Authorities.\textsuperscript{67}

The college had a number of books but were scattered in the class rooms.
Provision was made to locate a library in 1929 in one of the side rooms of the Jubilee
Hall. This change provided a suitable place to the students to read quality books
during their vacant periods.\textsuperscript{68} This library contained about 4500 books excluding
Sanskrit books which were catalogued separately in the Oriental College Library.
Poor students were granted exemption in fees. A number of stipends were given to the
deserving students. No fees were charged from the students of the oriental classes.
The state also provided them free boarding and lodging.\textsuperscript{69}

The two other buildings of Middle Schools at Phagwara and Sultanpur were
ordered by His Highness to be built to commemorate the Delhi Darbar. The plan

\textsuperscript{65}. Anju Arora, \textit{Princely States}, p. 164-65.
\textsuperscript{66}. \textit{Report on the Administration of Kapurthala State,1883-84}, p.24, \textit{Calendar of Panjab
University,1945-46}, p.110
\textsuperscript{67}. \textit{Report on the Administration of Kapurthala State,1883-84}, p.31, \textit{Calander of Panjab
University, 1945-46}, p.110
\textsuperscript{69}. \textit{Calendar of Panjab University, 1945-46}, p.11
again was prepared by the state engineer Lala Kanshi Ram. The schools were to be
situated within the municipal limits in both of these towns, but were not directly
defrayed by the committees rather by the state itself.\textsuperscript{70} The plans of architectural
structures of these schools were based on the ‘U’ Block of Randhir College. The new
school building of Phagwara was situated at Banga Road, near old post office. The
‘U’ Block opened towards west with the central block kept in east side. The whole
block had the verandah towards inside. On the wall of the central hall of octagonal
shape, there was a marble stone fixed which reads as:

‘Jagaṭjit School, Phagwara

1912-13

This tablet was fixed by His Highness, the Maharaja Sir
Jagatjit Singh Bahadur G.C.S.I. on Wednesday the 22\textsuperscript{nd}
January 1913’

Around this hall two rooms were built. Keeping some distance for the
verandah, a set of five rooms ending with a staircase had been built on each side.\textsuperscript{71}
The school was opened by His Highness in person and the name “Jagaṭjit” was given
to the school. The inscription might have been fixed on its opening. It was decided
that the school would be extended by four more rooms during 1913-14. For this
extension of four rooms a separate wing had been constructed by its side.\textsuperscript{72} A
capacious boarding house for Phagwara School was built at a total expenditure of
over Rs. 14000. This house was designed to hold about sixty boarders.\textsuperscript{73}

The building of middle school at Sultanpur was set in an old constructed
pointed arched gate which had a vast wooden door to enter. The school authorities has
declared that the school was as old as the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb and his elder
brother Dara Shikoh had got their education here and Maharja of Kapurthala got the
new building constructed for it.\textsuperscript{74}

The plan for the school, though basically was the same but slightly it was
extended. Again this building had a central lawn. The central room was of hexagonal
shape around which two rooms were built. Keeping space for verandah with an arch

\textsuperscript{71.} Inscription on Marble Tablet at the School and Archaeological Site visited in June 2009.
\textsuperscript{72.} Report on the Administration of Kapurthala State, 1912-13, p.53.
\textsuperscript{73.} Report on the Administration of Kapurthala State, 1910-11, p.39.
\textsuperscript{74.} Inscription on the Wall of the School.
on the backside, four equal sized rooms were built here. Two more rooms were added on the backside. Here the difference in the building is that on its front side, there were two rooms constructed on each side thus closing the “U” shape with an entrance in the middle. One side rooms were for science classes as is written over the facade of the walls. The roof of these rooms has been demolished to renovate. Other side had the place for library. A small set of staircase had been provided towards this side for the roof.

The wall of hexagonal room had the marble plate showing about its construction that reads;

‘Paramjit High School
Sultanpur

The building was constructed in the year 1912 A.D.
corresponding to 1962 Bikrami’

The school was again formally opened by the Maharaja in person and it was given the name ‘Paramjit’ High School. The building of the school is in a dilapidated condition. Some renovation work has been done by the P.W.D. and new rooms are also added. All the rooms and the verandahs still have old curved roofs.

At some distance near the old Mughal Sarai, a building for hostel had been constructed with the central courtyard. A new elementary school building has been erected outside its main gate. A few rooms of the hostel have been demolished. On its entrance, there were two lanes of rooms by keeping a corridor in the centre, while on all other sides there were single rooms with curved roof. The verandahs were provided in front of all rooms. Old tree is standing in the centre of courtyard. The In-service training centre is working in some of the rooms.

The increased number of students and pupils in the Randhir School at Kapurthala led to a demand for increased accommodation. A new building for school alongside the college was planned to be constructed. The plan was designed by the state engineer Lala Kanshi Ram. The expected cost of building was nearly half a lac of rupees. The foundation stone of the building for this school was laid down by the

then Lieutenant Governor of Punjab, Sir Michael O’Dwyer to mark his first visit to Kapurthala.\textsuperscript{77}

The building was lying in a peaceful locality with big shady trees in its vast grounds. Standing in original, with a few renovations and additional blocks of buildings near the old one the plan of the school echoed to that of the nearby college with some differences. The building in ‘U’ shape here also had a beautiful facade above. Its central block was pierced with arched verandahs of 8’0” width standing on pillars on both of its sides. The row of pillars of these verandahs was interrupted from the middle for giving the shape for entrance. This wing was constructed with two lane rooms attached to each other at the back and opening to the opposite sides. The central four rooms were hexagonal shaped measuring 28’6” x 20’0”. These were flanked with four rectangular rooms on both sides, which measure 24’0” x 20’0”. Leaving corridor in between, there were side wings constructed with unequal length of rectangular rooms having 20’0” width. Both these wings were enclosed with the staircases on their ends.\textsuperscript{78}

All the rooms were furnished with wooden cupboards. Projected windows and ventilators were kept in the walls for providing light and air to the rooms. The curved roof covered with flat surface. In the central wing, dormant were still found in the roofs that are not renovated. The roof was encircled by beautiful lattice parapet. The building of the school was completed and inaugurated in the year 1915 which had been inscribed on its front parapet. An electric engine was provided to the school. It was brought from England by the chief-minister and became the pride of Randhir School, Kapurthala. A cemented map of India showing all the details of mountains with their peaks and rivers ornamented by the small railway line were also got prepared on the front of the building.\textsuperscript{79} It still lies in its original shape in the school premises. On one of its side, the map of modern India showing the provinces has been added and a boundary wall painted with national tri-colour has also been built around both these maps.\textsuperscript{80}

\textsuperscript{77} Report on the Administration of Kapurthala State, 1913-14, pp.71, 73.
\textsuperscript{78} Plan of Randhir School Kapurthala by P.W.D. Kapurthala and Archeaological site visited in June 2007.
\textsuperscript{80} Archaeological site of Randhir School, Kapurthala.
After the completion of the construction work in 1915, the school was formally opened on 26th February 1915 by the Maharaja at the annual Education Darbar, where the commissioner, Jalandhar Division, P.J. Fagan was also present. The building relieved the overgrowing congestion at the old school. The secondary classes were housed in a healthy locality with plenty of air and large playgrounds.\(^{81}\)

The university examination results of the state schools had generally been satisfactory. There were arrangements for sports and physical education of students. Inter school tournaments in various games were regularly held. In 1917, Wathen’s Drill Exercises based on Professor Muller’s system were introduced and were found to be useful aids to physical training. The Boys Scout Troops were also recruited from these schools. A contingent of state scouts participated in the rally held at Jalandhar on the occasion of Punjab Governor’s visit to Jalandhar in 1924. In October 1926, fifty scouts of Phagwara and Sultanpur High School took part in the ‘Giant Rally’ held at Lahore in honour of the Viceroy’s visit, where Kapurthala was the only princely state that was represented.\(^{82}\)

Female education did not lag behind. There were three girls schools in the state located at Kapurthala, Phagwara and Sultanpur, the last named school having been opened in 1905. The girl’s schools at Kapurthala and Phagwara were divided into three branches teaching Persian, Gurmukhi and Sanskrit respectively, up to primary standard. In the Sultanpur School Sanskrit alone was taught. Instructions in embroidery, needlework and weaving were also included in the curriculum. Another Girls school was established at Shiekhupura during the year 1913-14, increasing the number of state girl’s school to four.\(^{83}\)

The Central Girls School Kapurthala was the most flourishing institution. It was managed by a representative Managing Committee, consisting of Lala Harkishan Das, Puisne Judge, Bakshi Colonel Puran Singh, Colonal Inder Singh, Lala Babu Lal, Collector, Dr. Sadiq Ali and Professor Mathra Das (secretary). The school comprised three branches: The Maharani Harbans Kaur Central School, an Urdu Branch School and a Gurumukhi Branch School. The school had been housed in a cramped quarter in

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\(^{83}\) District Gazetteer Kapurthala, 1904, p.41, Report on the Administration of Kapurthala State, 1913-14, p.72.
the Jalaokhana. His highness allowed the use of a large haveli in the same palace though he himself was of the view that this school would no doubt someday require to be housed in modern buildings raised on some open space outside the town as the number of students was surpassing all expectations, but due to the difficulties connected with the observance of pardah, it was only consummation. The structural improvements were sanctioned in the haveli with the permission of Maharani Sahiba as the Maharaja announced in the Education Darbar held on 18th March 1913 that when the heavy public works program which they had in hand at that time would be cleared off he would be able to order the construction of a separate building for this popular institution. The idea for constructing the new building was adumbrated as the alterations made by State Engineer in the haveli were found such that it was no longer necessary to contemplate the removal of this highly popular institution from there. So further alterations were proposed to fulfill all the requirements better than any new building outside the town could be hoped to do and the institution was run from this haveli till the end of our period of study.

It remained as the middle school up to the year 1933-34. Special arrangements were made to teach the students for 9th class with a view to raise the school to matriculation. The school sent the student for the matriculation examination in the year 1936-37. It was recognized metric school in the year 1942-43. A trained metric teacher was employed in the school to assist the headmistress in the teaching of English. Domestic economy and religious instruction were made compulsory subjects. Bhushan and Rattan classes were opened for girls anxious to take up vernacular languages for their examinations. Besides the studies attention was paid to physical exercises. In addition to daily mass drill, badminton, volleyball and ring tennis were introduced. The headmistress herself joined the All India Guides Training Camp at Walton and Girls Guides Movement was started in the school. Red Cross and Magic

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Lantern lectures on the subjects of educational interest for the benefit of girls were arranged regularly.\textsuperscript{88}

It was proposed to open a Girls’ school at Shiekhupur, a few kilometers from Kapurthala. Despite its propinquity to Kapurthala a keen desire had been expressed for further facilities than exist. A good masonry building for the purpose was erected with the liberal assistance of Lala Babu Lal (Collector), Kanshi Ram, Sham Lal, Ram Nath and Ram Rakha Mal. In the building the school was started with 48 girl students.\textsuperscript{89} It had a set of three rooms, facing with verandahs standing on the arches, covering with vaulted roofs.\textsuperscript{90}

The building of Sultanpur school was a dilapidated structure. The question of providing a new building was undertaken and the plans and estimates were made for it during the year 1915-16. The construction of the school was completed in the next year. The school was shifted to its new compact little building erected at an accessible spot.\textsuperscript{91} The building of this school was constructed with a plan of three side rooms by leaving the courtyard in the centre and one side for the entrance. It is built with the standard size bricks and the curved roofs covered its roof. Now new additions have been made in this building though the old one is also in a good condition.\textsuperscript{92}

The construction of new building at Phagwara, an impressive and large girl’s school building planned in connection with the commemoration of His Highness’s Diamond Jubilee. Not only it is written on the elevation, the school is even now named as Jagatjit Diamond Jubilee Girls School Phagwara. It is located at some distance from Jagatjit High School on the Banga Road. The construction work of the school was completed in the year 1939-40.\textsuperscript{93} The plan for the building of school resembled to the boys school of Phagwara but the designs were not the same. By keeping the central wing in the middle two side wings were corresponding each other. Here in this building the central wing was divided into two parts by giving an entrance with two wooden gates around which on both sides, the rooms were

\begin{thebibliography}{99}
\bibitem[90]{archeological} Archaeological Site visited in April 2009.
\bibitem[92]{archeological2} Visit to the Archaeological Site of Girl’s School, Sultanpur, October, 2009.
\end{thebibliography}
constructed. Two small rooms inside the entrance were set and these are now used as a clerk room and other as a bathroom for principal’s office. Around the entrance two rooms have been built one of which is used as principal’s office and other is used as library. Keeping space side wings were constructed with five rooms on each side meant for class rooms. Two stair cases were provided on the front side of the sets. On one side of this set two more rooms were added. On the other side room and verandah was constructed due to the munifence of L. Jora Mal and Sardar Mohan Singh. The Maharaja himself opened these rooms and he also announced the raising of the school to the higher standard. Though the same building material of bricks with lime and kankar solution was used but the style of the arch was left. The system of beam and bracket was adopted here. Above the beams in the verandahs the wall were screened to provide light inside. The roofs were curved and kept lower in the verandah to provide space for ventilators of the rooms which were similar to the other state buildings. Maharaja Jagatjit Singh during whose rule all these buildings were erected, had keen interest in the girls’ education. It can be seen from his following speech, “The diffusion of education among the fair is quickly becoming a pressing need of the country and its inclusion in the forefront of all educational schemes that may see the light of the day in future years may be regarded as certain. The state has been foremost in ganging the trend of the times and has implanted at considerable cost in the heart of the capital an institution with branches at Phagwara, Sheikhupur and Sultanpur which is unostentatiously but steadily contributing to the regeneration of the womanhood of the future.”

The Maharaja felt that the future of the state was closely interwined with the parallel intellectual advancement of both sexes and in his states the parents were gradually awakening to the necessity of discarding their old deep seated prejudices and were showing a saner attitude towards female education. He was of the view that who knows the posterity may witness in India a realization of the prophecy in Tennyson’s Princess :-

   Everywhere two heads in council,
   Two besides the hearth,
   Two in the tangled business,
Two in the liberal offices of life,
Two plummets dropts for one to sound,
The abyss of science and the secrets of mind." 97

He felt happy on the progress as the initial public antipathy to female education was disappearing and a consciousness of its benefits and importance were awakening.

With the efforts of lady superintendents Mrs.Mitter and Miss P.Takhat Singh the female education developed on proper lines. Besides various languages, various subjects became increasingly popular. Arrangements were made for the girls of the central institution to learn dressing and compounding at the female hospital. Games and physical drill were introduced in all these schools and Wathen’s exercises based on Professor Muller’s System were regularly practiced by the girls. The girls guide and blue birds introduced in these state schools made steady progress under the guidance of Maharaja Kumar Rani Karamjit Singh Sahiba. 98

With a view to spread education among the depressed classes, the state graciously sanctioned a grant of Rs. 5000/- during the year 1931. An industrial school was initially opened of Gadana, where carpentry and tailoring classes were arranged and a stipend of rupees four per mensum was given to every boy. 99 This school was shifted to Kapurthala proper from Gadana in the following year. In the early 1930’s an average of 28 boys received instructions in this school. 100 The number of boys increased in the following years. The course of instruction in both the subjects was raised to three years and three classes began to functions. The boys who complete their course established themselves in life and earned independent livelihood. 101 Gradually in addition to the depressed class boys the students from other classes also came to attend the courses. 102 The building for the school is still located in the busy market at some distance from bus stand. There were a total of 132 educational institutions in the state in the year 1945-46. The progress of education in the state had been fairly satisfactory and could be compared favourably with that of any other

princely state of northern India and even with that of the contemporary Punjab province under the British.\textsuperscript{103}

The state considered the health of its public its own duty to be looked after. For the medical services Randhir hospital, Military hospital and a Homoeopathic Dispensary Kapurthala were run besides the dispensaries in other towns of the state. All these institutions were kept under the charge of the Civil Surgeon. With the arrival of Dr. Girdari Lal Batra, M.B. (Edinburgh), a private practitioner in Lahore, who took over the charge of his duties as Chief Medical Officer in February 1912 a new era started in the medical services. He visited all the outstation hospitals and dispensaries and reported that while all were in a fairly working order, there was a need to bring them up to date.\textsuperscript{104} It was under contemplation to build a new dispensary at Dhillwan which, owing to amalgamation of Bholath with Dhillwan tehsil, was fast developing. With the amalgamation, the attendance at the dispensary at Bholath might have fallen off.\textsuperscript{105} At the same time the two other dispensaries of Phagwara and Sultanpur were also sanctioned by the Maharaja. The work of construction of all these dispensaries completed during the year 1913-14. The new dispensaries at Sultanpur and Phagwara were comodius and particularly well provided with quarters for the Sub-Assistant Surgeon and staff. While at Dhillwan, it was on a smaller scale. All three were excellent buildings and estimated that these would meet all requirements for many years to come. At Sultanpur considerable saving was effected by converting the old dispensary building into spacious quarters and out houses. About Rs. 24,000 were spent on the new building. Lala Kanshi Ram was the state engineer of the time and under his supervision the buildings of these dispensaries were completed.\textsuperscript{106} Today only the Phagwara dispensary is found while the other has been demolished.

The building of old hospital in Phagwara was situated on Banga Road, which has also been left out to decay in the hands of nature after declaring it unsafe. Some of its parts are still used, but much of the building is found in debris, full of wild grass and garbage. The construction of its buildings was started by Maharaja Jagatjit Singh for housing a dispensary. Gradually step by step more blocks were added in it in commemoration of the members of royal house which converted this small dispensary

\textsuperscript{103} Anju Arora, *Princely States*, p.268.
\textsuperscript{104} Report on the Administration of Kapurthala State, 1911-12, p.56.
\textsuperscript{105} Ibid, p.57.
a big hospital and recently has been left out. The oldest block erected for this building in 1913-14 was named as Phagwara Dispensary. The opening of this new building was formally done on 9th March, 1914. A verandah with pillars supporting the circular arches was facing the main building. It was flanked by two square chambers on both sides. A marble tablet bearing an inscription about its opening was fixed in one side wall. It reads as follows:

‘Jagatjit Dispensary Phagwara 1913-14
This tablet was fixed at the opening ceremony by His Highness The Maharaja Sir Jagatjit Singh Bahadur G.C.S.I. on Monday 9th March, 1914.’

This dispensary had two rectangular chambers facing towards each other with a central corridor inside the verandahs on both of its sides. In the back side verandah and even outside of the verandah, some more additions and alterations were made by constructing two more rooms with a view to add a female section to it which was started in the year 1930-31 and was completed in 1931-32.

At a few meters distance, a commodious ward, providing accommodation for twenty four patients, was constructed for the dispensary by the public spirited people of the town. This ward was built to perpetuate the memory of the late lamented Maharaja’s son, Kumar Mahijit Singh, the prince who breathed his last at the early age of thirty eight years on 7th April 1931, despite the most expert treatment in Europe and India. The building of this ward again faced with a verandah standing with arched pillars flanked with both side chambers. A marble tablet regarding the construction of this block was fixed in the wall. It reads as:

‘Mahijit Mamorial Block
Phagwara 1932
This block was contructed by the people of Mandi Jagajit Ganj Phagwara to commorate the revered memory of the late Major Maharaj Kumar Mahijit Singh Sahib Bahadur, December 1932.’

107. *Inscription on the Marble Stone fixed in the Wall of the old Hospital, Phagwara, Report on the Administration of Kapurthala State, 1913-14*, p.5
110. *Inscription on Foundation Stone fixed on the wall of Mahijit Memorial Block.*

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The ward was a single unit of inter attached two rooms with two doors opening in the front verandah. On its back side there were windows and above on both sides are the ventilators. This block though left over, is still not in a bad condition. It was completed during the year 1932-33 and was formally opened by Maharaja in the course of his visit. In the year 1934, the gold medals were awarded at the education Darbar held at Kapurthala to the donors who constructed this block. These personal were Lala Sukh Dial Jalota, Lala Nohria Ram and Lala Ram Chand Sondhi.

An operation theatre including a preparation room was added to the buildings of this dispensary in 1933 at the adjoining of the Mahijit Mamorial Block. This theatre had been built by Lala Kaura Mal, Reis of Hadiabad, entirely at his own expense. The opening ceremony of this new addition to the Phagwara dispensary was again performed by the Maharaja on 11th January 1934. The public-spirited action on the part of Lala Kaura Mal was suitably recognized by awarding him a gold medal at education Darbar in Kapurthala. This rectangular operation theatre facing with a simple verandah had an attached preparatory room on its side. An inscription written on the marble tablet fixed here that reads as:

‘The Paramjit Singh Operation Theatre
Phagwara 1933
This operation theatre is a gift of Lala Kaura Mal Chadha of Hadiabad as a mark of his devotion and loyalty to the ruling house and administration of Kapurthala December 1933.’

The theatre faced towards Mahijit Block. Tiles were fixed on the walls of Operation theatre for keeping it clean. Though the building is still standing but the big cracks are seen in its walls showing its condition for discarding it and the roof is ready to give way.

On the other side there was another block, the roof of it has fallen to the debris. It again had two inter-attached rooms with the doors on its extremes and windows in the centre with a verandah on its front. A marble tablet having inscription

113. Inscription on the marble Stone fixed in the wall of Paramjit Operation Theatre.
on it had been fixed here in its wall. It reads that it was constructed by shrimati Viro Devi and L. Ratan Chand Sud at the cost of Rs. 6000/-

Next to it was other block dedicated to Maharani Tara Devi was the same who was the last European love of the Maharaja. She was a Czech theatre actress and married to Maharaja in 1942. After her marriage she was named as Tara Devi. She died in a suicide attempt by jumping from the top of Qutub Minar on 10th December 1946. Maharani Tara Devi Block is written on the Parapet of this Block which has two rooms and a marble inscription in one of the wall.

Another block is built with the inscription that reads:

“To know all is to love in memory of my beloved wife
Retd. Engineer Phagwara"

This block was built by the retired engineer of Phagwara. For this block one room and on its side two kitchens with cook’s quarter had been constructed. Facing with the verandah the room is still here but the plants has grown here. Same is the case with the kitchens. Some parts of the quarter had fallen down. Leaving courtyard the small structures were built for the kitchens and kitchen number 1 and 2 had been written with plaster moulding.

Maharani Harbans Kaur block consisted of two rooms with front side verandah was added to Jagatjit Hospital. It was constructed on the front side on the right of Jagatjit dispensary. Maharani Harbans Kaur was the senior Maharani who died in October 1941. The block was erected by Lala Gainda Ram, Gopal Das Handa, Prop. Handa Mills, at the cost of Rs. 5500/- It was to accommodate twelve patients.

Another block named Amarjit Family Ward was constructed by Local Lala Munshi Ram at the cost of Rs. 5000/- in the dispensary. It was constructed towards road side and ESI (Employees State Insurance) dispensary is still working here. It was a walled building, opened with a door to courtyard. It had two rooms and a verandah. A marble tablet was added here with the following inscription:

‘Om

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114. *Marble Tablet* fixed in the Wall of Tara Devi Block
115. *Inscription on the marble Tablet fixed in the wall.*
116. *Visit to the Archaeological Site of Phagwara Dispensary.*
Amarjit Block Phagwara

This block was constructed by Munishi Ram Saraf to accommodate special patients December 1943. The last block added to this hospital by the state named Amarjit Memorial Ward, meant for maternity hospitals. The foundation stone of it was laid down by the Maharaja on 25th February 1946. The block was a commodious building, biggest among all the blocks. It was built in beam bracket system. It had a portico on its entrance towards road. The block had the verandahs on both, front and back side, built with twelve pillars flanked by two small rooms on all sides. Leaving central corridor, the wards had been constructed on both the sides. A marble tablet with the following inscription was set in the front side wall reads:

“The foundation stone of Amarjit Memorial Hospital, Phagwara was laid by Brigadier his highness Jagatjit Singh G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Maharaja of Kapurthala on 16th of February 1946.

The building of residential quarters for the sub assistant surgeon and staff was constructed towards the road side, situated on the left side of old block of Jagatjit dispensary. One of the block constructed here opened towards the main road. It might have been used by the staff. It had set of four single rooms facing with small verandahs. The roof of one of its rooms has fell down, only the walls are here, while all the others are still used for residential purposes. A staircase was set in the middle by keeping two rooms on each side. The roofs of these rooms were not much higher. The window and ventilators were projected with the masonry work. Another set for the Assistant Civil Surgeon was built on its back. It was facing towards dispensary with arched verandah. Keeping courtyard in the centre, on all the three sides rooms were built here which were attached to each other. On its back an open fleet of stairs reached to the roof. The roof was at the same height as it eas of the adjoining block.

Interestingly not only the inscriptions rather the style and materials used in the construction of the building are giving the information about it. The old blocks named Jagatjit Dispensary, residential quarters, Mahijit Block, Paramjit operation theatre all

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119. Inscription and the Foundation Stone fixed on the Wall of Amarjit Block, Phagwara.
121. Inscription on the foundation Stone fixed in the wall of Amarjit Memorial Hospital, Phagwara.
were constructed with the mortar of lime and *kankar* and the arched style is used here, while in all other blocks, the beam and bracket system was employed and cement was used for plaster and mud instead of *kankar* and lime to join the bricks. The style of roofs was also different in these buildings. The first category had vaults set in iron girders while flat roofs were used in the later buildings. The doors and windows which were kept in arched frames fitted with glass but simple one were used in the later blocks. Yet the similarity is that all the roofs of verandahs were kept lower to set ventilators in the rooms. Bricks of standard size were used in all the buildings.\textsuperscript{122}

The building of new hospital in Kapurthala was constructed by Maharaja Jagatjit Singh in commemoration of his Golden Jubilee. It is located near State Gurudwara along with the new school and college buildings. The hospital is still run in the same building. The foundation stone of this building was laid by the Viceroy and Lady Irwin. The Maharaja explained on the occasion that after long consideration he had decided to devote the sum of two lac rupees, earmarked on this momentous occasion for charitable and beneficent purposes to the construction of a thoroughly up-to-date hospital, to be called the ‘Irwin Jubilee Memorial Hospital’. The viceroy expressed his appreciation. With wishing all success to the institution and all restoration of health to those who would benefit by it the Viceroy laid down the foundation stone.\textsuperscript{123} It exists on the backside wall facing towards of Paramjit operation theaters. It reads as:

‘This foundation stone of Irwin Jubilee Memorial
Wards was laid by H.E. Baron Irwin of Kirby-under-
Dale G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E. Viceroy and Governor General
of India on 26\textsuperscript{th} November 1927.’\textsuperscript{124}

The building of the hospital was approached through a portico built on a three arches setting on square pillars. The central arch was wider than the other two side arches. This building was divided into three portions. The central portion was built in a covered verandah on all the four sides. Leaving a courtyard in the front there were three rooms. Still in these rooms X-ray machine and Laboratory is working. On both of its sides, the rooms opened in the courtyard and verandahs. One room was on the front, opening in the courtyard, having elevations above. Next were rooms having two

\textsuperscript{122} Archaeological Site visited in June 2007.
\textsuperscript{123} Golden Jubilee Kapurthala 1927 by an Official, pp.7-8.
\textsuperscript{124} Foundation Stone fixed in the wall of the Hospital Kapurthala.
doors, one in the verandahs and other in the outside front and back. The backside of this portion was covered with the wall leaving an entrance to the Paramjit Operation Theatre. The portion ending here had the elevation such as on the front. Paramjit Operation Theatre was written on its front wall above the entrance from the main building. The theatre had rooms on both sides leaving verandah in the centre. Big dormer had been kept in the roof of the verandah by keeping the balustrade high from the roof with glasses fixed. Now only iron jalis are fitted here. The rooms of the operation theatre had three doors which might have been accommodated later on. Leaving verandah again on the back there was a set of rooms for the in-door patients. It is here on the wall of these wards where the first foundation stone was laid in 1927. The set of rooms had verandah with dormer above.125

Parallel to this ward keeping distance of a few meters was the female hospital. The gate, where Victoria Jubilee Female Hospital was written and was existed a few years back, now has been demolished. A few of its rooms are also demolished. This hospital is used for laundry, engines and just stores now. It would have a beneficial for women as the separate wing deals with the maternity cases with indoor facilities.126

The building of the joint new hospital was built to take the place of three separate institutions for the military, men and women hospital.127

The construction was completed in the year 1937 thus, after 10 years of its foundation. The hospital in itself was a beautiful piece of architecture. Semi circular arches were used everywhere in construction. Pillars were square, with the usual designs of bulbous platform and capital. On the front of building, the elevation above the parapet was most attractive. More on each corner, by keeping the small turrets above the roof small cupolas were made that still give a beautiful look to the buildings. All the entries were kept through semi-circular arches. The provision for light and air was kept in mind which was fulfilled by fixing of windows, doors, dormers and ventilators. Keeping one third of the doors covered with wooden strips, three fourth of these were fixed with glass. Moreover setting aside from the tradition, the roofs were kept flat from inside instead of vaulted roof. Pierced balustrades

125. Archaeological site of the Hospital, Kapurthala visited in September, 2008.
126. Archaeological Site of Female Ward in Kapurthala Hospital, visited in September, 2008.
encircled the whole main building roof. Projections were built with masonry work on outside doors and windows.  

The ceremony of opening the new hospital was performed by the Hon’ble the Resident, Punjab States on 28th November, 1937. A marble tablet in this regard had been fixed on the front wall of the main entrance inside the portico. It reads as:

‘Randhir Jagatjit Hospital

The hospital designed and constructed by Sirdar Lekh Raj, secretary P.W.D. was opened on 28th November 1937 by the Hon’ble colonel Sir H. Wilberforce Bell, K.C., Resident for the Punjab States at the request of His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E.’

The new institutions were situated in a healthy and clean locality. It had up to date sanitary arrangements, grass lawns and servant quarters. There was accommodation for 100 beds and the presence of a large number of servants on the premises provided for greater comfort and almost constant attendance on patients admitted to the hospital. There was a fine installation of X-rays apparatus, good electric equipment and a laboratory. The opening of new hospital was a great boon on the people of state. The hospital building cost Rs.61,253/- excluding the cost of the medical appliances and electric and water supply installation. Captain Sirdar Syad Abbas Ali, M.B.B.S. was in charge of the medical department as the chief medical officer. Dr. Miss J.Lal Chand was appointed in charge of female section in 1939 and they remained in the office till independence. Dr. Sher Mohammad was in charge of the X-Rays and Electro Therapentic departments. The anti-rabic centre and Laboratory continued to work under Dr. Narinder Prasad Jain. The mid wives, staff nurses, clerks were other important members in the staff.

A separate wing was constructed for the tuberculosis hospital at the cost of Rs. 4, 239/- The foundation stone for this building was laid down by lady Marchioness Linlithgow on 16th March 1940. The construction work was done with the same architectural design at a few meters distance on the right side of the main building. On

128. *Archaeological Site of the Hospital.*
129. *Foundation Stone fixed at Kapurthala Hospital.*
the façade it was written “Lady Linlithgow Tuberculosis Hospital. This clinic had nine arched verandah facing the four rooms leaving verandah in the centre. There were four small rooms having one door each in the outside verandah and the other either attached to other room or open in central verandah. Windows were kept on the backside. The parapet was decorated with floral designs and above on each corner had been kept the small cupolas. Now three of its rooms are used for T.B. Clinic and one is for leprosy patients. After its completion, it was opened by the Hon’ble Resident on 15th November, 1941. A marble tablet had been fixed in the wall of the room describing its opening as:

‘Lady Linlithgow T.B. Clinic opened by the Hon’ble Mr. C.L. Certified C.I.E. M.C. Resident for the Punjab States on 15th November, 1941 in the presence of His Highness the Maharaja Jagatjit Singh of Kapurthala G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., and G.B.E.’

A dental clinic was also added to Randhir Jagatjit Hospital in 1945-46.

The Maharaja decided to establish a Poor House at Kapurthala to afford relief to the destitute of the state and with a view to reduce professional begging. In this house the poor and the needy were to be comfortably lodged and properly looked after. It was also planned to give training to the inmates in simple and useful handicrafts which would enable them to earn their living when they leave the asylum. A committee presided over by Maharaj Kumar Karamjit Singh considered the subject and a plan for this home was prepared. The initial expenditure for the building amounted to Rs. 16000/. It was met out of the donation of the Maharaja and collections subscribed by the officials and members of the public. It was founded and opened by the Maharaja himself and was given the name Sukhjit Hostel. The home was situated in a healthy locality outside the town near the railway station. A committee for its management consisted of Khan Sahib Syed Abdul Majid, a retired judge of high court, Kapurthala, Sirdar Amar Nath Kashyap, District Magistrate and

133. A Brief Sketch of Maharaja Jagatjit Singh by an Official, p.8.
Sirdar Suchet Singh, Sub Judge under the general supervision of officer Dharmarth.  

The poor house was entered through a pointed arched gateway on the walls of which the inscriptions for foundation and opening were written. The rooms facing with circular arched verandahs were built on the ends. Keeping some distance two sets of houses for attendants on each side were also built here. Each set had one room, a kitchen and a bathroom. A separate building for office, which was to be used as office-cum-residence of superintendent, was provided. The two side rooms had stores with these while the central two rooms were single. All the rooms opened in the verandah as well as the backside also.  

The blind and destitute were given the pocket money, food, clothing and protection in this home. The criminals were trained in making baskets, ropes and caning. The distinguished guests namely the Maharaja of Faridkot, Nawab of Rampur and Sir Clutha Mackenzie of St. Dunston’s hospital for blinded soldiers, Dehradun visited the Poor House.  

The grain market constructed at Sultanpur during the period of this study is situated near the railway station. The land was assigned for auction. The sale of one hundred shops realized the capital sum of Rupees fifty-two thousand. All the shops were to be built to a standard plan. Four- fifths of the sums realized were to be spent on the construction of metalled roads, wells and other amenities for the market. The building was furnished by the state engineer, Lala Kanshi Ram and construction work was conducted during the year 1912-13 and was completed in the next year. It was known as Jagatjit Ganj.  

This old grain market exits with some renovations to the shops, though the plan and the structure can be traced from those shops, which have minor renovations. According to the present owners of the shops, the mandi had total land of 5.5 acres. Two gates had been built for the entrance, one towards the railway station and other facing the city. The Shops were rectangular in shape with 55’.0” x 15’.0”. The shops were divided into two portions. Front portion measuring 12’.10” and was opened with the pointed arch of 9’.0” breadth. The other doors of 6’.6” width opened to the inside.

stores. The cupboards and niches were provided in the walls. The shops were covered with wooden roofs with 13’6” height. The wooden plaques interrupted with the wooden girders were covered directly with the bricks.  

A few shops had more than single storey. Two of these are found in a dilapidated condition. Some of the portions of these have crumbled down, but idea about the construction can be traced. The ground floor was built with the same scheme. The stairs of 3’0” width led to the first floor. The roof of the central portion now has given the way, but the floral designs carved on the shafts on pilasters still show that it was the interior of the structure. The front and backside rooms still exist here. The room built towards the mandi side had hanging balcony with fine windows. Carved and painting designs were made for decoration in both these rooms. Another floor was reached with 2’3” wide stairs. A room with a verandah was built at this floor with same carved designs. Beautifully designed fire places are also found here. These upper floors might have been used for the residential purposes.

The shops were built on all the sides leaving the open courtyard in the centre. After every two shops, one set of stairs was provided, giving approach to roof for both the shops on its sides. In the central open space, a godown was built with about twenty feet height. The godown building contained 28 drums, each having the capacity to store 550 quintals of grain. The upper mouth of each drum opened on the roof to pour grains. The lower mouth of the drum was kept at about three feet height so that the flood water could not affect it. The drums were surrounded with the masonry wall with iron gates and to reach the roof, a set of stairs was also provided.

To promote the industrial development, Maharaja Jagatjit Singh granted liberal concessions. A limited company for establishing a Sugar Factory on a large scale at Phagwara, a prosperous commercial town of the State, was sanctioned. The company was to be named as the Jagatjit Sugar Mills Company Limited. The plant which the company purposed to set up had a capacity of crushing 400 tons of sugarcane per day. In addition it could refine one thousand mounds of gur per day during the working season. This large sugar factory costing about 12 lac rupees was

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138. Archaeological site plan of Grain Market, Sultanpur visited in December, 2009 and the interview with the present owners of the shops.
139. A visit to the archaeological site of the Grain Market, Sultanpur.
140. Archaeological site of the godown, Grain Market, Sultanpur, interview with the owners of the shops in the grain market.
opened by the Maharaja. Situated near the bus-stand of Phagwara, this mill is still working but has been taken over by the new owners and is named as Wahid Sandhar Sugar Mills.

A much bigger sugar mill with a capacity of crushing 1200 tons of sugarcane per day was founded at Hamira. The foundation stone of this mill was laid by Shri Tikka Raja Paramjit Singh. The work of construction of the mill and the approach roads to Hamira was given to the P.W.D. staff. It was started under Rai Bahadur Ishar Das. The machinery for the factory was imported from Europe. Due to the Second World War it was delayed. The factory was named as Paramjit Sugar Factory, Hamira and it started crushing sugarcane in 1940.

The two factories were expected to crush 8 million maunds of sugarcane per season, for the supply of which over twenty thousand acres of land was to be brought under improved varieties of sugarcane. Of the Coimbtore varieties of sugarcane already with the zamindars, co 213 and co 190 were the most popular due to their better quality as containing more sucrose content for which reason it had been more demanded by the sugar mills. The growing of this sugarcane became popular with the zamindars, which was evident from the fact that the area under sugarcane had increased considerably. To meet the growing demand of the cultivators, seed was purchased from the growers of this variety and distributed in the state as the production found a ready market in sugar mills. A systematic effort was made to extend the area under sugarcane in the tehsils of Kapurthala, Bholath and Sultanpur in the year 1940-41 as it was expected that as much as three times area should come under the cultivation of coimbtore sugarcane to fulfill the requirement of the new Paramjit Sugar Mills.

To promote the industrial development an Industrial Committee was organized with Lala Kanshi Ram as its president. Lala Kanshi Ram had retired as the chief Engineer of the state. His work was conspicuous for his technical skill. The other members of the committee were Sirdar Walaiti Ram, Lala Shiv Kumar, Professor Jagmohan Lal, Lala Tribhuban Nath, Pandit Nand Kishore, Mr. Shah Muhammad and Mr. Peare Singh Dial. The committee was to investigate the possibilities of starting industries which could flourish in the state. It devoted a considerable amount of time

and patience and great pains to examine the possibilities of industrial development in the state. The members of the committee individually or collectively made tours to all the tehsil of the state to study the local conditions besides visiting Lyallpur Agricultural College and Tanneries at Agra and Kanpur. It collected a great deal of information about the raw materials.\footnote{Report on the Administration of Kapurthala State, 1935-36, pp. 77, 79, 80.}

Under the auspices of the committee, Mr. Shah Muhammad, tanning expert, to the Punjab Government, started a tannery in Kapurthala for the purpose of training unemployed youths. This tannery was supplanted by an up-to-date tannery with modern electric machinery of the time. It was to be run by the state as a Limited Liability Company for which the state had reserved half the capital for the state subjects. This concern was run under the supervision of Mr. Maira. Show room for it was provided in the year 1935-36.\footnote{Ibid, p. 79}

The company started to produce chrome, leather and supply material worth six thousand rupees to the state Military Department and exported leather worth seven thousand rupees. It was made a limited concern with a capital of one lac of rupees. Bark tanning process was started here as there had been a larger demand for bark tanned than for the chrome leather.\footnote{Report on the Administration of Kapurthala State, 1936-37, p. 55.} It came under the control of Board of Directors. Tanned leather from this company was supplied to Bata & Co., Cooper Allen Co. of Lahore and the leading firms of Kanpur, Agra and Delhi. Jerkins, postins and other leather goods were supplied to the Government of India worth more than rupees one lac. These articles were also supplied to the Household Department, Police Department, Military Department and other departments of the state and officials and general public. The tannery also made wooden boxes for the Supply Department of Government of India and did wooden work for the Military Department at Jalandhar.\footnote{Report on the Administration of Kapurthala State, 1939-40, pp. 62-63, Ibid, 1940-41, p. 63, Ibid, 1941-42, p. 72, Ibid, 1942-43, p. 72.} The Raja of Mandi paid visit to the tannery in 1938 and was impressed with the machinery fitted up and goods manufactured. He also placed orders for attaché-cases, boots and shoes for personal use.\footnote{Report on the Administration of Kapurthala State, 1938-39, Jagatjit Press, Kapurthala, 1940, p. 54.}
During the year 1943-44 Jagatjit Distilling and Allied Industries, Hamira was founded and the construction work was completed in the year 1944-45. After its completion the Maharaja performed the opening ceremony of Hamira Distillery in the presence of distinguished gathering in the month of February, 1945. This Jagatjit Distillery was the largest in Asia at that time.\textsuperscript{149} The distillery was to run on the modern lines with up-to-date machinery and it was constructed within a record time of nine months. Its managing agents were Messrs. Jaiswal & Co., the well known distillers of Karnal.\textsuperscript{150} There was the difficulty to discharge the affluent of this distillery. Primarily, it was proposed to discharge it into the Black Bein but due to its bad odour and fatal effect on the ducks and fish, the proposal was dropped. Methods of sedimentation or filtration could not be employed being costly and requiring highly trained staff to operate. The proposal of discharging the affluent into dissipation wells was also dropped after consideration. Finally the Royal Trade Committee gave the solution that it should be disposed off where the land of suitable character was available. The method was also recommended by the chief Engineer Punjab Health Department and the same method was adopted for which the area of sandy porous soil lying on the south of the distillery was acquired.\textsuperscript{151}

It was proposed to start a Pharmaceutical Works, Dry Ice, Glass Factory and A Cap Factory.\textsuperscript{152} Pharmaceutical and Chemical Works and a Laboratory was set up in the year 1945-46 The opening ceremony was performed by the Nawab of Rampur in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering. All sorts of Tinctures and other medicines were prepared here and Gin, Rum, Rectified Spirit and Denatured Spirit was produced from which 60 to 80 per cent was supplied to the Defence Department of Government of India and spirit to the Paints and Gases Directorate. All the verities of spirits manufactured by the distillery were of prescribed strength and specification. Passes were issued in the prescribed manner for the release of spirits by the State Excise Department under which it was controlled and supervised. Necessary precautions were taken to prevent smuggling and pilfering. The duty for the potable and non-potable spirits was charged at the same rates as was in force in the Punjab.\textsuperscript{153}

\textsuperscript{150.} Ibid, 1944-45, p.51.
\textsuperscript{151.} Ibid, p. 12.
\textsuperscript{152.} Ibid, p.51.
\textsuperscript{153.} Report on the Administration of Kapurthala State, 1944-45, p.103.
On the request of Jagatjit Distilling & Allied Industries Ltd., His Highness’ government addressed representation through the Punjab States Residency, to the Punjab Government and other provincial governments for the removal of import restrictions with respect to Indian made foreign spirits manufactured by the Jagatjit Distillery. As a further measure the Director of Excise and Income Tax was deputed to undertake tour to Bengal, Orissa, Assam and the United Provinces. The request was acceded and rectified and denatured spirits began to be released for export. The excise commissioners from Assam and Bihar paid a visit to the distillery in November, 1945 and spoke very highly of its designs, equipment, layout and general outlook. In the same year the Resident for Punjab States paid a visit and evinced a keen interest while going round the various sections. The industrial area which was named as Hamira, was sanctioned by the Maharaja to be called as Jagatjit Nagar on the request of the industrialists and the subjects of the state.\[154\]

To encourage more industries substantial concessions in the shape of free land, exemption from octroi duty, etc. were granted by the government to those persons who wish to start factories in the state. During the year 1941-42 permissions were granted to start the textile factory in the state. The foundation stone for the industry was laid, but it could not be started due to the shortage of wagon supply.\[155\] Later on the government entered into agreement with Messers Karam Chand Thapar & Bros. and Messers Lachhman Dass Muni Lal, for the establishment of two big textile mills in the state. Messers Karam Chand Thaper & Bros. were granted an import license for Rupees 25,000 spindles. It was hoped that the industry would be started during the year of 1945-46.\[156\] It was started in the year 1946.\[157\]

Besides the buildings there were the palace gardens and others beautifully looking separate gardens in the city of Kapurthala. Founded during the reign of Fateh Singh Ahluwalia the gardens known as Shalamar gardens and Kamra gardens were maintained with great care. Some alterations were made from time to time. A love for flowers and gardens in India can be traced back to the ancient times. The laying of gardens became a ruling passion with the emperors. Gardens were planted to create

pleasure-resorts or to provide a picturesque setting to their palaces and mausoleums.\footnote{158}

Fateh Singh laid gardens at Kapurthala, Jalandhar, Phagwara, Sultanpur and many other places. He acquired the flower and fruit trees of the choicest varieties from outside the Punjab and as far as Afghanistan, England and Europe. These gardens were also decorated by canals, fountains, water-mills and Persian wheels.\footnote{159} The Shalamar garden in the outskirts of the city on Kapurthala-Amritsar road had been mentioned in Bute Shah’s \textit{Geographical Description of the Punjab in Punjabi}.\footnote{160} This garden was found towards north side of the city of Kapurthala. Another mention about the garden is found in \textit{Punjab the Sair}, “there are beautiful houses and gardens specially one having a worth-seeing room.”\footnote{161}

The Shalamar Garden is said to have been designed by Sir Edward Lutyens who also designed New Delhi.\footnote{162} Lutyen came to Delhi in 1912.\footnote{163} The description of the garden, however, in \textit{Punjab de Sair}, \textit{Geographical Descriptions of Punjab} and Rai Sukh Rao’s accounts show the existence of the planned garden during Fateh Singh’s regime. Anju Arora also mentions in her book that a road connecting palace to the Shalamar garden was constructed during the year 1884-85. The tombs of the royal were set in it.\footnote{164}

A detailed description of this garden has been given by Ram Sukh Rao in his \textit{Fateh Singh Partap Prabhakar} edited by Joginder Kaur. He writes that his patron had laid a beautiful garden near the city and planted all kinds of rare fruit trees and flower plants. These fruit trees were brought from other parts of Hindustan, Kabul and England. Fruits of every season were produced here especially the grapes and peers that had not been produced and were imported earlier. He employed gardeners from Punjab and Hindustan for looking after this garden. The whole garden was enclosed with a boundary wall. An octagonal tower and two rooms behind the tower were constructed here. There was a big tank and a well. On all the four sides of the tank

\begin{itemize}
\item \footnote{Subhash Chander, \textit{A Study of Mughal Architecture in the Punjab}, Ph.D. Thesis, Himachal Pardesh University, Shimla, 1989, p.22.}
\item \footnote{Joginder Kaur, \textit{Fateh Singh Partap Prabhakar}, p.68.}
\item \footnote{Bute Shah, \textit{Geographical Description}, p.20.}
\item \footnote{Rai Kali Rai and Munshi Tulsi Ram, \textit{Punjab di Sair}, p.184.}
\item \footnote{District Gazetteer Kapurthala 1984, p.325.}
\item \footnote{Robert Grant Irving, \textit{Indian Summer, Lutyens,Baker and Imperial Delhi,} (hereafter cited as \textit{Indian Summer}), Yele University Press, London, 1984, p.166, Banister Fletcher, \textit{A History of Architecture}, p.1342.}
\item \footnote{Anju Arora, \textit{Princely States}, p.271.}
\end{itemize}
fountains were arranged. The Hindustani masons were employed to beautify these structures. Fateh Singh himself took special care and guided the workers. He also took care to have the interiors tastefully decorated with chandeliers, paintings and mirrors brought from Halb (Allipo in Syria) and China. When the chandeliers were lighted with wax and kapuri and with its light, the water of the canals, built in the garden reflected the scenes of the garden which gave a very beautiful look.165

A separate structure named Baradari, a pavilion in the garden, was built in Indian style with red sand-stone. It was marble floored and a tank was built in it. Beautiful fountains of animal shapes were fixed in the walls of the Baradari, near the roof and one big fountain of lion’s shape was fixed under the shah nasheen (throne). The water flew through the mouth of the lion and if it was closed, the fountains of the walls automatically began to play with huge musical sounds. A canal was built around the boundary of the baradari and here also the fountains were set on both sides. When the fountains of lion’s mouth opened, the water began to flow in the canal. For the water, two water-mills and a small well with a harat were prepared. The oxen were imported from Hindustan for the harat.166

During Maharaja Jagatjit Singh’s reign some alterations were made in this garden. The old state buildings in the garden were thoroughly repaired and the wall pierced on the north side as an exit to the new circular road in the eucalyptus plantation.167 It might be possible that Lutyen was employed for the improvements in the garden. He had designed Viceroy House and its surrounding gardens New Delhi.168 Maharaja Jagatjit Singh got a new swimming tank built in the Baradari that added to the amenities of the town. The plots in the garden were given for the use of newly started Recreation Club that had become a popular institution with the young men of the city. The old canal was replaced to save the yearly losses from frequent stoppages of the state watermills and from considerable expenditure which the state had to incur on the upkeep of the old canal.169

A fair was held was held in the garden every year on Basant Panchmi. On the golden jubilee ceremony of Maharaja Jagatjit Singh, a fate was organized in the

166. Ibid, p. 327.
Shalimar garden. Lord Irvin visited it. Traders and artisan from all parts of India had obtained stalls to exhibit their goods here that had attracted enormous crowd from all over Punjab. A notable feature of the fate had been that certain hours of the day had been reserved for the *pardah* ladies when they flocked in thousands to witness the fair and to make purchases.\(^{170}\)

The garden was surrounded by a wall and had an exit towards north side, with a gateway. The gateway had round shaped high cusped pillars on both sides, which are now in a dilapidated condition. The base and capital of these pillars were highly decorated with inverted lotus leaf. The spandrel was covered with a large arch. The gap between the two pillars was filled with the small arches leading to the roofed portico standing on the small pillars in both eastern and western sides and at the end of the portico, octagonal turrets were built. The spandrels of the arch also had floral decoration with plaster mouldings. There were the stairs to go to the roof of the arch between pillars on one side which are not in a good condition.\(^{171}\) In the census of 1961, R. L. Anand quoted about the garden that it has a swimming tank, a children park and a children’s library. The historical *baradari* was located in this garden where Maharaja Ranjit Singh met Raja Fateh Singh of Kapurthala.\(^{172}\)

The two rooms with the swimming tank on the front of these rooms were constructed by Fateh Singh Ahluwalia. These rooms were used as the *Sharad-Khana* where the fountains were fitted during the days of its glorious past. The rooms were surrounded by arched verandahs on three sides. The pillars of this verandah were built with beautiful round shape. These rooms which were converted to a children library in 1961, and afterwards as octroi offices, now have been discarded to the mercy of nature.\(^{173}\)

The two rooms were constructed in the garden by Fateh Singh Ahluwalia. A swimming pool was built in the front of these rooms. The rooms were used as the *sharadkhana* where fountains were fitted. The rectangular swimming pool measured 82’.0”x 84’.0” and 6’.6” depth. At the middle of the pool towards the front of the rooms, the entrance to the pool had been given by keeping the verandah pillars towards it, thus breaking the side of the pool leaving 28’.0” on each side. The garden

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\(^{171}\) *Archaeological site of the Shalamar Garden, Kapurthala, June, 2008*.


\(^{173}\) *A marble stone fixed in the wall of the rooms of Shalamar garden.*
that used to be the pride of the city, even today attracted hundreds of the residents for their morning and evening walks.\(^{174}\)

One more garden surrounded with an ornamental wall is the Kamra garden. It is situated on the Mall Road in between the Kamra palace and Jagatjit Palace. These palaces were constructed later on. This garden was also laid by Fateh Singh Ahluwalia. He had also built a beautiful pavilion in the garden.\(^{175}\) The garden was approached from the Mall Road entrance reaches to the other gate in front of the Kamra palace. It is still full of vast shady trees along with the bamboo and flower plants. During Maharaja Jagatjit Singh’s rule, its deteriorated condition was considered. He ordered to remodel it with obsolete design. Further alterations were made according to Mr. Grieson’s scheme, which presented it in a charming landscape as one approached to ground from the Mall Road. Its south portion was laid out in Quasi-Oriental style. The western portion was also leveled.\(^{176}\) A fine swimming bath, which was commenced years ago, was completed together with a large well for the use of Maharaja during the year 1887-88.\(^{177}\) The ornamental poles were put up in its grounds for electric installation.\(^{178}\)

Like the English markets, a clock tower was constructed at Kapurthala in front of the Panj Mandir near the market. It faced towards the west. Three open arches on the front and one each on other sides were provided with the thick round shaped pillars. In the centre there is a big hall around which the rooms were constructed. The roof of the central hall is triangular while the rooms had vaulted roof. The doors of the hall also opened towards the eastern side and the rooms aside are attached with the hall. A lot of renovation work to adjust the building for housing a school has destroyed its originality. A tower was built to carry the stairs, on which the four clocks with the wooden frames were set in the cardinal directions. The clocks were imported from London. Though repaired a few years back, these are not in working condition. Again on the peak, a decorated plinth, with two arches on each side, had been constructed. The building of the clock tower was built with the standard sized bricks joined with the material of lime and kankar. No foundation stone or any

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174. *Archaeological site of the Shalamar Garden, Kapurthala.*
177. *Report of Administration of Kapurthala State, 1887-88,* p.44,
178. *Report of Administration of Kapurthala State, 1918-19,* p.72,
inscription has been found here while the local residents are of the opinion that it was built at the same time when the Jagatjit club was constructed. It was during the year 1893. The beautiful pillars were built in its front with a simple high platform. These pillars had fine bases with swallowed round shape. The base had been repeated for the capital. The arched windows admitted light and air inside the tower through the wooden traceries, which also served the purpose of decoration. On the top there was a small dome. The sign of the finial over the dome is also seen but it is not found.\footnote{179}

Another building found in this category was the stables. Marchioness of Dufferin mentioned in her account that she visited the stables which were very substantial edifices built in circles. The inner circles were formed by a series of coach houses opening to a good coach yard. The back of that round shaped building was divided into loose boxes, and the horses were either in these or were tethered outside in a wide space between their own homes and those of their syces, whose houses formed the outer circle of the establishment, and whose doors and windows looked immediately on to the horses.\footnote{180} The outside circle of the building was opened with a simple wooden gate fixed in an arched jamb. The inner circle had a splendid double storey gateway which had again a gate. The upper storey of it has fallen to debris. Around it, total of twenty-eight rooms opened in the central open courtyard. All had pointed arched openings for the adjustment of wooden doors, which were polished with dark brown colour. The stairs for the roof were set in the gateway, immediately after the opening pillars. There were the beautifully decorated facades of the rooms facing towards the central courtyard, while the outside building now is not in a good condition and is giving way at many places. At the outside gate a bust of the horse was kept, showing the utility of the building. The building of stables was built with small sized bricks, though the renovation was done with the standard sized bricks at various places but lime and kankar was used for joining all the bricks.\footnote{181}

Though the description shows that there were a large number of buildings which were needed for the public utility like hospitals, schools etc. but the state rulers were criticized for ignoring the public interests. It was said that the Maharaja took more interest in building of palaces but the construction of the buildings of public utility were not taken into much consideration. So the Praja Mandal leaders of

\begin{footnotes}
\item[179.] Plan of the Clock Tower by P.W.D. and Archaeological site visited in July 2009.
\item[180.] Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava, Our Viceregal Life in India, p.199.
\item[181.] Visit to the Archaeological Site in March, 2010
\end{footnotes}
Kapurthala State like Chanan Singh Dhut and Master Hari Singh had demanded strongly the construction of hospitals and schools in the villages. Some of the contemporary newspapers like the Ahluwalia Gazettee, Amritsar dated December 18th, 1896 also condemned the Maharaja for having spent too little on public works and education. In a communication received by the Paisa Akhbar dated August 24th, 1895, the writer lamented that a bridge near Sultanpur carried away by floods had not been rebuilt for the last four years whereas twenty five lakhs of rupees had been spent by the Maharaja on the repair of his palaces. However the Maharaja gave attention towards it and the new bridge was constructed over the Bein at Sultanpur.  

A variety of buildings had been constructed in the state for the public utility, though really in the state capital and other urban areas. If there were the buildings like court complex, darbar hall, the halls for the state assembly and municipality, the buildings for the tehsils, jails and post office, there were the buildings for the schools and college, hospitals. Clock tower and gardens were the glories of the state. The Maharaja saw the future of the economic condition of the people in the establishment of the big factories and he gave all possible help to the people for the construction of the factories. The poor and needy people found their home at the poor house built in the capital town. All these buildings were constructed with the modern amenities and styles of that time. Semi-circular arches, high roofs, deep front verandahs, vaulted roofs with fine decorations were used in the construction. Such buildings not only served the purpose of public utility, but also were the beautiful monuments and still present the vision of the rulers of the state.

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