



Contribution of the Patiala State to the First World War

*Sandeep Kaur

Abstract:

Maharaja Bhupinder Singh of Patiala state had not only provided his Imperial Service Troops to the British Government in the First World War but also placed all the resources of his State at the disposal of the Supreme Government. He provided men for the Indian Army and also helped the Government with money, material and live-stocks. He also helped the British by contributing immensely to the various War funds. The British also honoured the Maharaja and the subjects of his state for their valuable services during the War.

Keywords: Imperial Service Troops, Non-commissioned officers, Veterinary assistants, local cavalry regiment, Imperial Relief Fund

Objectives:

- 1.To know the number of soldiers provided by the Patiala State
- 2.To know the material and financial support provided during the War.
- 3 To asses the contribution of the Patiala State towards the War

The Patiala State provided whole-hearted services to the British. Throughout the War period the State rendered every possible help to the British Government and its record of War services could not be surpassed by any other State in India.

ⁱ During the year 1914-15 A.D. the Patiala State provided Imperial Service Troops, Transport Train, horses, mules, motor cars, cycles to the Government as:-ⁱⁱ

* Assistant Professor, Department of History, Punjabi University, Patiala.

ⁱ L. Shadi Ram Braria (transl.), *Patiala's Proud Record as Britain's Friend and Ally*, Patiala, 1932, p. 17.

ⁱⁱ *Report on Native States under the Control of the Punjab Government for the year 1914-15 A.D.*, Simla, 1915, pp. 1-2. Punjab State Archives, Patiala hereafter given as PSA.



A. Infantry:-

Officers	-	30
Rank and file	-	<u>843</u>
Total	-	873

Hospital:-

Assistant Surgeon	-	1
Compounder	-	<u>1</u>
Total	-	2
Public followers	-	58
Private followers	-	<u>29</u>
Total	-	87

Transport Train:-

Veterinary Assistants	-	2
Non-Commissioned Officers	-	6
Drivers	-	<u>18</u>
Total	-	26

The approximate annual cost of the maintenance of the above was Rs. 2,20,188.

B. Cavalry:-

Officers	-	27
Rank and file	-	<u>501</u>
Total	-	528
Public followers	-	89
Private followers	-	<u>38</u>
Total	-	127

The approximate annual cost of the maintenance of the cavalry unit was Rs. 3,24,086.

C. Transport:-

Veterinary Assistants	-	2
Non-Commissioned Officers	-	6
Drivers	-	<u>19</u>
Total	-	27

The approximate annual cost of this establishment was Rs. 3,810.



D. Horses and Mules:-

	Cost Rs.
213 horses from the Local Cavalry Regiment	- 91,590
25 horses from the Local Artillery Regiment	- 13,750
34 mules from the Transport Train	- 8,500
62 mules from the Local Cavalry Regiment	- <u>15,500</u>
Total Rs.	- Rs. 1,29,340

E. 13 motor cars and one motor cycle with its accessories at the cost of Rs. 2,08,386-10-8.

F. 9 double poled tents 33x21, for hospital use at the cost of Rs. 7,650.

Maharaja Bhupinder Singh also subscribed for providing the hospital ship 'Loyalty'. He made a tour of the State and obtained three hundred and fifty three men of whom two hundred and eleven men were accepted by the military authorities. He was also nominated as a member of the Central Committee of the Imperial Relief Fund and also made arrangements to collect subscription for this Fund. The total subscription collected within the State in aid of the Fund upto April 12, 1915 A.D. was Rs. 4,25,000. The donation of the Patiala State towards this Fund was Rs. 50,000.ⁱⁱⁱ In February, 1915 A.D. the Patiala State offered to train 150 cavalry horses and 50 artillery horses.^{iv} In October, 1915 A.D. the Maharaja of Patiala decided to bear the charges connected with the maintenance of the depots of his Imperial Service Troops which were otherwise had to be paid by the Government of India. So the British Government thanked him for his generous decision.^v The services rendered by the State from the year 1915 A.D. till March 31, 1916 were as:-

- a) 612 camels together with Sarwans were supplied to the 72nd Hired Camel Corps and 74 Sarwans were recruited for the 70th Hired Camel Corps.
- b) 78 horses were presented to the Army Remount Department in August 1915 A.D. The total number of horses thus supplied was 300.^{vi}

ⁱⁱⁱ *Report on Native States under the Control of the Punjab Government for the year 1914-15 A.D.*, Simla, 1915, p. 3. PSA.

^{iv} Political (Native States) Department, May 1915, Nos. 44-66, Part-B, p. 3. Punjab State Archives (Chandigarh Branch) hereafter given as PSA (Chandigarh Branch).

^v Political (Native States) Department, December 1915, Nos. 74-79, Part-B, pp. 3, 8. PSA (Chandigarh Branch).

^{vi} *Report on the Administration of the Punjab and Its Dependencies for 1915-16 A.D.*, Lahore, 1917, p. 2. PSA (Chandigarh Branch).



-
- c) 180 horses were received from the Army Remount Department. These horses were trained and handed over to the Government. All the expenses connected with the training and feeding of those horses was borne by the Darbar. Another batch of 80 horses was received for training in the State.
- d) Babul bark weighing 9,337 Maunds 28 seers was collected and was presented free of cost to the Government Harness and Saddlery Factory at Kanpur.
- e) The following gifts were sent to various Government units at the front:-^{vii}

1.	Flannel Shirts	-	1,484
2.	Khaki Twill Shirts	-	10,000
3.	Combs	-	10,919
4.	LongclothKach	-	12,300
5.	Iron Kirpans	-	5,219
6.	Rape Oil	-	93 Maunds and 35 seers
7.	Country shoes	-	1,183 pairs
8.	Sweets	-	792 Maunds and 9 ^{1/2} seers
9.	Soap-nuts	-	240 Maunds
10.	Religious books	-	2,000
11.	Towels	-	10,000
12.	Kikar sticks	-	10,000
13.	Tooth powder	-	27 seers and 13 chittaks

- f) The Maharaja donated £ 12,500 to the War Hospital for British Officers at Satines in England.

The Maharaja provided his house 'Oakover' in Shimla to be used as a convalescent home for sick and wounded officers. He offered to provide 100 beds in the Patiala hospitals for the sick and wounded Indian soldiers invalided from the front but this offer was not availed of by the Government.^{viii} In September, 1916 A.D. the Maharaja received a letter from SubedarBhag Singh

^{vii} *Annual Report on the Native States under the Control of the Punjab Government for the year 1915-16 A.D.*, Simla, 1916, pp. 5-6. PSA.

^{viii} Foreign and Political Department, Secret-Internal, October 1916, Nos. 35-36, p. 21. National Archives of India, New Delhi hereafter given as NAI.



and Havildar Ganda Singh on behalf of 105 Sikhs (of whom 10 were Havildars and 95 were sepoy) who were prisoners of War in Germany and wanted to have Romalas (covers which are spread on the Guru Grant Sahib), Chanani (Canopy which covers the place where the Granth is kept) and Chauwar (fly-flapper). The Maharaja obliged them with their demand.^{ix} So he sent these items to the Secretary of State, India Office, London from where the transmission of those articles to Germany was arranged for.^x

Following reinforcements were sent to the Front:-

Cavalry:- two officers, 2 Medical Officers, 69 Non-Commissioned Officers and men and 14 followers.

Infantry:-10 officers, 356 Non-Commissioned Officers and men and 36 followers.^{xi} Along with these the State provided 250 mules. It increased temporarily the strength of the depots of Imperial Service Infantry and Lancers to provide for reinforcements for active service. It also proposed to raise an additional Imperial Service Infantry regiment and provided sixty tents for hospital use in France of which nine were accepted by the Government. The Maharaja took interest in the propagation to encourage recruitment. So in September 1916 A.D. he purchased three thousand copies of the book 'Bir Singh or the Story of a Recruit' for distribution in the State for encouraging recruitment.^{xii} During the year 1916-17 A.D. several reinforcements to the Imperial Service Troops at the front were dispatched from time to time. The maintenance of the Imperial Service Troops on active service at the front cost the State an additional expenditure of Rs. 8,27,426-14-3 which was over and above the peace budget of Rs. 13,41,309. The Maharaja made many offers to the Government which were accepted by the Government as:-^{xiii}

- a) 100 trained and serviceable horses were provided.
- b) 5 langris and 4 bhistis.

^{ix} Political (Native States) Department, February 1917, Nos. 139-143, Part-B, pp. 9-11. PSA (Chandigarh Branch).

^x Foreign and Political Department, Deposit – Internal, June 1917, Nos. 72, p. 3. NAI.

^{xi} *Annual Report on the Native States under the Control of the Punjab Government for the year 1915-16 A.D.*, Simla, 1916, p. 5. PSA.

^{xii} Jind State Records, Head:- First Anglo-German War, Basta No. 9, File No. 985, p. 9. PSA.

^{xiii} *Annual Report on the Native States under the Control of the Punjab Government for the year 1916-17 A.D.*, Simla, 1917, pp. 3-4. PSA.



-
- c) A donation of Rs. 21,000 to the War Fund of the St. John Ambulance Association.
- d) Accommodation for War Hospitals or for Convalescent sections of Indian troops in certain buildings in the State territory.
- e) 100 transport mules belonging to the Imperial Service Troops.
- f) Rs. 6,000 subscription to the Kitchener Memorial Fund.
- g) 72 mule-drivers and 82 Wagon drivers at an enlistment cost of Rs. 17,600. The Maharaja of Patiala generously placed at the disposal of the Government to serve in any theatre of war or in any cantonment in India two complete corps of mule drivers and one complete camels corps.^{xiv} Expenditure connected with raising and equipping of those Corps was defrayed by the Maharaja who had also offered to meet their maintenance charges during their employment under the Government.^{xv}
- h) Two Corps of mule drivers and one camel corps at an approximate total cost of Rs. 4,15,113 out of which the camel corps at cost of Rs. 2,37,400 and the two mule-corps at the cost of Rs. 1,77,673 were provided by the State. Two corps of mule-drivers each had numbering 389 men. The camel corps consisted of 1,068 camels and 452 men. More than 600 camels were also purchased. The Patiala Darbar also cooperated with the Government of India in the new system of recruiting for the Indian Army. In the year 1916-17, Patiala was already supplying more men to the Indian army than any other State in India. The programme of enlisting recruits under the new system was carried out by the State Agency.^{xvi}

The Patiala State also contributed Rs. 25,00,000 towards War loans.^{xvii} In 1917 A.D. the Maharaja also donated Rs. 15,000 to Queen Mary Technical School for disabled soldiers and also expressed his willingness to provide a monthly subscription of Rs. 100 to the school.^{xviii} He also established Central Recruiting Board in the State in order to stimulate recruiting in the

^{xiv} Foreign and Political Department, Internal-B, October 1917, Nos. 95, p. 1. NAI.

^{xv} *The Khalsa Advocate*, Amritsar, Saturday, March 31, 1917, p. 2.

^{xvi} *Annual Report on the Native States under the Control of the Punjab Government for the year 1916-17 A.D.*, Simla, 1917, p. 4. PSA.

^{xvii} *The Khalsa Advocate*, Amritsar, Saturday, June 30, 1917, p. 1.

^{xviii} *The Khalsa Advocate*, Amritsar, Saturday, August 25, 1917, p. 1.



State.^{xix} Following statement shows recruiting results from January to October, 1917 A.D. in the Patiala State according to the monthly return which was supplied by the Divisional Recruiting Officer, Jalandhar:-^{xx}

January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October	
C	N.C.	C	N.C.	C	N.C.	C	N.C.	C	N.C.	C	N.C.	C	N.C.	C	N.C.	C	N.C.	C	N.C.
103		75		83		92		95		147		241		506		283		259	
87	16	68	7	65	17	77	15	83	12	137	10	219	22	482	24	267	16	242	17

In the table 'C' denotes combatant and 'N.C' means the non-combatant men. The total number of recruits from January to October 1917 was 1884. The Maharaja had offered to provide a tank for use in connection with the War but the Government considered motor boats to be more useful. So he provided twelve motor boats at the cost of Rs. 1,01,000 for use in Mesopotamia. These motor boats had inscription 'Presented by His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala to His Majesty the King Emperor'.^{xxi} He also donated 40 beds for London hospitals and Rs. 25 lakhs to War Fund loans. The Maharaja personally captained a cricket team and the money collected from the match was utilized in the War Fund.^{xxii} Indian Troops War Hospital Committee was formed with the purpose of providing aid to the sick and wounded Indian soldiers who were taken care of in the War Hospital at Lahore Cantonment. L. Buta Ram, the Superintendent of Ijlas-i-Khas Office Patiala contributed Rs. 10 towards this hospital.^{xxiii} The Maharaja of Patiala also donated Rs. 3,000 towards Indian troops War Hospital.^{xxiv} So the total amount of aid in money from the commencement of the War upto the end of April, 1918 A.D. was Rs. 25,39,284-7-0. The total number of recruits supplied by the Patiala State to the Indian Army and enlisted at the Divisional Recruiting centre from the beginning of the War upto the end of April 1918 A.D. was 12,531 men which was 1.58 percent of the total male population. Along with this the casualties in the State forces and troops in the field or in India were supplied by reinforcements

^{xix} Patiala and the Great War, *op.cit.*p. 4.

^{xx} Kapurthala State Records, Head:- War, Basta No. 44, File No. W/1-6-17, p. 25. PSA.

^{xxi} Political (Native States) Department, October 1917, Nos. 138-139, Part-B, pp. 2, 8, 16.PSA (Chandigarh Branch).also see Jind State Records, Head:- First Anglo-German War, Basta No. 27, File No. 2229, p. 2. PSA.

^{xxii} *The Khalsa Advocate*, Amritsar,Saturday, September 22, 1917, p. 1.

^{xxiii} *The Khalsa Advocate*, Amritsar,Saturday, October 20, 1917, p. 2.

^{xxiv} *The Khalsa Advocate*, Amritsar,Saturday, November 17, 1917, p. 1.



from the State Depot. The total number of recruits including those enlisted in the State for Imperial Service Troops, State Corps and local troops was 19,183 men which was 2.42 percent of the total male population. The pay of the men and officers in the State Army was raised in order to stimulate recruiting. So no State in the Indian Empire except Kashmir had made such a splendid contribution in man-power.^{xxv} In response to the message of the Government of India, the Maharaja offered to raise three new battalions for the Indian Army. For these three battalions he also agreed to build lines at Patiala.^{xxvi} He again expressed his intention to increase the strength of his Imperial Service Infantry which was serving with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force in order to help the British Government in the crisis.^{xxvii} The total number of men recruited for Indian Army from January 1, 1918 till July 31, 1918 was as:-^{xxviii}

State	Total Male Population	Estimated number of men in the Indian Army on January 1, 1918 (excluding Imperial Service Troops)	Number recruited from January 1, 1918 to June 30, 1918	Number Recruited in July, 1918 A.D.		Estimated total number in Indian Army on July 31, 1918 (account not taken of casualties since January 1, 1918 A.D.)	
				Combatants	Total no. of Combatants and Non-Combatants	Combatants	Total no. of Combatants and Non-Combatants
Patiala	792,540	11,106	3,228	744	786	14,452	15,120

The number of men recruited from January 1, 1918 till November 30, 1918 was as under:-^{xxix}

^{xxv} Annual Report on the Native States under the Control of the Punjab Government for the year 1917-18 A.D., Simla, 1918, p. 4. PSA.

^{xxvi} Foreign and Political Department, Internal-A, September 1918, No. 56, p. 17, NAI.

^{xxvii} Political (Native States) Department, May 1918, Nos. 174/75, Part-B, p. 2. PSA (Chandigarh Branch).

^{xxviii} Faridkot State Records, Head:- Military, Basta No. 26, File No. 967, p. 2. PSA.

^{xxix} Jind State Records, Head:- First Anglo-German War, Basta No. 28, File No. 2285, p. 2. PSA.



State	Total Male Population	Number recruited from January 1, 1918 to October 31, 1918 (including Imperial Service Troops)	Number Recruited in November, 1918		Estimated total number in Indian Army on November 30, 1918 (account not taken of casualties since January, 1918 A.D.	
			Combatants	Total no. of Combatants and Non-Combatants	Combatants	Total no. of Combatants and Non-Combatants
Patiala	792,540	7,070	104	110	17,463	18,236

The Patiala State provided 100 trained horses in exchange for 100 untrained animals.^{xxx}

The total expenditure in the form of aid rendered by the Patiala State from the commencement of the War upto the end of April, 1919 A.D. was Rs. 1,17,16,822. The State continued to maintain one camel corps and 2 mule corps. The total number of recruits supplied by the Patiala State in the First World War was 19,152 as is evident from following statement:-^{xxxi}

Tehsils	Sikhs	Hindus	Muslims	Total
Bathinda	1738	12	316	2026
Barnala	1601	80	274	1955
Mansa	2015	92	411	2313

Total District Anahadgarh	5354	184	801	6539
Narwana	10	652	74	736
Bhawanigarh	848	379	301	1528
Sunam	1119	248	157	1524
Dhuri	2435	571	661	3667
Total District Karamgarh	4412	1850	1193	7455
Patiala	176	271	110	557

^{xxx} Foreign and Political Department, Secret- Internal, November 1918, Nos. 1-39, p. 86.NAI.

^{xxxi} Patiala State Records, Head: Ijlas-i-Khas, Basta No. 7, File No. 103, p. 58. PSA.



Sirhind	669	540	414	1623
Rajpura	479	282	215	976
Pinjore	18	57	6	81
Total District Patiala	1342	1150	745	2037
Total District Narnaul	-	1959	162	2121
Grand Total	11108	5143	2901	19,152

The total number of men for Imperial Service Troops contributed by the State was 37,000.^{xxxii} However it is difficult to know the exact number as different sources mention different number of men contributed by the State. The total number of recruits raised in the State for the whole period of the War was 28,022 men.^{xxxiii} Some mention the number as 25,000,^{xxxiv} others as 29,000^{xxxv} men and some 28,000 men.^{xxxvi} The number of recruits was certainly more than 28,000 men.^{xxxvii} The detail of the total number of recruits was as:-

- (a) Patiala Imperial Service Troops including mule and camel corps - 6,491 units
- (b) Patiala Regular Troops who furnished men to Imperial Service - 3,414 Troops for the purpose of reinforcement
- (c) Recruits supplied to Government by State agency - 1,891
- (d) Recruits supplied to the 140th Patiala Battalion - 1,541
- (e) Recruits supplied to the Government by British recruiting agencies - 14,685
- Total - 28,022

These figures also included 1,364 non-combatants. The total number of recruits supplied by the Patiala State was 28,022.^{xxxviii} The contribution of the State to Indian Army was 25,000

^{xxxii} Patiala State Records, Head:- History (Maharaja Bhupinder Singh), Basta No. 2, File No. H-76B, p. 18. PSA.

^{xxxiii} *Annual Report on the Native States under the Control of the Punjab Government for the year 1918-19 A.D.*, Shimla, 1919 A.D., p. 4. PSA.

^{xxxiv} L. Shadi Ram Braria (transl.), *op.cit.*, p. 17.

^{xxxv} Patiala State Records, Head:-Ijlas-i-Khas, Basta No. 13, File No. 163, p. 29. PSA.

^{xxxvi} Patiala State Records, Head:- Prime Minister, Basta No. 180, File No. 8192, p. 11. PSA.

^{xxxvii} *Patiala and the Great War, op.cit.*, p. 11.

^{xxxviii} *Ibid.*, pp. 66-67.



men i.e. 1 in 30 of the total male population.^{xxxix} Following is the detail list of various officers and contribution made by the State to the War in men:-

Men:-

1. The Maharaja's personal service (accepted).
2. Service of all his troops:-
 - a) 8 companies of Imperial Service Infantry and 4 squadrons of Imperial Service Lancers (accepted).
 - b) Imperial Service Infantry maintained by the State upto full War strength of 1928.
 - c) 2 New squadrons consisting of 300 ranks and one Machine Gun section consisting of 68 ranks maintained in addition to the original strength of 4 squadrons of Imperial Service Lancers.
 - d) Re-inforcements to the Infantry and Lancers on the field was regularly supplied from the very beginning of the War upto the time the regiments returned from the field.
3. 202 drivers for service with General Service Wagons in Mesopotamia out of which 152 maintained throughout the War by the State.
4. 144 men including Indian officers and Sarwans etc. for the 72nd Hired Camel Corps.
5. 74 Sarwans for service with the 70th Hired Camel Corps.
6. One Camel Corps complete with camels and men.
7. Two mule corps (drivers only). 1861 men were supplied for the above mentioned 3 camel and mule units.
8. 3 Battalions of the 140 Patiala contingent 1541 men supplied to these battalions.
9. Recruits 28022 of which 26658 were combatants and 1362 were non-combatants.^{xi}

The total expenditure incurred in meeting the expenses of the Imperial Service Troops from the beginning of the War till April 12, 1918 was as:-^{xli}

^{xxxix} Patiala State Records, Head:- History (Maharaja Bhupinder Singh), Basta No. 1, File No. H-21B, p. 18. PSA.

^{xi} Patiala State Records, Head:-Ijlas-i-Khas, Basta No. 7, File No. 103. PSA.

^{xli} Patiala State Records, Head:-Ijlas-i-Khas, Basta No. 64, File No. 978, p. 2. PSA.



A. <u>Pay and Allowances:-</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1. <u>Rajindar Lancers:</u> Pay and allowance of machine Gun Section and two new Squadrons	- Rs. 2,44,353-6-7
2. <u>1st and 2nd Patiala Infantry Regiments</u> Pay and allowances of two double companies Transport train, free rations etc.	- Rs. 1,73,070-11-1
3. 152 drivers made over to the Government	- Rs. 39,097-10-8
4. 2 Mule Corps and 1 Camel Corps	- Rs. 2,48,406-11
5. War clerk in Head quarter Staff	- Rs. 634-1-0
Total	- Rs. 7,05,559-7-3
B. <u>Other Expenses:-</u>	
1. Miscellaneous and other expenses – Mobilization equipment – Uniform – Leather and other equipment, gifts etc.	- Rs.3,90,892-7-3
2. Recruiting	- Rs. 21,633-3-1
3. Upkeep of Government Remounts received for training including all other expenses connected therewith	- Rs. 37,962-10-5
4. Expenses incurred in connection with two mule and one Camel Corps comprising of purchase and upkeep of Camels, mobilization stores, uniforms etc.	- Rs. 2,98,919-7-2
5. Donations etc.	- Rs. 1,51,447-12-4
6. Apprehension Reward	- Rs. 360-11-0 ^{xlii}
7. Family Remittance Charges	- Rs. 1,096-15-0
8. Telegraph charges	- Rs. 1,596-14-1

^{xlii} Ibid., p. 3. PSA.



9.	Medical Instruments and Panniers	-	Rs. 2,934-9-10
10.	Expenses incurred in collection of camels and Sarwans for 72 nd Hired Camel Corps	-	Rs. 10,000-0-0
11.	Amount directly paid by the Accountant General in connection with donations and other expenses upto end of 1916 A.D.	-	Rs. 3,46,047-1-10
C.	<u>Travelling Allowances</u>	-	Rs. 1,237-1-10
D.	<u>Offer of horses and mules to the British Government as detailed below:</u>		
1.	291 horses at 430/- each from 2 nd Lancers	-	Rs. 1,25,130-0-0
2.	25 horses at 550/- each from Horse Artillery	-	Rs. 13,750-0-0
3.	34 mules at 250/- each from Y. Train	-	Rs. 8,500-0-0
4.	62 mules at 250/- each from Patiala Lancers	-	Rs. 15,500-0-0
E.	14 Motor cars including repair and supply of accessories	-	Rs. 2,12,853-8-1
F.	9 Double Pole Tents	-	Rs. 7,650-0
G.	Expenses of 2 nd and 3 rd War anniversary upto end of 1916 A.D.	-	Rs. 6,978-0
H.	Expenses incurred by the other Departments of State as shown in the statement by the Foreign and Financial Secretary upto the end of 1916 A.D.	-	Rs. 20,364-7-0
I.	War pensions and gratuity as shown in A.G's letter no. 11231 dated October 24, 1917 A.D.	-	Rs. 12,951-4-0
J.	Indian Relief Fund upto April 12, 1918	-	Rs. 1,29,729-11
	Grand Total	-	Rs. 25,32,084-7-0

The total expenditure spent on its fighting force was Rs. 60 lakhs. The State also furnished 1,000 camels, 250 mules and 400 horses for Transport and Remount branches and



altogether the State contribution was about Rs. 1,50,00,000 in money and about Rs. 9 lakhs in material.^{xliii} It is difficult to obtain the exact figure of the total expenditure. Patiala and the Great War describes the expenditure on War to be Rs. 1,17,16,822-6-2.^{xliv} whereas it was certainly more than one crore and thirty-five lakhs of rupees.^{xlv} The total contribution of the Patiala State can be summed up as:-^{xlvi}

1. Imperial Indian Relief Fund	- Rs. 3,20,267-12-5
2. Soldiers Comforts and Other Funds	- Rs. 4,12,383-6-1
3. Contribution towards Hospitalship 'Loyalty'	- Rs. Figures not available
4. Expenditure on troops	- Rs. 62,60,942-15-3
5. Animals, transport and materials	- Rs. 8,35,003-1-9
6. The Maharaja's visits	- Rs. 9,35,316-15-5
7. Miscellaneous	- Rs. 2,56,129-12-1
8. Loans	- Rs. 45,00,000-0-0
Grand Total	- Rs. 1,35,20,043-15-1

The Maharaja generously contributed to the various funds started for the benefit of soldiers in India and England as under:-^{xlvii}

1. Red Cross Fund	- Rs. 41,601
2. Our Day Fund	- Rs. 46743-3-9
3. Young Men's Christian Association	- Rs. 1000
4. Subscription towards upkeep of hospital for officers at Stains (England)	- Rs. 190238-6-0
5. Brighton Memorial for Indians (England)	- Rs. 15,000
6. Lord Kitchner Memorial Fund	- Rs. 6,000
7. East Indies Station Naval Fund	- Rs. 12196-12-4

^{xliii} *Annual Administration Report for the year 1929-30 A.D.*, Patiala, p. 6. PSA.

^{xliv} Patiala and the Great War, *op.cit.*, p. 69.

^{xlvi} Patiala State Records, Head:-Ijlas-i-Khas, Basta No. 120, File No. 1556, p. 97. PSA.

^{xlvii} Patiala State Records, Head:-Ijlas-i-Khas, Basta No. 7, File No. 103, p. 159. PSA.

^{xlvii} Patiala State Records, Head: Ijlas-i-Khas, Basta No. 120, File No. 1556, p. 102. PSA.



8.	Donation towards Queen Mary's Technical School for Indian disabled soldiers, Bombay	-	Rs. 16,600
9.	Monster Lucky Bag	-	Rs. 5,000
10.	Clothing, combs and religious book for soldiers in the field	-	Rs. 70,000
11.	London Dharamsala	-	Rs. 7,504
	Total	-	Rs. 4,11,883-5-4

In 1921 A.D. the Maharaja unveiled the 'Indian Gate' which was built as a gift of India to the people of Brighton as thanks for the care offered to the Indian soldiers in the First World War.^{xlvi}

The tireless efforts of the Maharaja and his subjects in providing every kind of aid to the British Government in the First World War earned a lot of appreciation and many awards were bestowed upon them. Appeased with the services of the Patiala State, Maharaja Bhupinder Singh was granted the rank of Honorary Major General in the British Army Land Forces.^{xlix} He was also appointed as Honorary Colonel of the 15th Ludhiana Sikhs^l and also Honorary Colonel of the newly raised 1/40th Patiala Infantry.^{li} In 1918 A.D. he was granted a personal salute of 19 guns^{lii} to which 2 guns were later added as a Personal Distinction.^{liii} He was also honoured by many other countries as Belgium, France, Egypt and Italy. The Imperial Service Troops of the State won 125 military Distinctions for their gallantry shown in the field.^{liv} Along with these many land grants, Khillats and Sanads were won by the subjects of the State. The Maharaja issued an

^{xlvi} Vedic Kant, *India and the First World War: If I die here, who will remember me?*, New Delhi, 2014, p. 156.

^{xlix} *Foreign and Political Department, Secret-Internal, November 1918, Nos. 1-39*, p. 137. NAI.

^l *Punjab State Agency, Basta No. 6200*, p. 85. PSA.(Chandigarh Branch).

^{li} *Administration Report of the Patiala State for the year 1932-33*, p. 6. PSA.

^{lii} Patiala State Records, Head: Ijlas-i-Khas, Basta No. 18, File No. 253, p. 2. PSA. also see L. Shadi Ram Braria (transl.), op.cit., p. 12.

^{liii} M.S. Leigh, *The Punjab and the War*, Lahore, 1922, p. 181.

^{liv} Patiala State Records, Head: History (Maharaja Bhupinder Singh), Basta No. 3, File No. H-105B, p. 56. PSA. also see Patiala State Records, Head: History (Maharaja Bhupinder Singh), Basta No. 1, File No. H-21B, p. 35, PSA. also see Patiala State Records, Head: Ijlas-i-Khas, Basta No. 120, File No. 1556, pp. 173-174, PSA.



Army order dated March 11, 1919 in which he recorded the high appreciation of the gallant deeds of the Imperial Service Troops in the battle field and granted bonus and concessions to them. Total 780 men from the State were killed in this War^{lv} and there were 1,112 minor casualties.^{lvi}

Conclusion:

Hence Maharaja Bhupinder Singh and his subjects marked their contribution by extending persistent assistance in the form of men, livestock, material and finances throughout the War thus proving to be an indispensable asset to the British Government.

^{lv} Patiala State Records, Head: Ijlas-i-Khas, Basta No. 120, File No. 1556, p. 173. PSA.

^{lvi} Khosla Brothers (Compl.), *India and the War, Revised Edition, Lahore, 1924*, p. 246.